Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 647-3205
January 3, 1966
[1967]

Immediate release

STATE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS STUDIED BY UM ECONOMISTS

The number of people employed in agriculture in Minnesota dropped during the 20-year period from 1940-60, but the state's share of the total national agricultural employment rose from 3.4 to 4.2 percent.

And while agricultural employment decreased substantially on both the state and national levels, the drop was only 2.29 percent per year in Minnesota compared to 3.33 percent per year in the nation.

This, according to a pair of agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, is an indication of the continued and increasing agricultural orientation of the state compared to national trends.

John S. Hoyt, Jr., extension economist, and David W. Severson, research assistant, examined employment trends in the state as part of a larger project on the locational characteristics of nonmetropolitan industries in the state.

Their project is a cooperative effort of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In their study, they also found that total employment in the state increased over the 20-year period, but that the increase of 32.4 percent was below the national increase of 43.1 percent.

The state as a whole exhibited an annual average rate of growth in total employment of 1.42 percent per year. Only the seven-county metropolitan area around the Twin Cities showed an increase in employment above the state average.

Counties in the northwest and north central part of the state suffered losses in total employment, while employment in other counties grew only slightly when compared to the 2.46 percent per year increase in the metropolitan area.

If the metropolitan area--which accounts for almost 50 percent of the total state employment--is omitted from the total, the annual average rate of growth for the rest of the state is only 0.61 percent from 1940-60.

# # #

66-371-vak

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

[130]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION IS TOPIC OF RADIO LECTURE SERIES

A series of classroom lectures on the conservation of natural resources will be broadcast during the winter quarter in the Twin Cities over KUOM (770 k. c.), the University of Minnesota's educational radio station.

The lectures, featured on KUOM's Winter Quarter Classroom Lecture Series, will be broadcast from the classroom of forestry instructor Carl H. Reidel.

The series will begin January 16 and will be broadcast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday beginning at 11 a. m. It will consist of Reidel's lectures to his Forestry 11 class of about 150 freshmen and sophomores in the University's Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus.

The main objective of the course, according to Reidel, is to provide an understanding of the basic principles of conservation of natural resources and to discuss the application of these principles to the current issues of resource management.

The course is primarily a study of the nature and management of the renewable natural resources of this country. Reviewed during the quarter will be the biological characteristics of forests, wildlife, water, and soil showing their relationship to various conservation philosophies.

The impact of historic and contemporary management practices on the resources will also be examined by Reidel in light of various social and economic influences.

KUOM's classroom lecture series, a regular University educational activity, each quarter of the school year features lectures on topics considered to be of interest to the general public.

# # #

67-2-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
January 5, 1967

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS DAY IN APRIL

Date for the University of Minnesota's annual Home Economics Day for high school girls has been set for Saturday, April 22.

Purpose of the annual event is to acquaint interested high school girls throughout the state with opportunities for various careers in home economics through courses at the University. The program planned for H. E. Day will include information on a variety of careers in home economics as well as the type of training required for each.

New this year will be a special session for counselors and home economics teachers.

# # #

67-3-jbn

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

DEADLINE FOR SHORT-SHORT STORIES IS NEAR

Jan. 11 is the closing date for amateur writers from rural Minnesota to submit entries in the short-short story competition being conducted as one of the special features of the University of Minnesota's Town/Country Art Show.

The contest is open to amateur writers of high school age or over who are residents of Minnesota communities of 25,000 or less, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the Town/Country Art Show. Entries must be original, unpublished stories of not more than 2,000 words.

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

From the entries 10 stories will be selected and printed in a limited edition for distribution during the Town/Country Art Show on the University's St. Paul Campus in March.

The short-short story contest is being sponsored for the third year by the University's Department of Rhetoric and presented by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses. William M. Marchand, assistant professor of rhetoric, will head the panel of judges.

67-4-jbn

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

To county agents in:
Cottonwood, Jackson,
Martin, Murray, Nobles,
Pipestone, Rock and
Watonwan counties

SWINE INSTITUTE
SCHEDULED JANUARY 19
AT WORTHINGTON

Swine producers in southwestern Minnesota will have a chance to hear discussions on sow feeding, breeding and swine disease control at the Area Swine Institute in Worthington, January 19.

Sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the institute will be held in the Worthington Coliseum at the junction of U. S. 59 and 16. The program opens with registration at 9:30 a.m. and adjourns at 3 p.m.

University animal scientists and area veterinarians will speak on: high level antibiotic feeding of sows, energy and protein levels for sows, artificial insemination and heat synchronization, implications of high-lysine corn, nitrates, and swine disease control.

A question and discussion period will wind up the program.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

UM ENTOMOLOGIST REVIEWS INSECT OUTLOOK FOR 1967

Corn rootworms and European corn borers should continue to be troublemakers for Minnesota farmers during the 1967 season, while grasshopper damage should be lightest in several years.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, presents a capsule review of the past growing season and what to expect from these three pests in 1967.

Corn Rootworms: August surveys of rootworm adults indicated a high enough number to cause heavy infestations in corn following corn in 1967.

Southern Minnesota farmers planning to plant corn on last year's cornfields should prepare to apply rootworm control chemicals at planting time or as a side dressing or "basal" treatment in June, says Lofgren.

Rootworm damage was localized in 1966. Some fields had heavy damage, but for the state, the incidence was about like 1965, which was down considerably from 1963 and 1964.

Some chemical treatments for resistant rootworms were not completely satisfactory last season because the egg hatch was late--about the end of June. Insecticides, such as the organic phosphates, applied at planting time had decomposed by the time the eggs hatched and not enough insecticide was left to kill the worms.

Average rootworm adult population per acre by crop reporting districts were as follows: Southwest, 24,500; South Central, 10,000; Southeast, 24,300; West Central, 9,200; and Central, 16,700.

-more-

add 1 - insect outlook

European Corn Borers: Last season showed a definite increase in corn borer infestation in Minnesota. Lofgren warns to expect higher infestations next year, if the spring weather favors borer development. Generally, good weather for corn is also good for borer growth.

For 1966, the state average was 56 borers per 100 plants compared with 22 borers in 1965. The Northwest Crop Reporting District showed the highest average last season with 152 borers per 100 plants, compared with 55 borers in 1965. In the northwest district Clay, Becker, Mahnomen and Norman counties were surveyed.

Borer populations per 100 stalks in other districts were as follows: Southwest--from 21 in 1965 to 66 in 1966; South Central--from 12 to 51; Southeast--from 0.4 to 24; West Central--from 53 to 56; Central--from 8 to 26; and East Central--from 2 to 15.

Grasshoppers: Damage from grasshoppers should not be very severe in the state during 1967, says Lofgren. Some local areas, mainly in central and west central Minnesota, could receive damage, if the season is warm and dry.

For the state as a whole in 1967, grasshopper numbers should be the lowest in several years, according to surveys by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Pest Control Division and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

FERTILIZE ONLY
NEARLY LEVEL
LAND IN WINTER

If you have been planning to fertilize this winter, there are many factors you should be considering, says Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Overdahl says winter application of fertilizer should be limited to nearly level fields to keep nutrient movement at a minimum. Minnesota farms are frequently too hilly, and the soil is too frozen to permit extensive winter application of fertilizer, he says.

For those whose farm conditions would permit winter application, Overdahl recommends the following considerations.

The slopes should be no more than five percent, because even under best conditions for winter application, some nutrient movement can occur, he says. And sloping fields receiving applications should have sod cover or contoured row cropping.

Overdahl points out that all nitrogen fertilizers are soluble in water. Some surface-applied nitrogen on slopes can be lost from water movement that occurs when snow melts while the ground is still frozen, preventing the water and nitrogen from percolating into the soil. Amount of loss depends on quantity of runoff.

Even if the nutrient is not carried off the field, runoff can move it from higher, less fertile areas to lower areas that are usually more fertile anyway.

At freezing or near freezing conditions, no losses from evaporation will occur for surface-applied nitrogen materials, unless they contain free ammonia.

Overdahl says winter fertilization shouldn't get priority over spring or fall broadcast applications that can be incorporated into the soil.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Seedlings Still Available: The State Division of Forestry Nurseries announced recently that seedlings are still available for the following species: white, Ponderosa, Norway and jack pine; white cedar; black and Colorado spruce; silver maple; and Caragana. Application forms for seedlings are available from county agents, the Division of Forestry (Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101) and from SCS offices. Application deadline is March 15. Supplies of Scotch pines, white spruce, green ash and black walnut are no longer available.

* * * *

Protein Level Important With Corn Silage: Corn silage is very low in protein, says Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. So dairymen should adjust protein levels in the grain mix according to type of forage fed. In feeding more than 70 pounds corn silage and less than 10 pounds of hay per cow per day, the grain mix should have 18 percent protein. With 70 pounds of silage and no hay, the grain mix should contain 20 percent protein. If 30 to 40 pounds corn silage are fed per day with full feed of good legume hay, a 12 to 14 percent protein grain mix is needed. With 30 to 40 pounds of silage and only fair quality hay or mostly grass, the grain mix should have 15 to 16 percent protein.

* * * *

Using Chemicals in Controlling Weeds: Results of the latest research on the effectiveness and feasibility of using herbicide chemicals in controlling weeds are available in a recent publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Ask your county agent for "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops 1967." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Ask for Extension Folder 212-Revised.

* * * *

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

TRY LESS POPULAR
CUTS OF PORK

When January thermometers plummet to zero and below, the aroma of pork roasted in the oven makes appetites razor-keen.

Meaty pork main dishes are particularly appealing in cold weather--but don't limit your choices to pork chops and loin roasts, delicious as they are, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Since pork will be featured in many retail markets during Minnesota Pork Week, January 17-28, that's a good time to find out about the dozens of cuts of fresh and cured pork available. For example, choose from pork blade steaks, smoked shoulder roll, pork rib and sirloin chops, butterfly chops, ham steak, spare ribs, country back ribs, pork tenderloin, boneless picnic, bacon, Canadian-style bacon, pork sausage, to mention a few possibilities. Many of the less well known cuts have attractive price tags. Meaty cuts but more reasonably priced and less in demand than chops, loin roasts, ham and bacon, are picnics, shoulder roasts and steaks.

So-called picnic hams are actually not ham, as they come from the front shoulder of the hog, Miss Mikesh says. They are processed and labeled like ham and have a similar flavor and appearance. They cost less per pound than ham but have less usable meat.

Pork shoulder butt, known as Boston shoulder to eliminate confusion with the ham butt end, comes from the upper part of the shoulder and is almost square in shape. This cut is available fresh but may also be boned, rolled and sold as smoked pork shoulder butt, called "Daisy" or "Cottage Roll." It is a convenient roast for a small family. It can also be sliced and broiled or fried.

Pork shoulders may be baked like ham, depending upon whether they are smoked or fully cooked.

For more information on various cuts of pork and how to cook them, consult the new University of Minnesota publications, Fresh Pork for Your Table, Extension Bul. 336, and Cured Pork for Your Table, Extension Bulletin 337. Get copies from your county extension office.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Accidents cause about 40 percent of all deaths among children 5 to 14. Among young people 15 to 24, accidents kill 6½ times more than cancer. To combat accidents 4-H'ers can enroll in the safety project.

* * * *

Drivers between the ages of 15 and 24 have the highest accident rate as drivers and the highest death rate as victims -- almost twice the average death rate for the entire population. The 4-H automotive project teaches members traffic safety as well as care, maintenance and cost of operation of the automobile.

* * * *

Half the children under 15 in the country have never been to a dentist. The average 16-year-old has seven decayed, missing or filled teeth. To improve their health, thousands of Minnesota 4-H members enroll in the health project. Emphasis is given to dental checkups as well as immunization shots, eye examinations and regular physical checkups.

* * * *

The 4-H safety program teaches boys and girls to become safety conscious in their home, community and daily living. 4-H'ers learn how to recognize hazards and how to correct them.

* * * *

4-H continues to be a resource for tomorrow. Working together through the 4-H Foundation, educators and sponsors are building a 4-H program to fill the needs of boys and girls who must meet the challenges of the future.

* * * *

The 4-H program is part of the nationwide educational system of the Cooperative Extension Service--a three-way partnership of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, county governments and land-grant universities--in this state, the University of Minnesota.

-smd-

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

FOR RELEASE:
At 9 p.m., Wednesday,
Jan. 11

TWO UNIVERSITY STAFF MEMBERS HONORED

Two staff members of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture were honored this evening (Jan. 11) by the University and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Presented with Honorary Premier Seed Grower awards were M. F. Kernkamp, head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, and Oswald A. Daellenbach, Clay County agricultural agent, Moorhead.

They were recognized for their efforts in educational programs which have led to improvement of seed production and distribution and increased use of high quality seed in Minnesota.

The awards were made at a banquet session at the Midland Hills Country Club at the close of the annual Crop Improvement Day.

Other awards given at the recognition dinner were Premier Seed Growers Awards to Henry Dahlgren, Sacred Heart; Herman Lee, Borup; and Richard E. Wigley, Lake Crystal.

-more-

Add 1--staff members honored

The Elevator Manager Award went to Parnell "Buck" Twenge, Raymond; and the Seedsman Award went to the Plainview Seed House, Ray Smith, operator. These awards were presented by the Crop Quality Council of Minneapolis.

Kernkamp was named head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology in 1961, after having served five years as assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. He was an instructor at the University from 1936-41, when he accepted a position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He returned to the University in 1946 as assistant professor.

In 1960 he studied administration of agricultural research in Great Britain and Europe, and in 1965 traveled to Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and Hawaii to study undergraduate instruction in biology and biological science in agriculture.

Daellenbach has been in extension work for 18 years, including 12 years as county agent in Clay County. Before that he was engaged in private business at Ada, served as agricultural agent in Norman County, and was vocational agriculture instructor at Ulen.

He received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in 1960, and was president of the Minnesota Agricultural Agents Association in 1964.

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66-6-vak

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

Immediate release

UM OFFERS SUMMER RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

Qualified college teachers in biology and physical science will have an opportunity for first-hand experience in a research program on environmental pollution at the University of Minnesota this summer.

The 12-week program is part of a Research Participation Program for College Teachers of Biology and Physical Science sponsored by the National Science Science Foundation (NSF).

The NSF funds will pay stipends of $75 per week for two pre-doctoral participants and $100 per week for two post-doctoral participants. The four teachers supported by NSF funds can work on any of nine projects.

The number of projects in participating departments is as follows: Agronomy and Plant Genetics (1); Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife (2); Plant Pathology and Physiology (3); and Soil Science (1); plus the School of Veterinary Medicine (2).

In addition to the NSF appointments, three to five summer appointments are available for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral college teachers on locally-supported environmental research projects. Applicants not selected for the NSF program may be chosen to work on these individual projects.

For applications and more information, write to : Russell S. Adams, Jr., program director, Soil Science Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. . Applications must be postmarked no later than Mar. 1, 1967.

Persons eligible to apply include college teachers in biology, chemistry, physics, earth science and general science. The program runs from June 12 to Sept. 1, 1967. However, participants selected may start anytime between May 29 and June 12.

All participants must be accepted by the University's Graduate School. Pre-doctoral participants are asked to enroll for research credit and post-doctoral participants may, if they desire. Credits earned can apply toward an advanced degree if the participants continue study at the University.

# # #

66-7-dcf

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

COOK PORK SLOWLY TO DEVELOP FLAVOR

Slow, thorough cooking is the key to richly browned, flavorful fresh pork roasts and chops.

Pork must be well cooked both for hygienic reasons and for development of flavor, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Thoroughly cooked fresh pork is creamy white and has no traces of pink. To test pork chops for doneness, cut along an edge where the bone joins the flesh. There should be no trace of pink.

The use of a meat thermometer is the most accurate guide to telling when the roast is done. The usual recommendation is to cook pork roast at an oven temperature of 325° F. until the internal temperature shown on the meat thermometer is 185°F. Allow about 35 minutes per pound. But some recent research at Iowa State University indicates that a final internal temperature of 170°F. for pork loin roasts resulted in more juiciness and a greater yield of meat. This recommendation applies only to loin roasts, however. Cooking loin roasts to a lower internal temperature than other pork roasts is possible, Miss Mikesh explains, because of the structure of the roast itself and the lack of excessive fat in today's pork.

Although it is not necessary to thaw a frozen pork roast before cooking, it's best to allow a third to a half more cooking time, Miss Mikesh suggests. Insert a meat thermometer after the roast has thawed in the oven.

Guides for cooking fresh pork, illustrations of various cuts to buy, as well as tips on shopping and storing pork are given in a new Agricultural Extension Service publication, Fresh Pork for Your Table, written by Miss Mikesh. Copies are available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

66-8-jbn

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

Immediate release

U OF M SCHEDULES LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP

A workshop in landscape design will be held Jan. 30-Feb. 1 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. It is being offered for consultants, architects and other personnel in the landscape design industry.

The purpose of the three-day workshop is to introduce new ideas and techniques and to discuss current problems in landscape design.

Featured speakers include Roger B. Martin, head of the Department of Landscape Architecture who will speak on "Individualizing the row type development house"; Ralph Synnestvedt, Synnestvedt Associates, Glenview, Ill., on "Designing and costing the patio area"; and William Nelson, Jr., University of Illinois, on "Developing the home landscape."

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

# # #

66-5-11c

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

RESEARCH NEEDED TO HELP MEET FOOD NEEDS

The future of agriculture and related industries in Minnesota, like other Upper Midwest States, is tied closely to this country's response to the growing world food problem.

And as new domestic and international demands for food products increase, says William F. Hueg, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, the technological efficiency of Minnesota agriculture will have to continue to be increased as well.

Speaking at the annual Crop Improvement Day Wednesday (Jan. 11), Hueg told the group of seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers that improving our technological efficiency means producing more and better quality products from our existing resources.

This can be done, he said, by continued public and private research, and by applying research results to help solve production and marketing problems.

"We already know what kind of payoffs we can expect from our research efforts," said Hueg, who this year will present the State Legislature with a $1.1 million request to expand research activity. (This would bring the state support for Experiment Station research to over $2 million, which is a small part of the $4 billion annual income generated by the state's agri-industry.)

In 1965 alone, he said, our technological advances resulting from less than 20 years of research meant an additional $400 million to the agricultural economy of the state.

Hueg listed spring wheat as an example of the production increases during the past 20 years. Yields for this crop almost doubled and the value due to increased productivity reached $16 million. Per acre yields of corn also increased since 1947, resulting in an increased productivity in corn production of $97 million.

-more-

These increases are not just the result of research at Minnesota since research work at other colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and private industry also contributes to our productivity. But likewise, Minnesota research contributes to the productivity of other states' farming activity.

Hueg is asking the State Legislature for an increase of nearly 85 percent in research funds for agriculture. The largest part of this $2 million request is for the general agricultural research fund, which supports the day-to-day expenses involved in operating a research program.

Of the approximately $756,000 asked for this fund, nearly $218,000 will go to research in the plant sciences of agronomy, plant genetics, plant pathology, soils and horticulture. The balance will go for research in animal science, forestry, food science and resource development.

Another major item for which funds are being requested is the soybean research program, which received major emphasis in 1961 with a special legislative appropriation.

According to Hueg, soybean production in 1966 brought about $176 million to the economy of Minnesota, which now ranks fourth in soybean production. Added to this figure is the $30 million value brought about by processing in the state.

