

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

TERRACING ALLOWS
INTENSE CROPPING
OF SLOPING LAND

With the increase in intensive cropping and straight row farming, there is an increasing need for terracing, even on lesser slopes. James Swan, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, says terracing effectively controls soil erosion while allowing more intense cropping of sloping land than either strip cropping or contouring alone.

Modern parallel terraces allow the use of large, modern equipment and minimize point rows. Parallel terracing also conducts water off the field safely, eliminates some grass waterways, and saves fertilizer from being washed away. And modern cut and fill construction techniques improve topography and straighten terrace lines.

A recent innovation in Minnesota is the level parallel terrace with tile inlet and grassed backslope. This terrace has all the advantages listed previously, and in addition eliminates the need for grass waterways because tile inlets carry runoff water underground. There is some moisture conservation because runoff is temporarily stored in the terrace channel and has more time to infiltrate into the soil.

Soil is pushed up from below to form a level parallel terrace. This decreases the land slope and allows a wider terrace spacing. Because of this construction method, the terrace has sometimes been called a "pushup" terrace. The backslope is purposely made too steep to farm and is seeded to grass. This steep backslope requires less fill to construction and the grass cover prevents cutting if runoff overtops the ridge.

However, terraces generally can't be used on very irregular topography, on very shallow or very-low value land, and generally are not constructed on average slopes over 12 percent or where the slope exceeds 17 percent.

For more information on terracing, contact your local Soil Conservation Office or county agent.

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IN BRIEF.....

Soil Test Important If Rot Present in Corn Fields. Farmers should have a soil test in fields where corn was infected with stalk rots or root rots, says Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. The possibility of stalk rots is increased in soil that is low in available potassium while becoming excessively high in nitrogen. Balanced soil fertility does not eliminate stalk rots but applying the proper kinds and amounts of fertilizer according to soil and tissue tests of ten minimizes stalk rotting and breakage.

* * * *

Environmental Factors Influence Egg Shell Size. Differences in environment are responsible for about 60 percent of the variations in egg size, says Melvin Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. The remaining 40 percent is due to heredity and breeding. Environmental factors include temperature, availability of water, and age of birds. Temperatures over 75-80 degrees reduce egg size. For example, a temperature of 90 degrees will reduce the overall flock egg size by some 10-15 percent. Birds need an ample supply of water because a newly laid egg is about 70 percent water. And pullets do not produce their maximum genetic egg size until about the time they reach their adult body weight.

* * * *

Adding Antibiotics to Swine Rations Increases Gain. The addition of effective antibiotics can increase the daily gains of swine by 10 percent, and in some instances result in slight reductions of feed required per unit of gain. Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, suggests adding antibiotics at the rate of 10 to 20 grams per ton of finished feed until the pigs weigh 125 pounds. However, under some conditions certain combinations of antibiotics or of antibiotics and other anti-bacterial agents may be used at even higher levels. Antibiotic additions have not consistently increased gains of pigs weighing over 125 pounds.

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GENETIC APPRAISAL OF
DAIRY SIRES AIDED
BY NEW CRITERIA

A major new criteria to aid in the genetic appraisal of dairy sires--the repeatability of sire summary--has been added to U.S.D.A. sire evaluations this year.

The new category measures the accuracy of predicted difference, which is a measure of the sire's ability to transmit milk-producing ability to his offspring. Predicted difference cannot be estimated with equal accuracy for all sires since the amount and kinds of information differ from sire to sire.

Repeatability of the sire summary shows that predicted difference estimates are most accurate when based on a large number of daughters in many herds with several records on each daughter. Repeatability is the smallest when based on a small number of daughters that are all in one herd, with each daughter having only one record.

Joe Conlin, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman, says the U.S.D.A. has been using Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) records for proving sires on a nationwide basis since 1935. More accurate genetic appraisals have been made possible with improved knowledge of animal breeding and extensive use of artificial insemination.

Repeatability of sire summary can range from near 0 percent to 100 percent. A value near 100 percent shows that the predicted difference is a nearly perfect measure of the sire's true genetic transmitting ability; the rank of this bull should not change significantly on future rankings when more daughters in more herds are added to the sire's evaluation.

add 1 -- repeatability

On the other hand, if the repeatability value is low or near 0 percent, the predicted difference is only a good guess of the sire's true transmitting ability and his rank may change significantly on future lists.

Conlin gives this example of repeatability of sire summary and predicted difference: If 100 bulls all had predicted difference values of plus-800 pounds of milk and low repeatability values, about 50 bulls will be better and 50 poorer than plus-800 pounds of milk on future lists when more information is available. However, the average of the 100 bulls on future lists is expected to be plus-800.

Predicted difference and repeatability of sire summary are the most important considerations when selecting sires. Conlin offers these recommendations to dairymen:

If you prefer to breed your herd to one or a few bulls each, use only those bulls that rank near the top of the predicted difference list (plus-500 pounds of milk or more) and that also have a repeatability value of 60 percent or greater.

Do not breed a large number of cows in your herd to just a few bulls with a repeatability value of less than 60 percent. However, there is safety in a group of sires with low repeatability if they rank high on predicted difference and if each one is used sparingly.

And, Conlin says it is desirable to breed a portion of the herd each year to a highly selected group of young sires that are not progeny tested. Some of these young sires probably are genetically superior to the highest ranking artificial insemination sires. However, like the sires having a low repeatability, each one should be used sparingly.

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PROPER PESTICIDE
STORAGE IMPORTANT,
ENTOMOLOGISTS SAY

Farmers should be extremely careful about where and how they store their pesticides, says John Lofgren and Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota extension entomologists.

All insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides can be poisonous and many of them are inflammable. These chemicals should be stored in a separate, locked building instead of in the granary, machine shed, garage or barn where children, pets or other adults can't get into them.

A chemical storage building should be marked with a distinctive, easily read sign clearly designating the building as a chemical storage area. Smoking or fire should be prohibited in this area.

If a separate building is not available, these chemicals should be stored in a securely locked area away from feed-storage areas.

Further, all stored chemicals should be clearly labeled and stored in their original containers. And, never abandon empty pesticide containers or allow them to accumulate. Pesticide residues remaining in these containers can be harmful if the containers are re-used for other purposes.

For further information on chemical storage buildings, ask your county agent for Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet 4, "Pesticide Storage and Formulation Shed."

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ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

**PUT OCTOBER'S
PLENTY IN YOUR
MARKET BASKET**

Whether you're planning menus for breakfast, lunch or dinner, you can feature some of October's plentiful foods.

Orange juice, apples, rice, broiler-fryer chicken and potatoes head the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month. These are the foods that should be among the best buys, says Home Agent _____.

Look for specials on frozen concentrated orange juice as you plan your shopping. Florida production of the frozen concentrate is more than 80 percent above last year's pack. Consequently there should be plenty of reasonably priced orange juice for breakfast, to provide the vitamin C the family needs.

Roadside stands and grocery bins will be piled high with apples during October, the largest apple harvesting month. Families who enjoy apples for eating fresh and for cooking may find the best buys in bushels or half bushels. When purchasing apples in these quantities, you can keep them best if you put them in perforated plastic bags and store them at temperatures between 32° and 40° F., according to extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

October is Rice Festival Month -- an excellent time to use recipes for rice casseroles and rice puddings. The rice crop is 6 percent above last year's record.

Broiler-fryers continue to be a bargain for the consumer. Supplies are expected to be up slightly above last year's. Combined with plentiful rice, chicken makes a taste-tempting hot dish.

As days grow cooler, potatoes become even more appetizing as part of the dinner menu. Since the late summer harvest overlaps with the fall crop, there should be an abundance of potatoes at reasonable prices.

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To all counties
4-H News
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Development of the individual is the primary goal of 4-H. Citizenship and leadership are also emphasized.

Today 45 percent of all 4-H'ers live on farms, 33 percent in rural non-farm areas, 16 percent in towns of 2,500 to 50,000 and 6 percent in larger cities.

4-H Teen Caravan gives 4-H'ers 17 to 19 years of age the opportunity to live with host families abroad for about six weeks in the summer. Fifty 4-H'ers took part in the Teen Caravan this past summer, some going to Europe, others to South America.

The foods project enrolls the highest number of 4-H'ers in Minnesota. More than 22,000 girls and boys learn to prepare snacks, lunches, picnics, suppers, creative foods and family meals.

Private enterprise annually contributes several million dollars to the 4-H program for educational trips, training aids, awards and recognition.

Today nearly 400,000 men and women serve as volunteer leaders, using their special skills to guide club members. Many of them are parents of 4-H'ers. In Minnesota nearly 13,000 adults are volunteer leaders, helping 4-H'ers with club organization, activities and projects.

Last year the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service reached more than 76,000 youths with 4-H educational programs. Of these, 22,000 were enrolled in special short-term 4-H programs; 54,000 were members of organized clubs.

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Immediate release

ARBORETUM DAY OCTOBER 14

A special Arboretum Day has been set for October 14 for members of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the Landscape Arboretum and their guests, according to an announcement from L. C. Snyder, director of the University of Minnesota's Landscape Arboretum.

Trailer tours, beginning at 10 a.m., will take members to various plantings and will enable them to see the autumn color in trees and shrubs in the 475-acre arboretum. An informal program is scheduled for 1 p.m. to report on the progress and accomplishments of the arboretum.

The event is sponsored by the University of Minnesota and the Horticultural Society.

Because of the large number of visitors to the arboretum, a recent project has been to train guides from garden and youth groups. More than 50,000 people visited the arboretum last year.

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

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Immediate release

NOW IS TIME TO CHOOSE 'MUM VARIETIES

If your garden chrysanthemums don't bloom before frost, you may have selected the wrong varieties for Minnesota.

But there may be other reasons, too, according to Richard E. Widmer, professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota. As possible causes of too-late blooming he lists late pinching of the growing tips, under-watering, under-fertilizing, too much shade and root competition from trees and shrubs that are too close to the chrysanthemum planting.

To make plants bushy, the tips of chrysanthemums should be pinched beginning in spring--but not after July 4, Widmer says. During a dry spell such as Minnesota has been having recently, it is important to water 'mums to insure good bloom.

Selection of varieties adapted to Minnesota is perhaps the most important factor in success in growing garden chrysanthemums, Widmer declares. For that reason he recommends that gardeners take time now to visit chrysanthemum gardens in the area to find out which varieties bloom before frost. The University of Minnesota has developed 47 varieties especially suited to Minnesota conditions.

Because of the cool summer, chrysanthemums in Minnesota are blooming about two weeks late, according to Widmer.

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Immediate release

UM AND STOCKYARDS COMPANY TO COOPERATE ON BEEF NUTRITION TRIALS

University of Minnesota animal scientists will conduct a series of research projects on beef cattle nutrition under a cooperative agreement with the St. Paul Union Stockyards of South St. Paul.

In the new venture, the stockyards company will furnish facilities for the experiments at the market in South St. Paul, plus the cattle, feed and labor. The University will determine nutritional treatments and management procedures, formulate rations and collect all data and publish results. A special area at the market has been set up and equipped under University supervision for the trials.

The purpose of this cooperative research is to obtain, from trials with large numbers of cattle, useful information for Minnesota cattle feeders on feeding beef cattle more profitably.

Richard D. Goodrich and Jay C. Meiske, University animal scientists who will direct the projects, say, "The University will gain some excellent research data at minimum cost. And as the projects are completed, results will be published and made available to the public at feeder's day."

"This project is an expression of the stockyards company's sincere interest in Minnesota cattle feeders," said Joel Bennett, General Manager of the South St. Paul Union Stockyards.

(more)

add 1 --beef nutrition trials

Complete mixed rations, such as those often fed in commercial feedlots, will be used in the trials. Goodrich and Meiske say the cooperative research program gives an opportunity to answer beef feeding questions rapidly because each experiment will involve about 200 cattle, with forty head assigned to each ration treatment.

The first trial, beginning about October 1, will determine the value of oyster shells and alfalfa hay as roughage sources in a rolled shelled corn ration. Plans call for a 120-day feeding period. The yearling steers will start at about 750 pounds and go to market at about 1,050 pounds.

Other trials will be conducted on a continuing basis to answer questions of Minnesota beef cattle feeders.

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STRAWBERRIES NEED MULCHING

Forecasts of low temperatures throughout Minnesota should serve as a reminder to gardeners that strawberries need the winter protection of a mulch.

According to Leonard B. Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, strawberry plants need to be protected from temperatures of 20°F. and below. Mulching with straw or marsh hay gives satisfactory protection. The mulch also prevents soil heaving which results from rapid changes in temperature.

Ordinarily, as soon as the temperature has fallen to about 20°F. or lower, the strawberry plants will be hardened and a mulch of straw or marsh hay should be applied, Hertz says. Although the season will vary in different years and in different parts of the state, the usual time of applying the mulch in Minnesota has been during the third or last week in October. It is best not to mulch the planting until the temperature falls to around 20°F.

Apply the mulch to a 2- or 3-inch depth over the entire planting, Hertz advises. If the area is not protected from the wind, you may have to place boards or branches on the mulch to hold it down.

As soon as the plants begin to grow in spring, rake all but a light covering of mulch into the alleys between the rows. Never allow the leaves of mulched plants to turn yellow. The practice of raking the mulch into the alleys reduces the amount of cultivation needed during the second season by controlling weeds.

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LIVESTOCK REPORTING DISCUSSED AT FEEDERS' CLINIC

TRACY, MINN.--Improved market information has made each farmer a competitor with every other farmer in the world, a USDA statistician said here today at the Southwestern Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Clinic.

Eldon L. Johnson, statistician, State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, told cattle feeders from Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota that increased specialization in farming makes it much more important that each farmer have good and reliable facts concerning agricultural production on which to base his management decisions.

"During the past few years much interest and discussion has developed over the reports of the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This has been helpful in that it has caused both farmers and us to take a critical look at the information and methods used. We have developed some new methods to secure additional information, but the truth is that accurate reports from you the farmer and for you are more important than ever," Johnson said.

Much of the problem between the producer and the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service is the result of a lack of understanding of how it prepares its estimates, he said. To illustrate the procedure, Johnson reviewed the steps in preparing the January 1 cattle inventory estimate.

First a random sample of livestock producers is prepared and each producer is mailed a questionnaire and asked to report the number of cattle on his farm. This form is then returned to the office where it is checked for completeness and matched with the one returned a year earlier, he said.

(more)

add 1 -- livestock reporting

The questionnaires are then tabulated from which two on-the-farm indicators are computed. These are the average number of cattle per farm and the percentage change in this number over the previous year.

A third indicator comes from non-producer sources. This indicator takes into account marketings, slaughter, calves born during the past year, imports and deaths, Johnson said.

From these indicators the statistician makes the best possible estimate of all cattle and calves on farms for the current year in light of historical patterns and the current situation.

"Since this estimate is made before a complete tabulation of marketing and slaughter data are obtained, the estimate of the following year must be reviewed and revised, if necessary," he said.

Each 5 years the U.S. Agricultural Census is taken and the previous 5 years' estimates are reviewed in light of census enumeration. When the 1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture became available, the revisions made in the estimates of all cattle and calves was only a total of slightly more than 2 percent for the 6 year period. This difference was due in part to a shift from dairy cattle to beef cattle, he said.

Farmers are the primary source of data although all segments of the agribusiness economy, including buyers of livestock, packers, and state and federal agencies, supply data, Johnson said.

"We in the Crop and Livestock Service strive only to be of service to the farmer and allied industries. We need your cooperation if we are going to give you better facts by which to plan your operations," he said.

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CATTLE FEEDING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT FEEDERS' CLINIC

TRACY, MINN.-Minnesota cattle feeders were told Thursday (Oct. 5) that the cattle feeding industry in the Northern corn belt, including Minnesota, must sharpen its management practices, encourage and support additional research and intensify educational efforts if it is to meet stiff challenges in the cattle feeding industry from the southwest plains states.

Speaking at the Southwestern Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Clinic here, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, said that fed cattle marketings have almost doubled in the United States during the past ten years, with the annual growth rate reaching almost seven percent. He projects a five percent yearly increase in the demand for fed beef over the next few years, which would require an annual increase of over one-million head. Assuming an average value of \$275 per head, this would mean a growth in gross nationally of 275 million dollars yearly in the cattle feeding industry.

The cattle feeding industry in the corn belt could retain \$100 million of this growth yearly if it meets the competition from other areas. Minnesota's share could be \$10 million a year.

However, the corn belt's share of the fed cattle marketings dropped from 46 percent to 37 percent during the last cattle cycle, while the plains states increased their share of the market from 23 percent to 31 percent. In 1961, for example, 639,000 head of cattle were fed in Minnesota versus 548,000 fed in Texas. In 1966, 713,000 head were sold out of Minnesota feedlots, while Texas sold twice that number.

(more)

add 1 -- cattle feeding industry

To maintain their share of the market, Midwest feeders must upgrade management practices, Hasbargen says. These include adjusting feeder buying habits so as to reduce the price differential between feeder grades, developing feeding programs which will result in moving cattle to market at lighter weights, and making fuller use of facilities to reduce nonfeed costs.

Feeding lower-priced cattle can help Midwest feeders meet some of the competition from large, commercial feeders. Lower-priced feeders have given consistently higher feedlot returns because of their more favorable price margins and their satisfactory gainability.

Corn-belt feeders also should start buying cattle more frequently during the year. This will increase the utilization rate of the feedlot as well as spreading the risk on both the feeder and fed cattle prices. And, in order to increase the turnover rate of cattle in the feedlot, farmers will have to shift to higher concentrate rations.

Hasbargen says the industry also must encourage and support additional research not only on nutritional aspects, but on the economic effects of different building-lot arrangements, different bedding and manure systems, and differences in price efficiencies of alternative marketing systems both in buying feeders and in selling fed cattle.

If research and educational efforts are stepped up, Hasbargen believes that the corn-belt area can share in the predicted growth in the beef feeding industry. However, the rate of growth in the Midwest will be slower than growth in the plains states because there will not be the growth of large, commercial feedlots of 10,000 cattle or over in our area. Rather, growth in the Midwest will come from well-managed operations which are tied to the larger crop production in our area.

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Of Northern Great Lakes Region

OUTSIDE HELP WILL NOT SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LAND OF LAKES, Wisconsin--Industrial development can play an important role in the overall economic growth of the Northern Great Lakes Region, but it will not come from massive outside help or attraction of any new industry.

This is the way George Strother, assistant chancellor of University Extension, University of Wisconsin, sees industrial growth potential of the Northern Lakes Region. He spoke to some 70 members of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee (NGLRDC), who met here October 2-4.

The committee is made up of citizen members from Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin who meet quarterly to recommend action necessary for development of human, economic, and natural resources of the area.

"Too often people dream that outside help is going to come in and solve all the problems that exist in a region," Strother said. Government agencies, universities and outside money can assist in industrial development, but the people themselves must first have faith in their own abilities and resources."

"Economic development is a state of mind, rather than a set of outside conditions," he said. "There is only a depressed economy to the extent that people accept such a condition."

The chancellor did not see a large influx of new industries into the north and predicted that 80 percent of the future industrial development will come from industry already there. Free land tax reductions and other schemes are dubious means of attracting new industries, he said. Too often these expensive community efforts attract unsound industries that leave as soon as the initial incentives are withdrawn.

(more)

He said the north has land, labor and some capital, but need "entrepreneurship." Programs to teach improved finance handling and management techniques were proposed as ways to help existing industries. Means must also be found to improve the quality of financing available to these industries, he said.

John A. Baker, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., told the group Monday night that overcrowding and stress-producing conditions in the large cities are causing more industrialists to look to the rural areas for plant location. He quoted one industrialist as saying labor productivity is four times as great in rural areas as in central city plants.

In a discussion Tuesday Thomas Francis, federal co-chairman of University Great Lakes Regional Commission, informed committee members that federal funding of development projects in the northern region may be difficult to get at this time. High war cost and a threatened tax increase are causing national lawmakers to carefully evaluate all additional spending, he said.

In outlining progress of the recently formed commission, Francis said that about 20 projects are now under commission consideration for development of industries, recreation and tourism, agriculture, and transportation. Cost of the projects was set at about \$203 million. Federal funds would supply \$142 million of the total and state funds the remaining \$61 million.

About half of the major projects being considered by the commission were proposed by the NGLRDC, which serves the commission in an advisory capacity. In action Tuesday, citizen members adopted 4 resolutions urging improved educational facilities in the NLR. The resolution recommended:

- 1) That the NGLRDC hold seminars in the northern regions of each state that would make communities more aware of the need for and value of adequate educational facilities;
- 2) That departments of public instruction inform the committee of programs now underway to improve educational opportunities in

the Northern Region;

- 3) That studies be undertaken to evaluate the post high school educational opportunities, and that steps be taken to provide additional educational facilities where needed; and
- 4) That universities and governmental bodies in the three states accelerate and expand multi-county planning, and that enabling legislation for such regional planning be instituted where necessary.

In other action the committee passed a resolution supporting Senate Bill 1642 which would expand Farmers Home Administration loaning power to recreational enterprises; continued financing of pasture forage improvement program started last year in the area by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and continued financing of an Organization of Economic Opportunity pilot project to develop farm management and marketing skills among low income families.

The committee also asked for a study of bank and loan companies in the Northern Lakes Region to determine the extent of their loaning capabilities. The next NGLRDC meeting will be December 11-13 at Marquette, Michigan.

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67-278-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

WATER EVERGREENS
TO PROTECT
AGAINST WINTERKILL

Water your evergreens now so they'll go into winter in good condition, says University of Minnesota extension horticulturist Jane P. McKinnon.

Mrs. McKinnon says it's important to water trees and shrubs this fall because of sub-normal rainfall. Adding water will help plants recover from both needle drop and Red Spider damage, which have increased this year.

Wash the plant foliage at the same time to remove dust. This will help the leaves "breathe" better.

Water should be allowed to soak around the base of the plant until it can no longer be absorbed. This should be done once a week until fall freezeup, unless we have soaking rains.

A good mulch after watering will conserve moisture and protect plants against breakage from heavy snow. Low growing evergreens, especially those planted this fall, should be mulched. You can make a good mulch with two to four inches of leaves or straw.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

KEEP FENCE
IN GOOD
REPAIR

No matter how well constructed or how good the materials, a fence requires routine maintenance to prevent major problems. John Neetzel, University of Minnesota forester, offers these suggestions for good fence maintenance.

- * Replace old posts when they reach the point of failure. If old posts are not removed, their weight adds to the tension on other posts and the entire fence may fail prematurely. And, be sure to remove the section below ground as well as the upper section to prevent damage to machinery.
- * Relieve pressure on staples by placing new posts on the opposite side of the fence line wire.
- * Restaple at least one-eighth inch away from the old staple holes. If staples are set in the old holes they quickly pull again, or damage the wire if they are driven in too tightly.
- * Do not tighten loose wire by adding extra staples to the sides of the posts. Such stapling kinks the line wire and shortens its service life. Also, these staples undergo terrific pressure and will soon pull.
- * Do not hang short ends of wire, sections of iron or cloth on line wire. These will shorten the wire's service life by breaking its protective coating.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FALL VEGETABLES
SUPPLY FLAVOR,
FOOD VALUES

These colorful deep yellow and green vegetables in your home gardens, at roadside stands and in the grocer's bins have many counts in their favor.

They're good eating, excellent buys at the market and high in some of the vitamins your family needs.

Two important vitamins in many of the fall vegetables and fruits are A and C, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Studies show that vitamins A and C are two nutrients often lacking in diets. Yet these vitamins are essential to the health and wellbeing of family members.

Vitamin A helps keep mucous membranes firm and resistant to infection, helps keep skin smooth and soft and protects against night-blindness. Vitamin C helps young and old alike to resist infection and prevent fatigue, assists in healing wounds and broken bones and makes walls of blood vessels firm.

The dark-green and yellow of vegetables and fruits indicate vitamin A. Best buys and most plentiful of these now are broccoli, spinach, chard, carrots, winter squash, pumpkin and sweet potatoes. The vegetable-fruit group supplies over half of the vitamin A found in foods, Miss Brill says.

Oranges and grapefruit are among the best sources of vitamin C. Frozen concentrated orange juice, one of the abundant foods for October, is an excellent source of vitamin C and should be reasonably priced. Other good buys in vitamin C foods this month are cantaloupe, broccoli, green and sweet red peppers. Tomatoes, raw cabbage, potatoes and sweet potatoes cooked in their jackets are fair sources of vitamin C.

Use only a small amount of water in cooking vegetables to prevent loss of vitamin C, Miss Brill suggests. Cook potatoes in their skins. Since cooked vegetables lose much of their vitamin C when kept in the refrigerator, it's best to prepare only the amount needed for a meal. Very little vitamin C is lost in orange juice stored in the refrigerator, however.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNCIL TO SPARK
ELECTRICAL USES

Sparking interest in electric projects in such youth groups as 4-H, Future Farmers of America and Future Homemakers of America is one of the objectives of the Youth Education Committee of the Minnesota Rural Electrification Council.

The 4-H electric project provides an excellent opportunity for young people and their families to gain a better understanding of electrical energy and how it may serve them, says Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

Because most homes and farms use electricity as an important form of energy, it is important to have some knowledge of its application, Meinen adds.

The Youth Education Committee of the Minnesota Rural Electrification Council is charged with the responsibility of exploring ideas and methods for increasing interest in electrical activities by youth groups. It is composed of members from electrical cooperatives, electric power companies and the University of Minnesota.

Members of the committee include Russell Stansfield, rural sales executive for Northern States Power Co., committee chairman; Oscar Soderlund, cooperative relations manager for the Dakota County Electric Cooperative; William Schlegel, assistant executive secretary for the North Central Electrical League; Glenda Humphries, extension household equipment specialist and Forrest Bear, associate professor in electrical engineering, University of Minnesota, and Meinen.

Proposed plans of the committee are to prepare project literature appropriate to the various youth groups, to suggest demonstrations and exhibit ideas, to enlist the support of power supplier representatives, to assist with youth educational programs and to secure financial assistance for educational training aids.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FEEDER MANAGEMENT
IMPORTANT DURING
FIRST THREE WEEKS

Management of new feeder cattle, particularly calves, must be especially good during the first three weeks in the feedlot if they are to get off to a good start, a University of Minnesota animal scientist said recently.

Jay C. Meiske told visitors to the Beef Cattle Feeders Day at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station near Rosemount that the quality of management during this time often determines if cattle will return a profit.

He noted that, on the average, it takes the profits from five to 10 market cattle to pay for each calf lost.

"It's important to get the new cattle eating as soon as possible," he said. "The cattle are tired, hungry and scouring after shipment. To get over the stress, they need the energy provided by palatable, good quality roughage and some grain."

A recommended ration for new cattle is first cutting alfalfa-brome hay fed free choice, with one-half pound soybean meal per head daily. Add either oats or coarsely ground corn increased to three pounds per head daily and fed for three weeks. Good quality corn silage can be substituted for the hay.

In addition to good feed, the new cattle should be isolated from others already in the feedlot. Cattle of different sex, weight, or condition should not be mixed. And for close observation, 75-100 head are usually enough for a single pen.

Provide clean drinking water in an open stock tank, a mixture of 60 percent bone meal or dicalcium phosphate and 40 percent trace mineralized salt, and 50,000 I.U. of vitamin A per head daily.

add 1 - feeder management

Also feed 350 mg. of a broad spectrum antibiotic per head daily or inject each animal as they come off the truck with either one gram of a broad spectrum antibiotic, or 2.25 million units of penicillin and 1.75 grams of streptomycin.

In experiments at University branch experiment stations, animal scientists found that new cattle receiving one of the antibiotic treatments mentioned above needed less veterinary treatment and gained slightly faster and more efficiently than control steers.

Meiske emphasized that all these recommendations are in line with practicing "preventive medicine." Part of this involves close consultation with a veterinarian to plan a general health program for new cattle and to prepare for early diagnosis and prompt treatment of sick animals.

Also consult with the veterinarian about vaccinating for red nose (IBR or infectious bovine rhinotracheitis), virus diarrhea, leptospirosis, black leg, and malignant edema.

He said many veterinarians prefer to let new cattle rest for two to three weeks to get accustomed to the new surroundings before starting vaccination treatments, especially with calves which are under severe stress by the time they reach the feedlot.

"Preconditioned" calves should be worth about \$2-2.50 per hundredweight, said Meiske. The calves should be weaned 30 days before shipment; treated for internal and external parasites; and vaccinated for black leg, malignant edema, leptospirosis, IBR, virus diarrhea, shipping fever and parainfluenza 3 virus at least two weeks before shipping.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Swine Management Tips. Ray Arthaud, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, offers these management tips for growing and finishing swine:

Avoid anemic pigs by injecting 150 to 200 milligrams of a suitable iron compound when the pigs are about three days old; feed a good pig starter; castrate the pigs before they are three weeks old, and while they are still nursing; vaccinate to prevent hog cholera; consider vaccinating for erysipelas and leptospirosis; follow a good sanitation program to avoid parasites such as roundworms; spray to prevent mange and lice; and feed properly balanced rations.

* * * *

Don't Remove Too Many Trees From Woodlots. Removing too many trees from a woodlot can result in damage to the remaining trees, says Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. Opening a woodlot by extensive tree removal leaves the remaining trees in an abnormal environment. Some trees, such as oak, are then injured from increased exposure to sunlight, heat, wind and temperature fluctuations.

* * * *

Records Help in Recognizing Reproductive Abnormalities. Reproductive abnormalities in heifers can be recognized if dairymen keep records of heats before breeding. Joe Conlin, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman, says about one out of every ten heifers has an abnormality of the reproductive organs. Early detection of these abnormal animals saves the cost of rearing nonbreeders. Heifers not in heat by one year of age should be examined by a veterinarian since some reproductive problems can be treated successfully. Remove heifers that are found sterile.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PROTECT ROSES
DURING COLD
WINTER MONTHS

It's time to winterize your roses, says University of Minnesota extension horticulturist Mervin C. Eisel.

Eisel says all but the completely hardy shrub roses must be protected against low and fluctuating temperatures. But before covering the plants, spray them with a fungicide to kill disease organisms and apply a mouse control bait.

You can protect your roses by either tipping or mounding. Follow these directions to tip your roses:

- * About the middle of October, make a trench extending out from the base of the bush. Make it deep, since you can put more than one bush in a large trench.

- * Tie canes together in a bundle and gently tip the bush into the trench. Loosen the soil around the plant with a spading fork to make tipping easier.

- * Cover the plant with the soil from the trench.

- * In early November, cover the plant with a 3-5 inch layer of leaves. A week later, add a 6-inch layer of marsh hay.

- * In the spring, remove all covering in stages as it thaws out. When the ground has thawed, carefully raise the plants, replace the soil around the plants, and water them thoroughly if the soil is dry. Put a sprinkler on dormant roses for two hours a day several times.