He explained, however, that since growing conditions here differ from those in other leading soybean states, most research on this crop must be done within the state. The major research problem to be solved is how to break the yield barrier. If yields can be increased, every bushel increase in production will result in about a $7 million increase in annual income to the state.

Funds are also being requested to improve the level and quality of research activity at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount, for hybrid corn maturity tests, for continuing research at the Potato Processing Research Laboratory at East Grand Forks, for wild rice research and for an expanded research program at the Forest Research Center at Cloquet.

# # #

66-9-vak

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

To all counties

Immediate release

EVENING CLASSES CAN HELP ADULTS HANDLE EMERGENCIES

Every family should know how to deal with severe emergencies, such as blizzards, sleet storms, tornadoes, floods and radioactive fallout, says Clifton Halsey, rural defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

Adult evening classes on survival preparedness are offered in most Minnesota school systems and are one of the best ways to learn how to cope with problems during these emergencies.

The 12-hour courses include such topics as:

* community warning systems for tornadoes, floods or nuclear attack.
* home and public shelters for storms and fallout.
* emergency food and water for use during blizzards, floods or fallout.
* local government plans for protecting citizens during emergencies.
* caring for livestock during long power failures or hazardous radiation.

The survival preparedness courses are supervised by the Minnesota Department of Education. Your local school superintendent or adult education director can help schedule classes and provide trained instructors.

Halsey says one adult member of each family should have a good working knowledge of how to protect and care for the family during severe natural or nuclear emergencies.

# # # #

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

To all counties

For use during
Minnesota Pork Week or
after

THREE OUT OF ONE
IF YOU BUY A
HALF PORK LOIN

Three interesting meals out of one purchase, with no leftovers--that's what you can get if you buy half a pork loin.

Select a rib half of pork loin and have your meat man saw through the ribs high enough to leave an inch-thick layer of meat on the backbones, suggests Home Agent _____ _____. Ask him to chop these meaty backbones into serving-size pieces. For meal number one, cook these country-style backbones as you would spareribs. Barbecue them if the family likes them that way, or serve them with sauerkraut.

Your next meal can be pork chops, cut from the remaining piece by slicing between the ribs.

The piece that's left you can cook as a pork roast. After salting and peppering the roast, place it fat side up on a rack in an open pan. Roast in a slow oven--325° F.--until the meat thermometer registers an internal temperature of 170° F., the new lower temperatures recommended for pork loin roasts. A three- to four-pound end roast will take about 2½ to 2-3/4 hours.

_____ reminds _____ County homemakers that Minnesota Pork Week, which continues through January 28, is a good time to try the three pork meals out of one purchase.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H ADULT LEADERS TO ATTEND FORUM

Experienced adult 4-H leaders are invited to participate in the first Minnesota 4-H Leaders' Forum, announces County Agent _____ _____.

The Forum, the first of its kind in Minnesota, will be held March 6-9 at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. The theme of the conference is "Spotlight on Youth."

Some objectives of the conference are to help leaders understand how youth function in groups, realize the scope and depth of 4-H and gain inspiration and deepen their commitment to working with young people.

Adult volunteer leaders will hear speakers from the University of Minnesota, Federal Extension Service and Macalester College. Other events during the Forum include visits to special youth serving agencies, tours of the Capitol and the Minnesota State Historical Society Museum.

Interested adult 4-H leaders may consult their county agent for more details on reservations, transportation and cost.

-smd-

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

To all counties

Immediate release

UM SOIL SCIENTIST REVIEWS RESEARCH ON POP-UP FERTILIZER

Pop-up or starter fertilizer for corn is actually an old practice. The big difference today is that pop-up fertilization has been brought up-to-date with accurate application methods.

Paul M. Burson, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota, says pop-up (starter) fertilizer has been used since fertilization first began and truck gardeners around the Twin Cities have used starter solutions for 35-40 years.

Pop-up fertilizer means placing a small, measured amount of fertilizer directly with the seed. Burson says pop-up applications at planting time can team up well with the custom fall plow-down fertilizer service now available by industry.

At present, most farmers trying pop-up are using it with band applications. But research indicates broadcast plow-down in the fall plus pop-up gives about the same results as spring band application plus pop-up on corn and soybeans.

And even though custom fall plow-down uses more fertilizer than banding, it can reduce the amount of time and labor cost during spring--from April 15 to June 1--when a farmer's time is most valuable.

Burson summarizes findings from research using pop-up fertilizer with both band and broadcast plow-down on corn and soybeans at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station near Rosemount.

* Pop-up fertilizer seems efficient in getting nutrients into the plant, especially during early stages of growth.

* Whether fertilizer was liquid or dry didn't seem to matter.

* Pop-up fertilizer alone is not sufficient. Additional fertilizer is needed, especially with higher plant populations and narrow row spacing.

-more-

add 1 - pop-up fertilizer

* A fertilizer ratio of 1:2:1, 1:3:1 or 1:4:1 or similar ratio high in phosphate and low in nitrogen and potash now appears better for pop-up mixtures.

* At present, a total of 20 pounds per acre of nitrogen and potash appears the maximum amount to include in pop-up rates.

* Excess nitrogen and potash with the seed will injure germination, delay emergence and reduce stand.

* Phosphate in the pop-up stimulates rapid root growth and proliferation.

* Potash appears more harmful than nitrogen regardless of moisture conditions. Seasonal moisture and temperature differences produce different responses for the three major nutrients in pop-up applications.

For example, in the fairly normal 1963 season, all three nutrients showed equal response. Early phosphate response was most noticeable during the very dry 1964 season. In 1965, with conditions very wet and generally cold, phosphate response was very poor while nitrogen and potash gave very good growth response and nitrogen was most responsive.

* Pop-up fertilizer increased emergence three to five days, but the later that corn was planted and as the soil warms, the difference in emergence seems to diminish.

* The maximum rate of a total 20 pounds per acre of nitrogen and potash did not harm seed germination and growth in soybeans. Lower rates of 14 and 7 pounds per acre gave about equal response, with results from 1966 trials only.

* Soybeans planted at 45 pounds per acre in 40-inch rows gave higher average yields than when planted at 60 pounds per acre.

* Soybean nodulation and root proliferation were stimulated by pop-up.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

"1967 Crop Production Guide Available": The "1967 Crop Production Guide for Minnesota" is now available. It contains suggestions for nine major crops and includes advice on date of seeding, fertilizer needs, seeding rate, weed control and crop varieties. Ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 194 or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Avoid Using Sainfoin for Alfalfa: The legume, sainfoin, is sometimes suggested as a replacement for alfalfa. James R. Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says sainfoin has usually lacked winter hardiness in tests. Its greatest advantage over alfalfa is that it apparently does not cause bloat in ruminant animals. It is also resistant to the alfalfa weevil and aphids. According to Justin, testing has not been extensive and large plantings in Minnesota are not recommended until more is known about sainfoin's adaptation and usefulness. Justin says farmers can anticipate only one harvest per year with sainfoin, compared with two or three with alfalfa. And this harvest would not nearly equal the total harvest of several alfalfa plantings.

* * * *

Winter Feeding Plans for Dairymen: To determine the winter feeding program that bests suits your dairy herd, you should take into account the type, supply and quality of hay available.

Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, outlines a variety of winter feeding plans that adjust grain mixture and amount of grain fed to the type, quality and supply of hay on hand.

Ask your county agent for Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 1, "Winter Feeding Dairy Cows." Or write for a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

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

FOR RELEASE: 8 p.m.
Tuesday, January 17

17 MINNESOTANS NAMED TO SWINE HONOR ROLL

NEW ULM--Seventeen of Minnesota's top commercial hog producers were recognized for outstanding production and consistent use of good management practices by being named members of the 1966 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll.

The awards were announced at a banquet session held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association here Tuesday (Jan. 17).

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Swine Producers Association cooperate to sponsor the program.

New members named to the swine honor roll were: Richard E. Badger; Rochester; Willard Brahs, Le Center; Ralph Dovre, Porter; Earl Fenton, Backus; Donald Gens, Madelia; Roger Hillstrom, Carver; William Kriesel, Owatonna; Roger Mahoney, Appleton; Eugene Mikolai, Blue Earth; Allen Nygaard, Starbuck;

Edwin Peterson, Oakland; Eugene Schieffert, Sleepy Eye; Gary Schwarzrock, Bird Island; George Seys, Mankato; Alden Small, Rose Creek; Le Roy Thelman, Le Sueur; and Lester Wiegrefe, Caledonia.

Honorary members--persons who are not commercial producers, but who made a significant contribution to the Minnesota swine industry--named were: Robert E. Jacobs, University extension animal husbandman, St. Paul; Lyle Lamphere, Central Livestock Association, Inc., South St. Paul; and Harland C. Sharkey, Hampshire breeder, Hanley Falls.

The 17 producers named to the 1966 honor roll had production figures that included an average of 32 litters with 10.3 pigs farrowed per litter and 9.5 weaned per litter. This includes only about one-third of their 1966 farrowings.

The 14 producers who sold pigs for slaughter raised an average 9.4 pigs per litter and the hogs weighed 200 pounds at 161 days of age. In comparison, hog producers throughout Minnesota average about 7.3 pigs per litter.

# # #

66-17-vak

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

Immediate release

TODAY'S PORK IS LOW IN CALORIES

If you avoid pork because you think it's high in calories, you're behind the times.

Today's pork is not only lean and meaty but it is flavorful and packed with food value, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

A 3-1/2-ounce serving of cooked pork--the equivalent of a good-sized pork chop--now has about 240 calories compared with 377 some years ago-- or about 36 percent fewer calories and 57 percent less fat. This change has resulted from the development of lean pork from meat-type hogs-- a program in which University of Minnesota research has played an important part. Meat packers and retailers also have added to the amount of edible pork consumers get per pound by trimming fat more closely.

Not only does today's pork contain fewer calories than was the case some years ago, it also contains about 22 percent more protein, Miss Mikesh says. A 3-1/2-ounce serving of lean cooked pork supplies about 40 percent of the daily protein needs of an average man and about half the daily needs of an average woman.

Pork is a unique source of thiamine, the B vitamin important to growth and to proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. A 3-1/2-ounce serving of lean pork fulfills the daily thiamine needs of everyone except teenage boys, who get about 80 percent of their daily thiamine needs from it. Pork is also a good source of iron and provides substantial amounts of riboflavin for good vision and niacin for healthy skin. Moreover, says Miss Mikesh, pork is one of the most digestible of all foods, ranking about 98 percent in digestibility.

So--whether you're a weight watcher or not, Minnesota Pork Week, January 17-28, is a good time to start including more servings of pork in your diet.

# # #

67-17-jbn

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

Immediate release

4-H BOYS SELECTED FOR POULTRY FACT FINDING CONFERENCE

Two 4-H boys with outstanding poultry records will attend the 14th Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference, Feb. 9-12, in Kansas City, Mo.

Representing Minnesota's 55,000 4-H members are Gordon Fischer, 18, Dover and Bruce Adams, 17, Cosmos. Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany them. Their trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Minneapolis.

Daniel Hustoft, a 17-year-old Future Farmer of American member from Willmar, will be giving the response at the Junior Fact Finders' luncheon in the President Hotel on Saturday, Feb. 11.

Purposes of the conference are to stimulate interest in poultry and poultry products, to help young people realize career opportunities in the poultry industry and to encourage a closer relationship between youth and adults concerned with the poultry industry.

4-H delegates will have a chance to tour the Truman Library and attend clinics on turkey roasts, egg quality and jobs and professions in the poultry industry.

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

Fischer is a freshman at Winona State College, Winona, majoring in elementary education. The seven-year 4-H'er raised some 3,000 chickens in 1965 and picked around 2,300 eggs a day. He has received the Winona County Honor Poultry Award.

Adams is a senior at Cosmos High School. In nine years in the poultry project, he has raised ducks, geese and chickens and has studied poultry and egg production and marketing. An active demonstrator, he has also assisted the judges at the Meeker County Fair.

# # #

67-16-smd

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

Immediate release

UM EXTENSION SERVICE PLANS 74 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Minnesotans will be able to take part in one or more of 73 different types of educational programs scheduled over the next few months by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The programs include classes, seminars, workshops and clinics to be offered in the Twin Cities and out-state areas. They are described in a recent 38-page Extension Service publication titled "Selected Classes, Clinics, Seminars and Workshops."

The educational offerings are grouped in five subject matter areas:

1) Agricultural Production, Management and Technology-- 39 programs are offered in this area in which prime focus is on problems that farmers, horticulturists, foresters and agricultural leaders face in producing food, fiber and forest products. The courses deal with crops and soils, forestry, horticulture, livestock, insect and pest control and management, and legal affairs.

-more-

Add 1--extension programs

2) Marketing and Utilization-- The 12 offerings in this area deal with the problems of market structure, technical efficiency, business management, general economic literacy, grades and standards, market regulations and consumption trends.

3) Family Living-Home Economics-- The 2 series of meetings and workshops deal with family health, housing, consumer competence, child development, family stability, money management, food safety and sanitation, nutrition, home furnishings and the like.

4) Community Resource Development and Public Affairs-- 14 offerings in this area are aimed at helping people increase their awareness and understanding of, and their ability to analyze physical, social and economic conditions, trends, problems and public issues. Educational programs center on community resource development, outdoor recreation, public affairs, rural civil defense and natural disaster preparedness, and extension sociology.

5) Communications and Educational Aids-- In additon to several educational television series, the Extension Service will conduct six seminars and workshops in this area which consist of staff training in communication skills, editing and preparing materials, conducting educational radio and television programs, preparing informational material for the mass media, and preparing audio visual materials.

A complete schedule of all offerings of the Extension Service, along with information on course content and teaching staff, is available in the publication "Selected Classes, Clinics, Seminars and Workshops."

Copies are available from county agents or by writing to the Agricultural Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

# # #

67-15-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
January 19, 1967 Immediate release

4-H DISTRICT CONTESTS SET FOR FEBRUARY

County winners in Minnesota's 4-H radio speaking contest will participate in 16 district contests during the month of February, Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The contests will mark a quarter of a century during which the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota have sponsored this citizenship event, with the Council providing all awards to contestants.

District contests have been scheduled from Feb. 6-18 as follows:

Feb. 6, KUOM, St. Paul, 12:30 p.m.

Feb. 9, KVOX, Moorhead, 3:15 p.m.; KDHL, Faribault, 7:05 p.m.

Feb. 11, WJON, St. Cloud, 10 a.m.; KMHL, Marshall, 10 a.m.; WCMP, Pine City 11 a.m.; KOZY, Grand Rapids, 11:15 a.m.; KOTE, Fergus Falls, 1 p.m.; KWOA, Worthington, 1:15 p.m.; KNUJ, New Ulm, 1:30 p.m.; KWNO, Winona, 1:30 p.m.; KATE, Albert Lea, 2:05 p.m.; KWAD, Wadena, 2:10 p.m.; KWLM, Willmar, 3:35 p.m.

Feb. 18, WDSM, Duluth, 1:30 p.m.; KILO, Grand Forks, 1:45 p.m.

Participants will be giving 5 to 7-minute original speeches on "What Does Living in a Culturally Pluralistic Society Mean to Me?" Cultural pluralism is a term that recognizes the great variety of cultures within our society.

District champions and reserve champions will be awarded expense-paid trips to St. Paul, to participate in the state radio speaking contest, March 6-8. Only district winners will compete in the state event.

67-20-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- tel. 647-3205
January 19, 1967

Immediate release

LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP SCHEDULED

A landscape design workshop is scheduled on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus January 30 through February 1, to help landscape designers keep pace with new developments in the field.

Some 50-60 landscape designers from Minnesota and surrounding states are expected to attend the three-day workshop. The program includes instruction in drafting, training in residential design and critique and discussion sessions.

Landscape architects conducting the workshop sessions are Roger B. Martin, head of the University's Department of Landscape Architecture; Ralph Synnestvedt, Synnestvedt Associates, Glenview, Ill; and William Nelson, Jr., Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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

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67-22-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
January 19, 1967

Immediate release

NUTRITIONISTS GIVE TIPS ON SELECTING HAM

Cured pork has joined the ranks of today's convenience foods. The days of soaking, parboiling and skinning hams are past.

However, consumers are often confused in buying today's hams because of the many types and styles on the market.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, is author of a new University Agricultural Extension Service publication, Cured Pork for Your Table, which gives helpful information to consumers on selecting, cooking and storing ham and other cured pork products. The publication is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Ham type refers to the kind of cooking and curing process a ham undergoes before it is sold. Miss Mikesh explains that hams are usually labeled either smoked or fully cooked. Hams labeled smoked should be cooked before eating unless the label specifically states that they are fully cooked. Smoked hams labeled "to be cooked before eating" are heated to an internal temperature of 140° F. when they are smoked--high enough to destroy the trichina parasite--but you still must cook these hams.

-more-

Hams labeled fully cooked have been heated to an internal temperature of 150° F. This type of ham does not have to be cooked further, although additional cooking may improve the eating quality.

Smoked and fully cooked hams which are labeled "moisture added" may contain up to 10 percent added moisture. Some consumers like the added juiciness of these hams; others do not want to pay for water.

Ham style refers to the amount of boning, skinning and defatting a ham undergoes. In buying any portion of ham, be sure you know the difference between shank half and shank end and between butt half and butt end, Miss Mikesh cautions. If you buy a shank half or a butt half, you should also get the center slices. A shank end or a butt end, on the other hand, will have the center slices removed. Butt halves sometimes cost more per pound than shank halves because they contain slightly more meat.

So-called picnic hams are not actually ham; they come from the front or shoulder of the hog. They look and taste much like ham because they are processed in the same way. They cost less per pound than ham but have less usable meat. They come from the lower end of the shoulder and are cone shaped.

# # #

67-19-jbn

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

To all counties

Immediate release

HOG PRICES
LOOK GOOD FOR
MUCH OF 1967

Overall hog price prospects, though expected to be below last year's, appear favorable to producers through much of 1967, says Kenneth Egertson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Hog slaughter will be up an estimated 7-10 percent during the January-March quarter this year compared to a year ago because of present hog inventories and farrowings from June-August 1966.

Egertson says price breaks appear unlikely now. Farrowing intentions from the December 1 Pig Crop Report indicate a moderate expansion--three percent above a year earlier--during the 1967 spring farrowing period (December-May). Most of the increase will come in the December-February quarter.

If farrowings during the March-May quarter stay below the expected three percent increase, the expected strong prices could hold through the late fall of this year. However, profits will be dampened because production costs are running 8-10 percent above those of early 1966.

Egertson offers some management recommendations based on the present outlook:

* With rising production costs, especially corn prices, don't be overly impressed with high hog prices when making production plans.

* Watch production practices closely during 1967 because they can contribute greatly to actual returns from your hog feeding system.

* Continue working to market a quality meat-type product. The price differential will reward efforts toward such an adjustment.

For more details on expected slaughter, demand and prices, ask your county agent for a copy of "Hog Outlook Information," Winter 1967.

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

To all counties

IN BRIEF.....

Extension Activities Expanding: Minnesotans will be able to take part in 73 different types of educational programs scheduled over the next few months by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Ask your county agent for the complete schedule or write to the Agricultural Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Watch for classes, seminars, workshops and clinics to be offered in your area.

* * * *

1966 Hog Slaughter Level with 1965: Commercial hog slaughter last year is estimated at 73.7 million head, or about the same as 1965. Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, says considerable variation is reported over the four quarters. He says nine percent fewer hogs were slaughtered commercially during the first quarter than a year ago. The second quarter was also down two percent. But the third quarter's slaughter was up 3.7 percent from the year previous, and the fourth quarter was up 14 percent.

* * * *

Building the Sow Herd Quarters and Farrowing Units: The building for the sow herd is frequently an old building that does not have the proper facilities to care for large numbers of sows. Complete, easy-to-follow building plans for various types of sow and farrowing quarters are available in a pamphlet from the University of Minnesota. Ask your county agent for M-136, "Sow Herd Quarters and Farrowing Units." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

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

To all counties

Immediate release

HEAT LAMPS CAN DO VARIETY OF FARM HEATING JOBS

Infrared heat lamps can handle a variety of heating jobs on the farm--ranging from brooding pigs, chicks and lambs, to warming engines or drying paint.

Donald W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says the lamps come in 125-watt, or the more popular 250-watt size. They can be standard glass or hard (pyrex) glass, which is better in places where water may splash on the bulb.

Heat lamps last five times longer than ordinary light bulbs and fit standard sockets. But Bates recommends porcelain sockets because they withstand heat better. Fixtures can be single or multiple units. Here's a rundown on uses:

Pigs: Research shows that pigs are most likely to chill just after birth when temperatures are 40° F. or lower. Bates advises applying heat to the farrowing area just before the sow is expected to farrow.

With pen temperatures above 30° F., a 250-watt infrared lamp hung 36 inches above the floor will keep newborn pigs from chilling. If pen temperature is between 15-30° F., use two 250-watt lamps.

To give newborn pigs more protection, Bates says, move heat lamps to a corner and keep the sow out with a barrier just high enough for the little pigs to get under. Here, one 250-watt lamp, 24 inches above the floor, prevents chilling even if pen temperatures get as low as 15° F.

After pigs are three to four days old, there's little danger of chilling. But using the corner brooder can cut chances of the sow crushing the pigs.

Chicks: By watching the chicks, you can judge proper lamp height. If lamps are low, chicks spread to the fringe of the radiation area. If lamps are high, chicks bunch up in the center. But Bates warns, never place lamps lower than 12 inches or higher than 24 inches.

-more-

add 1 - infrared lamps

Here's some guidelines for number of chicks per lamp. If average brooder house temperature is 50° F., one 250-watt lamp will warm 80 chicks. To this estimate, add one chick for every degree above 50° F. and subtract one for every degree below. Thus, if average temperature is 35° F., figure one 250-watt lamp for 65 chicks.

Bates says tests show two three kilowatt hours per chick are used if lamps burn continuously during the first eight weeks.

Lambs: Even though lambs usually need only one day under the brooder, a heat lamp can give them a better start in life. To prevent scorching the lamb's wool, Bates advises that the lamp be 42-48 inches from the floor.

He recommends hanging the lamp behind a partition with an 18-inch opening so lambs can move to and from the brooder. This keeps the ewe from the lamp, but doesn't separate her from the lambs.

Bates gives a few precautions when using infrared heat lamps:

* Keep lamps nine inches or more above the litter to prevent a fire.

* Use protective guards to prevent lamps from breaking or touching the litter if they fall.

* Don't use electric cord to hang lamps, rather, attach a chain to the fixture.

* Have permanent circuits with plastic-covered cables to resist acid and water.

Infrared heat lamps are suited to other tasks besides brooding. Bates suggests the lamps can give extra heat and light in the milkhouse, but use hard glass bulbs for lamps over wash vats.

Heat lamps can thaw frozen pipes, keep poultry waterers from freezing, warm tools and dry paint, glue or plaster. Also, a heat lamp directed at the oil pan for an hour or overnight helps engines start easier in cold weather.

For more details, especially on wiring for infrared heat lamps, ask your county agent for Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 2, "Using Electric Heat Lamps on the Farm." Or write for a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

SELECT CHAIRS
FOR BALANCE, SCALE

Commonsense will help you select chairs in the right scale and balance for your living room.

Your choice of upholstery colors depends on personal taste and on harmony with other colors used in the same room, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The National Association of Furniture Manufacturers recommends that you consider scale from these standpoints:

- Is the chair scaled for the person's use? To test: Have the person sit in the chair to see that the height of the seat and arms is comfortable, that the seat is deep enough and the right distance from the floor and the arms are of restful height and not too far apart.

- Is the chair's scale in proportion to other furniture of the same group?

- Is the chair scaled according to the size of the room? Lightly scaled chairs belong in small rooms; bulky ones are more at home in large rooms.

Chairs are useful in the over-all decorative scheme, since they can introduce or repeat an accent color. Many furniture manufacturers now use fabrics with soil-repellent finishes, so that light colors are becoming practical, too.

The current market has lounge chairs for both men and women, decorator chairs, pull-ups and accent chairs. Host chairs in traditional design are now frequently used in the living room as accent pieces near the fireplace or as a pair to balance a tall cabinet in another part of the room. As its design improves, the recliner is becoming more welcome in the living room.

A reputable retail store in your shopping area will give important construction details and explain the difference in comfort and wearing qualities of cushionings.

-smd-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Use if appropriate

TV SERIES TO GIVE
KEYS TO EASIER
HOMEMAKING

Does housework wear you out? Do you waste time and energy walking from counter to range to refrigerator as you prepare meals? If you have a physically handicapped or aged person in your home, what safety features could you add to encourage independence?

Some answers to these questions will be given in a series of television programs, Keys to Easier Homemaking, to begin over _____, Channel _____, _____ (city), February ____ at _____ (hour). The series will feature Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota, and special guests.

Programs in the series, which will continue for eight consecutive weeks, include: Efficiency in Motion -- the key to better living; Understanding Your Energy -- the key to relaxed living; Teamwork -- the key to family understanding; Hazard-Free Home -- the key to safe living; Functional Furnishings -- the key to comfort and safety; Everything in Its Place -- the key to easy housekeeping; Streamlined Preparation -- the key to easy meals; and Fashions for Function -- the key to independence.

During the opening program demonstrations will be given on how to use your body correctly to help you accomplish more work with less effort. Guests of Mrs. Melrose on the show will be Marjorie Wilson and Mrs. Nancy Cato of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Minnesota.

Free lesson guides will give more details than are possible on the television shows. These guides are available from Mrs. Marion Melrose, North Hall, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-jbn-

NOTE: Fill in the dates, hours and channel applicable to your area from the schedules sent to you earlier.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H RADIO
WINNER GOES
TO DISTRICT

_____ (name), _____ (age), _____ (address) will represent _____ County in the district 4-H radio speaking contest, announces _____ County (4-H) Agent _____.

The district contest will be held _____ (date) over radio station _____ (station), _____ (city) at _____ (time).

Counties participating in the district contest are: (list counties participating)

The contestants will be giving 5- to 7-minute original speeches on "What Does Living in a Culturally Pluralistic Society Mean to Me?" Cultural pluralism is a term that recognizes the great variety of cultures within our society.

For a quarter of a century the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota have sponsored this citizenship event which is designed to promote human understanding.

The district champion and reserve champion will be awarded expense-paid trips to St. Paul to participate in the state radio speaking contest, March 6-8. Only district winners will compete in the state event.

-smd-

NOTE: Add a paragraph about the number of participants you had in your county this year.

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

BROWN SWISS AWARDS ANNOUNCED

A 4-H girl who has been an outstanding showman and demonstrator in Wright County has received the 1966 4-H Brown Swiss Award, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Vickie Lee Sonsteby, 17, Clearwater, received a wrist watch from the Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

Other canton winners who received Swiss bells are: Grant Friton, Sleepy Eye, Canton 2; Marlowe Klepel, Odessa, Canton 3; Lee Gary Groehler, Winthrop, Canton 4; James Alan Arvidson, Parkers Prairie, Canton 5-6 and Mary Rantanen, Middle River, Canton 7.

The owner of 10 registered Brown Swiss, Miss Sonsteby has shown her cattle at the National Dairy Congress in Waterloo, Iowa. She has been secretary of the Minnesota Brown Swiss Junior Association. Junior leadership, she feels, has been her most rewarding project in 4-H. She has helped younger members choose their projects, plan their program of work and start their demonstrations. She has represented Wright County at the Governor's Council on Children and Youth and has been an officer of the local club for the past eight years. The freshman at St. Cloud State College has carried 14 different projects and has completed 82 individual records.

67-23-smd

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

ADULT 4-H LEADERS TO ASSEMBLE FOR FORUM

"Spotlight on Youth" is the theme of the first 4-H Leaders' Forum in Minnesota, March 6-9, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

The purpose of the Forum is to help local 4-H adult volunteer leaders become more effective in working with young people through the 4-H program, says Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

During the three-day event, 4-H leaders will hear speakers from the University of Minnesota, Federal Extension Service and Macalester College. Other events during the Forum include visits to special youth serving agencies, a tour of the Capitol and the Minnesota State Historical Society Museum.

Interested adult 4-H leaders should consult their county agent for more details on reservations, transportation and cost.

67-24-smd

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

Immediate release

TWO UM FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE HOMELITE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two seniors in the University of Minnesota forest resources development curriculum of the School of Forestry have been awarded Homelite Corporation scholarships.

The awards were announced recently by J. H. Maxwell, Jr., promotion manager of the Homelite Corporation, and K. E. Winsness, chairman of the School of Forestry Scholarship Committee.

The award winners are Donald W. Westerman of Montgomery, Minn., and Lowell D. Petersen of Markesan, Wis.

Westerman is a graduate of Montgomery High school and is president of the Forestry Club and a forestry representative to the St. Paul Campus Student Center Board.

Petersen is a president of Xi Sigma Pi, forestry honorary fraternity, and is a member of the Forestry Club and Forestry Yearbook staff.

The Homelite Corporation provides the scholarships to assist deserving forestry students with their forestry education. The awards are based on scholarship, professional promise, competence, character, leadership ability, and financial need. The objective of the program is to promote the scientific management of natural resources.

This is the 13th year that the scholarships have been available to University of Minnesota forestry students.

# # #

67-25-11c

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

Immediate release

FOUR UM FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED CHAPMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Four sophomores in the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota have been awarded $200 Chapman Foundation scholarsips, 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 Gary A. Heinrich and Wayne R. Jex, Richfield; Thomas F. Baruth, St. Louis Park; and Duane D. Kick, Pine City.

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.

# # #

67-26-11c

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

UM APPOINTS TWO EXTENSION ECONOMISTS

Two agricultural economists have recently received appointments to the staff of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Robert D. Knepper was appointed instructor and extension agricultural economist, and Charles H. Cuykendall was named instructor and extension economist in farm management.

Knepper received his masters degree in economics from the University of Montana at Missoula in 1963 and his bachelors degree in 1959 from the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

Last year he did economics research with the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development. He has also done economic research at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and the University of Mexico, Albuquerque.

Cuykendall, a native of New York, received a masters degree in agronomy in 1965 from the University of Minnesota and has done work toward his doctorate.

He received his bachelors degree in agricultural engineering from the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in 1962. He is a member of the American Society of Agronomy.

67-28-dcf

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

MINNESOTA'S OUTSTANDING FARMER-SPORTSMAN SOUGHT

The search for Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsman for 1967 is now underway. This year marks the 19th annual recognition program designed to encourage better farmer-sportsman relationships and improved wildlife and natural resource conservation.

The winner will receive a special plaque and will be honored at a special ceremony at the Northwest Sports Show, Sunday, April 2, in Minneapolis.

Nominations for the award must reach the local county extension agent by February 20, according to Harold B. Swanson, chairman of the Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman Committee, and head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism. The Farmer-Sportsman Committee is made up of representatives from farm and youth organizations, conservation officials, agricultural leaders and University faculty.

The top farmer in each county will be selected and then the Farmer-Sportsman Committee will select four regional and one state winner.

Nominations for the award can be made by any interested group or individual. The award itself is based on several factors, according to Swanson. Included are the nominee's:

*Reputation as a successful farmer.

*Wildlife, conservation, and forestry activities.

*Soil conservation activities and good land use.

*Improved farm practices.

*Community activities. The latter includes work with youth, sportsman organizations, civic and church groups, and farm organizations.

Information on these factors should be provided to the county agent with the nominations.

The winner of the award and his wife will receive an all-expense weekend vacation to the Northwest Sports Show in addition to the recognition ceremony and plaque.

67-29-hbs

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

Immediate release

ICED TREES CAN BE SAFETY HAZARDS, BEETLE BREEDERS

Freezing rains over much of Minnesota recently left trees and shrubs strained under a heavy coat of ice. This means that all trees are potential safety hazards due to falling branches and ice chunks.

Also, elm trees have their special problems since ice damage may make them more vulnerable to Dutch elm disease.

Paul Smith, forestry instructor at the University of Minnesota, says nothing can be done to support trees and branches while ice still exists on branches. It is dangerous to work under trees to remove ice or support sagging branches, since the wood is frozen and brittle and may snap under pressure.

He recommends waiting for the ice to melt before attempting to support any branches. At that time the broken branches and limbs can be cut to prevent their tearing bark from the side of the main trunk.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that elm-tree owners should be especially alert for broken or fallen branches. Storm damaged elms will be ideal breeding sites for elm bark beetles which transmit Dutch elm disease.

These insects breed in dead or dying elm wood. So branches broken from trees could set the stage for a beetle outbreak.

Broken branches should be cleaned up and burned as soon as possible. Trees should be inspected for damaged branches still intact. Damaged trees should be marked so the branches can be removed as soon as possible in spring to eliminate potential bark beetle breeding places.

# # #

67-30-11c

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

SPECIAL
Tentative Calendar

****
* NOTE: Please call in all *
* changes by noon Tues., *
* Jan. 31 (Phone 3205) *
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FEBRUARY

1	LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, North Star Ballroom, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
2	MINNESOTA CONCRETE DRAIN TILE MANUFACTURING SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, 109 Agricultural Engineering, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
2	SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA WINTER CROPS DAY, Jackson.
3	SWINE AND SHEEP MEETING, Thief River Falls.
4	STATE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ANNUAL MEETING, Worthington High School, 10 a.m.
6	PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Coffey Hall, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
9	LAMB FEEDERS DAY, Morris, University Experiment Station, Edson Hall, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
10	COUNTY WARD MEETING, Waseca.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
13-24	LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, School of Forestry, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
16-17	GRAIN AND CEREAL PRODUCTS SANITATION CONFERENCE, Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
18-27	RED RIVER VALLEY WINTER SHOWS, Crookston, Winter Shows Arena.
17	ROSEMOUNT SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOL.
22	MINNESOTA 4-H GUERNSEY SALE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Livestock Pavilion.
23	HOG CHOLERA SCHOOL, Freeborn.
28	SHADE TREE MAINTENANCE SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Add 1--tentative calendar

SPECIAL WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, SCHOOLS

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1	Buffalo, Reserve Armory, for Wright and Hennepin counties.
1, 8, 15	Cold Springs, Legion Hall, for Stearns county.
1, 8, 15	Farmington, Hoagie's Cafe, for Dakota county.
1, 9	Braham, REA Co-op, for Isanti, Pine, Kanabec and Chisago counties.
2, 9	New Ulm, New Public High School, for Brown, Nicollet and Blue Earth counties.
2, 10	Battle Lake, Motel, for East and West Otter Tail.
2, 9, 16	Wadena, Armory, for Todd and East Otter Tail counties.
8	Detroit Lakes, Court House, for Clay and Becker counties.

SWINE SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1, 8	Foley, Presbyterian Church Basement, for Benton county.
1	Rushford, Gulfview Restaurant (on Highway 16), for Fillmore, Houston and Winona counties
2, 9, 16	Watkins, Community Building, for Stearns and Meeker counties.

CROPS AND SOILS WORKSHOPS (All 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1, 8	Perham, 4-H Building, for East Otter Tail, Wadena and Todd counties.
1, 8, 15	Fairfax, for Renville, Sibley, Brown and Nicollet counties.
2, 9, 16	Dakota and Washington counties.
7, 14	Fosston, American Legion (Feb. 7) and City Hall (Feb. 14), for Clearwater and East Polk counties.
8, 15, 22	Madison, City Hall, for Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone counties.
9, 16, 23	Pipestone, VFW Building, for Rock, Murray, Nobles and Lincoln counties.
10, 17, 24	New Ulm, New New Ulm Conference Theater, for Brown, Watonwan, Nicollet and Blue Earth counties.

FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT SERIES (All 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1	Lyon, Lincoln, Redwood and Yellow Medicine counties.
2	Chippewa and Lac Qui Parle counties.
7	Goodhue, Wabasha and Dodge counties.
9, 16, 23	Hutchinson, for McLeod, Sibley and Meeker counties.
10, 17, 24	Benson, Court House, for Swift county.

CREDIT WORKSHOPS (All from 4 to 9 p.m.)

7, 14, 21	Freeborn county.
8, 15, 22	Rice, Le Sueur, Dakota and Goodhue counties.
9, 16, 23	Willmar, Fireside Restaurant, for Kandiyohi, Swift, Meeker and Renville counties.

-more-

Add 2--Tentative calendar

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

3	Stearns county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
7	Willmar, Sveden House, Kandiyohi county.
10	Foley, for Benton county.
13	Lakeville, for Jackson county, 1 p.m.
14	Slayton, for Murray county, evening meeting.
15	Henning, St. Paul Lutheran Church, for East Otter Tail county, 10:30 a.m.
16	Herman, for Grant county, evening banquet.
17	Ortonville, for Big Stone county, 1:30 p.m.
20	New Sweden, New Sweden Creamery, for Nicollet county, 1 p.m. Newport, White Pine Inn, for Washington county, noon

BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

2	Oklee, for East Polk, Pennington, Clearwater, Red Lake, Mahnomen counties.
8	Gully, for East Polk, Pennington, Clearwater, Red Lake, Mahnomen counties.
14	Meeker and McLeod counties.
24	Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Lac Qui Parle counties.

SHEEP SCHOOLS

7	Kittson, Marshall and Roseau counties.
15, 28	Perham, for East Otter Tail, Wadena, Becker and Todd counties.
16	Pope county, with Douglas and Swift.
21	Jackson county, with Cottonwood.
22	Freeborn county.
23	Watonwan county, with Martin, Blue Earth, Faribault counties.

BARROW SHOWS

4	Willmar, Armory.
14	Montevideo, Fair Grounds.
16-18	Albert Lea, Minnesota Spring Barrow Show, Fair Grounds
25	Forest Lake, Schoolbus Garage, East Central Barrow Show.

SPECIAL BEEF MEETINGS

1	Beef Feedlot Tour, for Clay and Red Lake counties.
10	Beef Feeders' Day, Renville county.
13	Beef Feeders' Day, Watonwan county.
15	Beef Nutrition Meeting, Kandiyohi county.
27	Beef Feedlot Tour, Traverse county.

-more-

Add 3--tentative calendar

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE FOR LOCAL ASSESSORS

1	Bemidji, American Legion.
2	Moorhead, FM Hotel.
6	Rochester, Kahler Hotel.
7	Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, Auditorium.
1, 8	Windom, Catholic Church.
2, 9	Morris, Edson Hall Auditorium.