You may prefer the mounding method:

- * About mid-October, tie the canes together.

- * Mound the base of each plant with 6-8 inches of soil. Place wire netting around the entire bed. Fill this enclosure with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet of leaves. Cover the leaves with marsh hay to prevent them from blowing away. Don't cover leaves with plastic, tar paper, or waterproof covering. About April 15, remove the soil mound and water the plants thoroughly if the ground is dry.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 10, 1967

Immediate release

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES LIVE CATTLE FUTURES MARKET

TRACY--Activity in the live cattle futures market will continue to expand, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said recently, although participation in the program will depend on each farmer's appraisal of benefits from future trading compared with the costs of entering the market.

Speaking before the Southwestern Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Clinic here last week, Economist Kenneth Egertson, explained that farmers who understand the workings of a cash market have the basic knowledge of the futures market. In a futures market, the commodity traded is a contract rather than a physical commodity. This contract specifies future delivery date and acceptance criteria such as price upon which sellers and buyers agree.

This type of trading allows a person holding an inventory of a product for sale in the future, such as cattle, to protect or hedge against future price by selling a contract at the time the inventory is purchased. Once a farmer has decided to hedge, the price movement in the market cannot affect his potential profit position because the hedge becomes a protective device that knocks out the lows and highs from year to year which generally exist in a normal feeding program.

In 1966, Egertson estimates that live cattle futures trading for hedging purposes accounted for about four percent of the estimated annual slaughter of choice steers in the United States. This percentage will likely rise to about six to eight percent in 1967.

(more)

While this is a low level of activity, Egertson believes trading of live cattle on the futures market will increase as cattle raisers come to understand the market structure better and as the market becomes better known. He points out the live cattle futures market was developed in 1964 by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Egertson is careful to point out that while the futures market activity will expand, this does not mean that all cattle feeders will find it useful as a protection against risk. Farmers also may hedge against cattle price fluctuation by diversification of farming enterprises, by development of a good credit position which permits averaging out low and high years, by continuous buying and selling which permits a feeder to offset a low priced slaughter cattle sale by purchasing low-priced feeders and direct contracting with processors.

The crucial question for most cattle feeders in determining whether or not to enter the futures market will be the cost of entering into futures contract compared with its benefits. And, this is a situation that each individual feeder must analyze himself.

Egertson says that even though cattle feeders don't use the futures market directly, the market does offer another outlook price which can be compared with others in attempting to project the future. However, the feeder must remember that this is not a predicted price, and can change daily.

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67-281-wobn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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October 10, 1967

Immediate release

NEW UM COURSES REFLECT CHANGES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

The changing patterns of forest management in Minnesota and the nation are reflected in four new upper-division courses being offered this year at the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

The new courses are **Planning and Control in Forestry**, **Outdoor Recreation Economics**, **Recreation Land Amenities and the User** and **Advanced Management of Recreational Lands**. They are offered for seniors and graduate students, as well as college graduates who wish to continue their education.

Jay Hughes, associate professor of forest economics, will teach the course on planning and control in forestry. The course is intended to give students an understanding of the logic of planning and to acquaint them with techniques for evaluating alternative forest management practices. Topics to be covered include decision-making techniques, alternative forestry objectives and programs and the "systems concept" for planning and control.

Hughes will also teach **Outdoor Recreation Economics**, which will deal with the allocation of resources to outdoor recreation. The objective of the course is to enable students to select appropriate valuation and choice methodologies for solving outdoor recreation problems. This course and two new courses to be taught by Lawrence Merriam, professor of outdoor recreation, will constitute a three course series in forest recreation management.

(more)

add 1 - New UM courses

Merriam's course on recreation land amenities and the user will acquaint students with concepts of park and recreation-area establishment and administration, as well as interpretive techniques to enhance the recreationists outdoor experience.

The second course in the sequence is Advanced Management of Recreational Lands. It will deal with advanced recreation-management philosophy and special environmental problems. In addition to regular lectures by Merriam, several visiting specialists from public agencies and the University will participate in the course.

The three new courses in recreation are included in the Institute of Agriculture's newly-created curriculum in Recreation Resource Management, a joint program of the School of Forestry and the departments of horticulture, agriculture economics and entomology.

Also cooperating in the program is the Department of Park Administration in the School of Physical Education. Additional information on this new curriculum is contained in the Forestry and Agriculture Bulletin of the University.

Persons who are not regular students at the University, but who are interested in taking any of the courses offered by the School of Forestry, should write to the Office of Admissions and Records, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 for information about the Adult Special Program. This program, open to persons 24 years of age or older, is intended to make it possible for individuals to register for courses to meet their special needs.

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67-280-vak

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

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMIST TO CREDIT WORKSHOP

Dr. Louise Stedman, Director, School of Home Economics, and Edna K. Jordahl, extension specialist in home management, University of Minnesota, are among the 200 home economists invited to the "Consumer Credit in Family Financial Management" workshop to be held on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin October 9-12.

The purpose of this American Home Economics Association sponsored Workshop is to strengthen the leadership role of home economics in the teaching, research, and counseling of consumer credit.

The Honorable George W. Mitchell, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, will deliver the keynote address, "Credit in the Economy."

"The Problem Users of Credit" will be the theme of a panel discussion on the socio-psychological aspects of credit addiction. "Guidelines for Using Credit" will be presented by home economists in education, extension and government.

Mass media, extension, secondary education, disadvantaged groups and counseling will be offered as means of teaching "Credit in Money Management" by a second panel.

On the final day of the Workshop, Ruth Bonde, head of the Home Economics Department, Northwestern University, will speak on "Home Economics Outreach in Credit Education."

Each of the invitees is expected to develop a state or regional workshop to further extend the contribution of home economics to individuals and families.

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67-1sn-279

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HOG PRODUCERS SHOULD
BE ALERT TO SWINE
INFLUENZA THIS FALL

Hog producers should be alert to swine influenza this fall when hogs may get chilled if they sleep outside or in improper houses, says Dr. Raymond Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian.

Although few hogs die from swine influenza, sick hogs lose weight, are more susceptible to secondary infections, and if bred may have smaller litters.

Swine influenza dies out in the winter when the hogs are housed, but it can be carried over winter in the lungworm and earthworm. The hogs may then pick up the virus again when rooting on pasture in the spring and the summer. Solac says swine usually won't pick up the virus from cement or slatted floors.

The onset of influenza is rapid and it spreads quickly through the herd. Hogs show a high temperature--104 to 107 degrees, are listless, go off feed, become weak, and suffer from prostration and coughing. Solac says it's important to consult a veterinarian if these signs appear because many of these symptoms are similar to the symptoms observed in hog cholera.

The best preventive measure for swine influenza is to provide dry, well-ventilated housing without drafts, practice good sanitation, and keep plenty of clean water available.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

BASEMENTS IN MOST TWO
STORY HOMES CAN GIVE
FALLOUT PROTECTION

Basement corners of most two-story homes provide fairly good fallout protection, especially if the basement floor is six feet or more below ground level on all sides.

Fallout protection in the basement of such two-story homes can be increased by moving all household furnishings and heavy appliances on the first floor to the room above the corner of the basement that is most below ground level.

Clif Halsey, University of Minnesota extension rural defense agent, says this will increase the mass on the first floor above this corner, which will in turn reduce the radiation to a negligible level.

This procedure may not give enough protection to basements having less than six feet of wall below ground level, to homes with walk-out basements, or in split-level and one-story homes.

Practical suggestions for improving fallout protection in homes are described in University of Minnesota Extension Pamphlet RCD-9, "Improving Family Protection Areas in Basements." Ask your county agent for copies of this pamphlet, 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
October 16, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

STORE VEGETABLES
PROPERLY FOR
WINTER USE

Regulate temperature and humidity of the storage room to keep vegetables in good storage condition, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

A separate room in the basement can be made to store most garden products. This room should have a ventilator shaft connected to a window for good ventilation and proper room temperature--between 32 and 40 degrees F. Most basements are too warm for potatoes, apples and root crops. These need both cool and moist conditions.

Onions require cool temperatures but dry air for good storage. Usually they are stored in mesh bags hung from the ceiling in the regular storage room.

Squash and pumpkins need a warm, dry place where temperatures range between 40 to 50 degrees F. and humidity is between 50 and 70 percent. A modern basement is usually just right for these conditions. Before placing pumpkins and squash in storage, be sure they are fully matured and cured. Keep them in a heated, well-ventilated room at 75 to 85 degrees F. for about two weeks after harvest to harden the shell. If weather is warm, this can be done by placing them in small piles in the field. Cover the piles if it looks like frost. Avoid bruising or scratching the skin.

Carrots and beets store well in ten-gallon crocks or any container which will prevent excessive shriveling. Low storage temperatures between 32 and 40 degrees F. are the key to successful carrot and beet storage. Cover containers with a burlap sack or piece of cloth to keep the air moist. If carrots are stored at higher temperatures, completely remove the carrot crown and store carrots in damp sand. Don't trim beets too closely. They'll bleed unless at least one-half inch of the top is left.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEFS--

Variety Aids Shelterbelt Life, Effectiveness. Farmstead shelterbelts should include different types of trees, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Plant fast growing trees for quick growth, long-lived trees for permanency, and conifers for year-round protection. This will give variety to the farmstead and help beautify the landscape. A good farm shelterbelt should include a dense, low-growing shrub in the windward row, a tall shrub or medium height tree inside and adjacent to the dense shrub row, four rows of fast-growing and long-lived species, and two rows of evergreens nearest the farmstead. Such a shelterbelt will provide ground level control of wind and snow, maximum height, year-round protection, rapid growth and reasonably long life.

* * * *

Treat Fence Posts to Prolong Life. Treating wooden fence posts will add 20 or more years of service, says John Neetzel, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Untreated wood posts, unless cut entirely from heartwood, begin to decay almost as soon as they're set. Use either pentachlorophenol or creosote for treating.

* * * *

Store Gladiolus With Care. Careful storage of Gladiolus will save many dollars in bulb replacement according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Cure Gladiolus corms before storing by placing them on shallow trays, or spread them evenly on burlap until the foliage is dried and the outer skin of the corm has loosened. Clean the corms at this time. Then place the glads in storage where there is good air circulation and dust with a 5 percent DDT dust to control thrips. The storage temperature should be between 40 and 45 degrees F.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FENCE BUILDING
REQUIRES SOME
SPECIAL CARE

There's more to building a well-constructed, economical fence than stapling wires to posts set at given intervals around a field.

John Neetzel, University of Minnesota forester, says a well-constructed fence depends to a large extent upon the way wire is stretched and stapled to the posts.

When fence wire is power stretched, both barbed and woven wire are often damaged by pulling the wire too tight. Between the warmest days of summer and the coldest days of winter a fence wire 40 rods long will contract several inches. If the wire is permanently stretched, the fence will become loose the following summer as it expands.

Unfortunately, barbed wire does not have a built-in gauge like the hump in woven wire to tell when it is stretched too tightly. But if a hand stretcher is used, it seldom will be too tight.

Neetzel recommends sloping the staple against the pull of the wire and suspending the wire in the v-notch against the post. Slope staples downward on knolls and level ground. In draws where wires tend to lift, slope staples upward.

Make staples more secure by angling them slightly from parallel to the side of the post. This reduces splitting, especially in small treated posts.

add 1 - fence building

Staples should not be driven tight. The wire should always be free to move through the staple. Tight stapling not only damages wire at the point of contact, but also limits seasonal expansion and contraction of the wire between posts. Also, damage to the fence from farm machinery and livestock is increased by tight stapling.

Except on corners, never place staples over or adjacent to barbs on barbed wire or the stay wires or ties on woven wire, since this restricts free horizontal movement of the fence wire.

Always place the wire on the inside of pasture fences. When stapling the fence it is best to start about midway between the corners and staple toward each end. This gives uniformly tight fence wire.

When fences are near driveways or lanes where snow is plowed, place the wire on the side of the posts away from the road and use short staples. The staple may be pulled by the snow and must be replaced in the spring, but the wire will not be damaged. The wire should be moved slightly from its previous position when restapling.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

SIZING UP
YOUR FIGURE

Twenty years ago many women found shopping difficult and alterations often necessary, because misses, half sizes and juniors were the only figure types available in ready made clothing.

Today, with the addition of young junior, junior petite, teen, 5 feet 5 inches and under, tall and smaller than small sizes, there are garments designed for nearly any woman.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that if a garment is to look, wear and feel its best, it must fit well. This involves shopping for a particular figure type as well as a particular size, she explains.

Misses sizes are cut for women that are between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 7 inches with fully developed figures. The bust and hips of a misses dress are about the same size, while the waist is about 10 inches smaller. Each figure type has specific characteristics such as the misses does. The well-dressed woman knows which type most nearly describes her.

In order to find a well fitting dress, Miss Baierl suggests that you first find the figure type that describes your body proportions. Then look for the size, in that figure type, that fits you the best.

A manufacturer's sizes shouldn't vary. But because one manufacturer may use a slightly different sizing than another, you may be able to find a better fit in one line of dresses than in another. If so, repeat purchases in this brand.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1967

SPECIAL TO

West Otter Tail
and Becker Counties

For use week of October 23

TRAINING MEETINGS
ANNOUNCED FOR
4-H PROJECT LEADERS

_____ County 4-H project leaders in eight different project areas are urged to attend a training meeting on _____ in _____ in _____ (date) in _____ (town) _____ at _____ (building) _____ (hour).

The training session is one of two identical meetings to be offered in two days in West Otter Tail and Becker counties for 4-H project leaders in food science, home improvement-family living, clothing, swine, sheep, horticulture, plant pathology and demonstrations. Any club which has four or more members enrolled in any of these projects should designate a project leader to attend.

Gordon Shafer, assistant agricultural agent in Becker County, will speak on "Responsibility of a project leader" in a general session.

Training in the various areas will be given by these extension agents: Judy Nord, West Otter Tail County home agent, food science; Jeanette Thureen, Becker County home agent, home improvement-family living; Chuck Will, West Otter Tail County, sheep and swine; Ernest Nelson, Becker County, horticulture, Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail County, plant pathology; and Ruth Edberg, West Otter Tail County, demonstrations. The sessions will start at 8 p.m.

The training meetings will bring 4-H leaders up-to-date on subject matter and research in the nine project areas. Minnesota's 4-H program is dependent more and on the project leader to work effectively with club members, says County Agent _____. For that reason, he adds, it is essential that project leaders be well informed in the subject matter for which they are responsible.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 17, 1967

Immediate release

ANNUAL EXTENSION SERVICE MEETING SET FOR OCT. 30 TO NOV. 3

"The Human Dimension" will be the focus of the annual University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conference from October 30 to November 3 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis.

About 250 agents from county extension offices throughout the state and about 100 subject matter specialists and administrative personnel from the University's St. Paul Campus will attend the conference which begins Monday (Oct. 30) with registration and a meeting of all agents. During the following three days the entire group will meet each morning to hear and discuss comments by a main speaker on various aspects of the "human dimension."

The goal of the conference is to stimulate exploration of organizational goals and policy, to examine the family and its role in today's society, and to consider man's relationship to his environment.

On Tuesday morning, Donald Bates, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer, Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, and Roland H. Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service will discuss the goals of the conference, and the present and future of both the Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Extension programs.

On Tuesday afternoon, Fred Lukermann, University assistant vice president for academic administration and acting director of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, will discuss "The Continuing Education Function of the University."

William M. Smith, Jr., assistant director for Family, Youth and Community Development, Cooperative Extension Service, Pennsylvania State University, will

(more)

add 1 - annual extension service meeting

discuss "The Family--20th Century Style" on Wednesday morning.

Burton Kreitlow, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, and David Preus, pastor of University Lutheran Church of Hope and president of the Minneapolis School Board, will react to Smith's talk. Kreitlow will discuss "The Family and its Educational Needs," and Preus will discuss the "Relationship of the Family to Church and Community."

Featured speakers Thursday are James A. Bayton, head of the Department of Psychology, Howard University, Washington D.C., and E. Llewellyn Thomas, professor of pharmacology, associate professor of electrical engineering and associate director of the Institute of Bio-Medical Electronics, University of Toronto.

Bayton, who is on leave to the Brookings Institution . Washington D.C., will speak on "People and Change," and Thomas will talk about "The Machine-Man Interface."

The afternoon sessions on Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to small group seminars which will discuss problems of change facing the family, society, and extension programs.

Malcolm C. Moos, president of the University of Minnesota, will speak briefly at an honors breakfast Friday morning. Later in the morning, Sherwood O. Berg will speak on the "Food and Fiber Commission Report: Implications to Extension."

Roland Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service, will close the conference.

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67-285-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 17, 1967

Immediate release

CONTROL MICE AND RABBITS

Many young fruit trees are lost each year due to damage by mice and rabbits, says Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Enclose young tree trunks with a cylinder of 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth to prevent this damage. The cylinder should be at least 6 inches in diameter and extended from about 1 inch below the soil surface to the first branch.

You can also wrap the trunk's base with heavy aluminum foil locker paper, but this gives less permanent protection. Leaving pruned branches lying on the ground also reduces damage.

Mouse damage can be prevented by using chemical sprays and paints as rodent repellants. Some orchardists have reduced mouse injury by putting cinders around the base of the trunk to a depth of about 6 inches. Baiting mice with poison grain and removal of leaves and trash from around the base of the tree will increase the effectiveness of your mouse control program.

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67-286-jms

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

Immediate release

BERG DISCUSSES RECOMMENDATION FOR MARKET-ORIENTED AGRICULTURE

HOUSTON, TEX.--The recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber for a more freely functioning market of agricultural products was discussed here Tuesday (Oct. 17) by the Commission's chairman, Sherwood O. Berg.

In a speech at the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute Convention, Berg explained that the Commission agreed that the time has arrived for a major shift in the direction of U. S. food and fiber policy, and that the shift should be in the form of policies aimed at accomplishing a market-oriented agriculture.

"The Commission believes that markets should function more freely to guide the changes in agricultural production and marketing that will be required in the future," he said. "Therefore, the Commission recommends that the U. S. adapt its policies to accomplish a market-oriented agriculture.

"This means taking increasing advantage of the market's ability to allocate resources and distribute incomes in the interest of making the best employment of our labor, capital and land."

Berg, who is also dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, explained that a market-oriented agricultural policy would aim at improving the farmer's income in the long-run by reducing the over-capacity of the industry.

"Positive steps would be taken by government to encourage adjustment of cropland and to help the people who are leaving agriculture anyway, under any policy, to make better incomes in nonfarm occupations," he said. "Government assistance to farmers would be furnished in ways which least interfere with the functioning of markets."

In the Commission's concept of market orientation, there is room for programs, public and private, that improve the operation of markets--marketing research and information, anti-trust legislation, cooperative purchasing and selling and collective bargaining. The Federal Government would also continue to operate foreign food aid and agricultural development programs.

"If the excess capacity were ultimately eliminated," he explained, "agriculture would employ only those people, acres and dollars that could earn a return comparable to what they would earn in other industries."

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67-282-vak

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

Immediate release

ANNUAL FARM INCOME TAX SHORT COURSE BEGINS OCT. 23

The 25th annual Farm Income Tax Short Course--open to persons who help prepare tax returns--will be held October 23-25 at the Hotel Lowry in St. Paul.

Workshop sessions, covering two and a half days of the course, will deal with specific problems of preparing tax returns. Emphasis will be on farm income tax, small business, and individual tax returns.

The workshops will include a review of the fundamental requirements in filing an income tax return, refunds and credit, modifications and allocations, foreclosures and repossessions, installments and deferred sales, small business corporations, resources used in resolving income tax problems, investment credit, and section 1245 and 1250 property.

A report on current changes in both Federal and State tax laws, a report on the sales tax and its effect on the income tax and human relations in income tax will be discussed at a general session held on the first afternoon of the course.

Speakers at this session include Vernon Ruttan, professor and head of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota; George O. Lethert, director of Internal Revenue Services St. Paul district; R. Earl Franz, Deputy Commissioner of Taxation for Minnesota; Robert J. Schommer, internal revenue agent; C.A. Anderson, director of the Minnesota Department of Taxation's Income Tax Division; and Donald Mundahl, director of the State's Sales Tax Division.

Answers to specific tax questions will be available throughout the course from representatives of the State Income Tax Division and the Internal Revenue Service.

The short course is presented by the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, and is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Agricultural Economics.

For more information and enrollment material, write: The Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-283-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 17, 1967

Immediate release

FARMERS MUST FILE FOR NEW TAX EXEMPTION BEFORE NOV. 1

There is a new tax law that can save money for some farmers in the path of urban growth if they file applications by the October 31 deadline, says Robert Snyder, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. The law gives preferential assessment, deferred taxes, and deferred special assessments for certain farm property.

A copy of the new law and a more detailed discussion of its provisions can be seen at the county agent's office. Snyder says that farms are not eligible for 1968 exemption unless applications are turned in 60 days before January 2.

The law is designed to tax farm land only on its value for farming, regardless of the value for residential or nonfarm uses.

To be eligible for the new provisions, a farm must be "actively devoted to agriculture," as defined in the law. This means that gross agricultural products sales must have averaged \$750 per year and \$25 or more per acre per year during the last two years before the date when the assessment application is made. Also, the property must not be used for nonfarm purposes or placed in a "soil conservation program" that involves payments from the federal government.

Snyder points out that an eligible farm must be operated and resided upon by its owner and must consist of adjoining land parcels. There are other important details in the new law and he urges farmers to learn about them as soon as possible. The October 31 deadline is coming soon and a decision whether or not to take advantage of the new law must be made quickly.

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67-284-mm

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 19, 1967

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8

FARMERS CAN BENEFIT FROM GRAZING HEIFERS ON REED CANARY GRASS

WASHINGTON D.C.--Farmers can benefit from grazing dairy heifers on reed canary grass instead of brome, according to research at the University of Minnesota.

G. C. Marten, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, said that the lower palatability of reed canary grass was not important in terms of gains when cattle were not given a choice of pasture. Heifers on both grasses gained an average of 1.64 pounds per day.

Speaking before a meeting of the Crop Science Society of America here this week, Marten explained that Holsteins, Dairy Shorthorns and Guernseys with starting weights ranging from 400 to 800 pounds were used in the research trials.

Grazing on reed canary grass resulted in production of 517 pounds of heifer gain per acre per year, while grazing on brome produced only 434 pounds per acre. This amounted to a 19 percent increase in animal product per acre when heifers were grazed on reed canary grass instead of brome.

These conclusions were drawn after four years of research at the University's Rosemount Experiment Station by Marten and J. D. Donker, professor of animal science at the University, in an effort to find an upland grass that was more productive than brome which could be recommended for pasturing in pure stands where legume-induced bloat is a problem or where alfalfa is not adaptable.

Marten said that reed canary grass does well in lowlands, can tolerate up to 50 days of flooding without permanent injury, and the recent tests showed that it was more productive than brome in upland mineral soils as well as being more drought-resistant than brome.

(more)

add 1 - reed canary grass

In the research, cattle were grazed under both heavy and light grazing pressures on both types of grass. Heavy grazing allowed about 15 pounds of pasture dry matter per heifer per day, while light grazing allowed about 23 pounds of pasture dry matter per day.

Heavy grazing of both brome and reed canary caused a reduction in gain of about two-tenths pounds per heifer per day. However, while heavy grazing resulted in lower per animal gains, it allowed more animals to graze per acre. This, in turn, resulted in a greater yield of heifer gain per acre. In the tests, heavy grazing resulted in 17 to 18 percent more heifer gain per acre than light grazing on both grasses.

Pastures planted to reed canary grass must be well fertilized, especially with nitrogen, to get maximum gains and extra production. The grass should not be allowed to get tall and mature before grazing. Martin and Donker started grazing cattle when the grass reached six to eight inches, and never allowed over two feet of growth.

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67-290-wobn

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 19, 1967

FOR RELEASE: TUES. NOV. 7

EVIDENCE OF GLACIAL LAKE DISCOVERED IN MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON D.C. -- A previously unrecognized glacial lake has been discovered in western Minnesota, agronomists and soil scientists were told here this week. The lake--called Glacial Lake Benson--was about 60 miles long, 40 miles wide and covered an area of nearly one million acres.

Raymond Diedrick, soil scientist for the Soil Conservation Service in Benson, Minnesota, and R. H. Rust, professor of soil science at the University of Minnesota, described the evidence supporting the discovery of the lake at a meeting of the American Society of Agronomy meeting in Washington.

Evidence for this glacial lake, which covers several counties in western Minnesota, was gathered from soil surveys. These surveys revealed a definite soil pattern which provided geomorphological evidence for a glacial lake.

Soils along the northern boundary of the lake basin developed in coarse textured outwash material while the central and southern portions of the basin have well sorted silty soils similar to those in Glacial Lake Agassiz in the present Red River Valley. Small areas of buried soils occur along the northern boundary.

Diedrick and Rust say that the water for Glacial Lake Benson came from the north and outletted to the southeast. They postulate that two stages of flooding occurred, with an interval between each flooding that was great enough to permit soil development.

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67-289-wobn

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October 19, 1967

Immediate release

LILY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

Earl Tesca, Rochester, is president of the newly organized North Star Lily Society.

Other officers include Julius Wadekamper, Faribault, vice president; Mrs. Donald Morton, 6227-4th Avenue So., Minneapolis, secretary; and Mervin Eisel, assistant extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota, treasurer.

According to Eisel, the North Star Lily Society was organized as a non-profit group to promote interest in the true lily to encourage genus *lilium* scientific research in its breeding and culture, standardization of its varietal names, as well as dissemination of information to advance its culture.

Anyone interested in information about the North Star Lily Society should contact Mervin Eisel, University Landscape Arboretum, Box 746, Route 1, Excelsior, Minn. 55331.

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67-288-jbn

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October 19, 1967

Immediate release

HIGH RATING TO 4-H DAIRY, LIVESTOCK TEAMS IN NATIONAL CONTEST

High ratings went to the Minnesota state champion 4-H dairy judging and livestock judging teams in national contests recently.

The Washington County dairy judging team, named state champion at the Minnesota State Fair, received second place in the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest held during the North American Dairy Show in Columbus, Ohio, this week.

Martin County's 4-H livestock judging team, winner of state championship at the Minnesota State Fair, won third place in the American Royal Judging Contest in Kansas City.

The North Carolina team nudged Minnesota out of first place in the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest by only 6 points. The Minnesota team was the only one to rank in the top 10 in judging each of five breeds. Team members are James Harsdorf, Stillwater; Gordon Borner, Hastings; Gary Rydeen, Marine-on-the-St. Croix; and Dennis Wolterstorff, Newport. Coach is Arnold Sandager, Washington County agricultural agent.

In individual placings, Rydeen won second high in judging all breeds and fourth in judging Guernseys. Harsdorf placed fourth in overall judging of all breeds, in judging Ayrshires and Holsteins, fifth in reasons and third in judging Guernseys. Borner won fifth place in judging Ayrshires.

At the American Royal, Minnesota placed second in judging sheep, fourth in judging beef. The team is comprised of Darrell Anderson, Sherburn; Gary Bellin, Fairmont; Richard Koch, Fairmont; and Douglas Malo, Sherburn. Coach is Floyd H. Bellin, Jr., Martin County agricultural agent.

In individual placings, Anderson was named top sheep judge, fourth high in overall livestock judging and fifth in judging swine. Bellin was fourth high individual in beef judging.

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67-291-jbn

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October 19, 1967

Immediate release

CARL ASH, VETERAN COUNTY AGENT, DIES AT CROOKSTON

Carl Ash, veteran Minnesota county agent who served West Polk County for over 35 years, died unexpectedly at his home in rural Crookston Wednesday (Oct. 18). He was 64 years old.

Recognized as an authority in Red River Valley agriculture, particularly in poultry, sheep, potatoes, sugar beets, grain production and weed control, Ash celebrated his 35th anniversary as West Polk County agent on March 15 of this year.

He was one of six county agents in the state to hold the rank of full professor at the University of Minnesota. He was president of the Minnesota County Agricultural Agents Association, received the U.S. Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award and was given a Distinguished Service Award by the National County Agricultural Agents Association.

Because of his successful promotion of agricultural programs and professional improvement in his county, he received a North Central Region Study Tour Scholarship in 1959 to tour agricultural and business developments in eastern and southern states and Canada. In September of this year he was elected president of the 11th District Horticultural Society.

Born on a farm near St. Vincent in Kittson County on May 26, 1903, Ash attended North Dakota Agricultural College and majored in animal and poultry husbandry. He traveled in England, Scotland and Denmark in 1929 to study farming methods.

Following his graduation in 1930, he spent two years operating his own farm in Kittson County. In 1931 he married Marjorie Sylvester of Humboldt. He served for a short time as extension poultry specialist in North Dakota before assuming his duties as county agent at Crookston on March 15, 1932.

(more)

add 1 - Carl Ash

Over the years, he has carried on outstanding programs in soil conservation and fertility, helped stimulate better town-farm relationships, developed a farm home modernization program and led an active 4-H program.

He is survived by his widow and three sons, Dean of Crookston, Wayne of Tell City, Indiana, and Lynn who is with the Armed Services in Presidio, Calif.

Other survivors include two brothers, William of St. Vincent and Robert of Tucson, Arizona; two sisters, Mrs. A. N. Shaw and Mrs. George Sylvester, both of St. Vincent; and two granddaughters.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 21, at the Presbyterian Church in Crookston. Rev. Stanley Johnson will officiate and Houske Funeral Home of Crookston is in charge of arrangements.

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67-292-vak

Department of Information
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October 19, 1967

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

Russell Schaefer of Frazee, Minn., a freshman in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, has been awarded one of the Chapman Foundation Scholarships for freshman.

The \$300 scholarships are awarded annually on the basis of academic ability, personality, leadership, vocational promise, and need. The purpose of the scholarship, sponsored by the Chapman Foundation of Memphis, Tenn. is to assist promising students preparing for careers in forest resources development and forest products industry.

The award to Schaefer was announced by A. Dale Chapman of the Chapman Foundation, a 1929 alumnus of the School of Forestry, and by Kenneth Winsness, professor of forestry and assistant to the director for undergraduate education at the School of Forestry.

Schaefer recently entered the School of Forestry as a student in the Resources Development Curriculum. He is a graduate of the Frazee High School and was active in Future Farmers of America.

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67-287-wobn

Department of Information
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October 19, 1967

Immediate release

BROILER-FRYER CHICKEN EXCELLENT BUY

The plentiful supply of broiler-fryers coming to market this month makes chicken an unusually good buy for consumers, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Broiler-fryers are the very young birds under 16 weeks which are characterized by very tender meat and soft pliable skin. Ready-to-cook weight is between 1 1/2 and 4 pounds. Roaster chickens are 4 to 8 months old and are somewhat larger -- between 3 and 5 pounds. They also have tender meat and soft skin.