MAPLE SYRUP CLINIC (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

1	Grand Rapids, Courthouse Community Room.
2	Fergus Falls, River Inn Hotel.
3	Onamia, Bethany Lutheran Church.

# # #

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS EXPLORE SCIENCE IN 4-H FOODS PROJECT

4-H'ers enrolled in the foods and nutrition project may not wear white lab coats, but they try to apply the many scientific principles involved in preparing and serving food.

The scientific approach in the 4-H foods project is designed to teach food principles; to relate chemical, physical and behavioral sciences to an everyday problem; and insure the use of new knowledge and techniques, says Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The scientific approach encourages young people to find out for themselves. Younger club members can observe closely when preparing foods to find the main ideas in the preparation and why they are important. Older members can make other observations, such as relationship of ingredients to finished product and method of preparation to final product.

This year some Minnesota 4-H'ers will be studying "why" some fruits turn dark when peeled or cut, the effect of acid solutions on the color of red and green vegetables, what conditions favor fruit and vegetable spoilage or how cooking affects vegetable color, texture, flavor and odor.

A 1966 State Fair winner, Susan Pollei, Mankato, demonstrated the different science cookery methods for various cuts of meat. Marie Damhof, Blomkest, emphasized scientific principles when using eggs in food preparation.

Another 4-H member who exhibited in the food science division at the State Fair displayed three loaves of bread -- one with too much sugar, another with too little sugar and the third with the correct amount -- showing how the proper amount of sugar furnished the "go power" for yeast to form gas to make the dough rise.

-smd-

(Feel free to add examples of 4-H'ers exploring the "whys" in food preparation in your county.)

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

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

SHOP BY GRADE WHEN BUYING BEEF

Consumers who want to be smart shoppers should check the system of Federal meat grading set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Because a shopper spends from 20 to 25 percent of her food dollar on meat items, she should learn what grade means and how a meat grade can help her pick the quality she wants, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The purple shield-shaped grade mark tells the consumer what quality she is buying -- whether U. S. Prime, Choice, Good, Standard or Commerical. These nationally uniform grades provide consistent shopping guides in meat quality. Therefore, a USDA Choice rib roast will be similar in quality anywhere in the country.

Federal grades for beef most commonly found in retail stores are:

- U. S. Prime. This is the highest quality meat and has an abundant amount of marbling to increase its tenderness, juiciness and flavor. Many cuts from this grade may be broiled and oven roasted. U. S. Prime is not always available in retail markets.

- U. S. Choice. The most popular grade with consumers, it is also tender, juicy and flavorful with slightly less marbling than Prime. These cuts may also be broiled or oven-roasted. Choice is the most commonly available high quality beef.

- U. S. Good. A favorite grade for thrifty shoppers, it is still good quality but often is less tender than Choice.

Cuts from different parts of the carcass vary in tenderness and therefore should be cooked differently. Most cuts from the rib and loin may be oven-roasted, broiled or pan fried. Less tender cuts from the flank, plate, brisket and fore-shank need long, slow cooking with moist heat to become tender.

If an unfamiliar cut appears in the meat case at your grocery store, ask the meat man what it is and where it came from in the carcass.

-smd-

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . .

Avoiding Danger from Iced Trees: Paul Smith, forestry instructor at the University of Minnesota, says nothing can be done to help trees and branches covered by a heavy coat of ice from recent freezing rains. Smith says it is dangerous to work under trees to remove ice or support sagging branches. He recommends waiting for the ice to melt before attempting to support any branches. At that time the broken branches and limbs can be cut to prevent tearing bark from the main trunk.

* * * *

Fallen Elm Branches Can Be Beetle Breeders: John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says elm-tree owners should be alert for broken or fallen branches resulting from icy rains over most of the state recently. Storm-damaged elms are ideal breeding sites for elm bark beetles which transmit Dutch elm disease. Broken branches should be cleaned up and burned as soon as possible. Trees should be inspected for damaged branches still intact. These branches can be removed as soon as possible in spring, to eliminate bark beetle breeding places.

* * * *

Using Care in Choosing Winter Dairy Feeding Plan: To determine the winter feeding program that best suits your dairy herd, you should consider such factors as type, supply and quality of hay available. A variety of winter feeding plans that adjust grain mixtures to hay factors are outlined in Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 1. Ask your county agent for "Winter Feeding Dairy Cows." 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
January 30, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

UM AGRONOMIST SAYS
CHOOSE CORN HYBRIDS
NOW FOR BETTER SILAGE

Corn planting time may be several months away, but farmers should make a five-point check now to select corn hybrids that are best for silage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To all counties

Immediate release

GOOD WEED CONTROL STRESSES CHEMICALS AND CULTIVATION

A successful attack on weeds takes a combination of crop selection, chemicals and timely cultivations, says Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

To rely on just one of these methods usually means less than maximum returns and can result in a major weed problem. Miller gives some examples from University research during the last two years.

The combined weed control methods offer definite advantages. In demonstrations of herbicides on corn, cultivation alone gave 95 bushels per acre, and preemergence chemicals alone resulted in 99 bushels. But a combination of chemicals plus cultivation gave 110 bushels per acre.

Combining weed control methods--as cultivation plus chemicals, rather than either method alone--can increase the returns over costs. In research trials on corn, atrazine at three pounds per acre plus cultivation yeilded 94 bushels per acre. Cultivation alone produced 86 bushels and atrazine alone at four pounds per acre gave 83 bushels per acre.

In three years of experiments on corn, atrazine plus cultivation returned $15.90 per acre more than cultivation alone. Atrazine alone returned $5.40 more than cultivation alone.

In a two-year experiement with soybeans, amiben plus cultivation returned $6.17 per acre more than using cultivation alone. And illustrating the possible hazard from a single method, amiben alone resulted in $17 less profit than cultivation alone when soybeans were grown in 40-inch rows.

-more-

The experiments assumed spraying cost 50 cents per acre, the cost of three cultivations at $1.50 and 75 cents for one, and that spraying saved two cultivations. Corn was figured at $1.25 per bushel and soybeans at $2.75 per bushel.

To get the most effective control with some weeds, Miller says farmers may have to adjust the cropping sequence. In selecting the best crop for a weedy field, keep in mind the chemicals available for control, crop tolerance, and herbicide residues that may affect crops in later years.

For example, atrazine can practically eliminate quackgrass. But the atrazine rates required mean corn will have to be grown for at least two years to avoid residue problems.

Postemergence chemicals in corn can effectively control Canada thistle. But no present chemicals can give good control of quackgrass or Canada thistle without harmful effect on soybeans.

Also, some annual broad-leaved weeds like cocklebur, wild sunflower and velvetleaf can be controlled safely in corn with 2,4-D, but not in soybeans. If annual grasses are a problem, several chemicals can control these in either corn or soybeans.

Miller says it's possible to practically eliminate a particular kind of weed after a few years by growing the crop that will permit maximum chemical and cultural control of the problem weed.

However, using one combination of crop, chemical and cultivation for several years may change the type of weeds in the field. And if this happens, further adjustments of crops and herbicides may be needed.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Jan. 31, 1967

Immediate release

4-H YOUTH FIRST IN MINN. TO WIN WEED CONTEST

A Minnesota 4-H'er from Wabasha County received top placing in the regional 1966 North Central Weed Control Essay Contest.

Charles E. Fick, 18, Plainview, emphasized tillage methods, cultivation, mowing and chemical control of weeds to win a $300 college scholarship. The award is given to a 4-H'er entering a curriculum of agricultural science in a recognized school leading to a degree or diploma.

Sponsor of the contest is the North Central Weed Control Conference. The winning paper competed with other high scoring essays from the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and several states including Illinois, Kansas and South Dakota.

Fick is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, enrolled in an animal science curriculum. As a five-year 4-H'er he has carried the agronomy, potato, beef and sheep projects. In 1966 he received the Future Farmer of America state soil and water conservation award.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Al Fick, are actively engaged in farming near Plainview.

# # #

67-31-smd

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

Immediate release

CONFERENCES PLANNED ON YOUTH FOR NATURAL BEAUTY

Delegates from youth groups throughout Minnesota will be attending the Youth For Natural Beauty area conferences from Feb. 4-18.

The conferences are being held to inform and stimulate youth organizations to conduct beautification programs in their communities, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Youth organizations supporting the program include the Boys' Clubs of America, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Future Homemakers of America, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA and 4-H.

Dates and places of the area conferences are:

Feb. 4-Hibbing, Granite Falls and Windom.

Feb. 11-Thief River Falls and Fergus Falls.

Feb. 18-Waseca, Byron and the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

All meetings will be held in high school buildings except the one on the St. Paul Campus, which will be in Green Hall.

Programs will include films and discussion sessions on what youth can do to improve the appearance of their communities.

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67-32-smd

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
January 31, 1967

Immediate release

ENTRIES INVITED FOR RURAL ART SHOW

Amateur rural artists will have an opportunity to exhibit their paintings and sculpture in the University of Minnesota's 16th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held in March.

Dates for entering exhibits are Feb. 27 through March 4, according to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, art show coordinator.

Any amateur painter or sculptor of high school age or over living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less is eligible to exhibit one recently completed original painting and one piece of sculpture. Works cannot be copies and must not have been exhibited previously in any Minnesota Town/Country Art Show.

Art works may be mailed or delivered in person to the St. Paul Campus Student Center from Monday morning, Feb. 27, until 5 p.m. Saturday, March 4. Entry fee is $2.

Registration and identification labels and entry rules are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or by calling 647-3545.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be open to the public in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 12-March 31. The show is presented each year by the Department of Agricultural Short Courses with the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division of the University.

# # #

67-33-jbn

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

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

1	LANDSCAPE DESIGN WORKSHOP, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, North Star Ballroom, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
2	MINNESOTA CONCRETE DRAIN TILE MANUFACTURING SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul Student Center, Ballroom, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
2	SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA WINTER CROPS DAY, Jackson.
3	SWINE AND SHEEP MEETING, Thief River Falls.
6	PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Coffey Hall, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
9	LAMB FEEDERS DAY, Morris, University Experiment Station, Edson Hall, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
10	County Weed Meeting, Waseca.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
13-24	LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, School of Forestry, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
16-17	GRAIN AND CEREAL PRODUCTS SANITATION CONFERENCE, Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
18-26	RED RIVER VALLEY WINTER SHOWS, Crookston, Winter Shows Arena.
17	ROSEMOUNT SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOL.
22	MINNESOTA 4-H GUERNSEY SALE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Livestock Pavilion.
23	HOG CHOLERA SCHOOL, Freeborn.
28	SHADE TREE MAINTENANCE SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CREDIT WORKSHOPS (All from 4 to 9 p.m.)

7, 14, 21	Freeborn county.
8, 15, 22	Rice, Le Sueur, Dakota and Goodhue counties.
9, 16, 23	Willmar, Fireside Restaurant, for Kandiyohi, Swift, Meeker and Renville counties.

-more-

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

CARELESS FOOD HANDLING MAY CAUSE FOOD POISONING.

Food poisoning isn't limited to the summer when heat can quickly cause food spoilage. Actually, bacterial food poisoning can occur at any time--often due to careless food handling.

Severe abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, chills, fever and prostration are among the symptoms of bacterial food poisoning.

Good sanitation practices and proper temperature control are among the best ways to prevent salmonella and staphylococcus types of food poisoning, according to E. A. Zottola, extension food microbiologist at the University of Minnesota. Foods involved in these types of food poisoning include eggs, foods containing many eggs, poultry, pork and ham, processed meats, cream-type desserts and fillings, chicken, tuna and potato salads, sandwich fillings, custards and milk products.

Such foods should always be refrigerated promptly after a meal or after serving. Chill perishable foods rapidly and hold them at 40°F. or below. Never leave them standing on the kitchen cupboard at room temperature.

Zottola gives these additional tips to prevent food poisoning:

. Wash hands thoroughly before working with food.

. Keep hands away from your mouth, nose and hair. Always cover coughs and sneezes with tissues.

. Never work around food if you have any infection such as a cold, the flu, a boil, a cut or acne.

. Do not use cooking utensils to taste food while cooking or serving. Don't lick your fingers or eat while working with food.

. To prevent cross-contamination, thoroughly clean all utensils and cutting boards that have been used for handling raw foods before using them for cooked foods.

Further information on the types of bacterial food poisoning, their sources and prevention, is given in Food Microbiology Fact Sheet No. 1, Bacterial Food Poisoning, by Zottola. Copies are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or from county extension agents.

67-38-jbn

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

TIPS ON SELECTING QUALITY ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT

Bumper crops of oranges and grapefruit now coming to market should mean good buys in these fruits this month.

Oranges are at the top of a U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February as the result of a harvest which probably will set a new record. According to the Department of Agriculture, the crop is more than 30 percent larger than last year's and 64 percent above average. Most of the increase is expected in Florida, where the crop is 42 percent larger than a year ago.

The large crops of grapefruit in Florida and Texas will help boost the harvest about a third above average.

Navel and Temple oranges--both easy to skin--make up the major part of the supplies now in food stores. In grapefruit, both the white and the pink or red varieties are readily available.

In shopping for oranges, choose those that are heavy for their size and have a fine-textured skin, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest. Color is of little value in judging orange quality since a harmless dye is often added to the outer peel to make the fruit more attractive to shoppers.

Like oranges, good quality grapefruit are firm, heavy for their size and well shaped. The heaviness usually indicates a thin-skinned, juicy fruit. Thick-skinned, puffy grapefruit usually are less juicy. A pointed stem end will tip you off to thick-skinned fruit. Russeting, which appears as bronze-colored spots, has no effect on the quality of the fruit inside; in fact, this is a natural discoloration on some grapefruit.

To keep the oranges and grapefruit you select at their peak of condition, keep them cool. A cool room, 60 to 70°F., is better than the refrigerator, but a refrigerator is preferable to a normally warm room. A warm room will dry out the fruit and cause spoilage.

67-36-jbn

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

FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY, P.M.
FEBRUARY 4, 1967

UM Dean Predicts:

STATE TURKEY INDUSTRY WILL GROW WITH FOOD DEMANDS

The dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota told turkey growers here today (Feb. 4) that the state's turkey industry, like the rest of its agriculture, is in a position to expand its production as world and national demands for food products increase.

Sherwood O. Berg, who is also chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, added that the turkey industry's response to future production demands will depend, in part, on how well it continues to increase its technological efficiency.

Speaking at the annual convention of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Berg explained that to improve technological efficiency means to produce more and better quality products from existing resources.

"This can be done and is being done," he said, "through public and private research, and by application of these research results by our primary producers."

He listed some of the major University research projects which will be of significance to the turkey industry.

One is a comprehensive genetic-environment study to determine the role of blood pressure in causing aortic rupture in turkeys. Results so far suggest that blood pressure plays a very important role in the natural incidence of aortic rupture under field conditions. This, in turn, suggests that genetic selection will be a useful means for controlling aortic rupture.

-more-

Another study concerns the nature and control of airsacculitis of poultry. This is a regional research project to which the University's College of Veterinary Medicine is making significant contributions. Results of this cooperative study have provided a good deal of information on a variety of viral and bacterial agents which are responsible for respiratory infections in poultry.

Three other University research projects are aimed at studying nutrient and dietary requirements of turkeys under practical growing conditions. The goal of these studies is to help establish protein needs for growing turkeys. Results so far show that the male bird has a higher protein need than the female.

Another nutrient study is concerned with the practical results of adding higher levels of vitamins A, D, and E to the turkey breeder diet in the hope of obtaining superior performance.

The effects of physical environment upon management practices are also being studied. Results from such studies can serve as a basis for the most effective use of fixed and variable assets to reduce costs in the commercial production of poults.

Berg told the turkey growers that turkey research at the University is coordinated through the Agricultural Experiment Station. Support for such research comes from a number of sources, including the industry itself.

"In the past three years," he said, "approximately $600,000 has been invested in turkey research at the University. Of this total, about $100,000 has come from the turkey industry for both specific research and for construction of environmental research facilities at Rosemount and St. Paul.

He assured the group that the state's turkey industry will continue to grow, and that the University will continue to lend assistance through its research, teaching and extension education programs.

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67-35-vak

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

Immediate release

CORRECTION

TO FEBRUARY CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The State Holstein Breeders Annual Meeting, listed on the February Institute of Agriculture Calendar as being scheduled for Feb. 4, will be held March 4.

# # #

67-37-vak

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

To all Counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

DOG CARE PROJECT
FUN EXPERIENCE
FOR 4-H MEMBERS

More than 40 percent of American homes have a dog. This interest in dogs is reflected in Minnesota's 4-H dog care and training project which has nearly doubled in membership during the past year.

The 4-H dog care and training project has gained this interest and growth because it is appropriate and practical for both urban and rural members, says William Milbrath, extension specialist, young adult program at the University of Minnesota. Members not only benefit from the responsibility of caring for a dog but they gain real satisfaction in raising a well trained animal.

The booklet, "You and Your Dog," has been prepared for 4-H members by the Ralston Purina Company cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Service Committee. The booklet deals with the understanding of dogs, choosing the kind of dog best for the 4-H'er, grooming tips, feeding and early training of the dog, teaching tricks and an understanding of dog shows. The booklet can be obtained from your county extension office.

Achievers in the dog care project will receive a medal for their work in the county. A state winner will receive a wrist watch. Throughout the nation 18 4-H'ers are selected to attend National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Some six scholarships of $500 each are awarded to top national 4-H winners in the project.

This year Minnesota had a national scholarship winner - Martha Nunn, Hennepin County 4-H'er. She raised her two dogs for the fun, companionship and challenge of training and caring for the animals. She is a five-year junior and project leader in dog care and has taken the Hennepin County Dog Obedience Training Course for 4-H members and their dogs. She has also given a variety of demonstrations in dog care and training.

-smd-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

CITRUS FRUITS,
PORK AMONG GOOD
BUYS THIS MONTH

Planning hearty meals from February's supply of plentiful foods is one sure way of satisfying the keen appetities sharpened by winter's chill.

On the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February are oranges, grapefruit, pork, eggs, canned salmon, dry beans and green split peas. All these foods will be available in abundance and should be excellent buys.

Oranges are at the top of the list of plentifuls as the result of a harvest which probably will set a new record. About 30 percent more oranges are expected than were harvested last year. Navels and Temple oranges are the varieties now most abundant in stores.

High-quality Florida and Texas grapefruit will be reasonably priced as these fruits move to market in well above average numbers.

Look for a wide selection of cuts in the pork family with attractive price tags this month. Some 10 percent more pork is expected during the first half of 1967 than a year ago.

Egg production in February is expected to continue ahead of the levels of a year ago because of more layer hens and increased production per hen.

Another valued protein food that's easy on the budget is salmon. Some 24 million more cans of salmon--the tall 1-pound size--have been packed this year than last. Highest quality is the red salmon, but both pink and red varieties are equal in nutritional content. A pound can of pink salmon sells for considerably less than the red.

For a thrifty meal on a crisp February day, serve bowls of steaming split pea soup or a big casserole of baked beans to your family. Both green split peas and dry beans are plentiful and good values in protein foods. In dry beans you can select from navy, kidney, pinto and Great Northern.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS URGED TO APPLY NOW FOR UM FALL QUARTER

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

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

August 15, 1967 is the application deadline for fall quarter enrollment. But Goodding encourages students to make earlier applications for better results.