Allow about 1/2 pound ready-to-cook weight for each serving if you buy chicken for frying or roasting, Miss Mikesh suggests. For broiling, allow 1/4 to 1/2 bird per serving.

Of course how much poultry to buy depends on how many persons are to be served, the size of servings, the yield of cooked, boneless meat from the kind of poultry chosen, the way you cook and serve the poultry and whether or not you want leftovers, Miss Mikesh adds.

Whole chickens often are a better buy than chicken pieces. For example, the price per pound of chicken breasts may be almost double the price per pound for whole chicken, but you get only a little more cooked, boned chicken from 2 pounds of chicken breasts than you would from a 2-pound whole chicken. The family may prefer certain chicken pieces, however, and these are now readily available at the market.

Look for the grade shield and the inspection circle to be sure of getting high quality, wholesome chicken, the University nutritionist suggests. The shield with the words USDA Grade A indicates that the poultry is the finest quality available. The circle shows that the chicken has been inspected for wholesomeness.

Since all poultry is perishable, keep frozen poultry hard-frozen until time to thaw or cook it. Be sure to cook promptly after thawing. Loosen or puncture tight transparent film or overwrap on fresh-chilled poultry and refrigerate promptly. Use within 1 to 2 days.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
WIN HONORS IN
CARCASS CONTEST

_____ County 4-H club members received
(Write out no.) _____ (county)
awards for their quality _____ exhibits in the carcass contest
(beef, pork, lamb)
that followed the State 4-H Market Livestock Show.

(List names, addresses and awards or placings of local winners).

The carcass contest is an important part of the State 4-H Market Livestock Show because it emphasizes quality meat production, says Eugene Allen, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the carcass contest committee. The carcass evaluation is based on the quality and type of meat that today's consumers demand.

Dean Stoltenberg, Holland, exhibited the grand champion beef carcass and received a \$300 prize for his Hereford carcass. Reserve champion beef carcass award of \$150 went to Lew Jean Sprau, Elkton, with an Angus carcass.

The grand champion pork carcass was from a Hampshire exhibited by Carolyn Miller, Glenville, who received a \$200 award. Miss Miller also exhibited the grand champion barrow in the show. Steven Thurnau, Owatonna, took reserve championship honors and won \$100 showing a crossbred carcass.

Grand championship in the lamb carcass division and a \$200 award went to John Caskey, Glenwood. Glen Rouse, Olivia, showed the reserve champion lamb carcass and received a \$100 award. Both top lamb carcasses were from Hampshires this year.

-more-

add 1 - carcass contest

The Armour and Swift meat packing companies of South St. Paul provided the grand championship awards.

Allen noted that leanness of carcass and quality of the meat are among the criteria used to judge carcass quality. In beef, the preference is for more than 1.9 square inches of loin eye muscle per 100 pounds of carcass weight; in lambs, 2.25 square inches of loin eye muscle; and in swine, 4.5 square inches of loin eye muscle.

The amount of finish (fat) should be less than .12 inches per 100 pounds of carcass weight over the loin eye in beef; in lambs, less than .4 inches of fat cover; in swine, less than 1.5 inches of backfat. Also, beef and lamb carcasses should grade Choice to Prime in quality.

Quality of the show was up this year, according to Allen. About 12 percent more of the pork carcasses had a ham and loin percent greater than 40.5, and 11 percent more of the beef carcasses qualified for amount of loin eye area per 100 pounds of carcass than the 1966 show.

Blue ribbon winners in the beef class received \$30; in the hog division, \$15; and in the lamb class, \$12. Various business organizations contributed to a donor fund for blue ribbon awards.

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October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

**CONTROL PARASITES IN
LIVESTOCK THIS FALL,
VETERINARIAN SUGGESTS**

Farmers should control harmful internal and external parasites in livestock this fall. Animals that are free from parasites will winter better and be more parasite free during the rest of the year.

Dr. Raymond Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian, says winter freezing and thawing destroys many parasite eggs and larvae which were seeded on pasture during the fall. It is important to control parasites on livestock during the fall and winter so the animals won't bring these parasites back into "clean pastures."

Dipping, spraying, dusting, back "pour on" and worming should begin when animals are put into the feed lot and buildings.

Non-chemical control, such as keeping feeding and watering equipment clean and adequate, and keeping feed and water free from the animals own droppings are important.

When using chemical means of parasite control it is important to follow the label carefully. Use products only on the class of livestock for which it has been approved. For example, don't use chemicals approved only for beef cattle on dairy cattle.

Check labels for restrictions concerning time limitations for the class and age of livestock, freshening and farrowing dates, and time of slaughter.

For information on control of external parasites, ask your county agent for University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 263--Revised, "Insecticides and Their Uses in Minnesota--1967."

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Department of Information
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October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Treat Strawberries to Prevent Disease. Treat strawberry plants with phenyl mercury acetate to prevent leaf spots and fruit rots, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. This is one phase in an effective disease control program and should be done in late October, after the plants are dormant but before a mulch is applied. Cover live plants and old leaves liberally with the spray. Phenyl mercury acetate is sold under various trade names and in various concentrations. Approved application rates are $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of 10 percent solution per 100 gallons of water and not over 250 gallons of that spray mixture per acre. For small amounts, the rate is about 1 teaspoon of 10 percent solution per 2 gallons of water. If a wettable powder is recommended at a rate of 4 ounces per 100 gallons of water, you can make up small amounts at a rate of 1 level teaspoon per 3 gallons of water. Follow label directions carefully.

* * * *

Store Tuberous Begonias--Tuberous begonias stems should be cut off at the soil line when tops are injured by frost. Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says you should dig tubers carefully to prevent injury. Then remove soil and old roots and store tubers at 50 degrees F. until February. If you have only a few tubers, store them in a jar filled with dry peat moss, sand, or vermiculite. When handling large quantities of tubers, place a thick layer of dry sand, peat moss, or vermiculite in a cardboard or wooden box. Then put tubers on the material and cover them with a deep layer of the mixture.

* * * *

Standing Corn Makes Good Snow Catch--If you have corn growing along lanes or farmsteads this year, leave a few rows to prevent being "snowed in," says John R. Neetzel, research associate in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota. Neetzel says corn stalks can be used as a snow catch in place of shrubs on a farmstead shelterbelt. Standing corn may give better protection than a shrub row. When corn is used in place of a slat snow fence to protect a driveway or road from drifting snow, considerable time otherwise devoted to putting up the fence is saved.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IT'S CHORE
TIME IN
THE GARDEN

Fall is a good time to clean up the garden, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

If you've had disease and insect problems, remove all trash and destroy it by burning. At the same time, fall plowing will loosen the soil and help destroy any insects which tend to winter over in the garden.

Rake up old fruits of tomato, cucumber, squash and melons that have not been harvested. Raking them up now will help prevent volunteer plants from coming up next year.

If you dig up corn stalks and shake the soil out of the roots, you won't have to contend with corn stubble next spring. Also, pull or spade up tomato and cucumber vines and remove them from the garden.

Don't cut off the tops of asparagus unless there is rust on the foliage. Leave them to catch snow over winter so there'll be more soil moisture for next spring's growth. At that time the tops can be cut off and burned.

Pull up all wooden stakes used for labeling rows or for supporting plants. Clean off the soil and dry the stakes before storing them away for winter.

Turnquist also recommends composting in the fall to provide a good source of organic matter next spring. To build the compost pile, put the organic material in a 4-foot square. For each 6-inch layer of leaves, add about 1 inch of soil. Along with the soil add 2 to 3 pounds of a complete fertilizer. Keep the center of the pile lower than the edges and water occasionally. Next spring you'll have a ready source of organic matter for your garden.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

WINTER LANDSCAPE
NOW WITH CUT
EVERGREEN TREES

Winter landscaping with cut evergreen trees makes your yard more attractive during winter months, says John R. Neetzal, research associate in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

Jack, Red (Norway), White pines and Balsom fir all work well for winter landscaping. They'll last from late November to early May, adding a touch of green color and freshness to your yard.

Select trees 4 to 8 feet tall and use 4 inch steel pipes about 18 inches long to hold them in place. Set pipes firmly in the ground so the top is about an inch below the soil or grass. Then you can use a wood cap set flush with the ground during summer months when the trees aren't in place.

You should choose the places where you want your trees and set the pipes now, before the ground freezes.

First cut off the lower tree branches to about the depth of the pipe being used, then place the tree in the pipe. Several wooden wedges driven in the pipe around the tree trunk will help secure it in an upright position.

If you're thinking about planting a live conifer in the yard but haven't decided on the location or species, try a winter landscape tree first to see how it looks.

You may want to use two trees close to the house to frame the picture window, or you could make an outdoor lighted Christmas tree in front of the picture window. Groups of trees can be used to shield the trash containers, taking the place of deciduous shrubs which did this during the summer.

It's not necessary to have perfect trees for winter landscaping, add Neetzal. Light or deformed branching on one side can be corrected by placing the tree in a group next to other trees. Forked and crooked trees are usually satisfactory if the foliage and branching are full. These lower grade trees can usually be obtained from Christmas tree lots at a lower cost.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PLANT HARDY
TREES AND
SHRUBS NOW

From now until mid-November is a good time to plant many kinds of hardy shrubs and shade trees, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Many large shade trees can be moved well in the fall. Green Ash, Hackberry, and Sugar, Norway, and Schwedler Maples can all be moved with the roots bare if trunk diameter is less than 2½ inches. Trees 3 to 6 inches in diameter should be balled and burlapped for best results.

Hardy shrubs which can be planted in the fall include Hedge (Peking) Cotoneaster, Columnar Buckthorn, Lilacs, Arrowwood, Nannyberry Viburnum, and European Highbush Cranberry. French Lilacs can be balled and burlapped so blossoming isn't set back. Very little pruning is needed when shrubs are dug with balls of earth remaining around the roots.

Mrs. McKinnon recommends watering newly planted material until fall freezup. A weekly soaking is usually sufficient. Either soggy or extremely dry soil conditions should be avoided. Mulch new plants with 2 to 4 inches of leaves or straw this fall and water them again next spring, treating them as if they had just been planted.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use Nov. 1 and after

CHANGES MADE IN
PATTERN SIZING
FOR HOME SEWING

Good news to girls and women who sew at home is a major change in the sizing of patterns to correspond more closely to standard ready-to-wear sizes.

Patterns issued after November 1 will have the new sizing, announces Thelma Bairel, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota (Home Agent _____). Hence some styles shown in the January, 1968 dated pattern catalogs will carry the new sizing.

Measurements for the new sizing were developed and approved by the Measurement Standard Committee of the Pattern Fashion Industry. All major pattern companies-- Butterick, McCall's, Simplicity and Vogue-- are adopting the new standard body measurements.

Every pattern using the new standard body measurements will be indicated with a red rectangle containing the words: New Sizing. Information about the new standard body measurements as well as former sizing measurements will be available on charts in the pattern catalogs.

Pattern sizing for men's and boys' wear has not changed. There have been minor changes in the measurements for toddlers, children and girls, but these changes do not affect pattern size. However, it is always best to check the measurements on the back of the pattern envelope.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of Nov. 6

NOTE: This story is being sent to
you a week in advance

U PUBLICATIONS
CAN IMPROVE YOUR
CONSUMER I. Q.

If you need some help in wise shopping -- whether it's for food, a coat or a mattress -- University of Minnesota and U. S. Department of Agriculture publications can go a long way toward improving your consumer I. Q., says Home Agent _____

These publications are yours for the asking.

A leaflet called Information for Home and Family lists some of the University and USDA publications of special help in consumer education. You can pick up copies of these leaflets at the county extension office in _____ in _____ (town) _____ or from table-top exhibits in various places in the county, including ^(bldg.) _____ (list locations of exhibits). Copies of the publications listed are also available at the county extension office.

_____ invites residents to stop at the county extension office during Consumer Education Week, Nov. 6-10, to see the publications available

To keep consumers better informed in every phase of family living, the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service is continually publishing new materials or revising them so they will be up-to-date. The publications are written by University specialists and are free of charge. Information for Home and Family lists only a few of these bulletins. A more complete listing may be obtained from the county extension office.

Here are some examples of publications that can be of help to consumers:

Clothing: Jeans and Washable Slacks, Extension Pamphlet 220; Shoes for Children, Extension Pamphlet 218; Underwear for Children, Extension Pamphlet 221; Today's Fibers, Extension Folder 218.

Foods and Nutrition: Cured Pork for Your Table, Extension Bulletin 337; Fresh Pork for Your Table, Extension Bulletin 336; The Roaster Turkey, Home Economics Fact Sheet 9.

Home Furnishings: Buying and Caring for Blankets, Extension Bulletin 301; Buying Mattresses for Comfort, Extension Bulletin 330.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

F I L L E R S

One out of every six adults in the U. S. has been a 4-H member. At present 4-H alumni in 50 states total 26 million men and women. In Minnesota, about 750,000 men and women are 4-H alumni.

* * * *

The 4-H automotive program is not a driver training program, but it does teach driver responsibility, traffic laws, safety and desirable driver attitudes.

* * * *

The 4-H conservation program provides almost limitless activities of special interest to boys and girls from 9 to 19. Among the project categories are soil science, conservation of water, trees and forests, fish and wildlife, shrubs and plants. Aim of the program is to teach how life depends on proper management of natural resources. The enrollment of 270,000 youth is at an all-time high.

* * * *

About 400,000 men and women throughout the 50 states -- nearly 13,000 in Minnesota -- volunteer as 4-H leaders.

* * * *

Among projects especially suitable for city and suburban 4-H'ers are automotive, safety, health, home economics, dog care and training, community beautification and photography.

* * * *

4-H clubs are among the most enthusiastic boosters of the pleasure horse. One of the fastest growing 4-H activities in the U. S. today is the horse program. Nearly 170,000 young equestrians are enrolled.

* * * *

Development of the individual is the primary goal of 4-H. Major emphasis is on citizenship and leadership.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of Oct. 30

GET CONSUMER
INFORMATION AT
EXTENSION OFFICE

How can I stretch my meat dollar? What is the best way to launder permanent-press clothing? How can I recognize quality in the clothing I buy? What guides can I use in buying furniture?

Answers to such questions and many others are available from your county extension office in _____ in _____.
(town) (bldg)

November 6-10 has been designated as Consumer Education Week to inform people of the consumer information available through 91 local county extension offices in Minnesota. Your county extension office in _____ is one of these. Home (County) Agent _____ invites you to use the extension office as your consumer information center.

Practicing more careful buying would make it possible for a typical family to raise its standard of living as much as 15 to 20 percent, according to extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The growing youth population with money to spend and little experience on which to base buying decisions makes up a large segment of the consuming public. Half of the first-time brides, for example, are teenagers faced with selection of furnishings for their new homes. With so many new products appearing on the market, even experienced consumers need a source of objective information, says Home Agent _____.

Consumer information available from the county extension office includes helps on getting the most satisfaction for money spent for personal and family living, as well as wise use of credit, management of time and money, planning ahead and decision making in solving problems of daily living.

-more-

add 1 - consumer information

The county extension office provides such consumer information in a variety of ways -- through special consumer education programs for both men and women; lessons and leader-training meetings for home extension groups; office and telephone calls; home visits; radio programs, news stories and columns written by agents for local papers; and publications published by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A list of consumer publications, Information for Home and Family, is available from the county extension office.

-jbn-

NOTE: IF YOU ARE HOLDING OPEN HOUSE OR PLANNING SOME SPECIAL ACTIVITIES, WE HOPE YOU WILL DO A SEPARATE STORY

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 24, 1967

Immediate release

RECORD SETTING RED PINE FOUND IN MINNESOTA

A record-setting, 120-foot giant Red Pine has been discovered in Itasca State Park by University of Minnesota foresters. This takes the "Big Tree" record away from a 98-foot Red Pine in Wisconsin.

The tree, which is about 300-years-old, was discovered recently by Sidney Frissell, University of Minnesota forestry instructor, and Stephen McCool, forestry graduate student, while they were working on a research project at Itasca.

Located several hundred feet from where Nicollet Creek flows from the west arm of Lake Itasca, the tree shows evidence of fire scars from at least six forest fires. The Red Pine is Minnesota's official state tree.

The new giant measures 120 feet in height, 37 inches in diameter, and 115 inches in circumference, with a crown spread of 36 feet. The previous record, in Wisconsin, was 98 feet in height, 33 inches in diameter, 106 inches in circumference, and 34 feet in crown spread. Wisconsin still holds the record for the largest Eastern White Pine.

Certification of the new record was made by the American Forestry Association which maintains records of American "Big Trees."

Frissell has looked for a possible record-breaking Red Pine in the Itasca area for about two years while conducting research on the fire history of Itasca State Park for his doctoral thesis in forestry.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 24, 1967

Immediate release

NEW OUTBREAKS OF HOG CHOLERA REPORTED

New outbreaks of hog cholera in five Minnesota counties have raised the total reported outbreaks to 38 this year, an increase of five cases since late August.

The five new outbreaks were reported from Wilkin, Redwood, Fillmore, Martin and Mower counties. No cases had previously been reported from Wilkin or Martin.

So far this year, four cases have been confirmed in Steele County, three in Lincoln, Redwood, Mower and Fillmore counties, two cases each in Waseca, Cottonwood, Yellow Medicine, Nobles, Goodhue, Jackson and Freeborn, and one case each in McLeod, Watonwan, Houston, Isanti, Rice, Dakota, Martin, and Wilkin.

Dr. Raymond Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says most of the hog cholera in Minnesota this year has been of a chronic rather than virulent type. The chronic form results in a somewhat lower death loss.

He says the increase in outbreaks shows the need for greater vigilance in controlling this problem. He suggests that hog producers buy replacements only from cholera-free or vaccinated herds. And, consider hog cholera as a possibility if any sick pigs are noticed.

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67-294-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 24, 1967

Immediate release

WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H CARCASS EVALUATION CONTEST

A half-dozen 4-H club members were honored recently for their success in producing the type of meat animals today's consumers demand.

The 4-H members won grand championships and reserve championships for showing high quality beef, lamb and pork in the carcass contest following the State 4-H Market Livestock Show on the State Fair Grounds September 28-29. Following the show, animals are sold and slaughtered. Then the carcasses are evaluated for quality.

Dean Stoltenberg, Holland, won grand championship honors and a \$300 award in the beef division exhibiting a Hereford carcass.

Grand champion carcass in the pork class was from a Hampshire shown by Carolyn Miller, Glenville, who also received the grand champion barrow award in the show. John Caskey, Glenwood, took grand championship in the lamb division with a Hampshire carcass. Miss Miller and Caskey received \$200 awards.

Lew Jean Sprau, Elkton, won \$150 for the reserve champion beef carcass from an Angus.

Reserve championship in the pork division went to Steven Thurnau, Owatonna, with a crossbred carcass. Glen Rouse, Olivia, exhibited the reserve champion lamb carcass, from a Hampshire. Thurnau and Rouse won \$100 awards.

The Armour and Swift meat packing companies of South St. Paul donated the grand championship awards. Private business firms in the Twin Cities and out state areas provided the blue ribbon awards. Blue ribbon winners in the beef class

(more)

add 1 - winners named

received \$30; in the hog division, \$15; and in the lamb class, \$12.

Eugene Allen, University of Minnesota extension meats specialist and chairman of the carcass contest committee, said the carcass contest is important because it emphasizes quality meat production.

Among criteria considered in judging carcass quality, Allen listed leanness of the carcass, meat quality and amount of loin eye muscle. Also, beef and lamb carcasses should grade Choice to Prime in quality.

Allen said quality of the beef and pork carcasses was higher than those in the 1966 show. About 12 percent more of the pork carcasses in the 1967 show had a ham and loin percent greater than 40.5, and 11 percent more of the beef carcasses qualified for amount of loin eye area per 100 pounds of carcass.

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67-295-jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 26, 1967

Immediate release

GOURDS MAKE ATTRACTIVE TABLE DECORATIONS

Gourds provide variety and color for fall table decorations, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. He recommends cutting gourds off the vine with a sharp knife or pruning shears after a light frost. Leave the stem attached to the fruit.

There are several ways to tell if the fruits are mature. Often the fingernail is used to test hardness of the skin. The disadvantage of this test is that if the fruits are underripe, a blemish is left which destroys the ornamental value of the fruit. A better way is to just wait until the stem is dry and hard.

If you've noticed etching or blemishing of the fruits by soil insects, next year place a small board or piece of plastic or glass under the developing gourds to prevent this. Rotate fruits frequently to get a more uniform color.

After harvesting, wash gourds with soapy water and rinse in clean water to which you have added a household disinfectant. The disinfectant will help control the organisms on the shell which often cause decay.

Then spread the gourds on several layers of newspaper in a warm, dry place. This will evaporate moisture, harden the skin, and further set the color. This process takes about a week, and fruits should be rotated frequently so they will dry evenly. Then wipe the gourds and place them in a warm, dry, dark room for three to four weeks to cure.

You may want to give the fruits a coat of wax, shellac, or varnish after they are cured. A water-base wax is a fast, inexpensive treatment that produces a slight gloss and enhances the natural color.

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67-296-jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 26, 1967

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

A University of Minnesota forestry student, Terrance M. Costello of Blackduck, Minnesota, has been awarded a \$250 scholarship by the Daniel Boone Hunters League Inc. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Costello, a recent graduate of the resources development curriculum at the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, presently is doing graduate study in forest recreation at the University.

The scholarship, given on the basis of scholastic ability, citizenship, and personal integrity, was announced by T. W. Ziemann, treasurer and chairman of the scholarship committee for the League, and Lawrence Merriam, professor of forest recreation at the University. It was awarded to assist Costello in his work toward a master of science degree in forestry.

While a student at the University, Costello has been a member of the forestry club and has spent several summers working for the U.S. Forest Service in California, Montana and Minnesota as a smoke jumper, timber management assistant, and research aid. In addition, he worked on the recreation research project of the School of Forestry in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

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67-297-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 26, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES THREE REGIONAL PESTICIDE WORKSHOPS FOR NOVEMBER

Regional pesticide workshops to provide information on plant and crop problems and the use of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides will be held in November at three Minnesota cities.

Workshops are scheduled for November 6-7 at the University of Minnesota Technical Institute at Crookston; November 8-9 at the FM Hotel in Moorhead; and November 21, 28 and December 5 at the Club Royal in Slayton.

The workshops are open to distributors, retail dealers, custom applicators, county agents, vocational agricultural instructors, professional farm managers, agricultural representatives in banks, credit agency personnel, and agricultural inspectors.

Those interested may register for the workshop through their county agent. There is a \$10 registration fee.

The workshop faculty will include John Lofgren and Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota entomologists; Herbert G. Johnson University plant pathologist; Gerald Miller, University agronomist; and Rollin Dennistoun, Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The problems and control of insects, plant disease and weeds will be discussed in detail by the faculty.

The workshops are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Chemicals Association and various units of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 26, 1967

Immediate release

WILD DUCK IS TASTE TREAT

Most Minnesota duck hunters will agree that there's no taste treat like wild duck -- provided the birds are cared for properly after they are killed and then cooked at slow to moderate temperatures.

The distinctive flavor of wild duck and other game birds is quite different from the off-flavors caused by improper handling, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Prompt cleaning of the body cavity followed by cooling will help prevent growth of dangerous bacteria and off-flavors.

Miss Mikesh gives these basic rules for the handling of wild duck, pheasant, geese and other game:

- . Remove entrails as soon as possible after shooting, as well as the crop in ducks and geese.
- . Cool the birds quickly and thoroughly. Avoid piling warm birds on top of each other.
- . Keep the meat cold until it is cooked. If ducks are plucked soon after shooting, it's best to let them age and tenderize in the refrigerator 3 or 4 days.

Since wild duck is darker and drier than domestic duck, it's a good idea to roast it with strips of bacon or thin slices of salt pork on the breast to add fat. Salt pork may be preferable, since bacon will impart its own flavor.

Some cooks like to stuff the cavity with quartered apples, celery or onions and then discard them afterward. For a slight variation in flavor, baste the duck occasionally with orange juice.

Roast the duck in an uncovered pan at 325° F. for 1-1/2 to 2 hours.

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67-299-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

EMPHASIZE TRAITS OF
ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE
IN HOG BREEDING

Sow productivity, feedlot performance, and carcass merit are economic traits that you should emphasize in a sound hog breeding program, says Charles Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Christians explains that sow productivity is a measure of reproductive, milking and mothering ability. The litter weaning weight, taken preferably at 3 to 5 weeks of age, is the best measure of this trait since it's a good indicator of the sow's milking ability.

Feedlot performance includes rate of gain and feed efficiency. Faster gaining pigs reach market weight earlier and are less costly.

Rate of gain is often used as an indirect measure of efficiency of gain. Faster gaining pigs usually require less feed per pound of gain. It is often impractical to measure feed conversion directly on perspective breeding stock, but by selecting the faster gaining individuals one indirectly selects the most efficient ones.

Feed efficiency means less feed required per pound of gain, resulting in lower costs. Improved feed utilization brings about greater net profits, or smaller net loss in bad price years.

But the benefits of feed efficiency are often an unseen saving. They go unnoticed unless accurate records are kept, because the feed saving occurs in unused feed. Feed conversion is about 30 percent heritable, high enough to make selection effective.

add 1 - traits in hog breeding

Another important trait to select for is carcass merit or meatiness which includes backfat thickness, loin eye area and yield of lean cuts. Average heritabilities of these traits range from 35 to 60 percent, indicating that progress can be made through selection.

Sex of the pig also affects muscling and carcass merit. On the average, gilts are longer, have less backfat, larger loin eye area and a higher percentage of ham and loin than their littermate barrows.

For more information on swine breeding, ask your county agent for Extension Bulletin 306, "Improving Swine Through Breeding." 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
October 30, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

DECORATIVE FENCES
ADD BEAUTY AND
VALUE TO YARDS

Decorative fences add beauty, privacy, and wind protection to your yard, says John R. Neetzel, research associate in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota. They also make an attractive backdrop for flowers and shrub plantings and give protection to birds.

Neetzel recommends either durable wood, such as redwood heartwood, or treated pine for a good yard fence. Redwood heartwood may last at least 25 years. It's important to treat pine or other less durable wood, otherwise the posts will decay in two to five years.

When setting posts, dig holes large enough so the soil can be securely tamped around the post. Use posts long enough so they can be set at least 30 inches deep. It's more economical to purchase long posts, and there's no need to set them in concrete. Concrete encourages posts to decay and makes them difficult to remove.

Many designs, materials, and finishing colors can be used to blend into the surrounding structures and landscape. Most lumber yards have displays and pamphlets which describe different fence patterns.

Check with your local government before designing and building a decorative fence. A building permit is usually required, and codes may regulate height of the fence and density of the fence pattern.

Check with your neighbor too. The same fence that adds value to your property is exposed to the man who lives next door or across the valley.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Treat Lawn to Prevent Snow Mold. Apply a chemical spray to control snow mold on your lawn, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Snow mold occurs in winter or early spring in wet, shaded areas or where snow is slow to melt. The disease appears in the form of dead, bleached areas from one inch to several feet in diameter. Before the first heavy snow, or cold drizzly weather, apply a fungicide specified for snow mold control. Repeat the treatment during a midwinter thaw, following the manufacturer's directions carefully. For more information on snow mold control, ask your county agent for North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 12, "Lawn Diseases in the Midwest." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Winter Care of Dahlia Roots. Dahlia roots should be dug after the first killing frost, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Shorten stems to about 1 inch, then turn the clumps upside down to drain and let them dry for a few hours. Then dust cut surfaces with sulphur, pack in peat moss, dry sand, or wrap in newspapers, and store at 35 to 45 degrees F.

* * * *

Control Cockroaches. You can help control cockroaches by storing food properly and practicing good sanitation, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Several insecticides are effective against cockroaches. These chemicals are residual, and should be applied to places where roaches hide or run. Then the insects will pick up enough insecticide through their feet and other body parts to kill them. These insecticides are available in many different forms. The type to use depends on the kind of cockroach and the place you want to treat. For more information, ask your county agent for Entomology Fact Sheet No. 16, "Cockroaches," or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PAINT TROUBLE
MAY BE DUE
TO MOISTURE

Moisture, not poor paint, may be the cause of paint failure on buildings, says Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Bates says unless walls are constructed properly, moisture originating inside buildings will reach the inside walls, and eventually outside walls. This causes blistering, scaling, and other paint failures.

Proper wall construction includes a vapor barrier on the inside, or warm wall. Water vapor can't pass through a good vapor barrier. Polyethylene film is one of the most satisfactory vapor barriers and is usually available at reasonable cost.

Two coats of a good oil or rubber base paint applied to the inside walls may also serve as a vapor barrier. Make sure that all joints, cracks, corners, and openings through which plumbing or electrical fixtures pass are tightly sealed.

But preventing moisture from entering walls is only the first step, says Bates. You must also remove moisture so it won't condense on windows and doors, causing them to swell and become difficult to open and shut. This moisture can damage the building itself, aside from causing paint problems.

It's just as important to remove moisture from homes as from livestock shelters and other farm buildings. Airing the house each day is a good way to remove moisture. Leave a fireplace flue open to provide further ventilation.

For further information, ask your county agent for Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 9, "Are You Having Paint Trouble?" 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
October 30, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

TURKEY, CHICKEN
HEAD LIST OF
NOVEMBER PLENTIFULS

Turkey and chicken needn't be reserved only for company meals this month. Because of unusually big supplies, poultry takes the spotlight as a good buy during November.

Appropriately, turkey heads the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for Thanksgiving month, says Home Agent _____.
Storage stocks of turkeys available in November are expected to be substantially higher than they were a year ago.

Marketings of broiler-fryers are about 4 percent above last year's level. Broiler-fryers are the young birds under 16 weeks of age which are characterized by very tender meat and soft, pliable skin. Ready-to-cook weight is between 1½ and 4 pounds. Although both whole chickens and chicken parts are selling at unusually attractive prices, the whole bird is often a better buy than chicken pieces. The family may prefer certain chicken parts, however, and these are readily available.

Pork is another meat included on the USDA's list of plentiful foods for November. Supplies are expected to be somewhat higher this fall than last.

Other foods in generous supply are potatoes, split peas and grape juice.

Potatoes team up well with poultry and with pork. Both late summer and fall crops of potatoes are filling bins to the brim. Outlook for fall potato production is 12 percent above average.

For a crisp fall day, a steaming dish of split pea soup hits the spot. Since the crop of dry split peas is 11 percent above last year, this product is an especially economical buy.

This month look for specials on grape juice, and for a refreshing beverage or for a "starter" for company and everyday meals, serve this fruit juice. Carryoverstocks of grape juice are not only 30 percent larger than last year, but the biggest in 12 years.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

RADIO SPEAKING
CONTEST ANNOUNCED
FOR 4-H'ERS

A statewide 4-H radio speaking competition will be held again this year,
announces County Agent _____.

Topic of the contest will be "What Are Teenagers' Responsibilities in Today's
World."

Any 4-H'er in _____ County who is 14 years old but not more than 19
years on January 1, 1968 may enter the contest. Speeches must be original and
should be 5 to 7 minutes long.

The _____ County contest will be held sometime before February 1, 1968.
District contests, in the form of actual radio broadcasts over local radio stations,
will be scheduled between February 1 and 17. The state contest and educational
program on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus has been set for March
10-12.

The contest is being sponsored for the 26th year by the University of Minnesota
Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of
Minnesota.

The Jewish Council provides all awards, including a \$100 cash award to the
state champion and \$50 to purchase books on citizenship and human relations for the
winner's local school or public library; \$50 to the reserve state champion and \$25
to buy books for the local library. District winners and reserve champions receive
an all-expense trip to St. Paul to the state contest and educational program.
County winners will receive \$5 in cash and the right to broadcast in a district
event.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 31, 1967

Immediate release

EXTENSION AGENT ASSOCIATIONS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers of the two county extension agents' associations were elected Monday (Oct. 30) at the annual conference of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

The week-long conference is being held at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis.

New president of the Minnesota Association of County Extension Agents is Clayton Grabow, Milaca. Other officers are Vernon Hoysler, Glencoe, vice president; and John Ankeny, St. James, secretary-treasurer.

The Extension agents elected five new members to the board of directors. They are: Erven Skaar, Cambridge; Roger Wilkowske, Waseca; Arnold Claassen, Ivanhoe; Gerald Ness, Perham; and John Eix, Park Rapids.

Named president of the Minnesota Association of Extension Home Economists was Mrs. Elaine Klingebiel, Farmington, president; Eileen Anderson, Minneapolis, first vice president and president-elect; Mrs. Sharon Gilsrud, Mankato, second vice president; Mrs. Virginia Oakland, Cambridge, secretary; and Marie Henriksen, Slayton, treasurer.

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67-301-vak

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

4

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

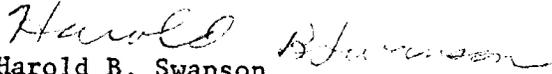
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 55101

Dear Friend

We are pleased to send you the enclosed material. We sincerely hope you find it useful.

This comes to you through the courtesy of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. One of our functions is to provide educational and informational materials such as this to the people of Minnesota.

Sincerely yours


Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:jmw
Enclosure

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 31, 1967

Immediate release

WRAP GAME WELL FOR FREEZER

Planning to put some game birds or venison in the freezer this fall?

Then spend a few extra cents for good wrapping materials and some time for proper preparation so the game will retain its good natural flavor, advises Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota.

Whether you're freezing wild ducks, pheasants, geese or venison, the meat is actually pretty expensive, considering hunting costs; hence it's worthwhile to spend enough money for good moisture-vapor-proof packaging material, Mrs. Munson points out.

As a good wrapping she recommends heavy-duty aluminum foil. Mould the heavy foil closely around the product after the game has been dressed and cleaned properly. Then protect the foil from puncturing by slipping the packaged game into a polyethylene bag.

Well wrapped game birds and venison will keep satisfactorily for 6 to 9 months at 0°F.

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67-302-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 31, 1967

Immediate release

UM DEAN LISTS FORCES OF CHANGE IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

Population growth, expansion of knowledge and technological advances represent the main forces of change that will continue to out-date practices and concepts in American agriculture, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

Speaking Tuesday (Oct. 31) at the week-long annual conference of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, Berg explained that if birth rates continue to grow at their present levels, the world's population will double by the turn of the present century.

"The world is now adding more than a million people to its ranks each week," he said, "and while world food production in 1966 and 1967 was about the same, there are now 65 million more mouths to feed."

Coupled with the burgeoning population is an acceleration of knowledge. Predictions are for a quadrupling of new knowledge in the next two decades. Scientific progress will accelerate obsolescence in curricula, research projects and extension programs.

Concerning advances in technology, Berg said that agriculture has been a pacemaker in the march of science and technology. He listed the development of highly sophisticated machinery, hybrid seeds, feed additives, insecticides, herbicides, artificial insemination and antibiotics as examples of innovations in American agriculture.

"In the past 30 years," he explained, "total farm output has increased by 70 percent despite the fact that product on control programs have idled 56 million acres of cropland."

(more)

add 1 - Berg

During the same period, the number of farms has declined by 52 percent while the average size of the farm has increased by 127 percent. Since the end of World War II, the farm work force has decreased by 46 percent, and productivity per farm worker increased by 250 percent.

"These changes in the structure and productivity are a direct result of the further undergirding of the American food and fiber industry by 20th Century science and technology," he said.

He told the 350 county agents, Extension specialists and administrators that the social, economic and technological changes which characterize the present-day environment open new opportunities and obligations for the Agricultural Extension Service to develop new approaches to continuing education in the state.

"The rather dramatic changes in programming concepts and organization reflects your dedication and that of the resident faculty to fulfill our mission of providing the maximum opportunity for Minnesota people to extend and continue their education," Berg said.

He added that the unique strength of agricultural extension programming comes from the involvement and interaction of people and from their ability to gear educational programs to the programs and interests of people in their local community.

He singled out county commissioners, county extension committees, county home extension council members and local volunteer 4-H leaders for their continuing leadership and assistance.

"With the continued leadership of these groups, educational programs will continue to be developed based on the educational needs and interests of local people," Berg concluded.

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67- 300-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
October 31, 1967

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

- 6 - 10 CONSUMER INFORMATION WEEK
- 8 EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH PLANNING SEMINAR,
8 a. m. - 5 p. m. , North Star Ballroom, Student Center,
St. Paul Campus
- 16 - 26 INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW, Chicago
- 19 - 22 NATIONAL 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE, Chicago
- 19 - 25 NATIONAL FARM CITY WEEK
- 26 - 30 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS, . Chicago
- 28 BEEF FEEDLOT TOUR, for Jackson and Cottonwood counties
- 28 BEEF FEEDLOT TOUR, for Watonwan and Martin counties
- 28 BEEF COW HERD MANAGEMENT SCHOOL, for Kittson county
- 28 - 29 SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE, registration
8:30 - 10:00 a. m. , St. Paul Auditorium
- 28 DAIRY REPRODUCTION SCHOOL, for Isanti county, at
Cambridge
- 28 DAIRY DAY, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
- 29 BEEF DAY, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton
- 29 BEEF DAY, Roseau
- 30 BEEF DAY, Marshall
- 30 BEEF DAY, West Central School and Experiment Station,
Morris

LOGGERS WORKSHOPS

- 27 Little Fork, Elementary School, 7:00 p. m.
- 28 Orr, Legion Hall, 7:00 p. m.
- 29 Grand Marais, Courthouse, 7:00 p. m.
- 30 Cromwell, High School, 8:00 p. m.

(more)

add 1 -- calendar of events

INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL WORKSHOPS

- | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 6 - 7 | Crookston, University of Minnesota Technical Institute | 8 a. m. - 4 p. m. | For W. Polk, Pennington, Marshall, Kittson, Red Lake, Roseau and E. Polk counties |
| 8 - 9 | Moorhead, FM Hotel | 8 a. m. - 4 p. m. | For Clay, Norman, Wilkin, Beck and Mahnomen counties |
| 21 & 28 | Slayton, Club Royal | 4:30 p. m. - 9:00 p. m. | For Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Pipestone, Murray, Rock, Cottonwood, Nobles and Jackson counties |

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSES

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 13 | Rochester, Holiday Inn, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 14 | Waseca, Auditorium, Southern School and Experiment Station, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 15 | Windom, Driftwood Steak House, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 16 | Willmar, Sweden House, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 27 | Rochester, Holiday Inn, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 27 | St. Cloud, Moose Lodge, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 28 | Waseca, Auditorium, Southern School and Experiment Station, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 28 | Grand Rapids, Rainbow Inn, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 29 | Willmar, Sweden House, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 29 | Windom, Driftwood Steak House, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 29 | Crookston, University of Minnesota Technical Institute, 9:30 a. m. registration | |
| 30 | Fergus Falls, Anchor Inn, 9:30 a. m. registration | |

RESORT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES

- | | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 8 | Duluth | For St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Carlton counties |
| 29 | Waterville | For LeSueur, Rice, Scott and Waseca counties |

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67-304-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
October 31, 1967

Immediate release

SPECIALIST DISCUSSES CHANGES IN AMERICAN FAMILY

The American family in the 20th century is experiencing changes which will affect the family of today and of the future, said a Pennsylvania family life specialist who spoke at the annual conference of the University's Agricultural Extension Service here this week.(Wednesday, Nov. 1).

William Smith, Jr., assistant director for family, youth and community development of the Cooperative Extension Service at Pennsylvania State University, told 350 county agents, Extension specialists and administrators, that changes are occurring in society which are affecting the family structure and are resulting in a redefinition of the place of the family in American society.

He pointed out, for example, that the family, by choice or accident, is sharing the traditional responsibility for child development and for the transmission of basic values and cultural heritage with other social institutions such as the school, church, recreation, courts or community.

In discussing the trends affecting many American families, Smith said that because many people are getting married at a younger age, a modern couple can look forward to 41 years of marriage compared with 31 years just before the turn of the century. And, the last child of a typical couple today is born six years after its parents' marriage, when the mother is about 26-years-old.

Paradoxically the arrival of children early in marriage often becomes the wedge which splits the couple, rather than being a symbol of a happy marital relationship. Recent studies have found marital satisfaction to be the highest among newly married childless couples and among those whose children have left home.

(more)

add 1 - Specialist discusses

These changes are part of current trends which also include increasing family mobility, changes in the economic function of the family, the extension of adolescence as more youth postpone immediate full-time work for more schooling, shifts in roles of family members as more women enter the labor force, and the problem of coping with differences associated with metropolitan, mobile, high-speed living.

However, Smith said that in the midst of these changes confronting the family, here is general agreement among many family-life specialists that the significance of the family in the personality development of children may be more important now than it has been in the past, and may be more important in the future than it is now.

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67-303-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 2, 1967

Immediate release

ANOKA COUNTY CITED FOR OUTSTANDING ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Anoka County 4-H'ers have been awarded a plaque for having the outstanding county-wide 4-H electric program in Minnesota, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

The plaque, donated by the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Penn., was awarded to Anoka County for its cooperative planning with various agencies to offer project training in electricity to interested youth throughout the county.

Among organizations participating were the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Bar None Ranch, high school electronics classes, Northern States Power Company, Anoka Electric Cooperative and the 4-H.

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67-305-mew

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 2, 1967

FOR RELEASE: Friday, Nov. 3

UM DEAN, TWO AGRICULTURE UNITS HONORED BY LAND BANK

MINNEAPOLIS--The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, its dean and the Agricultural Extension Service were honored here today (Friday, Nov. 3) by the Federal Land Bank for their outstanding contributions to American agriculture.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, was presented with a 50th Anniversary Commemorative Medal by Hans T. Hagen, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

The presentation was made during special recognition ceremonies at the final days session of the annual conference of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Berg, who is also chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, received a similar medal for the Institute of Agriculture, and Roland Abraham received one for the Extension Service, of which he is acting director.

A limited number of these medals were struck by the U.S. Mint under authorization of the 89th Congress and President Lyndon Johnson for the 12 Federal Land Banks. The Land Bank System has dedicated its 50th anniversary observance to "America's Farmers: Providers of Plenty."

In making the presentations, Hagen commended Dean Berg for the contributions he has made to agriculture as chairman of the Food and Fiber Commission and as dean of the Institute of Agriculture. Berg has been dean since 1963 after serving for six years as head of the University's agricultural economics department.

Hagen cited the Institute of Agriculture for its contributions through resident instruction, through agricultural research and continuing education. And he commended the Agricultural Extension Service for its efforts over the years in bringing the resources of the University to bear on the problems of rural people in the state.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 2, 1967

Immediate release

CARVER COUNTY AWARDED 4-H AUTOMOTIVE PLAQUE

Carver County 4-H members have been awarded the top county automotive plaque in the state for their work in the county-wide 4-H automotive program, Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota has announced.

For the third consecutive year, Carver County sponsored a three lesson automotive short course and an automotive workshop. This year's short course lectures emphasized highway safety, tire care, driver responsibility, traffic codes, engine care and automobile maintenance.

The automotive workshop provided members with an opportunity to view actual automobile repair.

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

The plaque given to Carver County 4-H was donated by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, which has been active in driver education and support of the automotive project.

Twenty-five 4-H boys and girls are enrolled in the automotive program in Carver County.

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67-mew-307

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 2, 1967

Immediate release

HEALTH ACTIVITIES WIN MINNESOTA 4-H CLUBS STATE RECOGNITION

Participation in local and community health activities has won state recognition for 10 Minnesota 4-H clubs.

The 4-H clubs are: Game Birds 4-H Club, Chisago County; Fancy Farmers, Douglas County; Hi-Lighters 4-H Club, LeSueur County; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted County; Gray Livewires, Pipestone County; Boon Lake Orioles 4-H Club, Renville County; Balwin Livewires 4-H Club, Sherburne County; Ever-Glad 4-H Club, Stevens County; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County; and Wide-A-Wake 4-H Club, Wright County.

Working as a group, most of the clubs were engaged in community service activities, according to William Milbrath, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota. They contributed to major fund raising projects, participated in Red Cross and civil defense activities and initiated many volunteer projects at state hospitals and nursing homes.

Individual members also assembled first aid kits, kept a personal health record, received immunizations and had physical and dental check-ups.

Speeches and demonstrations by community and club members on topics such as nutrition, fire safety, caring for the teeth and poison prevention were given at local club meetings to make club members and their families more aware of the importance of good health.

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67-308-mew

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 2, 1967

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE PRODUCTS SCHOLARSHIP

Two University of Minnesota forestry students have been awarded \$300 Forest Products Merchandising Scholarships by the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club No. 12 of the International Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, a fraternal order of lumbermen.

The students, William A. Schiltz, of Ely, Minnesota, and Bruce Schmidt, of Embarrass, Wisconsin, are both in the Forest Products Merchandising Curriculum at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Schiltz recently transferred to the University from Ely Junior College where he completed his first two years of college. Schmidt transferred to the University in 1966 from the University of Wisconsin. He is presently a junior in the School of Forestry.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of scholarship, character, leadership, vocational promise, and financial need to assist students in planning careers in the building-products industry. Funds for the scholarship come from the Hoo Immortals Scholarship Fund and the Thomas Murdock Partige Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Announcement of the awards was made by Donald Sage and Jerald Mortensen of the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club, and Professor Robert Thompson of the School of Forestry scholarship committee.

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67-wobn-309

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 3, 1967

Immediate release

BERG DISCUSSES IMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

MINNEAPOLIS--The most important and most neglected problem in agricultural adjustment is finding better opportunities for farm people who are being displaced from agriculture by the technological revolution.

This conclusion of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber was emphasized by the Commission's chairman, Sherwood O. Berg, in a speech here Friday, (Nov. 3) at the closing session of the week-long annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Berg, who is also dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, pointed out that by 1980, the nation will need one-third less labor on farms than it now needs regardless of whether it follows current policies, market-oriented policies or even asks for all-out production.

"This means that unless the economy can provide other employment by 1980 for the equivalent of 40 percent of the people now working on farms," he said, "returns to farm workers will continue to be depressed and a substantial number of farm families will continue to live in poverty."

He said that the Commission, which submitted its report to President Johnson this summer, recommended a major program to make fuller use of rural manpower, to invest more public funds in increasing the skills of rural people and in rural communities with potential for economic development, and to assure the rural poor of a decent living until the investments in people and areas can pay off.

"Better opportunities for rural people," he said, "must include full employment equal protection of workers, investment in public services, an improved economic climate and minimum income opportunities.

(more)

add 1 -- Berg discusses

"The Federal-State Employment Service should be expanded and improved to help rural workers find better off-farm jobs," he said. "And farm families should receive federal payments, where needed, to cover the minimal costs of relocating in nonfarm jobs.

Berg told the 350 Minnesota county agents, Extension specialists and administrators that farm workers should not, by Federal or State exemptions, be denied the benefits deemed in the interest of other wage earners.

"Rural workers should have the same protection as urban workers in such important areas as workmen's and unemployment compensation, social security, bargaining and minimum wages. Where existing law and regulation cannot sensibly be applied to rural workers by simple extension or amendment," he said, "new laws should provide equal protection and opportunity."

Other Commission recommendations discussed by Berg included federal assistance to improve education in rural areas, increased public investment for improvement of public services in rural communities, a minimum annual income opportunity for certain persons, and integration of a public-service employment policy for rural areas with the minimum-income opportunity and with the training and relocation programs.

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67-vak-310

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

HOG PRICES LOOK
FAVORABLE FOR
MOST OF 1968

Total pork demand will continue to be strong for next year, says Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Egertson says hog prices will run below 1966 levels during the remaining months of 1967 due to expected supply increases. The estimated price in eight major markets for the fourth quarter of 1967 averages about \$17.25 per hundredweight.

Hog marketings in the third quarter of 1967 were 11 percent above those of a year ago. Higher consumer incomes, increasing population, and product improvement by hog breeders helped check some of the supply pressure. But this increased demand for pork wasn't enough to offset the larger number of hogs going to market during the third quarter of 1967, and prices averaged \$4.50 per hundredweight lower than a year ago.

The next 12 month period will be a transitional one in hog production, the economist says. Fewer hogs will be marketed early in 1968 because of lower prices, but the trend may reverse itself late in 1968, with increased marketings.

Prices should be favorable for most of 1968, with no danger signals until late 1968 or early 1969, when expected farrowing increases may cause lower prices.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SCIENTISTS STUDY
SILAGE MADE FROM
POPLAR BARK

Poplar bark silage may eventually be able to provide part of the ration for wintering beef cows and ewes in northern Minnesota, according to University of Minnesota research.

Animal scientists J. W. Enzmann, R. D. Goodrich, and J. C. Meiske studied the chemical composition of poplar bark silage with and without barley and enzyme preparation additives. They concluded these additives weren't necessary for proper fermentation, and that poplar bark with 25 to 50 percent moisture fermented properly.

Laboratory silos holding 2 to 3 pounds of bark were used in the fermentation studies. Poplar bark was obtained from a mechanical peeling operation and ground through a hammer mill using a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch screen before it was ensiled.

The scientists are doing more testing of total digestible nutrients (TDN) and palatability levels so that a recommendation can be made regarding commercial use.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF--

Shear Christmas Trees. Now is a good time to shape spruce and fir for Christmas trees, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Smith says you can shear spruce and fir any time and get good results without injuring them, but recommends the dormant season, from October to April. Your workload is lighter in the fall and winter, and the shaping cuts will usually be hidden by next year's growth. Spruce and fir trees normally start growing rapidly about the 3rd to 5th year after planting. If this rapid growth isn't checked, trees usually become narrow and sparsely branched. Shearing moderates this. For more information, ask your county agent for Forestry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Shaping Conifers for Christmas Trees," or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Prevent Oxidized Flavors in Milk. Control oxidized flavors in milk by following these steps:

- * If possible, provide cows with green feed year around.
- * Supplement rations with tocopherol (Vitamin E).
- * Avoid contaminating milk with iron or copper.

Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota, says milk handled in rusty equipment will absorb iron, since iron is present in rust. Retin milk cans regularly and never put milk in rusty containers.

* * * *

Don't Store Geraniums in the Winter. Storing Geraniums in the basement became outdated just like the Model-T, says Harold Wilkins, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Wilkins says basement storage causes hardened tissue, pale shoots, and many times death of the plant. High quality, fast blooming plants seldom winter well in basements. Instead, take a cutting from healthy plants in the fall, then root them in sand and grow as a house plant in a sunny window.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

PROTECT TREES
AGAINST ANIMAL
DAMAGE THIS FALL

Animal damage to trees can be prevented by keeping the tree out of reach or by making it unpalatable to animals, says William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Repellents and cylinders of hardware cloth or mesh screen around a tree's base will protect against rabbits and mice. Place $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh hardware cloth around the base, extending it deep enough into the ground to prevent tunneling by mice. Wrap it high enough so rabbits can't get at it by standing on the snow.

A repellent is more practical and economical than mesh-wire if there are large numbers of trees to protect. A repellent makes the tree taste or smell bad without poisoning the animal.

In tree plantations protect against mice by keeping the planting clean, especially in the row. Repellents are also effective, and those recommended for rabbits usually will work against mice.

To protect isolated trees from squirrel damage, Miles suggests placing a two-foot band of smooth metal around the tree and removing any branches that are less than six feet from the ground. Squirrel damage is usually confined to gnawing and stripping bark in tree tops.

Sapsuckers--birds which damage trees by pecking rows of small holes in the trunk--can be effectively controlled by smearing the bark with Tanglefoot or wrapping it with hardware cloth or burlap.

The most effective control against pocket gophers is to kill the offending animal by trapping or poisoning.

For further information, ask your county agent for Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Protecting Trees from Animal Damage." 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
November 6, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PROPER CARE IN
FIELD IMPORTANT
TO GOOD VENISON

Planning on a freezer well stocked with venison for many a delicious meal this fall and winter?

How delicious that meat will be depends not only on skill in cooking it but on proper care of the game in the field and wrapping the game well for freezing, says Home Agent _____.

Proper field care means prompt removal of the viscera after the deer is shot, wiping out the body cavity with a clean dry cloth, then hanging up the deer to cool.

Venison is often ruined as a table meat during the transportation from the field to the home or locker plant, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out. When a deer carcass is draped over the hood, the engine heat warms it up and makes the meat quickly susceptible to spoilage. On the other hand, strapping the carcass to a car top will keep it cool while it is being transported.

In preparing the deer for the freezer, remove all the hairs and as much fat as possible, _____ suggests. The fat becomes rancid quickly and the hairs will give an objectionable flavor. Use a cloth soaked in vinegar to help you remove all the hairs.

Use good quality wrap for the venison you freeze. Since hunting costs make this meat expensive, using an inferior wrap that will allow the meat to dry out is poor economy. Heavy-duty aluminum foil or a cellophane laminated locker paper with a butcher paper overwrap is excellent.

When you're ready to use the venison, thaw it slowly in its wrapping to cut down on dripping and drying out.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

COOK VENISON
LIKE BEEF

A good rule to remember in preparing venison is to cook it as you would lean beef of a similar age and cut.

Remember, too, that because fat is scarce on venison the meat tends to be dry, warns Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (Home Agent _____).

Most venison needs added fat to keep it from drying when cooking. Beef suet or bacon over the roast will baste it as the meat cooks, providing the fat the venison lacks. Or roast venison and pork together. The pork fat will lubricate the venison and impart a delicious flavor. Venison chops can be brushed with butter.

Oven roasting or broiling is suitable for tender parts of a young deer such as the loin. The less tender cuts and venison from older animals are best cooked with moist heat -- as you would prepare beef pot roast or Swiss steak. Long, slow cooking in moisture tenderizes the meat without drying it out. Herbs such as rosemary, marjoram, thyme and sage will add interest, as will different liquids such as tomato juice. For a delicious venison stew, add sour cream at the end of the cooking period and serve over noodles.

If the deer is old, much of it may be ground. Mixed with ground pork, ground venison makes a good meat loaf or meat balls. Since freezer life for ground venison is short, however, use it up before the other cuts, _____ advises.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 6, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

APPLY FOR U
SCHOLARSHIPS NOW

High school seniors who are planning to attend the University of Minnesota next fall and need financial assistance should apply now for freshman scholarships, says County Agent _____.

December 15 is the deadline for submitting applications for scholarships for the fall of 1968, according to Ralph E. Miller, associate professor and scholarship adviser for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

To be eligible for a freshman scholarship at the University a student must be in the upper one-fifth of his high school class at the end of his junior year.

A student with this class rank who plans to enter the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and shows financial need would have an excellent chance of receiving a scholarship in the range of \$300 to \$500 and would also be eligible for additional financial help in the form of grants, work or loans, Miller says.

Information about the scholarship assistance program and application forms are available from the high school counselor or principal.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 7, 1967

Immediate release

PREPARE FOR PROPER VENISON CARE

You have to bag your deer first, but if you're an optimistic deer hunter, you'll want to be prepared to dress that buck and care for the meat before you leave for the woods. Even high quality venison must be handled and preserved properly if you're going to enjoy eating it this winter.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, and Tom Kean, Lake County Extension Agent, offer some tips to help you put tastier venison on the table.

In addition to a good hunting knife, take about 12 feet of heavy clothesline or rope, two or three large plastic bags, a light woven meat sack or a bolt of cheese cloth, and a can of black pepper.

Before field dressing your deer, make sure that it's dead. More than one hunter has seen his buck "come to life" and disappear into the brush. If there's any doubt, shoot the deer again in the neck. Dress the deer immediately to insure rapid loss of body heat. It's usually unnecessary to stick and bleed a deer, since much of the blood will be removed during the dressing out process.

To start the cut for removing the entrails, take a pinch of skin just above the breast bone and make a cut. Be careful to cut through the skin and muscle layer only. Avoid contaminating the meat with contents of the digestive tract, since this causes off flavors in the meat.

Reach inside the carcass between the hip bones, free the large intestines and tie off the large intestine near the anus. Cut the esophagus off at the diaphragm and roll the contents down and out of the body cavity. Then reach up as high as possible in the neck and cut off the remainder of the esophagus. Hold the hind legs apart, make a deep cut through the skin around the anus, and remove it.

(more)

Remove and save the liver, heart, and tongue. Put these in plastic bags and cool them. Wipe out the cavity with a clean rag or grass. Don't use water or snow to clean out the body cavity except as a last resort, since water softens the meat, causing it to spoil faster.

Get the carcass off the ground so it will cool rapidly. Hang the deer by the head and insert sticks to open the body cavity as wide as it will go. Unless cool air can flow freely to the open cavity, the cooling may take hours.

Since the deer hide is an excellent insulating layer, you may have trouble cooling the carcass if the weather turns warm. In this case skin the deer, smear well with black pepper, and wrap the meat in the cheesecloth you brought along. Warm weather means flies, so use the pepper generously as a repellent. Cut the meat in quarters and transport it in the trunk with the door partly open. Never drape the deer over your car hood since the engine heat hastens spoilage.

In most cases, you should leave the skin on to keep the meat clean. You may want to have your locker man skin, hang, cut, wrap and freeze your deer. If you plan to process it yourself, hang it in a cool place for a week to tenderize it.

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67-jms-316

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 7, 1967

Immediate release

PREPARE PHEASANT SIMILAR TO CHICKEN

Fried or roast pheasant may be gracing fewer Minnesota tables than usual this fall; hence it will be more of a delicacy than usual.

For that reason, the homemaker who prepares the bird for the table has a special responsibility in turning out a delicious dish, comments Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Since pheasant is similar to chicken except that the meat is drier, most methods of cooking chicken are also suitable for pheasant, Miss Mikesh says. Young birds may be fried in the same way as chicken. The use of cream, bacon or salt pork will keep older pheasant from drying out when cooking.

A good way to prepare an older pheasant and to avoid any waste is to cut it into serving-size pieces, dip it in a mixture of flour, salt and pepper and brown it in butter or other fat, the University nutritionist suggests. Then add sweet or sour cream to the pan drippings or make a cream gravy. Pour this over the browned pheasant, cover and bake at 325°F. until tender. You may need to allow 2 or 3 hours, depending on the age of the bird.

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67-jbn-313

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 7, 1967

Immediate release

HUNGARIAN SOIL SCIENTIST IS AUTHORITY ON SANDY SOILS

A recognized world authority on sandy soils has developed an idea that may be adaptable to sandy soils in the Anoka sand plains area, which extends roughly from the Twin Cities to Stillwater and covers several counties.

Professor Sandor Egerszegi of Hungary has developed a tillage system for sandy soils which has created interest in many different areas of the world. He has served as a consultant in many European countries and recently returned from Egypt, where he advised the government on problems pertaining to tillage of sandy soils.

Egerszegi is presently at the University of Minnesota, working with Professor George Blake of the Soil Science Department of the Institute of Agriculture and Dr. W.E. Larson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at St. Paul.

The scientist advocates deep plowing of sandy soils, usually about 2 feet, depending on the crop grown and whether irrigation is practiced. Then soil nutrients and manure are placed in a sheet-like plane at the depth of plowing. Egerszegi says this causes plant roots to penetrate and establish a deeper and more healthy root system.

Placing organic matter at deep soil levels helps conserve soil moisture. Trials in Europe indicated that a larger variety of crops could be grown, and that supplemental irrigation could be reduced by 25 to 30 percent with this deep tillage system.

Blake and Egerszegi hope to conduct experiments with the deep tillage system in the Anoka plain area next spring. Blake thinks manure may be more important in improving soil structure and preserving moisture than by the adding of plant nutrients on sandy soils. Other organic matter, such as peat, might also be used in experimental trials.

(more)

Add 1 - Soil scientist

Egerszegi plans to study at agricultural experiment stations and at United States Department of Agriculture-Agriculture Research Service field stations in other parts of the United States this winter before returning to the University of Minnesota next spring. He is studying in the United States under a grant from the Ford Foundation while on leave from the Research Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest.

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67-jms-315

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

Immediate release

SHORT STORY CONTEST OPEN TO AMATEUR, RURAL WRITERS

A short-short story contest for amateur writers from rural Minnesota will be held again this year as a feature of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, Russell Barton, Art Show coordinator, has announced.

The competition is limited to amateur writers of high school age or over who are residents of Minnesota living either on farms or in communities of 24,000 or less.

Original unpublished stories of not more than 2,000 words may be submitted between Dec. 1, 1967 and Jan. 10, 1968 to:

Minnesota Town/Country Art Show Creative Writing
Competition
Department of Agricultural Short Courses
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Manuscripts should be identified and should be typed double space on standard 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper.

The creative writing competition is sponsored by the University's Department of Rhetoric and presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses. Ten stories will be selected by a panel of judges headed by William M. Marchand, assistant professor of rhetoric, for publication in a limited edition. Published copies will be available at the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show in March.

Further information regarding the short-short story competition is available from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-jbn-314

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

Immediate release

RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST FOR 4-H MEMBERS

"What Are Teenagers' Responsibilities in Today's World" has been chosen as the subject of the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest for 1968.

The event is being sponsored for the 26th year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

To participate in the event, 4-H'ers must be 14 years old but not more than 19 on January 1, 1968. Speeches must be original and should be 5 to 7 minutes long.

County contests must be completed by February 1. District contests will be broadcast on local radio stations around the state between February 1 and 17. The state contest and educational program are scheduled for early March.

Top award in the competition is \$100 cash prize to the state champion, plus \$50 to purchase books on citizenship and human relations for the local school or public library. The Jewish Council provides all awards.