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

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

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

After evaluating the student's record, the college informs the student whether he qualifies for admission. Those qualified are told when to attend the two-day Orientation-Registration Program on the St. Paul Campus.

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

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Mixing Turkey Rations: Ration formulas for fryer-roaster, market and breeder turkeys have been published in a special report by the University of Minnesota. Prepared by four animal scientists, the report presents complete rations for starting, growing and breeding turkeys. Also included are supplement and concentrate feeding programs designed for use with local grains. Ask your county agent for a copy of Special Report 25, titled "Turkey Rations." Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

* * * *

Aerial Photography as an Agricultural Tool: Aerial photography might become a valuable tool in the detection of disease in agricultural crops and trees. This prediction comes from Merle Meyer, professor of forestry, and David French, professor of plant pathology and physiology at the University of Minnesota. They say aerial photography has already been used to locate trees infected with Dutch elm disease and oak wilt. The effectiveness and cost of this technique compared with other methods could be deciding factors in extending its use.

* * * *

Reducing Egg Breakage: Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, says reducing egg breakage can help maintain income as the egg industry moves to a period of lower prices. Proper handling of eggs and maintenance of equipment can reduce losses. More tips on reducing egg losses are available in the publication, "Poultry Patter." Ask your county agent for a copy.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

1966 MINNESOTA FARM INCOME AT RECORD HIGH

Minnesota farm income topped $1.8 billion and set a record high, 15 percent above the 1965 level, according to a study by University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

Marlen F. Miller, research assistant, says cash receipts from sale of agricultural products totaled $1.823 billion for 1966, a gain of $233 million over 1965, according to preliminary estimates from state and federal sources.

Records were set in all major commodity categories. Sales of livestock and livestock products brought $1.288 billion, 14 percent more than 1965. Crop sales reached $535 million, up 13 percent from 1965.

Miller says net farm income increased significantly during 1966, even though operating costs rose four percent and the quantity of purchased inputs was also up from 1965. The number of farms declined about two percent and realized net income per farm was proportionally higher.

The state's farmers received $144.9 million in direct government payments in 1966, 10 percent above 1965. Some 80 percent was from participation in feed grain and wheat programs.

Gross receipts from 1966 sales were about 40 percent above the level for the 1950's. Most of the commodities supplied about the same share of total income in 1966 as they did for the past five years. Miller says the biggest change was that income from eggs declined from nine percent of total receipts in 1950-54 to three percent in 1966.

Receipts for cattle and calves rose 22 percent from 1965 and totaled $480 million in 1966. Numbers of cattle marketed and average weights were both up, but favorable prices--15 percent above 1965--made up most of the rise.

-more-

add 1--1966 farm income

Hog producers marketed fewer, but heavier hogs in 1966. Average price was up 10 percent to $22.45 per hundredweight and total receipts hit $265 million, 11 percent over 1965.

Slightly higher prices and an 11-percent rise in pounds marketed pushed sheep and lamb receipts 12 percent above the 1965 level. Minnesota egg production declined in 1966 and was down 53 percent from 1956. However prices jumped 25 percent last year and boosted receipts to $55 million, 10 percent above 1965.

Milk production fell six percent in 1966, reaching the lowest level since 1959. However, prices rose 17 percent and dairy products receipts advanced 11 percent over 1965 to a new high of $372 million. In the first five months, production per cow was below year-earlier levels. But in September, total monthly milk production began exceeding 1965 monthly levels.

Even though Minnesota turkey production was up in 1966, California took first place rank. Minnesotans raised 16.637 million birds in 1966, second to the record 18.617 million in 1961. With prices 3.5 percent above 1965, sales totaled $60 million last year.

Total 1966 crop production was second to the record of 1963, mainly because hot weather in late June and July cut yields of many small grains. However, high yields and prices plus heavy marketings of soybeans and corn--Minnesota's major cash crops--combined to set record crop sales.

Soybean production reached an all-time high of 80.5 million bushels, up 38 percent from 1965. Farmers harvested a record 3.4 million acres with an average yield of almost 24 bushels per acre.

Corn was harvested in nearly ideal weather and production hit 342 million bushels, 31 percent above 1965 levels. The 1966 crop averaged 76 bushels per acre and, even though planted on 15 percent fewer acres than in 1963, almost equalled the record crop of that year.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
February 7, 1967

Immediate release

VARIETY OF HOME EC COURSES TO BE GIVEN AT U SUMMER SESSION

A wide variety of courses in home economics will be given for undergraduate and graduate students this summer on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Summer session offerings in the School of Home Ec nomics will range from courses in color, nutrition, home planning and furnishing and household equipment to family relationships, art histroy and textile design.

For students who are currently enrolled and wish to graduate as soon as possible, the summer session can provide credits for an additional quarter, according to Roxana Ford, assistant director of the School of Home Economics and professor of home economics education. Transfer students may find it helpful to begin this program with the first or second summer session, Miss Ford says.

Included among course offerings during the first summer session June 12-July 15 will be Family Clothing Problems, Problems in Consumer Textiles, Family Relationships, Nutrition of the Family, Household Equipment, Home Planning and Furnishing, Introduction to Nutrition, Adult Education and various graduate courses in all phases of home economics.

Of special interest to anyone working with the disadvantaged will be the course Parent in American Society, given during first summer session.

Home Management Laboratory will be offered during both sessions.

Among courses given during the second summer session, July 17-Aug. 19, will be Color, Art History, Textile Design, Home Planning and Furnishings Experience, Introduction to Home Economics Education, Curriculum in Home Economics Education and a number of graduate courses.

Further information on summer school courses, costs and registration is available from Director, Summer Session, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Special questions may be addressed to Roxana Ford, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67-42-jbn

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

Immediate release

GRAIN SANITATION CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FEB. 16-17

New developments in producing quality food will be presented at the annual Grain and Cereal Products Sanitation Conference scheduled for February 16-17 at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis.

Some 250 midwest and northwest grain producers and storers are expected to attend the conference which was last held in Minnesota in 1946.

The conference speakers will discuss recent findings in grain sanitation research, state and federal sanitation law, different micro-organisms and insects that can cause contamination, chemical and nonchemical control measures, and safe equipment and practices for controlling contamination.

Speakers include representatives from federal and Minnesota government agencies, the chemical and grain milling industries, and Kansas State University and the University of Minnesota.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Agricultural Short Courses and Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife. The Millers National Federation, Association of Operative Millers and Minnesota Agricultural Chemical Association are cooperating.

# # #

67-41-vak

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

TV SHOW TO FEATURE HOME PEST CONTROL

The problems of controlling insect pests in and around the home will be discussed Thursday (Feb. 9) on the "Town and Country" television show broadcast each week in the Twin Cities, Appleton and Duluth areas.

The half-hour program on pesticides and the homeowner is the sixth in an eight part series titled "People, Pests and Pesticides."

The programs are broadcast each Thursday from 9:30-10 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; and WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth.

They are also shown on WTCN, Channel 11 in the Twin Cities on "Farm Forum" at 9 a.m. each Saturday; and on KFME, Channel 13 in Fargo-Moorhead at 7:30 p.m. each Wednesday.

The program on Thursday (Feb. 9) will feature L. C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science, and Neil Miles, former extension horticulturist at the University.

Topics to be discussed include problems of the backyard gardener, farm versus backyard pest control, pesticide dangers to people, and safety rules for using, storing and disposing of pesticides.

The final two programs in the series will deal with the women's viewpoint on pesticide use, and pesticide control and science. Host for the programs is John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

The series is produced by the University Agricultural Extension Service in association with the Federal Extension Service.

67-40-vak

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

PANTRY PESTS IN YOUR HOME?

Have you ever opened a package of cornmeal or cereal that has been on the shelf for a long time and found it infested with insects?

Many different kinds of insects feed on or breed in flour, cereals, cornmeal, cookies, crackers, macaroni, rice, dried fruit, spices, candy, nuts, cured meat and other stored foods, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. When such foods are kept for a long time in packages or containers that insects can enter, it's always possible for infestations to develop.

If you should find insects on shelves or elsewhere in the kitchen, the first step to take, says Lofgren, is to locate the source of infestation. Check seldom-used packages of pancake flour, cornmeal, raisins, for example--even dry dog food. Next destroy the infested food by burning it. Don't put it in the garbage pail.

If you are wondering about the other susceptible foods which may be on your shelves, Lofgren advises treating them with heat or cold, even though they do not appear to be infested. Cold-treat packaged foods like cake mixes and spices in their original containers by exposing them to 0°F. or lower temperatures for 24 hours. Heat-treat foods like flour, dry beans and nuts by spreading them in shallow pans and placing in a 150°F. oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Heat-treat dried fruits by placing them in a cheesecloth bag and dipping them into boiling water for about 6 seconds.

-more-

Add 1--pantry pests

Next store insect-free foods in tightly closed glass or metal containers--preferably glass jars with screw-on lids.

Clean pantry and cupboard shelves thoroughly, giving particular attention to cracks and to spaces under shelves. Use a vacuum cleaner attachment to remove all crumbs.

After cleaning, paint or spray the shelf surface with a household grade solution of 5 percent DDT, 2 percent chlordane or 1/2 to 1 percent lindane. Get the spray into cracks and on back edges. After allowing the insecticide to dry thoroughly for at least an hour, replace the shelf paper and the properly packaged foods.

Lofgren gives these precautions: Do not spray food or utensils directly or let the spray drift onto them. And never spray near an open flame.

Whether you've been bothered by pantry pests or not, the University entomologist says you can help prevent future infestations by buying susceptible foods in small quantities to avoid long periods of storage; using older packages before newer ones and opened packages before those that are unopened; storing susceptible foods in insect-proof containers; and by keeping storage areas clean. Never allow cereals, flour, crumbs and food fragments to accumulate on shelves or in cracks and crevices.

If you've had trouble with insects in some of your stored foods, you may get some helpful information from a fact sheet called Pantry Pests by Lofgren and L. K. Cutkomp, University professor of entomology, fisheries and wildlife. The publication tells what to do when food is infested and identifies the insects which infest food. Copies of Pantry Pests, Entomology Fact Sheet No. 13, are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or from county extension offices.

# # #

67-39-jbn

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

UM COURSE TO STRESS COMMUNITY TREE MAINTENANCE

Dutch elm disease and oakwilt will be among topics discussed at the annual Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course Feb. 28 at the Student Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The special course will emphasize community action and programs for tree maintenance and disease control, reports Gus Hard, University extension horticulturist and program coordinator.

Attending will be arborists, nurserymen and park managers and supervisors from throughout the area. According to Hard the meeting is open to the public, and anyone interested in either individual or community tree preservation is urged to attend. There is a $5 registration fee.

Featured speaker for the day-long course will be Larry Wachtel, of Wachtel Tree Science and Service Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. He will discuss the use of cultural and scientific techniques for tree maintenance and preservation.

Other morning speakers include Donald M. Coe, director of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's Division of Plant Industry, who will speak on Dutch elm disease; and David French, University professor of plant pathology, who will discuss oakwilt.

In the afternoon, Harold Pellett, assistant professor of horticulture, will speak on the relationship of stress to tree health; Hard will discuss programming a boulevard tree planting; Robert Mullin, assistant professor of horticulture, will discuss superior clones; and Leon C. Snyder, head of the Department of Horticultural Science, will talk on estimating shade tree values.

Robert Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, will preside at the morning session, and John Lofgren, extension entomologist will be in charge of the afternoon program.

The conference is sponsored by the University Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Horticultural Science.

67-46-vak

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO SPEND SUMMER ABROAD

A Minnesota 4-H boy and girl will be staying with farm families abroad this summer while participating in the 4-H Members International Exchange Program.

4-H'ers are Patricia Neeser, 18, St. Cloud who will go to Italy and Loren G. Hafterson, Jr., 18, Golden Valley, to Ireland.

Arrangements for the program were made by the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C. Members provide their own expenses.

On June 21 delegates will arrive in Washington, D. C., for an orientation program. They will leave for their host countries on June 25 and return to the United States on August 21. Members will also have the opportunity to tour nearby countries during the two-month visit.

Purposes of the 4-H exchange program are to provide educational opportunities for intellectual growth and understanding of cross-cultures. Participating members will also gain technical knowledge in modern agriculture and observe the organization of other rural youth educational programs.

Miss Neeser is a nine-year 4-H'er from Benton County and has been enrolled in such 4-H projects as clothing, safety and foods-nutrition. She has been treasurer, secretary and president of her local club and secretary of the Young Adult Citizenship Club. She is a senior in St. Cloud Technical High School.

Hafterson is also a nine-year member of 4-H. He has served on the Hennepin County 4-H Council, has been superintendent of the county fair and vice president of the local 4-H club. He has won numerous awards in the shop project. He is a senior in Robbinsdale Senior High School.

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67-44-smd

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

FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY P.M.
February 10, 1967

UM REGENTS CHANGE DEPARTMENT'S NAME

The name of the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology at the University of Minnesota was changed today (Feb. 10) by the Board of Regents. The new name is the Department of Plant Pathology.

According to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, the name change was suggested to the Regents because the department's work in plant physiology was moved recently to other departments within the Institute.

Plant physiology is the study of physiological processes of plants. Plant pathology, on the other hand, is the study of the natural cause and control of plant diseases.

Research in the Department of Plant Pathology is being conducted to develop disease-resistant varieties of field and horticultural crops. Tests are also being made on the behavior of plant diseases in the field, the use of chemical controls and the life histories of plant pathogens in their natural environments.

Staff members carry out their experimental work on about 30 acres of land on the Twin Cities Campus/St. Paul, 160 acres at the Experiment Station near Rosemount and at facilities at branch experiment stations throughout the state.

# # #

66-45-vak

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

To all counties

Immediate release

CROP FARMERS CAN LOOK AHEAD TO FAVORABLE 1967

Crop farmers in Minnesota can be fairly optimistic in planning 1967 production, say S. A. Engene and K. H. Thomas, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Income from crop farms in 1967 could possibly be even higher than last year. Larger year-end inventories of the 1966 crop will tend to increase sales in 1967.

The economists also point out that crop surpluses are down and domestic demand will continue strong with a growing population and rising personal income. Food exports should also increase. Thus projected increased supplies from the 1967 crop should move at relatively favorable prices.

Corn will remain the high profit crop in southern Minnesota. With stocks low and prices up, consider carefully whether to participate in the feed grain program. If participation appears to make little difference in profit, it may help insure income and preserve a base for future programs.

Order chemicals early and prepare machines and supplies during winter months. Move into the field as soon as possible, rather than wait for near ideal conditions.

Engene and Thomas say the switch to narrow rows is probably not profitable unless you must replace major machines or already use other recommended practices--as proper varieties, populations and fertilization plus disease, insect and weed control. Also, you may want to delay investments until interest rates drop.

Soybean production has expanded and prices have been stable to rising. However, farmers have 22 percent more beans on hand now than a year ago and waiting for a $3 per bushel price may be unrealistic. With increasing acreage, Engene and Thomas suggest $2.50-$2.75 as a planning price for the 1967 crop.

-more-

Small grains and forage seed production will be the main crops in northern counties. Corn and soybeans will be more profitable than small grains in the southern two-thirds of Minnesota.

The economists say wheat looks somewhat more favorable than in past years. Demand for sunflowers is growing rapidly. The crop may be profitable for some northwestern Minnesota farmers, although total volume that can be sold is not yet large.

Hay and pasture continue as the lowest return crops, except on farms where market, labor supply or special skills provide a base for a good dairy herd. A limited acreage of dehydrated alfalfa will also find a market.

Engene and Thomas point out that extreme specialization in one crop increases the need for superior management to control weeds, insects and diseases. They say crop rotations still offer some advantages.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

UM ECONOMISTS
GIVE OUTLOOK FOR
LIVESTOCK PLANNING

Income from Minnesota beef and dairy farms could move higher this year, even though average income in 1967 from farms of all types will probably decline somewhat from the all-time high of last year.

However the livestock outlook is mixed and planning requires some caution, say S. A. Engene and K. H. Thomas, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

They review the immediate and long-range outlook for various livestock enterprises.

Dairy: Prices for dairy products appear fairly good for 1967 partly because 1966 price supports have been extended to April, 1968. The 1967 price rise may be limited by increased production per cow and a likely slowdown in culling.

Long-run dairy prospects look favorable, but not bright. Increasing population will produce rising demand for milk. However, vegetable oils will continue to compete with butter and possibly, with other dairy products. Thus, total demand may rise only moderately, with per capita demand declining.

Engene and Thomas point out that modern, efficient operations generally require a big investment. And considering fast changing economic conditions, long-run investments have substantial risk. With dairymen optimistic about prices and labor saving systems providing opportunity for considerable expansion of existing units, dairymen should plan expansions on a conservative basis--particularly if they are heavily in debt.

Beef: Although beef feeding margins may increase slightly, higher feed costs will offset much of the gain. Feeder cattle prices will be fairly high this fall, so watch purchase weights. As prices rise, the economists say buyers can afford to pay more for light than heavy feeder cattle of comparable quality.

-more-

add 1--livestock planning

Over the long term, relatively high feeder cattle prices will continue because feeders in west and southwest states offer increasing competition to Minnesota.

Engene and Thomas suggest that farmers with the integrated feed-grain livestock operations study costs and management alternatives. This can help decide whether to pay current feeder cattle prices and what investments to make for the future.

Nationally, the decline in number of beef cows is reaching the low point. Calf prices will be high until their numbers increase sufficiently. And farmers planning to add beef cows should do so soon.

To be profitable in Minnesota, studies indicate beef cow enterprises require: at least a 90 percent calf crop, good-gaining and uniform calves, effective selling for top price and strict cost control for cows.

The economists say feed is the biggest cost and the quantity fed per cow should only be enough for good conception, healthy calves and continued production.

Hogs: Price prospects for hogs currently look quite favorable through 1967. The December Pig Crop Report shows farrowing intentions for March to May about equal those for this period in 1966. And fall prices should be near last year's level. However, look for high feed costs to hold profits down.

Engene and Thomas say hogs will likely continue profitable over the long run, but cost control is important. Also, good management can give efficient production with limited investment in buildings and equipment.

Some successful hog feeders invest as little as six percent of gross income in buildings and equipment, although most average about 13 percent and some invest as high as 25 percent.

Eggs: Egg production is running ahead of last year and should do so through 1967. Thus prices will continue below a year ago and egg production may be profitable only for producers with healthy flocks, high output and large volume. Small producers will contunue at a disadvantage.

* * * *

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 13, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

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

* * * *

Hog Prices Down in First Quarter: Estimates of supply and demand indicate barrow and gilt prices could be 27 percent below prices established in the first quarter of 1966. This estimate is from Ken Egertson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota. He says the price range during this quarter should be from $18.50 to $21 per hundredweight. Despite production costs considerably above last year, profit prospects look good, Egertson says.

* * * *

Choose Corn Hybrids Now: For better silage next fall, select corn hybrids now, says James R. Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. For information on factors in selecting hybrids, ask your county agent for a copy of the latest issue of Miscellaneous Report 28, "Hybrid Corn Performance Trials."

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

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

PLAN AHEAD IN BUYING FURNITURE

Don't let sales tempt you into a quick purchase of a piece of furniture that may not fit into your decorating scheme or your long-range furnishing plan, cautions Home Agent _____.