Some 1,500 4-H members in the state participated in last year's event.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 13, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PRECONDITIONING CALVES
HELPS GET ANIMALS TO
FEEDLOTS IN GOOD SHAPE

Preconditioning of calves may help farmers get animals from the cow-calf ranch to the feedlot in the best possible condition and ready to perform, says Dr. James Hanson, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian.

Preconditioning is an attempt to reduce losses of animals in the feedlot, to decrease the number of sick animals to be treated, and to get the cattle back to pre-shipment weight as soon as possible.

Hanson suggests a preconditioning program that includes preweaning calves at least 30 days before sale or shipment so the calves have an opportunity to get used to eating and drinking at feed bunks and waterers, castrating and dehorning before or during this period, and immunization at this time or earlier.

While preconditioning may help the cattle feeder, it presents several problems for the farmer raising feeder cattle. For example, the suggested 30 day preconditioning period means an early round-up and consequent loss of at least 30 days of "on pasture" feeding, unless the cow herd is immediately turned back on range after weaning.

And, most farmers don't have facilities for holding calves more than 30 days. Those that do have the facilities, however, may find it profitable to hold calves for 90 to 120 days to get some of the early gain themselves.

Hanson says that while a preconditioning program has many advantages, further study is needed to measure the value of preconditioning both in terms of disease control and economics.

He is not aware of any officially adopted preconditioning program in any state. As a result, cattle feeders should be aware that preconditioning may mean different things to different people.

Cattle buyers should get an official health certificate on cattle purchased, and if they are sold as preconditioned cattle, the certificate should state exactly what has been done to qualify them as preconditioned cattle.

It also may be advisable to check with a local veterinarian and the county agent in the area to help verify that the particular cattle have been preconditioned.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 13, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF--

Winter Care of House Plants. House plants need good lighting during winter months, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Plants with poor lighting may not blossom, and leaves will fail to develop normally. Move plants to sunny windows, or provide fluorescent lighting. Many people overwater their house plants or apply too much fertilizer, the specialist adds. Allow the soil to dry between waterings, and never apply more than the recommended amount of fertilizer. If plants appear unhealthy, you may be further ahead to discard them and start over with a new plant. A wide selection of decorative indoor plants is available at this time of the year.

* * * *

Prune Forest Trees in Winter. Pruning all species of forest trees in winter reduces disease and insect problems, says William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. There are other advantages to winter pruning:

- * You have more time during winter months.
- * Branches break off cleaner with less risk of tearing bark.
- * Leaves are down, allowing better vision.
- * Hot weather isn't a problem.

Miles recommends pruning only trees left for final harvest. Select hardwoods on the basis of species, form, and vigor.

* * * *

Dairy Cows Should be Examined for Pregnancy. Dairymen should never assume that a cow is with calf until she has been examined for pregnancy, says Joe Conlin, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. Some cows fail to return to heat even though they haven't conceived, while others may return to heat after conception occurs. Routine pregnancy examinations should be a part of the management program of every dairy farm.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 13, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

STANDBY ELECTRIC
GENERATOR MAY BE
GOOD INVESTMENT

An electric generator may be worth the purchase and maintenance costs if you have a lot of automatic equipment in your farm and home.

Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says you have to balance the cost of installing and maintaining standby generators against possible losses and inconveniences caused by occasional service interruptions. Purchasing standby generating equipment is a form of insurance, just like fire, wind, or accident insurance.

There are two main types of generators, engine driven and tractor driven. The one to chose depends on your needs and the amount of money you're willing to spend.

Tractor driven generators cost only about one half that of an engine driven generator with the same capacity. If you have a tractor driven generator, the starting difficulty sometimes experienced with engine driven generators is eliminated, since farm tractors are usually kept in good running condition year around.

Always consult your local power supplier before you purchase or connect a standby generator. For more information on standby generators, ask your county agent for Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 3, "Standby Electric Generators," 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
November 13, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FASTER SOIL
TEST AVAILABLE
FROM UNIVERSITY

The addition of three full-time technicians to the University of Minnesota soil testing lab will speed up testing procedures without sacrificing reliability and accuracy, according to soil scientists John Grava and Bill Fenster. Previously the lab was operated with part-time student help.

Test results will now be ready within a week, and four new tests will be available. A new buffer test for estimating lime requirement will be offered. Sulfur, zinc, and soluble salt tests will also be available on request. The fee on regular samples will be increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per sample.

There's still time to take a fall soil test and have it sent to the laboratory, the scientists add. Because of dry soil conditions this fall, samples can be analyzed immediately without being dried. A forced air drying system will be installed next spring so even wet samples can be analyzed and returned within a week.

New computerized soil test recommendations for both field and specialized crops will be available by the fall of 1968. This program will include soil management and fertility facts which will be incorporated into a continuing educational program.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 13, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

GOOD LIGHTING
IMPORTANT FOR
HOME STUDY

Your child's performance in school may be directly related to his study facilities at home.

A well planned and properly lighted home-study center provides a two-fold purpose, says Glenda Humphries, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota. It encourages the student to stay with his work until it is completed, and it prevents eye strain during long hours of concentrated study.

One of the most important things to consider when establishing a home-study center is the lighting says Miss Humphries. The quality and quantity of light provided while studying directly affects the comfort and performance of a student's eyes.

Choose a lamp that provides sufficient, well-diffused light for the entire study area. It need not be an expensive lamp, but it should be one that directs light both upward and downward. Such a lamp eliminates contrast between concentrated desk lighting and general room illumination.

A good study lamp has a translucent shade which allows the light to be softened or diffused as it passes through the shade. Softened or diffused light is free from glare and reduces annoying contrasts and shadows. A diffusing bowl located under the shade helps to prevent the bright spot of the bulb showing through the shade.

add 1--good lighting

To provide sufficient, diffused light, a table lamp should measure at least 16 inches across the bottom. If you select a pair of wall-hung lamps each one should measure 10 inches across the bottom.

Placement of a study lamp is as important in providing quality lighting as its selection, says Miss Humphries.

A study lamp should be placed on a level work surface that is light in color, but not glossy. For optimum illumination, place the lamp at the left of the child if he is right-handed, or at his right if he is left-handed, and about 15 inches from the center of the work area.

To make a study area comfortable, it is also wise to provide some general room illumination. This will reduce lighting contrast and remove unnecessary strain from the student's eyes.

-mew-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 13, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Thirty-five Minnesota boys and girls are among 1,600 delegates who have been selected from two and a quarter million 4-H'ers in 50 states and Puerto Rico to attend the 46th National 4-H Congress in Chicago November 26-30. All of them are project winners. The award of a trip to the National 4-H Congress is one of the ways of recognizing 4-H members for their many accomplishments. "Pursuit of Excellence" is the theme for the week.

* * * *

4-H'ers attending this year's National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago will compete for national honors including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships. Last year six Minnesotans were named national winners of \$500 scholarships to use in pursuing college careers. The scholarships are provided by more than 50 business organizations which act as hosts to the 4-H'ers at the Congress.

* * * *

Minnesota's 10 winning 4-H clubs in the health project have taken part in community service activities by contributing to major fund raising projects, participating in civil defense and Red Cross activities and initiating many volunteer projects at state hospitals and nursing homes. Individual members gave speeches and demonstrations on health, assembled first aid kits, kept personal health records, received immunizations and had physical and dental check-ups.

* * * *

Some 30,000 boys and girls in Minnesota are now enrolled in the 4-H TV Science Club, viewing exciting programs on science and conducting easy-to-do experiments. A special guest on each program shows how science can be fun and interesting. As a part of the program, members learn how to conduct various experiments. It's not too late to start watching the TV Science Club series on Channel _____, _____ (station) on _____ at _____.

(day) (hour)

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

Immediate release

FREEBORN COUNTY AWARDED TOP SAFETY HONORS

Eighty-nine members of Freeborn County 4-H clubs have teamed up to win top placing in the Minnesota state 4-H Safety Contest.

In recognition of their emphasis on safety activities, a plaque will be given to the Freeborn County Extension Office, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The plaque is donated by General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.

Ten individual clubs throughout the state will be awarded certificates for their safety programs. The 10 clubs are: Lakeside Falcons, Becker County; Lyra Merry Workers, Blue Earth County; Leavenworth Up-to-the-Minute, Brown County; Game Birds 4-H Club, Chisago County; Nunda Clover 4-H Club, Freeborn County; The Cairo Sharpshooters, Renville County; Riverside Rockets 4-H Club, Lac qui Parle County; New Sweden 4-H Club, Nicollet County; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County; Tyro Toilers, Yellow Medicine County.

Freeborn County 4-H'ers used their 4-H club meetings, the county fair, county demonstration day, Albert Lea-Freeborn County Safety Council meetings, the State Fair and 4-H radio programs to stress safety to the public.

Activities of their group included distributing slow-moving vehicle signs, participating in the 4-H RFD Safety program and in the water testing program, and campaigning for pesticide safety, National Farm Safety Week, safety on corn picking machines and emergency preparedness. Their outstanding safety accomplishments were car safety checks at Albert Lea, Alden, Glenville and Hollendale.

Some of the programs conducted by the 10 safety certificate winning 4-H clubs were an artificial respiration program, Christmas tree safety, electricity safety check-up, first aid lessons and a farm machinery and bicycle reflectorization campaign.

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67-318-mew

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

Immediate release

TIPS ON POTTING AMARYLLIS BULBS

Amaryllis bulbs that are properly potted this month can be expected to flower by January, says Mervin Eisel, assistant extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Select a pot that is not more than 3 inches larger in diameter than the bulb itself. Fill the pot with loose, rich, loamy soil. It is desirable to mix the soil with a third portion of well rotted manure. Handle the bulb carefully to avoid damage to the fleshy roots. Place it in the pot so it remains two thirds above the soil. Water the soil immediately after potting.

It is best to store a potted amaryllis bulb in a well ventilated room that does not get colder than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, Eisel says.

Check the soil frequently, keeping it slightly moist. When the plant is between 3 to 5 inches tall, move it into a warm, sunny location.

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67-319-mew

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 13, 1967

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H DELEGATES NAMED FOR CHICAGO TRIP

Thirty-five Minnesota 4-H youths are among some 1,650 delegates representing every state, Puerto Rico and Canada who have been awarded trips to the 46th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago Nov. 26-30.

Trips to the congress are given in recognition of the growth, development and achievement members have made in projects, demonstrations and leadership. The young people will compete for national honors, including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships provided by business firms and foundations, which are also donors of the expense-paid trips to the Congress.

Theme of the Congress is "The Pursuit of Excellence."

Four of the Minnesota 4-H'ers will represent the North Central states as sectional winners, selected for excellence in project work. The four sectional winners and their projects are Ruth Klossner, New Ulm, dairy; Marilyn Rew, Savage, dog care; Douglas Kreidler, Monticello, poultry; and Dale Vacinek, Pine City, forestry.

Delegates who will receive trips to Chicago as state winners, and the projects in which they have won their awards, are: Barbara Gerde, Sacred Heart, and James Lewis, Sherman, S. D. (Rock Co.), achievement; Joyce Badar, Detroit Lakes, and Douglas Scholla, Hector, leadership; Darrell Theisen, Sauk Rapids, automotive; Alan Colberg, Esko, community beautification; Georgeann Tri, Stacy, health; Roderick Johnson, Sabin, entomology; Carolyn Schaar, Hastings, home economics; Kristine Jensen, Farmington, clothing; David May, Farmington, swine; Willa Blesie, Peterson, dress revue.

Marvin Bernau, Emmons, agriculture; Joyce Matthies, New Richland, safety; David Hjermsstad, Kenyon, horse; Loren Hafterson, Jr., Golden Valley, shop; Lorilee Raskob, 14816 Co. Road 6, Minneapolis, home management; Robert Lee Olson,
(more)

Add 1 - 4-H to Club Congress

Bethel, tractor; Rebecca Hruska, Waterville, conservation; Steven Butman, Glencoe beef; Roger Korista, Silver Lake, field crops; Mary Frances Dvorak, Adams, bread; Michael Holmberg, Avoca, livestock; Paul Espeset, Rushmore, electric.

Don Hartung, Hector, horticulture; Dean Milbrath, Duluth, photography; Jolene Doering, Gibbon, sheep; Karen Schuster, Ellendale, foods-nutrition; Kathie Brady, Medford, home improvement; Therese Loebertmann, Howard Lake, food preservation; and Linda Graskamp, Fountain, dairy foods.

Accompanying the group will be University of Minnesota state 4-H staff members Leonard Harkness, Juanita Fehlhafer and Stanley Meinen; Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann, Nicollet County home agent, St. Peter; Vern Keel, extension information specialist; Glenn McCleary, district supervisor, county extension work, and Mrs. McCleary. Also included in the group will be Maijaliisa Peusa from Finland, now serving as 4-H assistant in Carlton County, and Girma Mengistu, from Ethiopia, acting as assistant agent in Martin County. Miss Peusa and Mr. Mengistu will be among an international group of youth leaders observing the National 4-H Club Congress.

The Minnesota 4-H delegation and their parents will have a get-acquainted dinner with donors and some members of the University staff on Friday evening, Nov. 24, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. The group will leave by train for Chicago at 8 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 25.

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67-320-jbn

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

Immediate release

SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE NOV. 28-29

Problems of fertilization and soils in Minnesota crop production will be discussed at the 17th Soils and Fertilizer Short Course on November 28-29 at the St. Paul Auditorium.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 28. Further information on registration can be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Raising soybeans will be discussed during the first morning of the course. Talks will include nodule development in soybeans versus nitrogen fertilization, nutrition of the soybean plant, and growing soybeans.

The mechanics of applying ammonia, developments in the fertilizer industry, sulfur needs in mixed fertilizers, micro-nutrients, and maximum corn yields will be discussed during the afternoon sessions.

Topics discussed on the final day will include irrigation, causes of soil acidity, and weed control with atrazine and oil. Of special interest to manufacturers and wholesalers in the fertilizer industry will be discussions on financing the farmer, safety factors in the industry, industry profit margins, and dealer service to farmers from the farmer's viewpoint.

A resume of research progress also will be given, which will include developments in fertilization of several crops, TVA test demonstration program results, and fertilization of forages and pastures for beef cow herds in northern Minnesota.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Plant Food Association will meet during the first day of the course. It will be followed by a social hour and banquet.

The short course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Department of Soil Science, the Department of Agricultural Short Courses and the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Plant Food Association and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

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67-321-wobn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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November 16, 1967

Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN ON COOKING VENISON

Your husband has just bagged a deer and you've never prepared venison before?

Then good advice to follow is to cook it as you would lean beef, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Tender cuts like the loin and rib may be broiled or oven roasted. However, pot-roasting or braising with moist heat is recommended for cooking venison from older deer and for the less tender cuts from younger animals.

Miss Mikesh gives these additional tips:

. Don't overcook venison. Deer meat has short fibers that toughen quickly when overcooked or cooked at too high a temperature. When oven roasting venison, use a 300° oven. Serve venison medium to well done rather than rare or overdone.

. Remove all venison fat before cooking or before freezing. The gamey flavor is most pronounced in the fat. Because venison fat turns rancid quickly, it's particularly important to trim fat closely on venison to be frozen.

. Add a moistener, since venison is a dry meat. Beef fat or salt pork may be added for self-basting or the surface of venison covered with strips of bacon or a fat-soaked cheesecloth.

. Always serve venison very hot on hot plates. Like lamb fat, venison fat hardens quickly when it starts to cool and is unpleasant to eat at that stage.

. If you like a less gamey flavor, cover the meat with vinegar water -- 2 table-spoons vinegar to a quart of water -- and let it stand for about an hour before cooking.

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67-322-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 16, 1967

Immediate release

NOW YOU CAN THAW TURKEY IN THE BAG

Research has come to the forefront this year in helping you solve the problem of how to thaw that big frozen Thanksgiving turkey you can't get into the refrigerator.

It's safe to thaw your frozen turkey at room temperature if it's left in its plastic wrap and if it's put in a closed paper bag, according to recommendations from the Poultry and Egg National Board and the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association.

This easier, more convenient way to thaw whole birds is based on research conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and two commercial companies which tested the method both for safety and timing.

Previously thawing at room temperature was discouraged because the outside of the bird reached temperatures high enough to cause bacterial growth before the inside had thawed. But the closed paper bag allows the turkey to thaw completely while keeping the outside surface temperature low enough for safety, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Berg passes on these tips for thawing the turkey by the new method:

Leave the turkey in its original plastic wrap. Place the frozen turkey in a brown paper bag or a closed paper box or wrap in two or three layers of newspaper. Close the bag with paper clips or staple it closed. Thaw at room temperature. Allow 10 to 18 hours for turkeys under 12 pounds, 18 to 30 hours for birds over 12 pounds. Check the turkey often during the last hours of thawing and refrigerate immediately when it is thawed -- or cook it within 1 to 3 hours after thawing.

In case you prefer to thaw the turkey in the refrigerator, allow up to 3 days for turkeys over 12 pounds. Leave the turkey in its original wrap and place it on a tray or in a pan to catch the drips, Berg suggests.

The University poultry specialist adds these further precautions: Don't stuff the bird until it's ready to cook--and never thaw commercially stuffed birds.

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67-323-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 16, 1967

Immediate release

COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Carlton County 4-H clubs will receive a \$25 cash award for their team efforts to keep Minnesota beautiful.

Nine other counties and 10 individual 4-H clubs will receive certificates for their work in community beautification, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

Over 230 4-H members and 55 adults from Carlton County worked together to receive the top award in the 4-H community beautification contest. The 4-H'ers engaged in such activities as county road clean-up, home yard beautification, park plantings, public park development, public swimming beach development and clean-up and clean-up of roadside park and picnic areas throughout Carlton County.

As a result of the program, two swimming beaches were established in areas where previously no public swimming was allowed, two roadside park areas were erected, several parks were kept clean during the summer and many miles of roadside waste cleared of litter.

Nine other counties in the state were also recognized for their beautification programs and will receive certificates for their efforts. They are Clay, Dakota, Houston, Lincoln, Meeker, Mower, Pennington, Sherburne and Wadena counties.

In addition, 10 individual 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota will receive certificates for their individual beautification accomplishments, which include home grounds beautification. Certificate winners are Riverside Liberty 4-H, Aitkin County; Sky Blazers, Dakota County; Thriftyville Workers 4-H Club, Fillmore County; Mantrap Valley 4-H Club, Hubbard County; Ever-Ready 4-H Club, Isanti County; Root River Rattlers 4-H Club, Olmsted County; Cyrus Boosters 4-H Club, Pope County; Ericson Eager Beavers, Renville County; Baldwin Livewires, Sherburne County; Busy Beavers 4-H Club, Wadena County.

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67-324-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 16, 1967

Immediate release

WILLIAMS YOUTH AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

David Bergan of Williams, Minn., a freshman in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, has been awarded the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association Scholarship for the current school year.

The \$500 scholarship is awarded to a freshman agronomy student who shows high academic potential.

David is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen A. Bergan of rural Williams. He is a 1967 graduate of Williams High School. While a high school student he was junior class vice president, editor of the school newspaper and was active in the Letterman's Club, Drama Club, yearbook staff, band and chorus.

He was a representative to Farm Boys Camp in 1965 and was an honor camper in 1966. He also has been active in community activities serving as president of his 4-H club and church youth group.

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67-325-jbg

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate release

DATES SET FOR PEST CONTROL OPERATORS' CONFERENCE

The 1967 Pest Control Operators' Conference will be presented on three consecutive Tuesdays, December 5, 12 and 19 at the Student Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The conference begins December 5 with an insect identification session. Topics to be discussed include the identification of stored-product insects, cockroaches and the carpenter ant. The session concludes with an insect identification workshop.

"Control and Safety" will be the topic of the second session on December 12. Speakers will discuss the habits and characteristics of rodents, food and drug inspections, and the proper storage, transportation and identification of pesticides.

Dr. Joseph H. Davis, Dade County Medical Examiner, Miami, Fla., will conclude the session with an illustrated talk on the prevention and detection of accidental pesticide exposure.

The conference will conclude on December 19 with a session on pesticide problems and solutions. Highlighting the session will be a talk by Philip Spear, technical director of the National Pest Control Association, on "Current Pest Control Problems."

Sessions will run from 4:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. each Tuesday. Registration blanks and a copy of the program may be obtained by writing to the Department of Short Courses, 205 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101. The registration fee is \$15.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Agricultural Short Courses in cooperation with the Minnesota Pest Control Association.

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67-326-jbg

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FREEZE FOODS NOW
TO SAVE TIME
DURING HOLIDAY RUSH

Your home freezer can be a real holiday helper.

Once Thanksgiving festivities are over, it's not a bit too soon to start your Christmas baking. There's no need to wonder whether foods will keep well until Christmas when you store them in the freezer, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science.

But for whatever you freeze, Mrs. Munson cautions, be sure to use moisture-vapor-proof wrapping or good freezer containers and tin cans are fine for dry foods but are likely to rust for moist foods unless they are enamel.

Baking many of the nationality breads and cookies is time consuming, but it can be a pleasurable experience when it is done in a relaxed atmosphere -- before the hectic last-minute rush to get ready for the holidays. There's time now to let the children share in the baking so they, too, learn to appreciate some of the traditional Christmas foods.

Here are some of the foods Mrs. Munson suggests preparing and freezing now to save time later:

. Breads, plain and fancy rolls. Package these in polyethylene bags or in heavy-duty aluminum foil for freezing. Bread and rolls will be less crumbly if baked at 400° F. for a shorter time. Don't frost until ready to use since frosting dries out in freezing. Thaw in the original wrapper at room temperature.

-more-

add 1 - freeze foods now

. Baked cookies and unfrosted bars and cookie dough. Store baked cookies and bars in tin cans with sheets of saran-type film or aluminum foil between layers to prevent drying out. Drop-cookie dough may be packed in freezer containers and frozen. When ready to use, thaw the dough until it is soft enough to drop with a spoon on cookie sheets. For refrigerator cookies, shape the dough into a roll of the desired size, wrap in freezer paper, and when ready to use simply slice with a sharp knife and bake.

. Baked pies, baked and unbaked pie shells, graham cracker and cookie crusts. Pumpkin, chiffon, mince and fresh fruit pies all freeze well. Always include egg white or whipping cream in chiffon pies to prevent "weeping" during thawing. Don't freeze the meringue toppings on pie. Before using baked fruit pies, let them stand at room temperature for half an hour; then heat until warm in a 350° oven on the lowest shelf.

. Homemade candies. Store in tin cans or in boxes lined and covered with a good moisture-vapor-proof wrapping. Let the candy warm to room temperature before removing the wrap -- about 4 to 8 hours -- to prevent chocolate from turning white or other damage from condensation.

. Casserole dishes. Undercook any foods to be frozen in combination dishes. Dishes containing macaroni, spaghetti, noodles or rice freeze well, but diced or cubed potatoes turn mushy -- so add them when heating the casserole. When heating frozen dishes, be sure to cook until the center is bubbly -- to be sure the food is heated all the way through. It may be necessary to add more liquid.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

PREPARE
FOR WINTER
STORMS

Keep enough fuel and livestock feed ahead so you won't be caught short during winter storms, advises Clif Halsey, extension rural defense specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Follow weather reports closely so you'll have an idea of what to expect, especially if you're traveling a long way from home. Livestock farmers should locate foraging stock if a storm is expected and move them to feed and water supplies. You'll need a three to five day supply of feed concentrates on hand since a bad snow storm may leave you snowbound for several days.

Dairy farmers should check with the milk plant on emergency milk storage facilities if the milk hauler can't get through. Standby generators will be valuable to run the milking machine, well pump, and other chore equipment.

Flashlights and lanterns, with extra bulbs and fresh batteries will also come in handy in case of a power failure. A battery powered radio will help you keep in touch with the weatherman.

Each family should have a complete supply of first aid materials, and at least one family member should have a working knowledge of first aid and home nursing.

For more information on storm protection, ask your county agent for Rural Civil Defense Bulletin No. 4, "Last Minute Preparation For Storms and Fallout," and Extension Bulletin No. 313, "Family and Farm Defense Handbook." Or, write to the Bulletin Room University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

TEENS SEW
"WET LOOK"
WITH VINYL

For an instant sleek and shiny look--sew with vinyl.

The vinyl "wet look" is making a big impression this year, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Because it's waterproof, teens are using it for the novelty look in rainwear, sportswear, tote bags, scarves, hats, aprons or whatever their imagination leads them to.

Vinyl is available as a clear film coating a woven fabric, as a clear and colorless film without a backing and as a thin film laminated to a backing of knit, usually cotton.

When sewing with vinyl, keep a few simple construction techniques in mind, says Miss Baierl. She suggests that you choose a pattern that is not closely fitted which has simple lines and a minimum of seams and details. A simple pattern will be easier to sew and will produce a more pleasing final garment because vinyl cannot be eased in seams and darts. The pattern should be altered to fit, before it is cut out. Ripping or re-stitching may damage the fabric.

Raglan and kimono sleeves are usually recommended, because they are easier to handle. With care, however, it is possible to set in sleeves if a knit-backed vinyl is used. This fabric is more flexible than vinyl-coated cotton.

Miss Baierl suggests that you sew with mercerized cotton thread and use about 10 to 12 stitches per inch. Clear vinyl should be sewn with a transparent sewing thread. If possible, stitch with the right side of the fabric up to avoid the shiny surface sticking to the throat plate of the machine. Otherwise, stitch with tissue paper between the feed dog and the fabric.

Topstitch the seams or use welt seams when sewing with vinyl. This technique will improve the appearance of the garment, because you cannot press the seams. Plain seams will roll. Topstitching requires about 6 to 8 stitches per inch.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SEED, FERTILIZER
CHEMICAL DEALERS
IN COUNTY TO MEET

Retail dealers of seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals in _____
County will meet January _____ at the _____ in _____,
according to County Agent _____.
(place) (town)

The meeting will be conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Its purpose is to acquaint dealers with the latest research findings in the areas of crop varieties, seeds, soils, fertilizers, insect, weed and disease control, and agricultural chemicals.

The complete schedule of retail dealer meetings is as follows:

- Jan. 2 -- Mankato, Inn Towne Motel; Montevideo, Hotel Hunt.
- Jan. 3 -- Owatonna, Inn Towne Motel; Alexandria, American Legion Club.
- Jan. 4 -- Rochester, Holiday Inn; Willmar, Fireside Inn.
- Jan. 8 -- New Ulm, Tropicana Club; Isanti, Rum River Country Club.
- Jan. 9 -- Fairmont, Agricultural Center; Park Rapids, Citizens National Bank.
- Jan. 10-- Slayton, Club Royal; Thief River Falls, Legion Club.
- Jan. 11-- Hutchinson, Velvet Coach; Moorhead, Holiday Inn.

The meeting at Park Rapids will begin at 1:30 p.m. and run until 5 p.m. The other meetings are scheduled from 3:30 to 9 p.m.

Retail dealers who would like further information on the meetings should contact their county agricultural agent or write to Phillip K. Harein, 300 Coffey Hall, 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
November 20, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

"FORCE" BULBS
FOR WINTER
FLOWERING

Now's your last chance to plant bulbs if you're planning to "force" them to flower next March or April. Forcing is a way of making spring bulbs flower during the winter.

It's fun to force bulbs, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. First, select bulb varieties from your greenhouse which will flower during late winter.

Then pot the bulbs in a clean container with adequate drainage holes. A good planting medium is one part each of loamy soil, peat, and sand. Don't add fertilizer to the mixture.

Bulbs should then be given a natural cold treatment. The most convenient place is usually an unheated cellar, or under the steps or back porch. Pile leaves around and over pots to insulate against extreme temperatures and snow.

You can also use a cold frame for the cold treatment. This cold frame should be built on a well drained piece of land and in a shaded area which doesn't receive heat from the house.

Pots should be watered well before they're given the cold treatment. A good root system is necessary for forcing, and this can't be obtained without proper watering.

After a minimum of 13 weeks of cold, the first bulbs can be brought into the house. Let them thaw slowly in the coolest place you have, a temperature of about 60 degrees is best. Don't place the bulbs in direct sunlight at this time.

Plants need about three to four weeks to flower, and it's not necessary to fertilize, since the bulb contains most of the plant food it needs.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Good Records Help Dairy Management. Dairy herd records that are complete, accurate and up-to-date are a dairyman's most reliable protection against poor reproductive performance that results from bad management, says Joe Conlin, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman. When used properly, records can help the dairyman realize high production, good breeding efficiency and increased profit from his herd. Records can help the dairyman recognize serious problems before they cause a large dollar loss. For more information on herd records, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Reproduction Series Extension Pamphlet 225, "Records--Not Luck--for Good Reproductive Performance."

* * *

Feed Pigs Corn-Soybean Starter Ration. A simplified protein starter ration for young pigs can be made by mixing ground shelled corn with a soybean supplement, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Recent trials at the University show that pigs fed a corn-soybean meal starter ration containing 18 percent protein under good management conditions have a satisfactory rate of gain and feed conversion efficiency. Here is an example of a simplified 18 percent protein starter ration: 70 pounds of finely ground yellow corn, 26 pounds of soybean meal, 1.3 pounds of dicalcium phosphate, 1.2 pounds of ground limestone, .5 pounds of high-zinc trace mineral salt, and 1 pound of vitamin-antibiotic premix.

* * *

Protect Trees From Winter Sunscald. Winter sunscald can be avoided by wrapping the trunk of smooth barked trees to shade the stems or by planting trees where the shade from other trees gives protection, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Winter sunscald appears as rough, peeling, or discolored bark on the south-southwest side of smooth barked trees, such as apple, aspen, maple, mountain ash, and white pine. It is caused by above freezing temperatures on sunny days combined with freezing temperatures at night.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

DATES SET
FOR SOILS
WORKSHOPS

A series of soils workshops sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be held during December to give farmers background and research information on soil management and fertilizer materials.

The dates and locations of the workshops are: Dec. 4 and 12 at the City Hall, Ada; Dec. 6 and 13 at the VFW Hall, Little Falls; and Dec. 7 and 14 at the Skyline Supper Club, Albert Lea. Farmers are encouraged to attend both sessions of the workshops.

The first workshop session at Ada on Dec. 4 begins at 1 p.m. with a discussion of Norman County soils and background information on how plants grow. It will be followed by discussions on planning a fertilizer program and differences in fertilizer products. The Dec. 12 session begins at 10 a.m., and includes talks on soil moisture, figuring nitrogen needs, soil temperature, tillage, and phosphate and potash needs.

The workshop at Little Falls will be held from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Dec. 6 and 13. Topics for the two days include the soils of Morrison county, lime and fertilizer needs, experience with fertilizing alfalfa in Morrison county, differences in fertilizer materials, managing soil moisture in central Minnesota, figuring nitrogen needs, tillage, and the new Minnesota soil test program.