Wise decisions and advance planning are particularly important in buying furniture because it will be used by the family for many years.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends that every family work out a long-range plan for furnishing the home, a plan which provides for the purchase of some furnishings each year. The plan may be for a period from 3 to 5 years. In making such a plan it is important to know family needs and be able to analyze how well any particular item of furniture can fulfill those needs.

Such long-range planning will prevent a hodge-podge of furnishings. As new furniture is purchased according to the plan, it will fit in well with the older furnishings.

Furniture, of course, must be functional--serving particular uses. However, it can also be beautiful. Hence families in buying furniture can base their purchases on function, beauty and of course on the amount of money they can afford to spend, Mrs. Zabel says.

A home furnishings inventory should be part of the long-range plan--a list of what is needed now, next year and five years from now, with the amount you can afford to spend. If you have done a good deal of looking around for the items currently up for purchase, you may be able to take advantage of sales--if the piece of furniture on sale happens to be what you need now and what will fit into your home furnishings scheme.

Extension Bulletin 317, Before You Buy, will give you tips on making a long-range home furnishings plan and suggest what to consider in making a purchase. Get a copy at your county extension office.

-jbn-

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

To all Counties

4-H News

Immediate release

4-H'ERS LEARN NUTRITION OF GOOD DOG CARE

4-H'ers enrolled in the dog care project learn what, how and when to feed their dogs.

Commercial dog foods are carefully balanced for more than adequate vitamins, amino acids, fats, carbohydrates and minerals, says 4-H Agent _____.

The two types of dog food are the home formula and the commercially prepared.

The home formula may be table leftovers or breakfast cereals mixed with ground round steak, vegetables, liver and vitamin supplements. Most of the home formulas are much more expensive and take longer to prepare than the best brands of commercially prepared foods.

The commercially prepared dog food can be either a dry or wet pack. The dry dog food contains one-fourth protein, one-fourth carbohydrates and the rest fat and water. They deliver about 1,650 to 1,800 calories per pound.

The canned dog food contains less protein, fat, carbohydrates but up to 75 percent water and delivers 650 to 700 calories per pound.

When feeding a mature dog, feed one-half ounce of dry food per pound of dog per day. When feeding the dog a canned food, remember that it contains about three-fourths water and can be increased to about one and one-half ounces of canned food per pound of dog per day.

The grown dog does very well on one meal a day. If fed twice a day, he may eat about 20 percent more food than he needs. The time of feeding will be a matter of your own convenience or of housebreaking.

When feeding dogs, <u>don't</u>:

-Destroy the balance of a dog food by adding bulky vegetables.

-Give them fowl bones. These splinter and may puncture the throat or digestive tract. Don't feed chop bones because they can cause difficulty in the intestine, even bringing about serious illness or death.

-Give your dog raw eggs since they contain an enzyme that destroys some vitamins. Don't give milk to adult dogs. It may cause diarrhea.

-Experiment with feeding a sick dog. Rely on your veterinarian for advice.

-smd-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-- Tel. 647-3205
February 14, 1967 Immediate release

CATTLE AID RESEARCHERS IN STUDY OF RARE BLOOD DISEASE

A special herd of cattle at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station near Rosemount is aiding scientists in their study of a rare blood condition found in animals and man.

The disease is congenital porphyria, sometimes known as "pink tooth" disease. And the herd is special because each cow either has the disease or is a genetic carrier.

Porphyria was first diagnosed in Minnesota in 1957 at the University's College of Veterinary Medicine. The first cases were from a herd of purebred Holstein dairy cattle. It was cattle from this herd that served as the foundation stock for the experimental porphyric herd at Rosemount.

In an article in the recent issue of Minnesota Science, a publication of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, members of the research team investigating the disease in cattle list two approaches to their research: 1. To learn more about the life of red blood cells in animals with porphyria; 2. To develop a test for cattle that will spot the "carrier" animals and thereby prevent the condition from becoming more widespread.

They point out that in commercial cattle herds, the disease is likely to become more of a curiosity in an individual animal than a problem for the entire herd. But in terms of research, the Minnesota project may have implications for understanding the more acute forms of hereditary porphyria; the chronic types and the acquired forms associated with hepatitis, jaundice and leukemia.

(more)

Add 1--porphyria research

Congenital porphyria, which is a defect in hemoglobin metabolism, involves an overproduction of unusable nitrogen-containing pigments (porphyrins) in young red blood cells.

The disease would have little importance except for the fact that the molecule of the unuseable and overproductive substance (porphyrin isomer) is sensitive to sunlight.

In cattle affected with the condition, these nitrogen-containing pigments build up in the blood stream. When exposed to sunlight, photosensitization (severe sunburn) occurs in the white or non-pigmented areas of the skin.

Also, an anemia develops because of damage to the red blood cells by a similar photosensitization process, and the animal has pink coloration in the teeth and bone because of deposition of the unuseable pigments.

Porphyria is inherited in cattle as a recessive character. As a result, some animals carry the gene without showing signs of the condition. But if two carrier animals are mated, one-fourth of the offspring will have both genes and therefore exhibit symptoms of the disease.

Since the bovine form is one of many types of porphyria, and since cattle are useful large research animals, the research project has provided an unusual opportunity to study red blood cells where this condition occurs. Dr. L. W. Johnson, assistant professor in Veterinary Medicine and one of the research team members, has already concluded that one effect of sunlight on an animal with porphyria is reduction in life span of red blood cells.

The normal 120-day life of these cells, he says, is shortened to 40-60 days among porphyric animals in direct sunlight. However, among porphyric animals kept in controlled light (indoors) the red blood cells live the normal length of time.

(more)

Johnson has also found that the spleen, which acts somewhat as a filter in the circulatory system, apparently has no marked effect on the life span of red blood cells in this condition. The cells were destroyed at the same rate in porphyric cattle after the spleen was removed.

A current phase of the project, under the direction of Dr. William Moore, research fellow in the Department of Veterinary Medicine, is to develop a test for carrrier animals. One approach is to determine whether they can be detected by chromosome counts. Another is to see whether substances such as enzymes in their blood has any effect on compounds (porphyrin precursors) that eventually develop into porphyrins.

Such a test, if successful, could be extremely important. While the disease is rare and the likelihood of large-scale problems is remote, bovine porphyria could become widespread in cases where sires in artificial inseminating establishments happen to be carrier animals.

Problems with recessive characteristics usually develop only where breeding or close line breeding is practiced, so that closely related individuals are likely to be mated. Thus far, the only significant problems have occurred among pure-bred cattle.

Dr. C. J. Watson, former head of the Department of Medicine in the College of Medical Sciences, is the principal investigator of the project. Johnson and Dr. D. K. Sorenson, head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, are co-investigators of the project concerned with the bovine studies.

Dr. Sam Schwartz, Department of Medicine, is conducting considerable research on the disease in man and is coordinating research activities between the two groups.

# # #

67-47-vak

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 14, 1967

Immediate release

UM PROF ASSUMES WEED SOCIETY OF AMERICA PRESIDENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Richard Behrens, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota, was installed tonight (February 15) as the president of the Weed Society of America.

The installation was held here at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, the site of the 1967 Weed Society convention.

The Weed Society has over 2,500 members from the United States and over 30 other countries. Several hundred of its members were anticipated at the four-day convention, starting with the installation banquet this evening.

The Weed Society was organized in 1954 and met biennially until 1965. This is its first annual meeting.

Since the last convention, Behrens has been president-elect and program chairman.

He was appointed to the University of Minnesota staff as associate professor of agronomy in 1958. He is also in charge of the University's weed control research program.

Behrens received his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. After he received his doctorate in 1952, he worked as a plant pathologist in Texas for the U.S. Department of Agriculture before joining the University of Minnesota staff.

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67-48-11c

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 16, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES SEMINARS ON WORLD AGRICULTURE

The first in a series of five winter seminars on world agriculture will be held Tuesday (Feb. 21) at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, according to John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs.

Guest speakers for the first seminar will be Edwin T. Mertz, professor of biochemistry, and O. E. Nelson, professor of agronomy, both from Purdue University.

Their topic will be "Improved Plant Proteins As a Solution to the World Food Problems." The lectures will begin at 2 p.m. and will be held at Room 227 McNeal Hall.

The second seminar in the series is scheduled for March 1, when Hazel M. Fox from the University of Nebraska Department of Food and Nutrition will speak on "The Human Utilization of Cereal Proteins."

Other speakers scheduled for the winter seminars are Ralph Phillips of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Henri Laudelout of the University of Louvian in Belgium, and Douglas Ribbons of Shell Research Laboratories in Sittingbourne, Kent, England.

The seminar series is being supported by a grant from the Office of International Programs.

# # #

67-49-vak

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 16, 1967

Immediate release

FORCE BRANCHES FOR WINTER BLOOM

Tired of winter? Forcing a few branches of a flowering tree or shrub is one way of bringing spring into the house early.

On a bright day when the temperature is no lower than 20° F., take the opportunity to prune your flowering crabapple or plum and bring a few of the branches into the house, suggests C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Plunge the branches into a deep container of lukewarm water and then set the container of branches in a cool location such as the basement. If the branches are small enough lay them in the laundry tub and cover them with water, leaving them for about 20 minutes to soften the buds.

At intervals change the water and make fresh cuts at the ends of the branches so they will take up water. It is also a good idea to syringe the buds once or twice a day to keep them soft. Leave the branches in a cool place until flower buds begin to open; then they can be arranged into bouquets.

Flowering crabapple and plum can be forced into bloom in 18 to 21 days. Lilac, June berry, pincherry, chokecherry and forsythia are among other flowering trees and shrubs which can be forced. Forsythia will come into bloom in nine or 10 days, Hard says.

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67-50-jbn

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 16, 1967

Immediate release

UM COURSE TO FEATURE GARDEN STORE PROBLEMS

Vandalism, shoplifting and sales ideas will be among topics discussed at the Garden Store Operators Short Course March 1 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The day-long course will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the Campus Student Center, reports C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist and program coordinator.

Anthony Tighe of the St. Paul Police Department's Planning and Training Division will discuss the problems of vandalism and shoplifting with the group of owners, operators and employees of garden stores in Minnesota and surrounding states.

Also on the morning program will be Hard, who will discuss sales ideas; and Emmett Hoffman of Miller Publishing Company, who will talk about making the most of advertising.

In the afternoon, winter landscaping as an outlet for Christmas trees will be the topic of a talk by John Neetzel, resident associate in forestry at the University.

Walter Trampe, State Division of Nursery Inspection, will discuss maintaining vigor and viability in plant materials in the garden center; and Harold Pellett of the Department of Horticultural Science will talk about the wants of garden store customers.

The short course is being sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service and of horticultural science and agricultural short courses.

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67-51-vak

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS FOLLOW DOG CARE GUIDE

When grooming your dog, how you give the bath and what kind of soap you use are important.

While grooming, you can learn if the dog is sick or well and whether he is prospering or lagging in health and development, says _____ _____.

Today there are dozen of soaps and shampoos, many of which are specially made and are both bacteriocidal and deodorant. The flea-killing soaps of today are very mild.

The dog's fur is an insulating blanket against rapid changes in weather, holding the heat in or holding it out. When you bathe the dog, this insulating blanket is destroyed, making the dog shiver. Therefore, dogs should be bathed in water of 100 degree temperature which comes close to body temperature. After the bath, dry the dog with a warm towel or wrap him in a clean towel.

Groom the dog on a steady table or workbench. The dog will become accustomed to a table and you will then have less trouble at the veterinarian. If the toenails are long and flattening out the foot, cut or file them back. Check the ears and trim away excess hair which might prevent air from getting into the ear channel. Look for mites and louse eggs -- minute specks stuck to the hair. If the ear channel is red, inflamed, hot or has a foul odor, it is best to see your veterinarian.

-more-

Combing and brushing will prevent hair mats or balls, distribute hair oil and help make the coat glisten. Combs will help remove dirt particles and the finer combs may even bring out fleas and lice. Cut the hair mats with a scissors, trimming knife or plucking razor. A plucking razor may also remove burrs with little pain and in a third of the time it takes to use a comb.

When a dog is shedding, the best way to remove loose hair is to get the dog between your legs, massage his coat and skin with your hands then stroke from head to foot with the palms of your hands. If you do this twice a day in the back yard during the shedding season, you'll have very few shedding problems.

If you have a hunting dog, check him after each workout for burrs between the toes, weed seeds in the eye pockets and burrs in the armpits or about the inner hind quarters. In dry weather, even dust from plants can cause eye irritation. Use plain water or get a bland solution from your veterinarian to clean his eyes.

-smd-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FULL WEEK PLANNED
FOR ADULT LEADERS
WHO ATTEND FORUM

Governor Harold LeVander will speak to _____ County adult 4-H leaders who attend the first Minnesota's 4-H Leaders' Forum, March 6-9, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

Attending will be (names of leaders attending).

The purpose of the Forum is to help local volunteer leaders become more effective in working with young people through the 4-H program, says Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Some 350 adult leaders throughout Minnesota are expected to attend.

Delegates will hear Governor LeVander on Thursday, March 9, during a 1 p.m. luncheon at the State Highway Building Cafeteria, St. Paul.

4-H leaders will also hear speakers from the University of Minnesota and Macalester College. Other events during the Forum include visits to special youth-serving agencies, a tour of the Capitol and the Minnesota State Historical Society Museum, and a special breakfast with legislators.

-smd-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

INCOME, WANTS DETERMINE SIZE OF YOUR FOOD BILL

Have you been concerned about the size of your grocery bill?

Perhaps you need to analyze why it has gone up, suggests Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The size of each family's food bill depends on income, the family's wants and needs and "other" purchases, according to findings of economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

. Income

As your income goes up, you're likely to buy more steaks and roasts, more fruits and vegetables out of season, more convenience foods, more delicacies. You spend more total dollars for your food but actually a smaller percentage of your larger income.

. Your family's wants and needs.

How much you entertain your friends and your children's friends at home and how often you eat out will affect your food bill.

The food bill will naturally grow along with the family, varying with its size, the age and sex of the children and their activities. For example, based on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's moderate-level food plan for March, 1966, it would cost a young married couple $21 a week for food, but this amount would increase to $28.30 with one pre-school child, $34.70 with two school-age children, $39.40 with two teenagers. By the time all the children have left home, the older couple would be spending only $19.90 a week for food.

. "Other" purchases.

Many items that are not actually food are purchased at the supermarket and become part of what is thought of as the food bill: toothpaste, light bulbs, cigarettes, paper towels and tissues, soaps and detergents, pet foods, hair sprays and shampoos, socks and shirts. These can add up to 20 cents out of each dollar spent at the grocery store, USDA economists say.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

PROPER PRACTICES CAN CUT ATRAZINE RESIDUE PROBLEMS

Soil residues from atrazine applied in 1965 caused severe crop injury in some areas during 1966.

Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says atrazine carryover last year was most common in small grains and soybeans planted in fields where the weed control chemical was applied in 1965.

Other factors besides application practices may be involved in chemical carryover. For example, chemical residues generally appear worse after years of lower soil moisture or cooler temperatures.

Because of residue problems, Miller says recent label changes recommend that small grains, flax, sugarbeets and small-seeded legumes not be planted in fields that received atrazine applications the year before.

University trials show that preplant applications of atrazine incorporated by disking give control as good as (or slightly better, under dry conditions) preemergence applications without incorporation.

But some states have reported that incorporation increased the amount of carryover. And broadcast applications, needed with preplant treatments also increase the potential for atrazine carryover.

Miller lists some practices that can help decrease chances of harmful residues:

* Apply only the amount recommended for your soil type. In western Minnesota, soybeans may be injured if the atrazine rate during the previous year was more than two pounds active ingredient broadcast (or comparable rates in a band). In eastern Minnesota, more than three pounds active ingredient broadcast per acre may have the same effect.

-more-

* Agitate the chemical well in the spray tank to insure uniform application.

* Fit your chemical rotation to crop rotation. You may want to avoid using atrazine the year before planting crops other than corn.

* Using band rather than broadcast applications can reduce residues.

* Plowing and thorough soil tillage before planting susceptible crops will help cut the residue level in the soil.

* Combining atrazine with other chemicals may help avoid residue problems. Atrazine mixed with linuron (Lorox) has performed well as a preemergence treatment on corn in Minnesota. Atrazine and CP31393 (Ramrod) has been cleared for pre-emergence use on corn grown for grain or seed, but not on corn for silage.

Atrazine, linuron and CP31393 are all wettable powders and need continuous agitation to keep them in suspension while spraying.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

UM PLANT SCIENTIST OUTLINES CONTROL OF SOYBEAN DISEASES

Numerous soybean diseases have been identified in Minnesota, but fortunately, most cause little yield loss, says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

A few, such as Phytophthora root rot and brown stem rot, can be serious in some fields.

Nationally, diseases cost soybean growers an average 14 percent of the annual yield and about six diseases cause most of the loss, according to United States Department of Agriculture estimates.

Johnson says Minnesota soybean growers probably lose less than the national average, because most diseases in the state cause only insignificant losses. But to keep disease losses at a minimum, he offers these recommendations:

* Rotate crops. Plant a field to soybeans only in alternate years, or better yet, only every two or three years.

* Use varieties adapted to your area.

* Plant disease-resistant varieties. Soybean varieties have little specific resistance to disease. But Chippewa 64, Harosoy 63, Lindarin 63 and Merit resist Phytophthora root rot. Chippewa 64 also has some resistance to bacterial blight.

* Use fungicide seed treatment, especially if seed is cracked, discolored or otherwise of low quality. Seed treatment will often increase stand of plants, but the relatively high planting rate for soybeans often makes up for some stand loss. Seed treatment is good insurance if seeding rates are 40 pounds per acre or less.

* Use sound, clean seed.

* Avoid low, wet fields.

* Control weeds in and around the field so insects can't spread disease viruses.

* Grow a vigorous crop to help the plants overcome disease effects.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Be Cautious of Out-of-State Turkey Poults: Turkey producers should use caution in purchasing distressed or cheap poults that might become available from other states. Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, says turkey raisers should find out the disease history of these poults before buying them. Poults with a background of paracolon or paratyphoid could cause problems in future Minnesota flocks. Berg says the best advice is to stay with your local hatcheries.

* * * *

Farrowing Tips for Hog Producers: Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, offers some farrowing tips. First, check each sow's record so you know exactly when she is due. Before she farrows, clean her up and disinfect her farrowing pen. Be certain to have on hand an ample supply of intramuscular or oral iron compound. When she farrows, cut back her feed the first day so she doesn't give too much milk. And, finally, make sure she has plenty of fresh water in front of her at all times.

* * * *

Higher Oat Yields Possible: Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says selecting the most suitable variety is one of the biggest factors in determining yield for oats. He says Tippecanoe, Minhafer, Garland and Lodi have proven to be good yielding oats in Minnesota.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 21, 1967 Immediate release

MINN. YOUTH TO GO TO INDIA AS IFYE

A Minnesota youth who has been farming with his father in Redwood County will go to India next fall as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate.

He is Mark Zeug, 23, Walnut Grove.

He will leave for India Sept. 13 to spend approximately six months there living and working with rural families to obtain an understanding of their way of life and at the same time to introduce them to American ideals and customs.

Minnesota now has one IFYE delegate in India -- Glenice Rugland, Roseau, who arrived there in mid-September and will return to the United States in March.

Zeug received a B.A. in economics-journalism from the College of St. Thomas in 1965. While in college he held various editorial positions on the college newspaper, including that of editor-in-chief. During the summer of 1964 he was city editor of the Redwood Gazette. Following graduation he worked for a time as news editor of the Moody County Enterprise in South Dakota.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase international understanding at the family level. In the 19 years of the program 3,916 young men and women have participated -- 1,853 delegates from the United States and 2,063 exchangees from 68 countries. More than 50 young people from Minnesota have been IFYE delegates, and Minnesota farm families have been host to 234 young people from other countries.

67-52-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
February 21, 1967

Immediate release

State's Soybean Future Bright:
UM SCIENTISTS WORK TO BREAK 'YIELD BARRIER'

One of the major efforts of agricultural scientists in Minnesota and other states is aimed at increasing soybean production by breaking the apparent "yield barrier".

While average crop yields have been increasing steadily for most crops, researchers have yet to find the secret for substantially increasing soybean yields.

In Minnesota, for example, corn yields over the past 10 years have increased an average of 2.6 percent each year. Oat yields have increased 4.2 percent and wheat yield increases have averaged 5.4 percent each year.

Soybean yields, however, have increased only 0.3 percent annually. Average production during the 1961-65 period was slightly over 21 bushels per acre.

The high yields obtained by some farmers, however, indicate the tremendous potential for yield with this crop, says William F. Hueg, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

In a soybean yield contest last year, Allan Stark, a Sanborn, Minnesota farmer produced 64.5 bushels per acre. The high national yield of 93.2 bushels per acre was recorded by a farmer from Illinois.

"If yields can be increased, every bushel increase in average soybean production will mean an additional $7 million in annual income to the state," says Hueg, who this year is asking the State Legislature for additional funds for the University's soybean research program.

The major thrust of the program, which received increased emphasis in 1961 with a special legislative appropriation, is aimed at studying factors that limit growth and productivity of the soybean plant.

(more)

add 1 -- soybean research

According to Hueg, the overall objective of the proposed lines of research is to learn more about the natural factors that limit growth and development.

The future is very bright for soybean production in Minnesota, which now ranks fourth in soybean production in the nation. While the average yield per acre for soybeans has increased least of all field crops grown in the state, the acreage devoted to soybeans has multiplied more than 26 times in the past 20 years--passing the 3 million acre mark in 1965.

Last year, with nearly half of the farms in the state growing soybeans, production brought about $200 million to the state's economy. Added to this is the $30 million value brought about by soybean processing in the state.

According to Hueg, the rising soybean production in Minnesota is part of a nationwide trend. In the United States, soybean production climbed to a record 900 million bushels last year. Soybeans made up five percent of all cash farm receipts in 1964, compared with 1.7 percent in 1947.

While soybean research is being conducted throughout the country, growing conditions in Minnesota differ from those in the other leading soybean states. This means, Hueg explains, that in order to be of maximum benefit to Minnesota growers much of the research on this crop must be done within the state.

The present research program at the University has developed the Traverse variety, and several promising lines are being increased. It also has resulted in new knowledge on the soil organism-nutrient relationships, on the influence of atmospheric quality on yield, and on the development of high disease resistance.

But despite the progress so far, Hueg strongly feels that "this research effort needs to be continued and expanded if we are to develop better varieties for specific food markets, to increase production efficiency, and to better understand market and price relationships."

# # #

67-53-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
February 23, 1967

TENTATIVE CALENDAR
Send or call corrections and additions to Office of Information, 3205, by Monday, Feb. 27, noon.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

MARCH

1 GARDEN STORE OPERATORS SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

2 CROP INSTITUTE, St. James, Armory, Watonwan county, 10:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

4 BEEF AND SHEEP PART-TIME FARMERS MEETING, ???, St. Louis county, evening meeting.

6 FARM POLICY FORUM, Red Lake Falls, at ???, Red Lake county, evening meeting.

6-9 4-H LEADERS FORUM, St. Paul, Lowry Hotel.

7 FFA PUBLIC SPEAKING & FARM MANAGEMENT CONTEST, ??? at ???, Waseca county.

7-8 STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST, St. Paul, Lowry Hotel.

9 ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT FOR EMPLOYED MOTHERS, Windom, at ???, Cottonwood county, evening meeting.

9 BEEF CATTLE MEETING, ???, at ???, Kittson county, from ??? to ???.

9 CARVER COUNTY HORTICULTURE INSTITUTE, Waconia, City Hall, 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

9 MINNESOTA TESTED-BOAR SALE, New Ulm, Fairgrounds, 1:30 p.m.

11 HAYFIELD MARKET HOG SHOW, Hayfield High School, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

12-31 MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center.

13-16 BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, 1 to 5 p.m. (13), 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (14-16).

16 COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

17, 20-23 WEAVERS DYING AND COLOR MEETING, University Twin Cities Campus St. Paul, from ??? to ???.

(more)

18 MILK JUDGING SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

20-25 DHIA SUPERVISORS COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Haecker Hall, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

22 LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES DAY, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.

27, 29 FFA FARM MECHANICS AND CROPS CONTESTS, Waseca, at ??? from ??? to ???.

28 FEEDER PIG MEETING, Long Prairie, Courthouse, Todd county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

30 DAIRYMAN'S DAY, Morris, at ???, from ??? to ???.

SWINE SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

7 ???, West Polk county.
8,9 ???, at ???, for Becker and Mahnomen counties.

CROPS WORKSHOPS (9:30 a.m. to 3, first day; 10 to 3 for rest of series)

3,10,17 New Prague, Snack Cafe, LeSueur and Scott counties.
7,14,21 Wabasha, at ???, Wabasha county.
8,15,22 Owatonna, at ???, Steele county.
9,16,23 Faribault, at ???, Rice county.
14,21,28 Fergus Falls, at ???, Wilkin and West Otter Tail counties.
15,22,29 Comstock, at ???, and Wolverton, ???, (alternating), Clay and Wilkin counties.
16,23,30 Ada, at ???, Norman county.

SOILS AND CROPS WORKSHOPS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

2 Redwood Falls, at ???, Redwood county.
3 Benson, at ???, Swift county.
29, April 5, 12 Morris, at ???, Stevens, Pope, Douglas, Grant and Traverse counties.
30 ???, at ???, Rice county.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

2 Benson, City Hall, Swift county.
3 Hutchinson, City Hall, McLeod, Sibley and Meeker counties.

IRRIGATION SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

9,16,23 Wadena, at ???, Wadena, Todd, East Otter Tail, Hubbard and Crow Wing counties.
14,21 Brooten., Legion Hall, Pope, Stearns and Kandiyohi counties.

(more)

add 2 --tentative calendar

MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS (All from 9:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

20	LeSueur, Valley National Bank, LeSueur, Scott and Sibley counties.
21	Owatonna, Eagles Club, Steele and Waseca counties.
22	McIntosh, Municipal Building, East Polk, Clearwater and Red Lake counties.
23	Perham, 4-H Building, East Otter Tail, Wadena, Todd and West Otter Tail counties.
30	Cloquet, Labor Temple, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, St. Louis, Aitkin, and Lake counties.

AREA TURKEY MEETING (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

14	Faribault, Lavender Inn, Rice county.
15	Butterfield, Butterfield Hall, Watonwan county.
16	Willmar, Golf Club, Kandiyohi county.
17	Aitkin, Mille Lacs Electric Building, Aitkin county.
21	Detroit Lakes, Erie Junior, Becker county.
22	Greenbush, Legion Club, Roseau county.

LEADERSHIP SEMINAR IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

14, 21, 28	Crookston, Crookston Hotel, East Polk county.
16, 23, 30	Montevideo, Country Club, Chippewa county.

FUNERAL FACTS SYMPOSIUM (8 p.m.)

7, 8	???, at ???, Yellow Medicine county.
13, 15, 20	Brainerd, at ??? (13 and 20), Pequot Lakes, at ??? (15), Crow Wing county.
14, 28	Alexandria, at ???, Douglas county.
29	Montevideo, at ???, Chippewa county.

BEEF FEEDLOT TOURS

2	Jackson, at ???, Jackson county; tour in morning, meeting in afternoon.
2	Waseca, at ???, Waseca county; tour in ???; meeting in ???

BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1	Spring Valley, at ???, Mower and Fillmore counties.
3	St. Cloud, at ???, Stearns county.

FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE (All from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

14	Bagley, at ???.
15	Granite Falls, at ???.
16	Owatonna, at ???.

BEEF COWHERD MEETING

1	???, at ???, Cass county, from ??? to ???.
14	???

# # #

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
February 23, 1967 Immediate release

DISTRICT WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H RADIO CONTEST

District and reserve district winners throughout Minnesota have been named in the 25th annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

The seventeen district winners will compete for the state championship and a $100 cash award on Tuesday, March 7, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

District champions include: Jean Anderson, Moorhead; Becky Grage, Tofte; Nancy Boyd, Alexandria; Roy Ruen, Lanesboro; Karen Anderson, Cambridge; Barbara Kauppi, Grand Rapids; Ruth Lovander, Willmar; Maurice Milsten, Middle River; Tom McGowan, Trimont; Mike Holmberg, Avoca; Virginia Sonnenberg, Vergas; Bonnie Brandt, Roseau; Lorraine Wietzke, Le Sueur; Rick Miller, Waite Park; Rebecca Zimmerman, Waseca; Anne Fyrand, Hazel Run; and Margaret McAndrews, Rosemount.

Reserve district winners are: Sue Lindseth, Bemidji; Marcella Hestbeck, Rush City; Sharon Zimpel, Deerwood; Sara Fawver, Austin; James Dicke, Goodhue; Charlene Hodges, Marshall; Deborah Templin, Plato; Susan Krueger, Litchfield; Larry Meyer, Dalbo; Terry Rogers, Wilmont; Dan Towey, Rochester; Bernice Pompe, Pelican Rapids; May Pecarina, Parkville; Steve Brietbarth, Truman; Kay Albertson, Foxhome; Janice Hove, Gully; and Glenna Magsam, Euclid.

All gave original talks over local radio stations on the subject, "What Does Living in a Culturally Pluralistic Society Mean to Me?"

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

District champions and reserve champions will receive all-expense paid trips to the Twin Cities in March for two days of planned activities. The trips and other awards are provided by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota which is co-sponsor of the event with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

67-56-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
February 23, 1967

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM INCOME SETS RECORD IN 1966

Farm income in Minnesota last year exceeded $1.8 billion and set a new high, 15 percent above the 1965 level, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Marlen F. Miller, research assistant, says preliminary estimates show cash receipts from sale of farm products totaled $1.823 billion for 1966, up $233 million from 1965.

Sales of livestock and livestock products brought a record $1.288 billion, 14 percent more than 1965. Crop sales reached an all-time high of $535 million, up 13 percent from a year earlier.

Miller says net farm income increased significantly last year, even though operating costs moved up four percent and the quantity of purchased inputs rose from 1965. The number of farms declined about 4,000, a drop of three percent.

Receipts from cattle and calves rose 22 percent from 1965 to total $480 million. Hog receipts hit $265 million, up 11 percent from 1965. Sheep and lamb receipts were 12 percent above 1965 and egg receipts increased 10 percent, even though egg production declined.

Rising prices pushed dairy products receipts to a new high of $372 million, up 11 percent from 1965. Milk production fell six percent in 1966 to the lowest level since 1959, but total monthly milk production began exceeding 1965 monthly levels in September.

Crop production in 1966 was second to the record 1963 output, mainly because hot weather in late June and July reduced small grain yields. However, high yields and prices, plus heavy marketings of corn and soybeans--Minnesota's major cash crops--combined to set record crop sales in 1966.

Soybean production jumped 38 percent from 1965, setting a new high of 80.5 million bushels in 1966. The 1966 corn crop hit 342 million bushels, up 31 percent from 1965, and almost equalled the record production of 1963.

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67-57-dcf

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February 23, 1967

Immediate release

POULTRY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Elton L. Johnson, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, was elected president of the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council at the Council's meeting earlier this week.

Other officers elected were Roy C. Munson, St. Paul, a member of the Minnesota Turkey Grower's Association, vice-president; and Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University, secretary-treasurer.

The Council is a voluntary organization of poultry and allied industry representatives, state government officials and University educators.

It serves an information-education function for the poultry industry, and meets periodically to keep abreast of recent developments in the industry.

# # #

67-55-vak

Department of Information
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February 23, 1967 Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Chicken and turkey can be important foods for weight-conscious individuals, since an average serving of chicken or turkey contains fewer calories than a serving of most meats, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Shell color of eggs is determined by breed and does not affect the grade, nutritive value, flavor or cooking performance of the eggs.

* * *

High temperatures and over-cooking toughen eggs.

* * *

To get the amount of calcium provided by 1 cup of milk, you would have to eat 1-1/2 ounces of cheddar cheese, or 1-1/2 cups of cottage cheese or 2 cups of ice cream, according to University of Minnesota extension nutritionists.

* * *

Butter has high sensitivity to strong-flavored foods--so store it in the original protective wrapping until you are ready to use it.

* * *

If citrus fruits are held too long at too low a temperature, the skin becomes pitted and the flesh discolors. They are best stored at a cool room temperature (60 to 70° F.), although short-time holding in the refrigerator does not harm quality.

* * *

The secret to successful bacon cooking is to use low heat and turn the slices often.

* * *

The most satisfactory bacon buy is a happy medium between leanness and fat. Too much fat will result in shrinkage, but too much lean may make bacon tough.

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67-54-jbn

Department of Information
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Immediate release

KNOW THE POULTRY YOU BUY

If you want to be sure of high quality when you buy poultry, the U.S. Department of Agriculture grade label enclosed in a shield is your best guide.

So say University of Minnesota staff members, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist, and Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist. They are authors of a publication just off the press, Know the Poultry You Buy, Extension Folder 194. Single copies of the publication are available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

USDA Grade A and Grade B birds are usually found in retail markets, although Grade B birds sometimes are marketed under brand names without a grade designation. Grade A poultry must be attractive in appearance, well finished, full fleshed and meaty. Grade B poultry may be slightly lacking in fleshing, meatiness and finish or have some dressing defects.

Look for both grade and inspection marks on a paper wing tag, on the giblet wrap or printed on the package. The inspection mark is a round seal or stamp with the words Inspected for Wholesomeness, Department of Agriculture. It indicates that the poultry has passed inspection for wholesomeness. Although the programs of inspection and grading are voluntary on the part of industry, poultry and poultry products in interstate or foreign commerce must be inspected for wholesomeness.

The way you treat poultry once you get it home will determine whether it will maintain its original quality. Store fresh, raw poultry in the refrigerator as soon as you get it home from the market. You can hold raw poultry safely in the refrigerator for 1 to 2 days, the specialists say. Remove the film wrapping and cardboard, place the poultry on a plate and cover it loosely with wax paper. Wrap and store the giblets separately.

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67-57-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

HERBICIDE MIXTURES CAN GIVE BETTER WEED CONTROL

Herbicide mixtures show promise for improving weed control in field crops because they avoid the drawbacks of single herbicides, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Compared with single herbicides, the mixtures can offer definite advantages. Certain mixtures control more kinds of weeds, give more consistent performance under varied soil and weather conditions, increase persistence to give full season control reduce carryover of persistent chemicals plus cut crop injury and costs.

Miller reviews some of the more useful mixtures approved by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Atrazine and linuron: A combination of atrazine and linuron (Lorox) has performed well in Minnesota as a preemergence treatment on corn. The mixture cuts atrazine carryover and corn tolerates the combination better than linuron alone.

The atrazine-linuron mixture controls weeds as well as equivalent rates of atrazine alone and performs better than linuron alone. The chemicals can be mixed by the user or bought as a packaged mixture.

Rates vary from ½ to 1½ pounds per acre of active ingredient of each chemical in a one-to-one ratio. Be sure to use the rate specified for your soil.

Miller says the mixture cannot be used as an early postemergence treatment because the linuron may kill the corn. And the mixture won't be as effective on quackgrass as atrazine alone.

Atrazine and CP31393: Another combination registered for preemergence use on corn is atrazine and CP31393 (Ramrod). The mixture can be used on corn grown for grain or seed, but not on corn for silage.

Compared with atrazine alone, the mixture reduces carryover and gives more consistent weed control under varied soil and weather conditions. The combination also controls broad-leaved weeds better than CP31393 alone.

-more-

Miller notes that atrazine, linuron and CP31393 are all wettable powders and require continuous agitation to keep them in suspension while spraying.

Dicamba and MCPA: A mixture of Dicamba (Banvel-D) and MCPA is cleared for use on wheat and oats, but not for barley in Minnesota. The mixture controls weeds that resist 2,4-D or MCPA alone, such as wild buckwheat and smartweed, plus mustard.

Application must be timed right to avoid crop injury and get good weed control. Apply when wheat or oats has two to five leaves and weeds are very small. Miller warns that the mixture kills legumes.

Atrazine-Oil-Emulsifier: Special oils with an emulsifier combined with atrazine and water have improved atrazine performance as an early postemergence spray to control both grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

Use only those oils labelled for this purpose. Apply the mixture within three weeks after planting, while weeds are less than 1½ inches tall. Control has been less effective with later applications, and atrazine is not cleared for later use.

By mixing oil and emulsifier with the spray, the amount of atrazine can be reduced about one-third from the usual two to four pounds per acre. One to two gallons of the oil is added per acre.

Miller says this early postemergence mixture seems best suited to areas where preemergence atrazine applications give poor or inconsistent weed control. Included are areas with fine-textured, high-organic-matter soils, and in western Minnesota where adequate rainfall is less certain.

Don't mix other herbicides with the atrazine-oil combination. Results can be disastrous. Adding 2,4-D has caused severe corn injury and besides, 2,4-D is unnecessary because atrazine controls both grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

For complete weed control information, ask your county agent for Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops"(1967).

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

UM REPORTS 1966
POTATO VARIETY
DEMONSTRATIONS

Results of Minnesota potato variety trials for 1966 were reported recently by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The trials were conducted in cooperation with commercial growers, county agricultural agents, University branch experiment stations and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture to help growers learn about new varieties and evaluate varieties for use in their area.

Among the highest yielding varieties at all seven locations were Kennebec, Irish Cobbler, Bounty and Chieftan, which produced an average 380, 347, 339 and 333 hundredweight per acre, respectively. Red Pontiac, Anoka and Viking followed with 322, 311 and 299 hundredweight per acre, respectively.

Highest yields were recorded at Osseo and Fosston. Other locations were Hollandale, Alvarado, Baker, Crookston and Morris. Average dry matter, as determined by specific gravity, for all varieties ranged from 20.0 at Alvarado to 16.4 at Hollandale.

For more details on results, ask your county agent for Horticulture Fact Sheets No. 4 and 7, titled "1966 Minnesota Potato Variety Demonstrations" and "Descriptions of Potato Varieties."

Commenting on relatively new varieties tested, Turnquist said Anoka is a new white selection in the Irish Cobbler maturity class. It resists scab and late blight, has high dry matter and is excellent for baking, chipping, freezing and dehydration. No hollow heart was observed in Anoka in 1966 plot.

Chieftan is a new red selection of midseason maturity with smooth uniform tubers. For Minnesota, it appears superior to Red Pontiac in yield, tuber type and quality.