The programs at Albert Lea on Dec. 7 and 14 run from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Discussions on the first day include soil management in Freeborn county, the soils of Freeborn county, planning a fertilizer program, results of corn fertilizer experiments, and a discussion of fertilizer materials.

The second session, Dec. 14, will include talks on soil moisture, figuring nitrogen needs, tillage, and Minnesota's new soil test program.

The workshops will be staffed by Curtis J. Overdahl, Lowell D. Hanson, James B. Swan, and William Fenster, all University of Minnesota extension soil specialists, and the local county agent.

Further information on the soils workshops can be obtained from your county agent.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 21, 1967

Immediate release

STATE WEED CONTROL ESSAY WINNER ANNOUNCED

"Weeds are plants out of place," says Charles J. Pribyl, Maple Lake, in an essay that won the state 1967 North Central Weed Control essay contest.

The 15-year-old Wright County boy will be awarded \$25 and an opportunity to participate in regional competition because of his description of "How We Control Weeds on Our Farm," announced Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

In the essay Charles explains how, in the past, the Pribyls have tried several methods of weed control, including cross cultivation and 2,4-D. He includes how they executed each of these methods and his hypothesis as to why each of the methods was or was not effective.

In recent years, the Pribyls have done less and less cultivating of crops. Therefore, they have applied more and more chemicals to produce a higher yield and profit.

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67-327-mew

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 21, 1967

Immediate release

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS, ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Bruce Johnstone, Route 5, Excelsior, has been re-elected president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for 1968.

K. W. Fisher, 2208 Wentworth Avenue, South St. Paul, was re-elected to the office of vice president.

Elected to executive board terms of three years were Mrs. Leonard Schmidt, Okabena, and Mrs. Ray Schwingler, Atwater.

Election results were announced by Eldred M. Hunt, secretary-treasurer of the Horticultural Society.

Twenty-four award winners for 1967 have also been selected, Hunt said. Citations and award certificates for special achievement in gardening and horticulture will be presented by the society.

Award recipients are:

Bronze medal -- Joseph C. Priley, 203 8th Ave. E., Duluth.

Honorary life membership -- Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hedegard, Austin.
Arne Karvala, Eveleth.

Distinguished service certificates -- Mrs. Thomas Helvig, 8617 Crest Road, Bloomington; Mrs. Elmer Stanke, 910 E. County Road C., St. Paul; Mrs. C. C. Hitchcock, Savage.

Award of merit certificates -- Mrs. Clifford Aaze, 8819 Beard Ave. S., Bloomington; Mrs. K. S. Gontarek, Owatonna; Mrs. Pearl Lamon, LeRoy; Mrs. Eugene Passe, Rochester; Mrs. Clarence Lepinski, Brainerd; Mrs. Josephine Sand Theis, Little Falls; Merrill Stelling, 3707 Hamline Ave., St. Paul; Mervin Eisel, Route 1, Chaska; Mrs. William S. Sweeney, 5122 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis; Dr. E. W. Rynearson, Rochester; Mrs. Ruth Stileo, Garden City; Mrs. John Post, Lakefield; Mrs. Marion I. Smith, Hibbing; Mrs. Luther Montgomery, Blackduck; Mrs. Adam Lendobeja and Mrs. L. A. Meyer, Thief River Falls; Mrs. Ed Weisenhaus, Graceton.

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67-328-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

NO ADVANTAGE
TO MIXING UREA
AT ENSILING

Mixing urea with corn silage at harvest time produced satisfactory gains when fed to beef calves, but spoilage losses were higher in silage containing urea than in silage with no urea additions, according to a University of Minnesota trial.

Animal scientists F. N. Owens, J. C. Meiske, and R. D. Goodrich have been experimenting with adding urea and biuret, another non-protein nitrogen compound similar to urea, to corn silage at ensiling time.

The scientists say mixing urea with silage at ensiling may save labor at feeding time only if other supplements aren't required. But it's often desirable to supplement silage with energy, vitamins, minerals, or hormones at feeding time. In their trial, spoilage and feed refusal was greater when non-protein nitrogen was added at ensiling.

In addition, calves receiving non-protein nitrogen added at feeding time had significantly greater average daily gains than those receiving ensiled non-protein nitrogen. Calves fed urea added to the silage at feeding time had gains that averaged 2.00 pounds per day, while those getting the silage supplemented with urea at ensiling averaged 1.87 pounds.

During the feeding trial, warm March weather caused the silage containing urea to heat. An ammonia odor was often noted, and this may have affected palatability.

Animals fed biuret added at feeding time averaged 2.04 pounds gain per day, while calves fed ensiled biuret averaged 1.85 pounds a day. Calves fed corn silage and soybean meal gained 2.17 pounds per day.

Feed refusal was significantly greater for calves receiving urea than biuret. Even at urea levels of 10 pounds per ton of silage, palatability was reduced by the addition of urea when compared to biuret.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.

Management Tips for Beef Producers. Here are some management tips for beef producers from Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota:

* Plan to use higher concentrate rations now that feed grain prices are lower. High grain rations reduce feed costs when grain prices are low, and they usually reduce nonfeed costs by speeding up feedlot gains.

* Consider income tax implications when deciding whether finished cattle should be sold before January 1.

* Keep abreast of market information by reading current USDA market publications. See your county agent to order these.

* * * *

Water Important for Hogs in Cold Weather. Hogs require plenty of water in cold weather, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Nursing sows require several gallons of water per day, and a 200 pound growing hog needs at least 1½ gallons a day to grow properly. An automatic waterer will save labor and eliminate the problem of freezing in cold weather.

* * * *

Kalanchoe Plants Give Winter Color. Provide plenty of light for your Kalanchoe plants, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The scarlet flowers are appropriate for Christmas, and a cream colored variety is also available. The compact growing varieties are most popular, the specialist says. It's usually better to start with a fresh plant each year, rather than holding plants over for flowering the following year.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

ELECTRIC HEAT
LAMPS HAVE
MANY USES

With sub-zero temperatures just around the corner, you may want to consider using electric heat lamps for a variety of farm heating jobs.

Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says electric heat lamps are often used to provide heat for brooding pigs and chicks, and for young lambs. They can also be used for a variety of other heating jobs, such as providing supplementary heat in the milkhouse, thawing frozen water pipes, warming cold engines, warming tools when working in cold buildings, keeping poultry waters from freezing, and drying paint, glue, and plaster.

Infrared heat lamps come in two sizes, 125 and 250 watt, and the 250 watt is the most popular. They're made from either standard glass or hard pyrex glass. The standard bulbs cost less but break more easily than pyrex glass bulbs. Select the pyrex, or hard glass type for places where water may splash on the bulb.

Heat lamps will fit any standard socket. But use only porcelain sockets since they withstand heat better than other types. Several fixtures, either single or multiple units, are on the market for infrared lamps. An infrared lamp will last about five times longer than an ordinary bulb.

Keep the lamp at least 9 inches above litter to avoid a fire hazard, Bates says. Use a protective guard to keep the lamp from breaking or from contacting the litter if it falls. Don't suspend the lamp by the electric cord instead use a chain attached to the fixture.

Good wiring is also important for heat lamps. Use permanent electric circuits and plastic covered cables that are resistant to moisture and acid. Up to five 250 watt lamps can be used on one circuit of number 14 wire fused at 15 amperes. Seven lamps can be used on a number 12 wire circuit fused at 20 amperes. For more lamps, provide additional circuits.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

BEEF PRICES
SHOULD REMAIN
STABLE, MAY RISE

Beef prices should remain stable and may rise during the first half of 1968, according to Paul Hasbargen and Kenneth Egertson, extension economists at the University of Minnesota.

Fewer yearling steers are reported to be on feed this year the economists say, and if this estimate is correct, steer and heifer slaughter during the first part of 1968 will be down. If cattle weights are held at equal or lower levels, then total beef supply will drop enough to permit a price increase. Prices for heavier steers should be stronger if cattle weights remain at the present light level.

Prices reached a peak in September, primarily because market weights dropped in August. Since then, prices have eased off, mainly because the supply of red meat was higher in the third quarter of 1967 than last year.

The September average was \$27.60 at Chicago, but dropped to below \$27 by mid-November. The September average was \$27.78 at South St. Paul, \$26.59 at Sioux Falls, and \$26.33 at West Fargo.

Dressed meat prices in southern Minnesota are \$2 to \$3 above last year, but by-product values are running lower, mainly due to decreased hide prices.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

A FULL FREEZER
IS ECONOMICAL

How efficiently do you use your home freezer?

Many owners use their freezers efficiently, but a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture survey of nearly 500 urban and farm households shows that others could benefit from improving their management practices.

About 40 percent of city homes surveyed did not keep the freezer cold enough. More farm freezers than city freezers were filled or almost filled to capacity. About a third of those in both types of households were half full, but about a third of the city freezers and a fifth of the farm freezers were only about a fourth full.

Only about 10 percent of the urban and 24 percent of the farm homemakers kept a running record of food on hand. However, a large number of both urban and farm homemakers grouped similar foods together in the freezer so they could tell when the stock was low. About half of the city homemakers and slightly more than half of the farm homemakers said packages were usually dated.

Greater efficiency as well as more satisfaction in the use of the freezer will come from following these practices, according to Mrs. Shirley Manson, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science:

- . Be sure the freezer is cold enough to maintain frozen food quality--no higher than 0° F.
- . Use good packaging materials to help retain the original quality of the food. For example, when using aluminum foil as a wrap, buy the heavier freezer foil, not the lighter kitchen-type. The few additional cents spent for good wrapping will more than pay off in food that keeps longer and better.
- . Keep accurate inventory records. Keeping a running record is the only way you know what is on hand in the freezer.
- . Label and date packages. The practice of dating packages can be your clue to using particular foods before they have been in the freezer too long.
- . Remember that it is costly to operate an empty or almost empty freezer; in fact, the price per pound of frozen food is higher in a sparsely filled freezer than a full one.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FOR FLUFFY KERNELS,
POP CORN IN OIL

What's more appetizing than a big bowl of fluffy popcorn and a crisp, juicy apple when you're doing your homework?

Perhaps you didn't know that the size of the popped kernels and their tenderness depend on the kind of popcorn you buy. Both yellow and white popcorn are available. Yellow popcorn is large grained and is a favorite in this country. White-grained popcorn does not pop into as big kernels but is more tender.

For a minimum of "old maids" -- those hard kernels left after all others have popped -- pop the corn in oil, suggests Home Agent _____ (suggest extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota). Cover the bottom of a heavy pan with corn or peanut oil. After the fat is hot and smoking, add a layer of popcorn. The corn should be nearly covered with oil. Salt may be added now or after the corn is popped. Shake the pan gently. In 2 or 3 minutes all the corn should have popped into big, fluffy kernels.

Some people prefer to pop their corn dry -- without oil -- then pour melted butter over the corn and add salt. Others think popcorn is more flavorful when it is popped in oil.

Special popcorn salt adheres better to the popcorn than ordinary salt because it is finer. It is available in the same type packages as common table salt.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 28, 1967

Immediate release

UM PLACES IN CROPS JUDGING CONTESTS

The University of Minnesota Crops Judging Team placed second and third in two collegiate judging contests.

The team placed second in the International Collegiate Crops Contest at Chicago, and third in the National Collegiate Crops Contest at Kansas City. At the Kansas City contest the team was second in crop identification and third in seed analysis.

In the Chicago contest the team was second in seed analysis and grain grading, and third in crop identification. In individual placings, Larry Barott, Mapleton, was high individual in seed analysis. Barott is a senior with a major in agronomy. James Ladlie, a sophomore also majoring in agronomy, from Albert Lea, placed first in grain grading and was third high individual in the contest. Other team members are Robert Dutton, Ag. Education Junior, from West Concord, and John Lofton, Ag. Economics Junior, Roseau.

The team is coached by Prof. Laddie J. Elling from the Department of Agronomy, in the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Crops judging contests are composed of three phases. In the crop identification phase, contestants must identify and write correctly the common and Latin names of 100 seeds or plants, selected from a possible 350.

In the seed analysis part of the contest, the students are required to identify and correctly classify ten seed samples. For the grain grading phase, contestants grade eight samples of grain according to the standards used by official inspectors who grade grain for the cash grain market.

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67-330-jms

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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November 28, 1967

Immediate release

MAKE TIME BY WISE PLANNING

Wise planning is the key to finding time for all the holiday entertaining you want to do.

Time is made by wise planning, taking short cuts and using efficient methods, according to Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Take time now, she suggests, to decide what friends and relatives you want to entertain during the holidays, how and when you want to entertain them. Then decide on the menus.

She gives these further suggestions:

Whether you want a simple or an elaborate menu, plan one that is within your ability to prepare and serve without undue stress and strain and within the family budget. A simple menu and a calm hostess are far preferable to an elaborate meal and a distraught hostess who has little time to chat with her guests.

Having selected a tentative menu, check the equipment and supplies you will need and make your shopping list.

Next check your cookbook for the amount of preparation time for the various foods you plan to serve. Be sure you are able to get the necessary foods into your oven so all foods are ready and can be served hot and in prime condition.

An important time saver is to make a detailed work plan on paper so all the family can see what work is to be done and which family members will be responsible for particular duties. Show them well ahead of time how their jobs are to be done and then leave the responsibility with the member to whom it was assigned.

(more)

add 1 - make time by wise planning

On the work plan list the jobs to be done, starting with those that take the longest. Make a chart, with columns showing when to start preparation of the food, when to start cooking each food and when it should be done and ready to serve. The preparation time will depend upon how slow or how fast each person works and must be set by the individual who does the job.

Make a separate clean up chart and include all jobs to get the house back into its usual order.

Don't leave dad out of the planning, Miss Lamison cautions. Make him responsible for planning the conversation and keeping the conversational ball rolling.

With every family member helping, entertaining becomes a family affair and each person has the fun of making guests feel welcome.

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67-329-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul -- Tel. 647-3205
November 30, 1967

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DECEMBER

- 2 SOUTHWEST FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL
 MEETING, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Fairmont
- 5 INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL WORKSHOP,
 4:30 - 9:00 p.m., Club Royal, Slayton
- 5 PEST CONTROL SHORT COURSE, 4:30 - 8:30 p.m., North Star
 Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul campus
- 6 HORSE HUSBANDRY SERIES, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m., Traegher's
 Restaurant, Hugo, for Washington, Anoka, Ramsey and
 Chisago counties
- 7 BEEF CATTLE FEEDERS DAY, Southwest Experiment Station,
 Lamberton
- 9 SOUTHEAST FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING,
 10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Inn Towne Motel, Owatonna
- 12 PEST CONTROL SHORT COURSE, 4:30 - 8:30 p.m., North Star
 Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul campus
- 13 HORSE HUSBANDRY SERIES, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m., Traegher's
 Restaurant, Hugo, for Washington, Anoka, Ramsey and
 Chisago counties
- 13 WHEAT GROWERS' MEETING, 1:30 p.m., American Legion
 Memorial Hall, Moorhead
- 13 CORN AND SOYBEAN WORKSHOP, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Willmar
 Memorial Auditorium, Willmar, for Kandiyohi county
- 14 WHEAT GROWERS' MEETING, 1:30 p.m., Kiel Auditorium,
 Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston
- 18 BEEF FEEDLOT TOUR AND MEETING, 10:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.,
 Owatonna, for Steele county
- 18 - 22 D.H.I.A. SUPERVISORS SHORT COURSE, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.,
 Room 210 Haecker Hall, St. Paul campus
- 19 BEEF DAY, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
- 19 PEST CONTROL SHORT COURSE, 4:30 - 8:30 p.m., North Star
 Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul campus

(more)

add 1 -- calendar of events

- 27 BEEF FEEDLOT TOUR AND MEETING, Chisago, for Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Isanti counties
- 27 CROP DRYING AND STORAGE SHORT COURSE, 9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Dairy Industries building, St. Paul campus (for vo-ag instructors)
- 27 - 29 4-H AGRONOMY ADULT LEADER TRAINING CONFERENCE, St. Paul campus
- 27 - 29 4-H ELECTRIC JUNIOR LEADER TRAINING CONFERENCE, St. Paul campus
- 27 FFA ADVISORS' WORKSHOP, 7:00 - 9:30 p.m., North Star Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul campus

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSES

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 4 | Rochester | Holiday Inn, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 4 | St. Cloud | Moose Lodge, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 5 | Waseca | Auditorium, Southern School and Experiment Station, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 5 | Grand Rapids | Rainbow Inn, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 6 | Windom | Driftwood Steak House, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 6 | Crookston | University of Minnesota Technical Institute, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 7 | Willmar | Sweden House, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 7 | Fergus Falls | Anchor Inn, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 11 | St. Cloud | Moose Lodge, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 12 | Grand Rapids | Rainbow Inn, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 13 | Crookston | University of Minnesota Technical Institute, 9:30 a.m. registration |
| 14 | Fergus Falls | Anchor Inn, 9:30 a.m. registration |

LOGGERS WORKSHOPS

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 4 | Big Fork | Village Hall, 7 p.m., for Itasca county |
| 5 | Baudette | North Star Electric Company meeting room, 7 p.m., for Lake of Woods county |
| 6 | Bemidji | Legion Club, 7 p.m., for Beltrami county |

BEEF COW HERD MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| 5 | | for Murray county |
| 12 | Lancaster | Lancaster Hall, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Kittson county |
| 13 | Roseau | Auditorium, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Roseau county |
| 14 | Middle River | Legion Hall, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for Marshall county |

(more)

add 2 -- calendar of events

SOILS WORKSHOPS

5	Ada	City Hall, 1-4 p.m., for Norman county
6	Little Falls	VFW Hall, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Morrison county
7	Albert Lea	Skyline Supper Club, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Freeborn county
12	Ada	City Hall, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., for Norman county
13	Little Falls	VFW Hall, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Morrison county
14	Albert Lea	Skyline Supper Club, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m., for Freeborn county

SWINE SCHOOLS

1	Dassel	for Meeker and McLeod counties
5	Albert Lea	Skyline Supper Club, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for Freeborn county
7	Hastings	City Hall, for Dakota and Washington counties
12	Albert Lea	Skyline Supper Club, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for Freeborn county
14	Hastings	City Hall, for Dakota and Washington counties

DAIRY REPRODUCTION SCHOOLS

12 - 13	New Prague	Minnesota Valley Breeders Cooperative meeting room, 10 a.m., for Scott, LeSueur and Rice counties
14 - 15	Starbuck	Starbuck Community Room, 1 - 4 p.m., for Pope, Swift, Grant, Stevens and Douglas counties

DAIRY FORUM MEETINGS

12	Thief River Falls	10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for Pennington county
13	Wadena	10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for Wadena county
14	Pelican Rapids	10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., for W. Otter Tail county

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES

5	Luverne	for Rock county
6	Fairmont	for Martin county
7	Morgan	for Redwood county (with tour - 1:30 p.m.)

SHEEP MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

19		for Beltrami, Cass, Koochiching, Hubbard and Clearwater counties
21	Braham	for Isanti, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties

(more)

add 3 -- calendar of events

BEEF MANAGEMENT AND NUTRITION SCHOOLS

7 for Chippewa county (with tour)
20 for Chippewa county

BEEF TOURS

5 1:30 p.m., for Murray county
6 for Pipestone county
7 Luverne Rock County Extension office, 10 a.m., -
3 p.m., for Nobles and Rock counties

NOTE: Contact your local county agent for more information.

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67-332-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
November 30, 1967

Immediate release

DAIRY FORUM MEETINGS SET

A series of Dairy Forum meetings have been set throughout the state from December to February to give Minnesota dairymen an opportunity to discuss problems with University of Minnesota dairy specialists.

Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairy husbandman, said the purpose of the forums is to provide dairymen with recent research information and improvements in dairy methods, and give them a chance to ask questions about problems in their own dairy enterprises.

The forums will be staffed by members from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the departments of veterinary medicine and animal science.

All the forums begin at 10:30 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m. They are sponsored by the University of Minnesota agricultural Extension Service.

Each panel member will give a ten-minute talk of items of interest in his field during the morning session. Members of the audience can submit questions for discussion during the afternoon session.

The dates and places of the Dairy Forum Meetings are: Dec. 12, Thief River Falls; Dec. 13, Wadena; Dec. 14, Pelican Rapids; Jan. 16, Albany; Jan. 17, Milaca; Jan. 23, Zumbrota; Jan. 24, Lewiston; Jan. 25, Owatonna; Jan. 26, Albert Lea; Jan. 30, Hutchinson; Jan. 31, St. Michael; Feb. 1, Braham; Feb. 2, Forest Lake; Feb. 6, St. Peter; Feb. 7, Worthington; Feb. 8, Hector; Feb. 9, Hamburg; and Feb. 13, Waseca.

Contact your county agent for further information on the dairy forums.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Fire Threat on Farms. Fire is always a threat to Minnesota farmers. Last year fire took 3,000 farm lives and destroyed 165 million dollars worth of farm machinery in the United States. Fire may be a greater threat on farms than in most businesses. It takes three things to make a fire--air, heat, and fuel, and most farms have lots of all three. As fuel, there are materials like gasoline, hay, straw, wood, and dried corn stalks. To provide the heat are several tractors, combines and electric motors plus smoking and matches. You may want to purchase a fire extinguisher or two after thinking this over.

* * * *

Cull Non-breeding Beef Cows. Detect and cull non-breeders in your beef herd, says Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Jacobs says if there's any doubt about a cow being settled, have her checked for pregnancy, especially if you don't have a bull running with the herd. It will cost you from \$40 to \$50 just to feed a beef cow during the winter. An average beef cow may bring almost as much on the slaughter market as she's worth for breeding purposes, so it's important to sell non-breeders before you've invested money in winter feed.

* * * *

Ornamental Pepper Plants Give Excellent Color. Ornamental pepper plants give you inexpensive color in your home, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The plants should be exposed to full sun at a minimum temperature of 55 degrees F. Water the plants to prevent rotting of the fruit and loss of foliage. You can dry the fruits for seasoning purposes, but use them sparingly since they're very spicy.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

TOTAL MEAT
CONSUMPTION UP
FROM LAST YEAR

Beef and pork consumption up--veal and lamb consumption down--more beef cattle and fewer dairy cattle--these are some facts brought from the annual agricultural outlook conference just held in Washington, D. C. by two University of Minnesota extension economists.

Richard Hawkins and Paul Hasbargen attended the meeting. They report that consumers ate about 175 pounds of red meat per person in 1967. This is up five pounds over 1966 consumption and slightly more than the 174 pound per person record of 1964. Most of the increase was due to higher pork consumption which went up about five pounds per person for an average of 62 pounds.

Conference reports indicated that beef production will stay about the same with a shift towards more cattle in the top quality grades. There will be fewer cattle on farms, following a trend toward fewer dairy cattle and more beef cattle. This means that the beef calf crop will probably rise in 1968 even though total cattle numbers may go down.

The number of sheep and lambs in 1968 will probably be the lowest on record. Lamb slaughter is expected to be down and prices will probably be higher in 1968 reports.

Hog prices in the first half of 1968 are expected to be about the same as the 1967 period. Lower feed costs between now and early 1968 may encourage producers to increase bred sows this winter. Any significant increase in the 1968 spring pig crop would probably bring a sharp hog price drop in the second half of the year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

LITTLE RISE
SEEN IN 1968
FARM INCOME

Farm income in 1967 is down from the high level of 1966 and there probably won't be much improvement in 1968. University of Minnesota extension economists Richard Hawkins and Paul Hasbargen heard these predictions at the agricultural outlook conference just held in Washington, D. C.

According to conference reports, a record farm output and lower prices in 1967 reduced net farm income about 10 percent below the 1966 level. Retail food prices in 1967 went up about one percent, due mostly to an increased cost of away-from-home eating.

Outlook conference reports predicted a possible one billion dollar increase in gross farm income in 1968. But benefits from this will probably be reduced by the continuing increase in prices paid by farmers. The farm financial outlook for 1968 points to another year of relatively tight money and credit.

But the farm income picture may be better than it now looks, depending on 1968 livestock production and crop conditions. There is an expectation that after-tax incomes of persons on farms likely will improve in the coming year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

SOYBEAN OUTLOOK
EXPECTS PRICE AT
\$2.50 PER BUSHEL

Soybean prices received by farmers in the 1967-1968 season will probably be around \$2.50 per bushel. This is the prediction from the annual agricultural outlook conference attended by two University of Minnesota extension economists, Richard Hawkins and Paul Hasbargen.

Soybean prices to farmers this October averaged \$2.44 per bushel, a drop of 34 cents from the 1966 prices. Farmers harvested 985 million bushels this year compared to 931 million bushels in 1966. This record crop was triggered by a 10 percent increase in acres planted to soybeans.

The reports indicated that the export market for soybeans looks better with expected rising demand in Europe and Japan. But world edible vegetable oil production will probably be up five percent in 1968. This means continued competition from peanuts, olive oil, sunflower oil, and rapeseed oil. Japan has agreed to lower its 13 percent soybean import duty down to 6 percent by 1972 and this should stimulate demand there.

Even with some increase in exports and domestic use, soybean stocks by September, 1968, are predicted to be around 136 million bushels, up from the 91 million bushels this year.

This increase in stocks will be a major factor in determining whether or not soybean plantings will be allowed on corn acreage without loss of feed grain price support payments in the year ahead.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

(1st in a series on winter
photography)

KEEP CAMERA WARM
ON COLD DAYS
TO PREVENT TROUBLE

4-H members who are enrolled in the 4-H photography project and other amateur photographers may have some problems taking pictures in cold winter weather unless they take some special precautions in caring for their cameras, says County Agent _____.

_____ County now has _____ boys and girls among some 4,000 in the state enrolled in the increasingly popular 4-H photography project. (no.)

_____ passes on some tips from Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota, on care of the camera in cold weather.

The winding mechanism and shutter are likely to get stiff and sluggish when temperatures drop below zero. A cold, sluggish shutter may stay open too long, with the result that a picture may be overexposed. The best preventative, of course, is to keep the camera warm. If that is not possible, listen to the camera as you take the first picture. If the mechanism sounds slower than usual, set the shutter speed faster than you would normally.

Long exposure of a loaded camera to cold may also affect the film, making it so brittle it may break or tear loose at the end of the roll. An added problem occurs with Polaroid cameras. In temperatures below 60° F. the film does not develop as fast as usual. However, the company provides a metal piece which you can hold over the film in very cold weather to speed up developing.

Moisture is another problem. If the camera has been in a cold car for some time and then is taken into a warm room, it will soon be covered with moisture.

The lens and even the film may get damp. If it is necessary to use the camera immediately, wipe the lens off very carefully to avoid scratching it. It is best, however, to let the camera dry out in a warm -- not hot -- place before using it.

Cold weather need not present any problems to the amateur photographer, however, if you keep the camera warm until you are ready to use it, McKay says.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLAN NOW FOR YOUR
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINING

Enjoy your holiday entertaining this year by starting your planning now.

Wise planning ahead can prevent the fatigue and the case of "nerves" that too often beset a hostess after the round of dinners and parties.

When the problem is where to find the time, remember that wise planning helps to make time, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Taking short cuts and using efficient methods of work also help save both time and energy.

It's not a bit too soon, Miss Lamison says, to decide now on what people you plan to entertain, how and when you will entertain them. As early as possible, plan the menu. Make it simple enough so you will have time and energy to enjoy your guests. Next, make a schedule of jobs to be done, assigning specific tasks for each member of the family. Dad, for example, can be responsible for the carving and for keeping the conversation interesting and lively.

Do as many jobs ahead of time as possible to prevent last-minute feverish hurry, Miss Lamison suggests. Any time now when there is extra time you might polish the silver, wash seldom used dishes, check table linen and launder if necessary, fill salt and pepper shakers, plan room decorations, bake rolls and freeze them. If you plan a frozen dessert or a steamed pudding, you can prepare that well in advance.

Several days ahead, clean the house. The day before your dinner guests come, you might clean vegetables, get relishes ready, make the gelatin salad, if that is included on the menu.

On the day of the party, allow enough time to comb your hair and put on fresh makeup and make a final checkup of the table before guests come.

Then let every family member share in the enjoyment of entertaining the guests as well as in the preparation of the meal so that hospitality becomes a family affair

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 4, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

RECOMMENDED FIELD CROP
VARIETIES FOR 1968
ANNOUNCED BY UM

Three field crop varieties have been added and four dropped from the University of Minnesota's recommended list for 1968.

Dickson barley, Corsoy soybeans, and Frontier rye have been added to the list, and Trophy barley, Redwood flax, and Harosoy 63 and Lindarin 63 soybeans were removed, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

Otto says Dickson barley is now recommended since it's high yielding, has good resistance to lodging, and is the only commercial variety available that has good resistance to leaf spotting diseases. It's also resistant to stem rust.

Trophy barley was removed since it's lower yielding, has fewer plump kernels, and less disease resistance than other recommended varieties.

The Corsoy soybean variety was developed and released in 1967 by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and is recommended only for the southern maturity zone. In southern Minnesota tests Corsoy yielded 2 to 6 bushels more per acre, and standing ability was about the same as other varieties of comparable maturity. Otto says that Corsoy is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot, but this disease isn't common in Minnesota fields and the increased yields will more than compensate for it. Corsoy seed will be distributed to seed growers in 1968 and will be available to other farmers for planting in 1969.

Harosoy 63 and Lindarin 63 soybeans were removed from the recommended list since newer, high yielding varieties of the same maturity are now available.

Frontier rye is a very winter hardy, high yielding, medium maturing variety. It's very tall and susceptible to lodging. Frontier was developed by the Canada Department of Agriculture and out yielded Caribou, another winter hardy variety, in trials at five Minnesota stations.

add 1 - crop variety recommendations

Redwood flax was removed from the recommended list because of lower yield than other varieties.

Recommended varieties for 1968 include:

- Oats Garland, Lodi, Minhafer, Tippecanoe
- Barley Dickson, Larker, Parkland
- Winter Rye Caribou, Frontier, Elk, Pearl,
Von Lochow
- Winter Wheat Minter
- Hard Red Spring Wheat. Chris, Manitou
- Durum Wheat. Lakota, Wells
- Millet Turghai, Empire, White Wonder
- Flax Bolley, B5128, Summit, Windom
- Soybeans A-100, Chippewa 64, Corsoy, Flambeau
Grant, Hark, Merit, Portage, Traverse
- Sunflowers Arrowhead, Mingren, Peredovik
- Dry Peas Century, Chancellor, Stral
- Birdsfoot Trefoil. Empire
- Red Clover Dollard, Lakeland
- Sweetclover. Evergreen, Goldtop
- Bromegrass Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln
- Timothy Climax, Itasca, Lorain
- Kentucky Bluegrass Park

For more complete information on recommended crop varieties for 1968, see your county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." The report will be available in early January.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul -- Tel. 647-3205
December 5, 1967

Immediate release

C O R R E C T I O N

on the

Institute of Agriculture Calendar of Events for December:

The location of the Beef Cattle Feeders Day listed for the Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton on Dec. 7 should be corrected to read: Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 5, 1967

Immediate release

4-H SCIENCE CLUB ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

Some 27,000 Minnesota pre-teen boys and girls have learned about the wonders of science this fall by joining the 4-H TV Science Club -- a new approach to 4-H work.

The 4-H TV Science Club is made up of boys and girls 9 years old or over, usually in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, who watch a half-hour television program on science each week in their own homes for 10 weeks.

The series is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service "in an attempt to extend the program to a wide audience of both urban and rural youth and to open doors to adventures in science," says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota. To enroll, boys and girls had only to send their name, age, address and county to the State 4-H Office at the University and in return they received a membership card and pin and the 4-H TV Science manual explaining how to conduct simple science experiments.

"The interest and response to this new approach to 4-H work has been amazing," according to Harkness. In some counties, extension agents alerted schools to the science series. In many cases, interest was created by new 4-H TV Science Club members who would tell another boy or girl about it.

The programs started in October and conclude this month. They have been carried on KTCA-TV, Channel 2; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato and WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities. Members were introduced to such sciences astronomy, meteorology, archeology, physics, chemistry and biology. An important part of each program has been an explanation of experiments each club member could carry out in his own home, such as making a sun dial or a simple fire extinguisher.

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67-jbn-335

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 5, 1967

FOR RELEASE: Thurs. Dec. 7

UM PROFESSOR HONORED BY LAND BANK

St. Paul -- A University of Minnesota professor was honored today (Thursday, Dec. 7) by the Federal Land Bank for his outstanding contributions to farm finance.

Professor Fred E. Koller was presented with a 50th Anniversary Commemorative Medal by the Land Bank. A limited number of these medals were struck by the U. S. Mint under authorization of the 89th Congress and President Lyndon Johnson for the 12 Federal Land Banks. The Land Bank System has dedicated its 50th anniversary observance to "America's Farmers: Providers of Plenty."

Koller was honored for his years of service to the agricultural economics profession and his inspiration to students in the University's Institute of Agriculture.

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jms-336-67

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 5, 1967

FOR RELEASE: December 7, 1967

OIL-ATRAZINE MIX IMPROVES WEED CONTROL

Fargo, N.D.-- Adding oil to atrazine and water improved weed control and increased corn yields an average of 12 bushels per acre, a University of Minnesota agronomist said here today. (Dec. 7).

Speaking at the North Central Weed Control Conference, Gerald Miller reported on results of field trials at three different locations in 1966 and 1967.

Miller said weed control was better under high moisture than under dry conditions. The addition of oil particularly improved weed control under dry conditions. Some corn stunting and leaf tip burn resulted from the addition of oil but this didn't affect yields.

Grass control was better when 2 pounds per acre of atrazine were applied in oil and water than with 3 pounds per acre of atrazine applied either preemergence or postemergence with just water, but broadleaf control was about the same for all these treatments in county demonstrations.

Adding oil to atrazine should improve performance on high organic, high clay soils and under dry conditions, Miller said. Farmers on lighter, coarser textured soils will probably find results from postemergence atrazine-oil no better than preplant or preemergence treatments. With adequate rainfall, preemergence or preplant treatments may perform better than postemergence applications, and there is some weather risk involved in waiting for postemergence application.

Weed control is most consistent from treatments on weeds less than 1-1/2 inches tall than on larger weeds. Application on larger weeds has been an effective emergency measure, but is less consistent than earlier application and doesn't have label clearance.

The residue problem will be lessened only as much as atrazine rates can be reduced by adding oil, the agronomist adds.

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67-jms-334

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 5, 1967

FOR RELEASE: December 6, 1967

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES EFFECT OF DICAMBA ON WILD BUCKWHEAT

Fargo, N.D. -- The effectiveness of dicamba on wild buckwheat is modified more by temperature and humidity conditions after treatment than before, a University of Minnesota scientist said here today. (Dec. 6).

Wild buckwheat is a serious broadleaf weed problem for small grain growers in the North Central Region which has not been controlled by conventional 2,4-D treatment.

Speaking at the North Central Weed Control Conference, Richard Behrens reported on research results where wild buckwheat was exposed to high and low humidities at temperatures of 85 or 65 degrees, before and after treatment with dicamba. Dicamba caused greatest injury to wild buckwheat when temperature and humidity were high.

After the wild buckwheat was treated with dicamba, Behrens varied the length of exposure to each particular environment. He found plants suffered maximum injury if, after treatment they were held at high temperature and humidity for at least six days before being transferred to a lower temperature and humidity. Maximum injury also occurred when the treated plants were transferred to the higher temperature and humidity, even after six days at the lower temperature and humidity.

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67-jms-333

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 7, 1967

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

Keep nuts fresh by storing them in the refrigerator or freezer.

Be sure the Christmas tree lights you buy carry the UL or Underwriters Laboratory label -- your assurance that the equipment has been inspected and approved. Check to see that the UL label applies to the lights and socket as well as the cord.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for December includes turkeys, broiler-fryer chickens, oranges, grapefruit, grape juice and cabbage.

Cook rib roast of beef between 300° and 325° F. for maximum eating enjoyment, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Cook a large roast at 300° F. but a small 5-pound roast at 325° F. The low temperature means less shrinkage and more even cooking.

For safety's sake, never leave lights burning on your Christmas tree when there is no one in the house.

The home freezer should register at least zero degrees to maintain the quality of frozen food.

When storing baked cookies and bars in tin cans in the freezer, cover each layer with a sheet of saran-type film or aluminum foil to prevent drying out, suggest freezing food specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 7, 1967

Immediate release

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT DISHWASHERS

How much time does an automatic dishwasher actually save?

Does it use far more water than you would use washing dishes by hand?

These are questions many homemakers have regarding automatic dishwashers.

In case you're considering installation of a dishwasher, or if your husband has suggested one as a Christmas gift, Mrs. Beverly Lundgren, assistant extension home economist at the University of Minnesota, has some answers to questions commonly asked.

. How much time does it save? It cuts cleanup time in half. Automatic pre-rinsing eliminates the need for scraping and rinsing. Just remove bones and large particles. Saving in a year's time has been estimated at enough to take a three-months' vacation.

. Doesn't a dishwasher use too much water? Actually, the dishwasher probably uses less water than you would use washing dishes by hand--especially if you save breakfast and lunch dishes to do with the dinner dishes once a day. The washes use about 2 gallons at a time for a total of 11 to 15 gallons, with 2 to 4 gallons for the rinse. When you wash by hand, you're likely to leave the water running for the rinse -- with more gallons going down the drain than you realize.

. What about sanitation? Hotter water, extra-strong detergent and air drying make dishes done in an automatic dishwasher more sanitary than done by hand. Many models have a unit which will heat the final rinse water to 140-160°F.

. Do you have to wash pots and pans? Most of these can be done in the special cycle for utensils. Limiting factors, of course, will be the size, shape and material of the utensils.

(more)

add 1 - some questions

. Supposing the house isn't wired for a dishwasher? It's true a dishwasher will require a separate circuit. You will need an electrician as well as a plumber to install the equipment.

. Will my septic tank be able to carry the load from a dishwasher? Since you probably will be using less water for washing dishes -- and probably less detergent -- the dishwasher may actually be easier on your septic tank.

If you like to entertain but don't enjoy the accumulation of dishes after the company dinner, or if you'd like to spend the time with your family that you would ordinarily spend doing dishes, an automatic dishwasher is a good investment, Mrs. Lundgren says.

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67-jbn-340

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 7, 1967

Immediate release

TV FOOD AND FIBER SERIES SCHEDULED

A four-part television series on the work and recommendations of President Johnson's Advisory Commission of Food and Fiber is scheduled for several television stations in Minnesota and the Dakotas this month.

The National Advisory Commission of Food and Fiber, chaired by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, recommended major shifts in United States food and fiber policies.

In calling for these shifts, the Commission stressed the growing world markets for food and fiber, and the increasing speed of the technological revolution which is changing the structure of American farming.

The television series, planned by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, will be shown on the following commercial television stations: WTCN, Minneapolis, at 9 a.m. each Saturday from December 16 to January 6; KSOO, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, at 7:30 a.m. each Saturday from December 23 to January 13; KFME, Fargo, North Dakota, at 7:30 p.m. each Wednesday from December 13 to January 3; and KCMT, Alexandria, at 8:30 a.m. each Sunday from December 17 to January 7.

The first program in the series was presented on KTCA, Minneapolis, WDSE, Duluth, and KWCM, Appleton, Wisconsin, on December 7. The remaining three programs in the series will appear on these stations at 9:30 p.m. on Thursday, Dec. 14, 21, and 28.

The first program of the series will consider "Commercial Agricultural Policies," including level of price supports, direct payments, acreage allotments,

(more)

add 1 - TV food and fiber series

land use programs and food reserves.

The population explosion, technical assistance, food and fiber demands and food aid programs will be discussed on the second program, "Food Aid and Foreign Economics Development." The third program, "Better Opportunities for Rural People," will include discussions on full employment, equal protection of rural workers, improving the economic climate in rural areas, and minimum income opportunities.

The final program, "Implications of the Food and Fiber Report," will include a review of the Commission's recommendations and its implications for Minnesota and the upper Midwest.

Participants in the various programs will include President Johnson, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and Commission chairman, various members of the commission, and agricultural specialists.

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67-339-wobn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 7, 1967

Immediate release

HOW FAR DOES A POUND GO?

How much meat or poultry to buy for the festive meals you plan during the holidays is a question that homemakers ask each year.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this guide to follow to figure the amount you'll need for each serving:

Chicken, broiled.....	1/4 to 1/2 bird
Chicken, roasted or fried.....	about 1/2 pound
Duck	about 1 pound
Goose.....	about 2/3 pound
Turkey.....	about 1 pound (allowing for some leftovers)
Leg of lamb.....	1/3 pound
Ham, lamb, beef (boned).....	1/4 to 1/3 pound
Ham, lamb (bone-in).....	1/3 to 1/2 pound
Rib roast (beef).....	1/2 pound
Pork roast, bone in (loin, picnic, fresh ham, Boston shoulder).....	1/3 to 1/2 pound
Pork roast (without bone).....	1/4 to 1/3 pound
Spareribs.....	1 to 2 pounds

Multiply the amount recommended by the number of people you intend to serve.

But remember, Miss Mikesh cautions, that the amount given is for an average serving.

If you plan on seconds, you may need to increase the amount you buy.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 7, 1967

Immediate release

LITTLE DANGER FROM EATING HOUSE PLANTS

Children should be instructed never to eat any part of a plant or berry not commonly used as food, but there's little danger of poisoning from eating poinsettias leaves or mistletoe berries.

Harold Wilkins, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says any plant or plant parts that are not commonly used for food should not be consumed. But the notion that American mistletoe berries cause death is "an old wives tale," Wilkins adds. There has never been a death reported from American mistletoe.

Wilkins says since the introduction of many new poinsettia varieties by American growers in the past several years, the United States Department of Agriculture has virtually ceased to receive reports of allergic reactions to the milky sap of the poinsettia plant.

The only way a severe toxic reaction could occur from eating these plants would be if an extremely large quantity were consumed or if the individual was especially sensitive, the specialist adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 11, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

LOW HEAT
MEANS JUICY
BEEF ROAST

That rib roast of beef you're planning for a festive dinner during the holidays will be at its tender, juicy best if you cook it at a low temperature -- between 300 and 325° F.

The low temperature will also mean less shrinkage of meat, less spattering of fat in the oven and more even cooking, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

A large roast may be cooked at 300°F., but it may be better to cook a small roast -- about 5 pounds -- at 325°F.

Since a standing rib roast of beef is a tender cut, it should be oven roasted, with fat side up, in an open pan with no cover, no addition of water and no basting.

The best way to roast the meat just to the proper degree of doneness -- rare, medium or well done, depending upon the taste of family and friends -- is to use a meat thermometer. Insert the thermometer in the center of the thickest part of the meat without touching any bone.

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

For easier slicing, allow the roast to stand 15 to 20 minutes before carving after removing it from the oven.

-jbn-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

YOU CAN SAFELY THAW
TURKEY ON COUNTER
IF IT'S IN THE BAG

When the refrigerator is already full, is there any safe way of thawing the big turkey you're planning for your holiday dinner?

Results of some new research show there's an easy and safe way, reports Home Agent _____. You can thaw the frozen turkey on the kitchen counter at room temperature if you leave it in its plastic wrap and then put it in a closed paper bag. This convenient method of thawing should also be safe for other poultry, according to Mel Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The closed paper bag allows the turkey to thaw completely but keeps the outside surface temperature low enough for safety. Previously thawing at room temperature has been discouraged because the outside of the bird reached temperatures high enough to cause bacterial growth before the inside had thawed.

Here are the steps to take if you use the "thaw in the bag" method: Leave the bird in its original plastic wrap. Place the frozen turkey in a brown paper bag or a closed paper box or wrap it in two or three layers of newspaper. Close the bag with paper clips or staple it closed. Thaw at room temperature. Allow about 16 hours of thawing time for a turkey of about 20 to 25 pounds or about 12 hours for a smaller bird of 8 to 12 pounds. Check the turkey at intervals during the last hours of thawing. Do not leave it at room temperature any longer than 15 hours for small birds 8-10 pounds or any longer than 20 hours for birds 12-24 pounds. Refrigerate immediately after thawing or cook it within 1 to 3 hours after thawing.

add 1 -- thawing the big turkey

This convenient way of thawing whole birds is based on research conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and two commercial companies which tested the method both for safety and timing.

A still quicker method of thawing turkey is to leave it in its plastic wrap and place it under cold running water or in water that is changed frequently. Thawing time will be 3 to 4 hours for a 5 to 9-pound turkey; 4 to 7 hours for a turkey over 9 pounds. Be sure to cook or refrigerate thawed turkey immediately.

If for some reason the frozen turkey must be cooked immediately after purchasing, remove the plastic wrap, place the frozen turkey on a rack in a shallow roasting pan and cook for 1 hour in a pre-heated 325° F. oven. Then take the turkey from the oven and remove the neck and giblets from the body cavity and wishbone area. Handle the turkey carefully because it will be slippery. Then return the turkey to the oven immediately and roast until it is done.

Of course if you have plenty of room in your refrigerator, another method is to thaw it there. Leave the turkey in its plastic wrap and place it on a tray or pan to catch the drips. Turkeys over 12 pounds may take up to 3 days to thaw.

_____ adds some precautions: For safety's sake, don't stuff the bird until it's ready to cook. Never thaw birds that have been stuffed commercially -- pop them into the oven in their frozen state.

-jbn-

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December 11, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
2nd in series on
winter photography

GET PICTURES OF
HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES
FOR FAMILY RECORD

A pictorial record of family and friends during the Christmas festivities in your home will be treasured for years to come.

How good that record is will depend upon the mechanical operation of your camera as well as your skill in taking interesting pictures of people.

If you plan to take indoor pictures, be sure to check the batteries in your camera now and also your supply of flash bulbs, suggests County Agent _____. For best results, batteries should be new -- certainly not older than six months. Be sure, also, to have flash bulbs to match the color film you are using. Or, if you have an electronic flash, check it ahead of time to be sure it is working properly. Usually there will not be enough light indoors to take pictures without a flash -- unless you use very fast films.

Read the directions that come with your film and set your camera for flash accordingly.

Action shots are nearly always interesting. Try to capture your subjects with your camera at a moment when they are doing something, suggests Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota. Take pictures of the children opening their gifts, playing with their toys, perhaps looking at the Christmas tree. Catch adults as they are talking with each other, trimming the Christmas tree, carving the holiday turkey or ham. Have your camera set and ready so you can catch unposed action. Don't have your subjects stare into the camera.

McKay gives some further tips for success in taking indoor pictures: have the background neutral so as not to detract from the subject. Get as close to your subject as possible. And remember to follow directions for light and shutter speed. Finally, have your film processed as soon as possible because it deteriorates more rapidly after it has been exposed for any length of time. Also have an album ready in which to keep your pictures

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To all counties

Immediate release

GOOD RECORDS
AND PLANS HELP
GET FARM LOANS

Credit agencies loan money on a farmer's ability to repay. Keeping accurate records of your past earning capacity (cash flow, net worth, inventories, enterprise analysis) is the best way to show your present financial standing says Charles Cuykendall, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Some loans may still be influenced by personal acquaintance but even these are based on a lender's knowledge of the farmer's assets. Farm loans are no different from those made to urban businessmen. In both cases, the borrower must show how the loan will be used to generate repayment income, add to business profits, and free capital for repayment. The borrower must also show how the loan will be guaranteed.

If you plan to apply for a loan, Cuykendall recommends first finding out what financial information the creditor usually requests. Then make certain you have this information in your record books or plans. It should be in a clear, understandable form with assets listed at a current market value.

A creditor is interested in you as well as your assets when he makes a loan, especially if he doesn't know you personally. You should be able to give him information about past credit experience, inventories, life insurance programs and even the state of your health.

Cuykendall suggests that even if you aren't considering a loan right now, it's a good idea to keep your records up to date for other purposes such as taxes. Then if there's a chance to expand production or add land or equipment, you'll be ready to talk with the creditor without delay if you have a plan of projected expenses and income and your financial records are complete and up to date.

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To all counties

Immediate release

CONTROLLED LIGHTING
IMPORTANT FOR
OFF SEASON PULLETS

Controlled lighting programs are especially important for pullets hatched in October, November, December and January because they will be coming into production when day lengths are increasing, says Robert Shoffner, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota.

By regulating the day length pullets can be brought into production more uniformly and maintain their production. There are several lighting programs which can be used to accomplish this.

In a short-day program pullets are reared in a windowless house with a constant 6- to 8-hour day from hatching until 20 weeks of age. Then the day length is increased by 15 minutes per week until 16 hours is attained.

Or, at 23 weeks the light may be increased abruptly to 13 hours with gradual increases of 15 minutes per week to 17 or 18 hours. Pullets reared under this program usually require less feed and are held off production until they're all ready to lay.

Another program is called the two-step lighting program. It also requires a blacked-out rearing house. Pullets are maintained on a 13- to 15-hour day from hatching until 14 weeks of age. Then the day length is abruptly decreased to 6 or 8 hours until the birds reach 22 to 24 weeks. At this time the day length is suddenly increased back to 14 hours. Since the short days after 14 weeks act as a conditioning period, the birds readily respond to increased light at 20 weeks.

If it's difficult to use a blacked-out system, a step-down, step-up lighting program may be used to avoid the undesirable influences of increasing day lengths on developing pullets.

In this program pullets are started on a 20- to 24-hour day, which is reduced by 15 to 30 minutes per week so that by the time pullets reach sexual maturity (20 to 22 weeks) the decreased day length and the normal day length match. At this time light should be stepped abruptly upward 2 to 3 hours as a stimulus to bring the birds into production.

For more information on pullet lighting, ask your county agent for Poultry Patter, Vol 3 No. 3, "Light Management for Growing Pullets." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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IN BRIEF.

Mixing Poultry Rations. Farmers interested in mixing their own poultry rations will find Extension Report 20, "Chicken Rations," helpful, says Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Included in the bulletin are tables on nutrient composition of supplements, growth and feed composition data for pullets, average feed requirements per 100 birds, complete chicken rations and a feed ingredient analysis chart. Ask your county agent for copies of the bulletin. Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Give Young Calves Good Start. Ralph Wayne, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota, offers these tips for feeding young calves.

- * Feed colostrum milk to get young calves off to a good start.
- * Then feed milk or milk replacer plus good quality concentrate or starter.
- * Feed all the high quality hay the calves will eat.
- * Clean the mangers every day.
- * Keep the pens dry and the calves out of drafts and dampness.
- * Use antibiotics if calves are troubled with scours.

* * * *

Proper Care of Stainless Steel. Never use steel wool or metallic sponges to scrub stainless steel, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. When stainless steel is scratched, the protection offered by the natural oxide film is lost and pitting corrosion results. Fiber brushes and sponges will remove dirt if your milking or home cooking equipment has been kept reasonably clean.

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To all counties
Immediate release

THREE NEW
POTATO VARIETIES
PERFORM WELL

Anoka, Chieftain, and Superior potato varieties gave best results in recent demonstration plots, according to Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Anoka is a new white potato arising from a cross between Cherokee and B402-1. It's in the same maturity class with Irish Cobbler and has some resistance to scab and late blight. Tubers are round, thick and uniform in size. The potato is high in dry matter and is highly recommended for baking, chipping, freezing, and dehydration.

Chieftain is a new red variety with smooth, uniform tubers. It's in the midseason maturity class, and in Minnesota trials was superior to Red Pontiac in yield, tuber type, and quality.

Superior is a new white variety with maturity similar to Irish Cobbler. Tubers are round to oblong with medium deep eyes. It's resistant to common scab and has high specific gravity, making it excellent for chipping. This variety is more attractive in northeastern Minnesota than in the Red River Valley.

For more information, ask your county agent for Horticulture Fact Sheet No 7, "Description of Potato Varieties." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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UM ANNOUNCES FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1968

Three field crop varieties have been added and four dropped from the University of Minnesota's recommended list for 1968.

Dickson barley, Corsoy beans, and Frontier rye have been added to the list, and Trophy barley, Redwood flax, and Harosoy 63 and Lindarin 63 soybeans were removed, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

Recommended varieties for 1968 include:

Oats	Garland, Lodi, Minhafer, Tippecanoe
Barley	Dickson, Larker, Parkland
Winter Rye	Caribou, Frontier, Elk, Pearl, Von Lochow
Winter Wheat	Minter
Hard Red Spring Wheat	Chris, Manitou
Durum Wheat	Lakota, Wells
Millet	Turghai, Empire, White Wonder
Flax	Bolley, B5128, Summit, Windom
Soybeans	A-100, Chippewa 64, Corsoy, Flambeau Grant, Hark, Merit, Portage, Traverse
Sunflowers	Arrowhead, Mingren, Peredovik
Dry Peas	Century, Chancellor, Stral
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Empire
Red Clover	Dollard, Lakeland
Sweetclover	Evergreen, Goldtop
Bromegrass	Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln
Timothy	Climax, Itasca, Lorain
Kentucky Bluegrass	Park

(more)

add 1 - UM announces

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

Details of the varietal recommendations are discussed in Miscellaneous Report No. 24 of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. The report, titled "Varietal Trials on Farm Crops," will be available in early January.

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TWO STATE CONFERENCES FOR 4-H LEADERS IN DECEMBER

A state agronomy conference and a state electric conference for some 65 adult and junior 4-H leaders are scheduled for Dec. 27-29 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Purposes of the conferences are to train project leaders to assist with and teach the assigned project to members and other leaders and to promote the project in the county. The conferences will also give recognition for achievement and leadership in the two projects.

Among highlights of the agronomy conference for adult leaders are tours of University research facilities, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Laboratories. Science implications of the 4-H agronomy project and youth opportunities in agribusiness will be included in the discussions.

The electric conference for junior leaders will stress understanding electricity, electrical safety, 4-H electric demonstrations, methods of conducting electric project meetings and career opportunities in the electrical industry. Tours are scheduled to the St. Paul Campus Computing Center, the Dakota Electric Cooperative Generating Plant in Farmington, the Federal Aviation Agency and Northern States Power Company. Adult and junior leaders at both conferences will attend the Minnesota-Michigan State hockey game on Dec. 28.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, with the cooperation of the Peavey Company for the agronomy conference and the cooperation of the North Central Electrical League for the electric conference.

Registration for both events will be from 3 to 5 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 27, at the Paul Bunyan Motel, St. Paul.

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Department of Information
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UM NAMES EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

John A. True, formerly with the Cooperative Extension Service of Kansas State University, has been named associate professor and Extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, according to Roland Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

He will give leadership to the development of educational programs for farmers and machinery dealers on the selection, use, adjustment, calibration, maintenance and replacement of equipment. He will also work closely with design engineers in Minnesota companies to discuss needs and provide available research information.

True has been Extension specialist in agricultural engineering at Kansas State University since 1963. Before that he was a research assistant at Michigan State University, while doing graduate work there. He was self employed for six years in farming and sales and service of dairy farm equipment.

A native of Armada, Michigan, he received his M.S. degree in agricultural engineering from Michigan State in 1962 and his B. S. degree from Michigan State College in 1951.

He is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. He has served on the Kansas Rural Safety Committee, a Chemical Task Force for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the 4-H Journal Editorial and News Committee for the Kansas Extension Service, and the Kansas Defense Board.

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Department of Information
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December 14, 1967

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FOR RELEASE: DECEMBER 18, 1967

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UM PROFESSOR HONORED BY LAND BANK

A University of Minnesota professor was honored today (December 18) by the Federal Land Bank for outstanding service to the agricultural economics profession.

Oscar B. Jesness, professor emeritus of agricultural economics, was presented with a 50th Anniversary Commemorative Medal by the Land Bank. Jesness is an authority on agricultural policy, farm credit, and international trade. He has served as chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and is a former member of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange board of directors.

A limited number of these medals were struck by the U.S. Mint under authorization of the 89th Congress and President Lyndon Johnson for the 12 Federal Banks. The Land Bank System has dedicated its 50th anniversary observance to "America's Farmers: Providers of Plenty."

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Immediate release

CARELESSNESS CAUSE OF MOST CHRISTMAS TREE FIRES

Most Christmas tree fires are caused by carelessness rather than the tree itself, says William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Miles offers some tips to reduce the chance of a Christmas tree fire in your home.

First, choose a fresh tree and keep it in water at all times, whether the tree is inside or outside.

Second, get some fire protection with a chemical solution. A mixture of 9 ounces of borax and 4 ounces of boric acid in 1 gallon of luke-warm water is one solution that can be sprayed on the tree.

Another solution is a mixture of 9 parts water glass (sodium silicate) in 1 part of water containing a wetting agent, such as a kitchen detergent. Use 1 teaspoon of detergent to a quart of water. This gives a shiny transparent colorless coating. For spraying this solution, it may be necessary to thin the mixture with water and spray the tree more than once. Miles says this method is messier than using borax and boric acid, but it gives better protection.

But Miles says that a tree isn't fireproof even after it has been sprayed. After the tree is up, place it well away from registers or radiators. Don't block staircases, doorways or areas of heavy traffic. Check electric lights against bare wiring or defective sockets.

Some other don'ts to follow are:

- * Don't use inflammable ornaments.
- * Don't put gift wrappings near the base of the tree.
- * Don't leave Christmas lights burning overnight or when you're away.
- * Remove your tree as soon as you're through with it, but don't attempt to burn it in the fireplace or furnace.

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67-jms-347

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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December 14, 1967

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

Submerge grapefruit in hot water for about 10 minutes before peeling it if you want whole grapefruit segments.

* * * *

The early, mid-season and Navel orange crop is forecast at more than 71 million boxes -- 16 percent above the 1961-65 average.

* * * *

American consumers spent an average of only 17.7 percent of their income for food in 1967 compared with 18.3 percent in 1966.

* * * *

Prices for eggs, poultry and pork products are substantially lower than they were a year ago.

* * * *

To avoid a lime deposit on the interior of your dishwasher if the water is hard, put the empty dishwasher through a complete cycle at regular intervals, using a cup of vinegar and no detergent, suggests Glenda Humphries, extension household equipment specialist. Again put the empty dishwasher through a complete cycle, this time adding the usual amount of detergent.

* * * *

Short- and medium-grain rice has short, plump kernels which cook soft and moist and cling together. This type is best used for puddings and for dishes requiring an easily molded rice.

* * * *

When cleaning fresh vegetables, trim or peel as little as possible from the outside, suggest extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. The outside leaves of greens are high in vitamin A which helps eyes adapt to light changes, aids in keeping the skin smooth and contributes to bone and teeth formation.

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Immediate release

UM NAMES EXTENSION SAFETY COORDINATOR

The University of Minnesota will strengthen its educational efforts in farm and home safety by naming Wayne Hanson coordinator of safety education for the Agricultural Extension Service.

Hanson, who is associate professor and assistant program leader for Extension, will continue his duties in planning agricultural production and technology programs, according to Roland Abraham, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

"Extension faculty on both the county and state level have been conducting active safety programs for many years," Abraham said. "It is hoped that the appointment of a safety coordinator will provide them with the additional support needed to increase their educational efforts in farm and home safety."

He added that safety education is a vital part of Extension's educational programs, and that this move should stress safety even more as an integral part of the work of county agents and state extension specialists.

Hanson's appointment fills a need created by the retirement in 1964 of Glenn Prickett, extension specialist in safety for 15 years.

Robert Rupp, chairman of the Farm and Home Safety section of the Minnesota Safety Council, looks upon the selection of a coordinator as an opportunity to strengthen cooperation between many groups concerned with safety. Among these, he says, are the National Safety Council, the Minnesota Safety Council and several farm organizations.

Hanson has been a University staff member since 1939 serving as county agent in Hubbard, Sherburne, Watonwan and Houston counties as a district county agent supervisor for seven years, and finally as an assistant program leader.

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UM-va-65

Department of Information
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Immediate release

MANY HOUSE PLANTS GIVE HOLIDAY COLOR

Poinsettias, dwarf orange trees, Partridge berry bowls and potted holly plants are some plants that can give you some holiday color.

Poinsettias plants in creamy white, pink or Christmas red adapt themselves to many different color schemes in the home, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. You can get a low-growing plant that's well adapted for table decorations, or a taller one for large rooms or alter decorations in churches. Keep the poinsettias out of drafts and at cool temperatures of about 60 degrees F. at night. Temperatures over 75 degrees in the daytime will shorten life of the blooms. Plants need plenty of water, but potting soil shouldn't be soggy.

Dwarf orange trees have fragrant white flowers and attractive fruits. Keep them under the same conditions that are recommended for poinsettias.

Partridge berry plants are a novelty item. They're sold in glass decorated bowls, planted in moss and have red berries at this time of year. Partridge berry plants are easy to grow since the glass helps retain moisture, much like a miniature green house.

Potted holly plants with their bright red berries should be grown in a sunny window. Care for them about the same as you would poinsettias. You can keep them as foliage plants growing in a heated sun porch or bright window through the winter. Then they can be sunk outdoors during the summer.

Snow white mums will last longer than most potted plants, and they can be purchased with attractive red ribbons tied on.

If you want a plant for an office or room where conditions may not be ideal for most flowering or fruiting plants, consider green indoor plants, such as pots of ivy. You can buy them decorated with Christmas bows and trim. These plants make a good man's gift.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

IN '68 LOOK FOR
HIGHER PRICES

You'll probably be paying more for most of the goods and services you buy in 1968.

Prices of consumer goods are likely to rise at a faster pace in 1968 than they did in 1966 and 1967, and service costs will continue upward at about the same rate as this past year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The rate of price increases will vary with different goods and services. Home Agent _____ reports this information on trends in prices, as given by James Daugherty of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the recent Agricultural Outlook Conference.

. Services. Consumer service costs should advance at a slightly faster pace in 1968 than in 1967. Somewhat higher mortgage interest, along with cost increases for medical care, personal care and household services will continue to push these prices higher.

. Clothing. Higher apparel prices will come chiefly from increasing costs. Rising labor costs in apparel manufacturing will continue to push manufacturers' prices up.

. Durables. Advance in prices of durable goods in the coming months will reflect higher costs and gains in demand. Retail prices of appliances, radios and television sets are already responding to increases in factory prices. Higher price tags for furniture and tires will come from higher costs at the factory and in distribution. New and used car prices will rise at least as much as in 1967.

. Food. Overall food prices will rise somewhat faster than in 1967. However, the percentage of income you spend for food will be about the same -- 17.7 percent last year, the lowest in history, compared with 18.3 percent the year before. Present indications are for a 2 to 3 percent increase in retail food prices in the coming year, and a rise in costs of food eaten in restaurants possibly as high as 5 percent.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
3rd and last in series on
winter photography

CAMERA SETTING
IMPORTANT FOR
SNOW PICTURES

Pictures of snow scenes may be difficult to take, but they can be spectacular in their beauty.

Important to remember in taking snow pictures in winter is that it may be difficult to measure the light, says Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota. 4-H'ers in the photography project and other amateur photographers should recognize that light conditions are different in winter and must adjust for them accordingly.

Bright snow has somewhat the same effect as water. On a bright day when the ground is covered with snow, a small lens aperture or fast shutter speed will be necessary. The time of day makes a difference, too. After 3 or 3:30 p.m. and in early morning, the light is fairly low, so it will be necessary to open the lens to let in more light or slow up the shutter speed. Some of the most effective pictures are taken at sunset, sunrise or at night -- but for success in taking such pictures, you must recognize the lack of light and set your camera accordingly.

Automatic cameras are not always successful in taking pictures of people or dark objects with a background of snow. McKay says this is because the light meter built into the camera responds to the snow rather than to the dark subjects. For that reason, if you want a picture of people or of trees with the snow in the background, move up to your subject so the meter will set for the subject rather than the snow. If it is possible, set the light adjustment by hand.

To get action pictures of skiing, skating and other winter sports, use a fast shutter speed - never less than 1/100 of a second, and preferably 1/200 or 1/500 of a second. The shutter speed must be fast enough to stop the action and not overexpose the film.

One further tip: choose one kind of film and stay with that kind so you know what to expect of it.

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To all counties
Immediate release

LARGE WEIGHT GAIN
UNNECESSARY FOR
SOWS AND GILTS

Feed your bred sows and gilts at a level that will support excellent health, minimum weight gain and development of the litter. Recent research suggests sows or gilts need to gain only 60 or 70 pounds during a single gestation period to produce good litters, says R. J. Meade, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Meade says most of this gain is represented by the newborn litter at farrowing time, and there is only a small gain by the sow.

During the first third of the gestation period, feed from 3 to 4 pounds of feed daily. Then increase the feed by 1 pound for the second one-third, and by another pound for the final third. But during the winter, it may take at least 4 pounds daily because of increased maintenance requirements due to severe weather, especially if gilts or sows are fed out of doors. Providing an extra pound of ground corn during cold weather will take care of the increased feed requirements.

You can also do a good job by feeding 4 or 5 pounds daily on a continuous basis and making adjustments due to the weather, Meade says. But be sure to avoid overfeeding immediately after breeding, since large feed intakes at this time may increase embryo mortality and result in a smaller litter.

(more)

add 1 -- sow rations

Recent research suggests that a ration of corn and soybean meal containing adequate amounts of minerals and vitamins will support excellent reproductive performance. But Meade recommends that rations hand fed to sows during pregnancy contain 10 to 15 percent good quality alfalfa meal and about 5 percent meat and bone scraps or tankage.

It's not necessary to hand feed sows, Meade adds. Bulky rations, like 30 percent ground corn, 30 percent ground oats, and 30 percent ground alfalfa hay and 10 percent concentrate can be fed free choice. But both feed intake and feed cost will increase and sows will gain excessive weight.

You can allow sows access to the self-feeder for 12 to 24 hours out of each 3 day period to help solve this problem. It may be necessary to either restrict time to the self-feeder or provide only a limited amount of feed per gilt--12 to 15 pounds--to prevent excessive feed intake. Be sure to provide enough feeder space if you follow this system.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

MANY FARM YOUTH
ACCIDENTS PROMPT
SAFETY ORDER

Over one-fourth of the total farm labor force is composed of workers under 16 years of age, according to Wayne Hanson, extension safety coordinator at the University of Minnesota. Many of these young workers are injured on the job. Hanson says a recent seven state survey showed there were over 4,000 injuries to children ages 10 to 17 over a two year period.

This high accident rate prompted the Department of Labor to enact the Hazardous Occupations Order, which makes it illegal to hire children under 16 to drive a tractor, operate or unclog a baler, combine, or corn picker, or to do a number of other tasks specified in the order. This order becomes effective January 1, 1968, and applies to both boys and girls.

However, the order does not prohibit parents, or a person standing in place of parents, from hiring their children to work on a farm owned or operated by them.

The Department of Labor will investigate most accidents and deaths of young people while working on a farm, says Hanson. Injury or death from tipped tractors, highway pickup accidents, and other farm accidents will be investigated to see whether people under 16 years of age are involved.

See your county agent for more information on the Hazardous Occupations Order.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FOLLOW LABEL
INSTRUCTIONS ON
DAIRY CLEANERS

Follow label instructions carefully when using chemicals to clean and sanitize dairy equipment in order to get effective bacteria kill.

You should pay special attention to the quantity, temperature of solution and length of time the chemical is exposed to equipment, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Each of these factors is important in killing bacteria.

It's important to follow label instructions carefully for another reason--some sanitizing compounds may be corrosive to stainless steel.

Packard says a minimum amount of sanitizer will kill remaining bacteria on clean equipment, but dirty equipment with only a thin layer of milkstone or water hardness deposit can't be sanitized adequately, even with excessive quantities of sanitizer.

Ordinary deposits on milk handling equipment are often chemical agents called "chlorides." These deposits are very corrosive and should be controlled with a suitable cleaner.

Hard water is the source of several chemicals that produce a film which may protect bacteria and cause corrosion. Keep equipment dry to slow corrosive action. Sometimes cleaners are formulated to cope with hard water, or you may have to install a water softening device.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF---

SMV Emblems Required by Jan. 1. Slow-moving vehicle (SMV) emblems are required to be displayed on farm machinery traveling on Minnesota roads as of Jan. 1, 1968, according to Wayne Hanson, extension safety coordinator at the University of Minnesota. The triangular emblems must be mounted so they're visible at least 500 feet to the rear on all vehicles operating at a speed of less than 25 miles per hour on the road. When a vehicle like a tractor or truck is towing an implement and has a SMV emblem displayed which is visible at least 500 feet to the rear, it's not necessary to display another emblem on the trailing implement. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of "Facts About the Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Proper Care of Cyclamen Plants. Cyclamen plants need cool temperatures of 50 to 60 degrees and plenty of sunshine, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The plants should last all winter if they're kept cool. Water them when the soil appears dry at the surface, but avoid getting water on the plant crown. Give the plants a light feeding of a mild fertilizer every two weeks.

* * * *

Sanitizers Alone Can't Kill Bacteria. You can't neglect cleaning and expect sanitizers to get the job done alone, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. The surface of milking equipment must be clean and smooth before it can be sanitized properly. Packard says a thin scale of milkstone can protect large numbers of bacteria from sanitizer action.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 19, 1967

Immediate release

FOOD PRICES TO BE UP IN '68

Your market basket of food will probably cost you more in 1968 than it did this year. But the percentage of income you spend for food will be about the same.

Present predictions are for an increase of 2 to 3 percent in retail food prices, compared with 1 percent this past year, reports Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

In spite of a slight rise in food prices in 1967, food expenditures did not increase as rapidly as consumer income. As a result, consumers spent a smaller percentage of their income for food than they did in 1966 -- 17.7 percent compared with 18.3 percent the year before. This percentage -- the lowest in history -- probably will be about the same in 1968, reports Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Continued advances in prices in the nonfood sector of the economy, including services, are likely to increase processing and marketing costs which ultimately will be reflected in retail food prices. Another factor affecting food prices is the expected increase in demand for food but not in supplies.

Although some consumers complain about high food prices, retail food prices in 1967 were actually about the same as they were in 1966. The 1 percent increase in total food prices -- compared with more than a 3 percent increase for nonfood consumer prices including services -- was due to 5 percent higher prices in restaurants and other away-from-home eating establishments. Restaurant prices are likely to climb a similar amount next year.

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67-jbn-351

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 19, 1967

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPS TWO NEW GARDEN 'MUMS

Two new garden chrysanthemums developed by the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science will be available for planting in home gardens this spring.

Named Sunny Glow and Minnwhite, they were developed especially for northern climates where early blooming is essential before frost strikes. They bring to 47 the number of garden chrysanthemums introduced by the University of Minnesota. Most commercial sources in the area will carry plants of the new introductions this spring.

R. E. Widmer, professor and R. E. Phillips, assistant professor, horticultural science, are in charge of the University's chrysanthemum breeding project.

Sunny Glow produces 2-1/2-inch fully double, flat-petalled orange-gold flowers with deeper coloring in the center. This variety is excellent for cutting. Flowering begins in the third week of August in the Twin Cities area and has been unusually reliable, regardless of weather conditions. When grown in full sun, mature plants are 18-20 inches high and 20-24 inches wide.

Minnwhite is a vigorous cushion type, completely covered with fully double, 2-inch white flowers. The cream centers turn white as they mature. Flowering usually begins in late August. Plants grown in full sun are 12 inches high with a spread of up to 24 inches across. Foliage is a rich green.

More information on the new garden chrysanthemums is contained in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 80, Sunny Glow and Minnwhite, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-348-jbn

Note to editor: Black and white pictures
available upon request.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 19, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES VO-AG SHORT COURSE AND FFA ADVISER'S WORKSHOP

Vocational agriculture instructors and FFA advisers will attend a special short course on crop drying and storage and FFA Adviser's Workshop on Dec. 27 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The short course on crop drying and storage will begin at 9 a.m. in the Dairy Industries Auditorium.

The purpose of the course is to teach an understanding and operating technology of corn marketing, drying, and storage methods and facilities.

Speakers include Forrest Bear, associate professor of agricultural engineering; Charles Cuykendall, assistant professor of agricultural economics; Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering; and Harold Cloud, associate professor of agricultural engineering. All are from the University.

The FFA workshop will begin at 7 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Student Center.

The speaker will be Coleman Harris, FFA program specialist in the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. He will speak on "Winning Proficiency and National Chapter Awards."

Following his talk a question period will be held with Milo Peterson, head of the Department of Agricultural Education, serving as moderator. Panel members include Harris; Bill Guelker, area agricultural coordinator, Staples, John Thell, area agricultural coordinator, Willmar; and Robert Seefeldt, FFA adviser, Ivanhoe.

The workshop will conclude with group discussions.

* * * *

12-jbg-353

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 19, 1967

Immediate release

TELEVISION SERIES TO FEATURE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Thousands of Minnesota boys and girls will have the opportunity to learn how to protect themselves and their families in emergencies through a television series to be presented by nine television stations in the state beginning in January.

Blizzards, floods and tornadoes in Minnesota have spotlighted the importance of knowing how to meet such disasters, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, points out.

The television series is being presented as a part of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service 4-H program. It is also an attempt to extend 4-H participation to urban and rural boys and girls who are not now members. The series is slanted particularly to fourth, fifth and sixth graders.

Boys and girls who watch the half-hour programs in their own homes for 10 weeks will have an opportunity to join a new type of 4-H club -- the 4-H TV Action Club. Any boy or girl 9 years of age or older may enroll in the 4-H TV Action Club merely by sending a postcard to 4-H TV Action Club, State 4-H Office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, giving name, age, address and county. A membership pin and card and a copy of the 4-H TV Action Club manual will be sent to each person who enrolls. Boys and girls need not be members of 4-H clubs at present to enroll in the 4-H TV Action Club.

The 10 half-hour programs in the series will give information on what to do in emergencies caused by such disasters as tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, atomic radiation, snowstorms and fires. Members will receive directions on conducting projects relating to these emergencies. Portrayed on the programs will be visits to a weather bureau, a cyclotron, a disaster training center and a seismographic station.

(more)

add 1 - Television series

The 4-H TV Action Club series will be carried on these stations: KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato, every Monday night from 4:30 to 5 p.m. beginning on Jan. 1; KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities, KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton and WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth, every Monday from 5:30 to 6 p.m. beginning Jan. 8; KAUS-TV, Channel 6, Austin, every Saturday from 1 to 1:30 p.m. beginning Jan. 6; WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities, 9 to 9:30 a.m. beginning Jan. 13; KROC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, every Sunday from 1 to 1:30 p.m. beginning Jan. 7, KCMT-TV, Channel 7, Alexandria every Sunday, 8:30 to 9:00 a.m. beginning Jan. 14. KELO-TV, Sioux Falls, and KNMT-TV, Walker will begin the series in mid-January.

Adults as well as children will benefit by watching the series, Harkness says.

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67-352-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

THREE UM STUDENTS AWARDED CHAPMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Three sophomores in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota have been awarded \$200 Chapman Foundation Scholarships, it was announced recently by A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical Company, and Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Receiving the scholarships are Kim A. Elverum, St. Louis Park; Bruce H. Gerbig, Faribault; and Richard E. Williams, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Elverum is enrolled in the forest resources development curriculum with an option in multiple use. Gerbig is a student in forest resources development curriculum with an option in forest recreation and Williams is a student in the forest science curriculum. All three have maintained better than "B" averages.

The Chapman Foundation Scholarships are awarded on the basis of scholarship leadership, character and personality, vocational promise, and financial need.

Funds for the scholarships are made available by the Chapman Foundation of Memphis, Tenn. Chapman is a 1929 graduate of the School of Forestry.

The scholarships are to assist deserving and promising students preparing for careers in forest-products industry, conservation, multiple-use management of American forests, or research and higher education in one of these fields.

* * * *

68-3-jbg

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

National awards amounting to \$4,500 in scholarships have gone to nine present and past 4-H members. The Minnesotans won the scholarships in competition with other 4-H'ers in the nation in such areas as community beautification, dress revue, home management, forestry, photography, poultry, home economics.

* * *

Nearly 60 business firms and foundations annually contribute more than a million dollars as sponsors of some 50 national and regional award programs approved by the Cooperative Extension Service.

* * *

Minnesota 4-H'ers now have about 60 projects and activities to select from -- a wide variety appealing to both boys and girls in urban, suburban and rural areas.

* * *

Today 68 percent of all 4-H'ers in Minnesota live on farms; 20 percent in rural non-farm areas; and 12 percent are from urban or suburban homes.

* * *

The H's in 4-H stand for Head, Heart, Hands and Health.

* * *

Minnesota's population is expected to grow by 14 percent by 1970, but anticipated growth of its youth population - aged 14 through 20 - is 36 percent.

* * *

The number of Minnesota counties offering a camping program for 4-H members has increased from 38 to 54. Last year about 4,500 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls attended a 4-H camp.

* * *

The 4-H home improvement program offers a variety of individual projects including redecorating and furnishing a bedroom, selecting new furniture, refinishing antiques, learning to make draperies and spreads, painting or papering to improve the interior or exterior of the home.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

CHICKEN GOOD BUY
IN JANUARY

If your budget is strained from holiday feasting, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods can come to your rescue.

The January list includes broiler-fryers, eggs, potatoes, dry split peas, grape juice, oranges and grapefruit.

These are the foods that should be reasonably priced because of generous supplies, Home Agent _____ points out.

Please the family often this month with fried chicken. Chicken is the featured food on the plentiful list for January. Although this year's supply is slightly lower than last year's, broiler-fryers will be plentiful and consumers should find them an excellent buy.

Like chicken, eggs are an excellent protein food. Souffles and omelets make appetizing main dishes for lunch and supper. With eggs so reasonably priced, egg dishes should go a long way toward balancing the food budget and at the same time provide the family with nutritious food. The increase in egg production has resulted from both a larger laying flock and more eggs per hen.

To accompany fried chicken or any other meat you serve this month, there is an abundance of potatoes. The fall potato crop is larger than last year's and about 15 percent above average.

On bone-chilling January days, the family will welcome bowls of steaming split-pea soup. Your grocery store should be well stocked with dry split peas, since production was 11 percent above last year.

As an antidote to all the sweets of the holiday season, serve fresh fruit and fruit juices to your family often. Stocks of grape juice are the largest in 12 years. January is a principal harvest month for both fresh oranges and grapefruit. Although Valencia and Navel oranges will not be in record supply as they were last year, the Navel orange crop is still 16 percent above the 1961-65 average.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

FOLLOW BASIC SAFETY
RULES WHEN USING YOUR
CHAIN SAW THIS WINTER

Safe chain saw operation requires caution at all times, says William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Miles suggests these basic rules for using a chain saw.

Start the saw on the ground or on a stump, not on your knee. Don't walk with the chain saw running, and always carry the saw with the blade pointing to the rear.

Use the spurs or "dogs" in making your cuts--not the tip of the saw. Don't cut brush with the chain saw. Start cutting only when you have a clear place to work, a secure footing, and a safe exit from falling limbs and the tree. Warn other persons in the area before a tree falls. When bucking, be careful not to pinch the bar and watch for rolling logs.

You're dealing with a very explosive fuel, so don't smoke while filling the gasoline tank. Maintain correct chain tension and adjust the idling screw so that the chain stops when the motor is idling. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for maintenance of your saw.

Your chain saw is a fine machine. It has the power of five horses and can cut through two feet of wood as easily as you can saw a 2 x 4. It can cut your arm or leg just as quickly and easily--so treat it with the respect it deserves.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties

Release: December or January

CONTROLLED LIGHTING
BRINGS PULLETS INTO
UNIFORM PRODUCTION

Proper light management boosts poultry profits by bringing pullets into production more uniformly and by maintaining production.

Robert N. Shoffner, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, suggests these guides for good light management:

Expose pullets to a decreasing day or a constant 6- to 8-hour day length.

Don't use a continuous 24 hour light for growing pullets.

Increase the day length to 13 hours or more only after the birds are 22 weeks old.

Don't decrease the day length on pullets after they begin to lay, as this will throw them out of production.

After the birds come into production, increasing the light gradually about 15 minutes per week up to 18 hours per day is sometimes beneficial for maintaining egg production.

Provide adequate light, at least 2-foot-candle intensity, over the entire laying house. Birds that remain in large areas of dimness receive inadequate light.

To stimulate purchased birds into production, use the same lighting program as in the past. For maximum output it may be necessary to keep them on a shortened day length for several weeks before stimulating them into production.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Reducing Thin Shell Losses in Poultry. Quality losses due to thin shelled eggs can be reduced by the following practices, says Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Select hens from breeds and strains that produce eggs with strong shells. Vaccinate to prevent diseases such as Newcastle and bronchitis which may cause weak and misshapen shells. Replace hens after 12 to 14 months of lay because shell quality decline will have taken place after this length of production. Adjustments in the layer ration to meet changes in the hen's nutrient requirement may also reduce shell quality problems.

* * * *

Keep Vacuum Lines Clean. Vacuum lines are often ignored as sources of milk contamination. But clogged lines can cause poor quality milk and vacuum changes may lead to mastitis, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Clean your vacuum lines at regular intervals or whenever an upset pail or broken inflation indicates that milk may have been drawn into the line. For more information on cleaning vacuum lines, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 6, "Cleaning and Sanitizing on the Dairy Farm." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Minnesota Crop Production Guide Available. Recommendations on major crop varieties, dates of seeding and seeding rates, fertilizer needs and weed control are available in Extension Pamphlet 194, "Crop Production Guide for Minnesota." The guide should be especially valuable for seed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical dealers, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. See your county agent for this pamphlet, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1967

To all counties
Immediate release

IT PAYS TO KEEP
BACTERIA COUNT
DOWN IN MILK

Tougher restrictions on raw milk for both market milk and manufactured dairy products make it essential for dairy farmers to keep their bacteria count down, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The grade A raw milk bacteria requirements have gone from a maximum of 200,000 to 100,000. The USDA has also tightened quality standards on some products purchased by the government, such as milk powder.

Low bacteria count assures the best price to the producer and helps maintain high quality dairy products with long shelf life, Packard says.

The following steps are recommended to help reduce your bacteria count.

* Keep the milking area clean and dry. Bacteria can't multiply without moisture.

* Sweep the milking area, but never just before milking, since dust carries bacteria.

* Clip cows around the flanks and udders.

* Sanitize milking machines just before milking, and be sure the sanitizer is of proper strength. Most sanitizers require two minutes of contact to assure complete bacteria destruction.

* Wash the udder with warm sanitizer solution. This keeps bacteria counts down and helps stimulate milk letdown.

(more)

add 1--bacteria count

* Attach milking units within 1 to 2 minutes following udder wash. Be careful not to get bedding or manure into the units, since a thimbleful of manure may contain as many as 4 billion bacteria. In 5 gallons of milk this amounts to 10,000 bacteria per drop.

* Cool the milk rapidly. Milk temperature must be below 40 degrees F. within 2 hours.

* Rinse equipment in lukewarm or cool water immediately after milking, then follow the plain water rinse with a detergent rinse. Don't use hot water or the milk solids will bake onto equipment surfaces.

* Wash equipment with a dairy cleaner and follow label directions. Don't use household detergents since they cause off-flavors and odors in milk.

* Store equipment drained and dry. This is important since small numbers of bacteria can multiply many times between milkings, especially during warm weather.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 10, "Keep Your Bacteria Count Down," 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 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 26, 1967

Immediate release

PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS JANUARY 15-19

Recommendations and regulations for the proper and effective use of pesticides will be featured in an Agricultural Pesticides Short Course January 15-19 in Minneapolis.

The course combines programs directed towards three professional groups. The county agricultural inspectors program covers the entire course while programs for ground sprayers and retailers, and aerial sprayers will be January 18 and 19.

Course speakers include chemical industry representatives, federal and state government inspectors and university specialists. Registration for the general session is 8-10 a.m. January 18 in the Leamington Hotel's Hall of States. Course fee is \$5 per person.

The general session will concentrate on disease, weed and insect control recommendations. At the evening banquet, Russel G. Schwandt, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will speak on "The Exciting Future of Agriculture."

Prior to the general session, county agricultural inspectors will be meeting January 15-17, also at the hotel.

Each group will attend a separate program on January 19. The ground sprayers and retailers program will focus on regulations affecting the custom applicator, USDA pesticide monitoring and the role of pesticides in the management of horticultural crops.

Topics to be discussed in the aerial sprayers program include aircraft maintenance, state and federal regulations, atrazine applications, and density altitude and pilot complacency.

Course sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Department of Agricultural Short Courses; the Minnesota departments' of agriculture and aeronautics; and the Minnesota Agricultural Chemicals Association.

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67-356-jbg

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
December 26, 1967

Immediate release

SHORT-SHORT STORY COMPETITION NEARS DEADLINE

Jan. 10 is the deadline for submitting short-short stories in the creative writing competition conducted this year in conjunction with the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show.

Original unpublished stories of not more than 2,000 words may be sent by Jan. 10 to Minnesota Town/Country Art Show Creative Writing Competition, Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Enclose an addressed, stamped envelope for return of the manuscript.

The competition is open to amateur writers of high school age or over who are residents of the state living either on farms or in communities of 24,000 or less, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Manuscripts should be typed double space on standard 8-1/2 x 11-inch paper and should carry the name of the author.

The creative writing competition is sponsored by the University's Department of Rhetoric and presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses. Ten stories will be selected by a panel of judges headed by William M. Marchand, assistant professor of rhetoric, for publication in a limited edition. Published copies will be available at the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show in March.

Detailed entry rules for the short-short story competition may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-jbn-355

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 - Tel. 647-3205
December 26, 1967

Immediate release

AGRICULTURE NEEDS MORE COLLEGE TRAINED PERSONNEL

Increasing opportunities in agriculture and agribusiness will require more college trained agricultural personnel than are now being provided by most colleges and universities.

According to Ralph Miller, placement director of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, approximately 300 job opportunities in agriculture were listed by the Institute of Agriculture's placement office during 1967. Most of these listings were in addition to 125 companies and agencies that requested interviews with students.

The average graduating student in agriculture at the University this year had four or five offers from companies in agricultural industry.

Miller said these opportunities point to the need for more individuals trained in agriculture and agribusiness. There were only 166 undergraduate seniors and 52 graduate students enrolled in agricultural programs at the University during the 1967 fall quarter when many of these interviews occurred.

The average yearly starting salary for agriculturally-trained students entering the agribusiness field was just over \$7,100. This is a three percent increase in beginning salaries in agriculture over 1966.

Miller said about 40 percent of the companies who listed job opportunities were interested primarily in individuals who had a degree in agriculture regardless of the student's area of specialization. Ten percent of the job listings requested students with a major in plant science--either agronomy, soils or horticulture. Seven percent of the listings wanted individuals trained in animal science, 17 sought persons trained in food science and industries, and 11 percent wanted individuals with a background in agricultural business and agricultural economics.

Of the 125 companies that interviewed students on campus during 1967,

(more)

add 1 - agricultural opportunities.

50 percent would accept students with an agricultural degree regardless of major.

Most of these companies had several career opportunities available. Thirty-five percent of these companies also specifically needed plant science majors, 50 percent needed individuals trained in animal science, 33 percent wanted students trained in food science and industry, and 60 percent sought people trained specifically in agricultural economics or agricultural business administration.

In many areas a shortage of students in the speciality coupled with a high demand for trained personnel have forced salaries in the speciality above the average starting salary in agriculture. Food science and industry is an example of a high-demand speciality.

For example, while 33 percent of the companies expressed an interest in individuals specifically in food science and industries, during the 1967 fall quarter only 39 undergraduate and 16 graduate students were enrolled in this area at the University.

Because of a short supply of agricultural education majors, the beginning salary for vocational agriculture teachers compared favorably with the salaries of individuals going to agribusiness activities.

Agriculture and agribusiness will be a growing employment area, Miller said, with more and more job opportunities for the individual trained in agriculture.

Further information about opportunities and education in agriculture and agribusiness can be obtained from The College Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

* * * *

67-354-wobn

add 2 - calendar of events

30	Ormsby	for Watonwan and Martin counties
30	Austin, Courthouse Conference Room	for Mower county
31	Bird Island	for Renville county
31	Albert Lea, Skyline Supper Club	for Freeborn county
31	Kasson, Civic Center	for Dodge and Olmsted counties

AREA SWINE INSTITUTES

9	Waseca	Southern School and Experiment Station
10	Lamberton, 1-4 p.m.	Southwest Experiment Station
11	Morris	West Central School and Experiment Station

SWINE MEETINGS

30	10 a.m. - 3 p.m.	for Murray county
31	10 a.m. - 3 p.m.	for Pipestone county

SWINE SCHOOLS*

4	Hastings, City Hall	for Dakota and Washington counties
4	New Ulm, Senior High School Lecture Theater	for Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties
18	Plainview	for Olmsted county
24	Marshall	for Lyon, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Redwood counties
25	Wadena	for East Otter Tail county
30	Breckenridge	for Wilkin county
31	Thief River Falls Courthouse	for Pennington, Red Lake and Marshall counties

* All meetings are from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

BEEF COW HERD MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS*

8	Wabasha	for Goodhue, Winona and Olmsted counties
18		for Benton county
25	Ogilvie, Village Hall	for Kanabec, Pine, Mille Lacs, Isanti, Chisago and Aitkin counties

* All meetings are from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

BEEF MANAGEMENT AND NUTRITION SCHOOLS

16		for Redwood county
24		for Todd county
30		for Todd county

add 1 - calendar of events

11 Hutchinson, Garden Supper Club
11 Moorhead, Holiday Inn

* All meetings are from 3:30 - 9:00 p.m., with the exception of the Park Rapids meeting which is scheduled for 1:30 - 5:00 p.m.

DAIRY FORUM SERIES*

16	Albany	for Stearns county
17	Milaca	for Mille Lacs county
23	Zumbrota	for Goodhue county
24	Lewiston	for Winona county
25	Owatonna	for Steele county
26	Albert Lea	for Freeborn county
30	Hutchinson, Armory	for McLeod and Meeker counties
31	Buffalo, Armory	for Hennepin and Wright counties

* All meetings are from 10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES*

9		for Pine and Chisago counties (with tour)
10	Litchfield, VFW Club	for Meeker county
10		for Mille Lacs and Isanti counties (with tour)
11	Pipestone	for Rock, Murray and Nobles counties
11		for Olmsted county
11		for Washington county (with tour)
17	Litchfield, VFW Club	for Meeker county
18	Pipestone	for Rock, Murray and Nobles counties
18		for McLeod county
18		for Olmsted county
24	Litchfield, VFW Club	for Meeker county
25		for McLeod county
25	Pipestone	for Rock, Murray and Nobles counties
31	Litchfield, VFW Club	for Meeker county

* All meetings are from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

SOYBEAN SCHOOLS

16	Breckenridge	for Wilkin county
17	Bird Island, Village Hall	for Renville county
18	Ormsby, Town House Cafe	for Watonwan and Martin counties
19	Morris	for Stevens, Pope, Grant, Traverse, Douglas, Big Stone and Swift counties
23	Ormsby, Town House Cafe	for Watonwan and Martin counties
23	Austin, Courthouse Conference Room	for Mower county
24	Bird Island	for Renville county
24	Albert Lea, Skyline Supper Club	for Freeborn county
25	Breckenridge	for Wilkin county
25	Mapleton, VFW Hall	for Blue Earth, Waseca and Faribault counties
26	Morris	for Stevens, Pope, Grant, Traverse, Douglas, Big Stone and Swift counties

-more-

add 3 - calendar of events

BEEF FEEDLOT TOURS

3		for Redwood county
9		for Freeborn county
10		for Blue Earth county
11		for Brown county
17		for Dodge county
17		for Chisago county
18		for Meeker county

COOPERATIVE LEADER SCHOOLS

23		for Lac Qui Parle (host), Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties
24		for Renville and Kandiyohi (host) counties
25	Sauk Centre	for Stearns county

MAPLE SYRUP CLINICS*

29	Chaska	for Carver, Scott, Sibley, McLeod, Wright and Hennepin counties
30	Onamia, Bethany Lutheran Church	for Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Isanti, Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, and Crow Wing counties
30	Grand Rapids, Courthouse	for Itasca and St. Louis counties

* All meetings are from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONFERENCES

30		for Dodge county
31		for Winona county

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end