Bounty is a new red variety similar in maturity to Red Pontiac. Tubers are round to blocky in shape with better uniformity and quality. It is one of the highest yielding varieties tested in recent years.

# # # #

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Prune Oak Trees Soon: Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, advises pruning oak trees before spring. This advice is especially important for southeastern Minnesota. Pruning cuts made this winter will be dried by spring, so spores of the oak wilt fungus can't infest the tree through pruning cuts.

* * * *

Investment Credit--Tax Advantage? Ken Thomas, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, has a tax tip for farmers thinking about making large investments. The amount of investment credit that can be claimed for income tax has an upper limit this year. If a possible tax advantage could be a deciding factor in making a large investment, check with your tax consultant before making the final decision.

* * * *

Reducing Bacteria Count in Grade A Milk: Many dairymen had better consider reducing the bacteria count of their milk, cautions V. S. Packard Jr., extension specialist in dairy products at the University of Minnesota. Beginning July 1 the maximum bacteria count for Grade A milk will be 100,000 bacteria per milliliter--half the present limit. Good cleaning and sanitizing practices are good methods of controlling bacteria growth. Packard also advises waiting until the milking is completed before sweeping the dairy barn floor.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 27, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

READ LABEL ON CAN
TO KNOW WHAT
YOU'RE BUYING

How often do you stop to read the label on canned food you buy?

Yet reading the label can help you get what you want as well as your money's worth, says Mrs. Esther Trammel, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

For the consumer's protection, the label must bear the legal name of the product and must tell about a product in a way which will not be misleading. For example, if you are planning to buy canned tomatoes, you may find one can labeled tomatoes, another, stewed tomatoes. Reading the label further will show you that the contents of the two cans may be quite different; stewed tomatoes may contain onion, green or red peppers, celery and seasonings.

Imitations must also be prominently labelel. Hence if you wish to buy pure vanilla, you would want to check the label carefully to be sure you are not getting the imitation flavoring.

And did you know that if the canned product contains several ingredients, they must be named in the order of their predominance in the food? Thus if you were buying a can labeled Tuna with Noodles, you would know it contained more tuna than noodles. On the other hand, a can labeled Noodles with Tuna would contain mostly noodles, but must contain enough tuna to be worth mentioning. A can of shortening labeled animal and vegetable shortening would contain more animal than vegetable fats. Next time you buy a can of fruit drink, read the ingredients on the label. If water is listed first, that means there is more water than any of the fruit juices in the can.

Net contents must be stated on the can, too -- information you can use in comparing brands to see that you are getting your money's worth.

Get into the habit of reading the label. You'll be a much better informed shopper.

-jbn-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 27, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS MAY ENTER WOOD CARVING AND POSTER CONTESTS

_____ County 4-H youths are eligible to enter the 1967 Keep Minnesota Green and 4-H Poster and Wood Carving Contest.

Because of the great response last year of some 1,100 participants, additional creativity has been added by dividing the contest into two categories, the poster contest and the wood carving contest, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the poster contest is "The Wonders of Wood." Vertical posters, 11 inches by 14 inches using any number of colors or coloring methods, should illustrate one or more of the following: uses of wood, advantages of wood, how wood influences our lives or the science of wood. Posters will be judged on the basis of originality, neatness, message and artistry.

Wood carvings should show the beauty of the wood grain and must be confined to one of the following subjects: the state bird (the loon), the state flower (the showy ladyslipper), the state fish (the walleyed pike) or Smokey the Bear. The carvings should not be more than 12 inches wide by 12 inches high and 12 inches deep. More than one kind of wood may be used in the carvings submitted. Wood stains, varnishes and shellacs may be used to accent the wood grain and protect the carvings, but no painted entries will be accepted.

Entries must be submitted to your county agent by April 15, 1967. On the back of each poster write your name, age, address, 4-H club and county. A tag containing the same information must be firmly attached to each wood carving.

One county winner will be selected from each age group, 9-11, 12-14, and 15-19. Winners will receive Keep Minnesota Green Award certificates. The best poster and the best wood carving submitted in each age category to the state contest will receive $25 cash award and a certificate.

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

-smd-

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February 27, 1967 Immediate release

SPECIAL HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOPS AT U THIS SUMMER

Seven special two-week workshops will be offered by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics during June and July, according to an announcement from Roxana Ford, assistant director.

These are in addition to regular summer school courses in all divisions of home economics.

Homemakers will be eligible for one of the workshops -- in Construction and Refinishing of Home Furnishings. All other workshops are planned especially for teachers and other professional people.

Construction and Refinishing of Home Furnishings has been scheduled for June 12-28. The only requirement for registration is the ability to sew. Techniques will be geared to teachers and extension workers as well as homemakers.

Other workshops offered June 12-28 will be Child Development and Human Relations, with emphasis on how to teach family relations to junior and senior high school youth and adults; and Curriculum in Home Economics - Secondary Level, stressing new Minnesota curriculum materials.

Given June 29-July 15 will be Methods in Teaching Home Economics: Theory and Technology, a look at new procedures in teaching subject matter; World Food Resources, Nutritional Patterns and Deficiencies, limited to college teachers; Consumer Selection Guides in Household Equipment, for business and extension home economists, college, high-school and adult-level teachers with a minimum of one year's professional experience; and Environmental Studies in Interior Design, planned for college teachers, extension specialists and other professional people such as interior decorators. In the Environmental Studies workshop, use will be made of the new space laboratory in the School of Home Economics.

Three undergraduate credits will be given for the workshop in Construction and Refinishing of Home Furnishings. Registrants will receive four graduate credits upon completion of the workshop in Child Development and Human Relations. All other workshops carry three graduate credits.

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

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

67-58-jbn

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Immediate release

TV SHOW TO FEATURE LANDSCAPE IDEAS

A special television course in landscape gardening will be broadcast every Friday during the next three months in the Twin Cities, Appleton and Duluth areas.

The course, titled"Landscape Ideas," will begin this week and will be aired Fridays from 9-9:30 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; and WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth.

It will also be shown on WTCN, Channel 11 in the Twin Cities at 9:30 a.m. every Saturday starting March 11.

Conducting the 16-week course will be C. G. Hard, associate professor and extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The topic for this week's program, "Starting Plants for the Landscape," will deal with developing skill for starting plants indoors.

Other subjects to be discussed include planning the flower garden, spring pruning, the home lawn, feeding plants, plants for the patio, pests in the landscape, summer landscape planning and planting and vacation gardening.

A "Viewing Guide" listing details of each program and reading references is available from Hard, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

The course is being sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

# # #

67-59-vak

Department of Information
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GOVERNOR TO SPEAK AT 4-H LEADERS' FORUM

Governor Harold LeVander will speak to some 350 4-H adult leaders during the first 4-H Leaders' Forum in Minnesota, March 6-9, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

Purpose of the Forum is to help local 4-H adult volunteer leaders become more effective in working with young people through the 4-H program, says Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the Conference is "Spotlight on Youth."

Paul Cashman, assistant vice president of educational relationships and development at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the Governor's Council on Children and Youth, will speak on "Education for Citizenship" at the opening assembly at 7 p.m., Monday (March 6).

Tuesday's program will include talks by University of Minnesota staff members, including Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader, on "Spotlight on the Kid in the Middle:" sociologist Charles E. Ramsey, on "Youth and Their Needs;" Mrs. Pearl Rosenberg, consultant for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, on "Dynamics of Leadership." The four finalists in the State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest will present their speeches at a noon luncheon.

Theodore Mitau, political science professor at Macalester College, will lead a discussion on Wednesday (March 8) on the democratic values and goals of youth. Workshops will be conducted on citizenship action programs and 4-H international programs.

The final day of the Forum will feature breakfast with educators and legislators, visits to the State Historical Society Museum and the State Capitol. Delegates will have lunch at the State Highway Building Cafeteria, St. Paul, and will hear the address by Governor Harold LeVander.

67-60-smd

Department of Information
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February 28, 1967 Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

MARCH

1	GARDEN STORE OPERATORS SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
2	CROP INSTITUTE, St. James, Armory, Watonwan county, 10:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
4	BEEF AND SHEEP PART-TIME FARMERS MEETING, St. Louis county, evening meeting.
6	FARM POLICY FORUM, Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county, evening meeting.
7	FARM FORUM, Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
6-9	4-H LEADERS FORUM , St. Paul, Lowry Hotel.
7	FFA PUBLIC SPEAKING & FARM MANAGEMENT CONTEST, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
7-8	STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST, St. Paul, Lowry Hotel.
9	ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT FOR EMPLOYED MOTHERS, Windom, Cottonwood county, evening meeting.
9	BEEF CATTLE MEETING, Kittson county.
9	CARVER COUNTY HORTICULTURE INSTITUTE, Waconia, City Hall, 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
9	MINNESOTA TESTED BOAR SALE, New Ulm, Fairgrounds, 1:30 p.m.
11	HAYFIELD MARKET HOG SHOW, Hayfield High School, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
12-31	MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center.
13-16	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, 1 to 5 p.m. (13), 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.(14-16)
16	COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Student Center, North Star Ballroom, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
17, 20-23	WEAVERS DYING AND COLOR MEETING, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
18	MILK JUDGING SHORT COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
20-25	DHIA SUPERVISORS COURSE, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Haecker Hall, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
21, 28	AREA BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SEMINARS, Braham, East Central Electric Association Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
22	LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES DAY, University Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
27, 29	FFA FARM MECHANICS AND CROPS CONTESTS, Southern School and Experiment Station, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m, Waseca.
28	FEEDER PIG MEETING, Long Prairie, Courthouse, Todd county, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(more)

30 DAIRYMAN'S DAY, Morris.

SWINE SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

7 West Polk county.
8,9 Becker and Mahnomen counties.

CROPS WORKSHOPS (9:30 a.m. to 3, first day; 10 to 3 for rest of series)

3,10,17 New Prague, Snack Cafe, LeSueur and Scott counties.
7,14,21 Wabasha, Plainview, Legion Club, Wabasha county.
8,15,22 Owatonna, Sacred Heart Hall, Steele county.
9,16,23 Faribault, 4-H Building, Rice county.
14,21,28 Fergus Falls, Wilkin and West Otter Tail counties.
15,22,29 Comstock and Wolverton, (alternating), Clay and Wilkin counties.
16,23,30 Ada, Norman county.

SOILS AND CROPS WORKSHOPS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

2 Redwood Falls, Redwood county.
3 Benson, Swift county.
29, April 5,12 Morris, (Stevens, Pope, Douglas, Grant and Traverse counties).
30 Rice county.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

2 Benson, City Hall, Swift county.
3 Hutchinson, City Hall, McLeod, Sibley and Meeker counties.

IRRIGATION SCHOOLS (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

16,23 Wadena, Armory, for Wadena, Todd, East Otter Tail, Hubbard and Crow Wing counties.
14,21 Brooten, Legion Hall, Pope, Stearns and Kandiyohi counties.

MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF COOPERATIVES WORKSHOPS (All from 9:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

20 LeSueur, Valley National Bank, LeSueur, Scott and Sibley counties.
21 Owatonna, Eagles Club, Steele and Waseca counties.
22 McIntosh, Municipal Building, East Polk, Clearwater and Red Lake counties.
23 Perham, 4-H Building, East Otter Tail, Wadena, Todd and West Otter Tail counties.
30 Cloquet, Labor Temple, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, St. Louis, Aitkin and Lake counties.

AREA TURKEY MEETING (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

14 Faribault, Lavender Inn, Rice county.
15 Butterfield, Butterfield Hall, Watonwan county.
16 Willmar, Golf Club, Kandiyohi county.
17 Aitkin, Mille Lacs Electric Building, Aitkin county.
21 Detroit Lakes, Erie Junior, Becker county.
22 Greenbush, Legion Club, Roseau county.

(more)

add 2 - ag calendar

LEADERSHIP SEMINAR IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY (All from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

14, 21, 28 Crookston, Crookston Hotel, East Polk county.
16, 23, 30 Montevideo, Country Club, Chippewa county.

FUNERAL FACTS SYMPOSIUM (8 p.m.)

7, 8 Yellow Medicine county.
13, 15, 20 Brainerd, (13 and 20), Pequot Lakes, (15), Crow Wing county.
14, 28 Alexandria, Douglas county.
29 Montevideo, Chippewa county.

BEEF FEEDLOT TOURS

2 Jackson, Jackson county; tour 10 a.m., meeting in afternoon.
2 Waldorf, Orville Collins farm, 10:30 a.m; Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, afternoon meeting.

BEEF MANAGEMENT SCHOOL (All from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

1 Spring Valley, Mower and Fillmore counties.
3 St. Cloud, Stearns county.

FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE (All from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

14 Bagley
15 Granite Falls
16 Owatonna

BEEF COWHERD MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING MEETINGS

1 Cass county.
13 Two Harbors, Court House, Lake county, 7:30 p.m.
14 Cook Community Hall, Cook County, 1:30 p.m.
14 Deer River, Arena, Itasca county, 7:30 p.m.
15 Cloquet, State Forestry Station, Carlton county, 1:30 p.m.

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

Immediate release

HOLSTEIN AWARDS GIVEN TO 4-H'ERS

Two 4-H'ers who have been in club work for 10 years each have been selected as the 1966 state 4-H Holstein boy and girl.

Award winners are Elizabeth Trapp, 19, Hastings and Alden Booren, 19, Marine on the St. Croix.

The junior Holstein champion program recognizes outstanding dairy project work in 4-H and FFA. The award is based on the Holstein herd which members have started, their records and their leadership in 4-H, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners at the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association annual convention in Worthington March 4.

Miss Trapp has completed 43 dairy projects in 4-H. She has been a junior leader for five years and a dairy project leader for three years. She owns 30 registered Holsteins and has shown her animals at the Dakota County Fair, State Fair and at district and national shows. She has had five exhibits at the State Fair and has represented her county in showmanship contests for two years. She is the daughter of the Henry Trapps.

Booren has completed 27 dairy projects. He owns eight head of registered Holsteins and has exhibited at the Washington County Fair, State Fair and other district shows. He has been a member of the county 4-H judging team for three years and was selected as individual state winner in 1964 and 1965. He has received the McKerrow Scholarship for his livestock achievements and this year won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago on achievement and leadership. A sophomore at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, majoring in agriculture, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alden Booren.

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67-61-smd

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

AUSTIN YOUTH WINS TRIP TO NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

An Austin youth has won an all-expense scholarship award to the National Agricultural Youth Institute in Lincoln, Neb., August 14-25.

He is Sheldon Sayles, 17, a student in Austin High School, who will represent Minnesota at the institute.

Named alternate was Robert Parnow, 17, Goodridge.

One young man from each of the 50 states and Puerto Rico is being selected for the scholarship award. Eligibility is limited to youths between their junior and senior years in high school. High academic achievement, evidence of leadership ability and a genuine interest in following agriculture as a career are bases of the awards.

The institute will include a five-day seminar, four days at the State 4-H Camp in the Nebraska National Forest and a weekend with a Nebraska host family engaged in farming, ranching, an agricultural industry or agricultural research. Problems of modern agriculture, career opportunities in agriculture and agribusiness will be among subjects discussed at workshop sessions.

Sayles is in his eighth year as a member of the Enterprise 4-H Club. Agronomy, swine and junior leadership have been his main projects. He is a junior project leader in swine and agronomy and has been junior superintendent of agronomy at the Mower County Fair. He has been a county winner with his corn exhibit and in 1965 received reserve championship in the county for his corn yield. He has won trips to the Minnesota State Fair and the Market Livestock Show to exhibit his purebred hogs. He is captain of the 4-H Club softball team.

Active also in the Future Farmers of America, Sayles holds a chapter farmer degree and has won bronze and silver awards for crops management. He is a member of the Austin FFA chapter's general livestock judging team which will compete at the Minnesota State FFA convention in May.

The Mower County youth has expanded his original corn project to more than a hundred acres of corn, oats, soybeans and canning crops on a crop-share lease with his father. He is also farrowing three litters of pigs this spring.

After he graduates from college he plans to continue in agriculture, going back to the family's home farm which his great-great grandfather bought nearly a century ago.

67-62-jbn

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 - Tel. 647-3205
March 2, 1967

Immediate release

FINALS IN STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING TO DECIDE STATE WINNER

Seventeen district winners will vie for a $100 cash award and state championship in the 25th annual 4-H radio speaking contest March 7 at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

The preliminary contest will begin at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday. First and second place winners will be selected from among four finalists who will give their speeches at a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. in the Lowry Hotel ballroom. All contestants have prepared original speeches on "What Does Living in a Culturally Pluralistic Society Mean to Me?"

This is the 25th year the Minnesota Jewish Community Relations Council has co-sponsored the event with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. To mark the silver anniversary year, all state radio speaking winners from 1943 through 1966 have been invited as guests of the Jewish Council at a luncheon Wednesday noon at Mount Zion Temple, St. Paul.

This year's reserve district winners as well as district winners have been invited to participate in a special program scheduled for March 6-8 at the Lowry Hotel. Following the contest, the 34 young people will attend a seminar on human relations at 2 p.m. Panel discussion members include Leonard Voght, Bethlehem Community Center, Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis; Clyde J. Steckel, University of Minnesota Campus Ministry Staff, United Campus Christian Fellowship and Charles Lutz, director, Center for Urban Encounter.

Scheduled for Wednesday is an assembly program at Central High School, Minneapolis, at which the two state winners will give their talks and all participants will tour the high school. Following the visit to Central High School the 4H'ers leave for Mount Zion Temple for a tour, luncheon and a broadcast of the winning speech over WCCO radio at 12:45 p.m.

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

Awards and trips to the state contest are provided by the Minnesota Jewish Community Relations Council.

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67--63-jbn

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

To all counties

Immediate release

MATURITY IMPORTANT IN JUDGING CORN HYBRID PERFORMANCE

Satisfactory maturity is one of the most important factors to consider when choosing corn hybrids in Minnesota. At maturity, corn reaches full yield and kernels accumulate no more dry matter.

R. H. Peterson and W. A. Compton, agronomists at the University of Minnesota, say ear moisture is directly related to maturity and is the basis for determining satisfactory maturity of hybrid corn in performance trials.

For help in selecting suitable hybrids, read Miscellaneous Report 28, "Minnesota 1966 Hybrid Corn Performance Trials." The report compares the performance of 88 commercially available hybrids tested by University researchers in 18 locations representing seven districts in the state.

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

The agronomists say late hybrids usually yield more than early ones. But in cool seasons, late hybrids are more likely to produce soft corn or have yields cut by early frosts.

Choosing hybrids with the right maturity for your area means safer and less expensive storage, higher quality, earlier harvesting during favorable weather and better picker performance.

Peterson and Compton say one good way to compare hybrids is to check the report's tables for a familiar hybrid. Then use this hybrid as a standard against which to compare other hybrids with similar ear moisture.

Besides yield, study lodging and ear dropping. And decide how much weight to give each characteristic other than yield. Rarely will one hybrid be distinctly superior to all others for all characteristics.

The agronomists say it's usually wise to choose several hybrids and try them on a limited scale before planting a large acreage to any one new hybrid.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 6, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Hog Price Prospect Fair: Kenneth Egertson, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, says estimates of supply and demand indicate a price range of $18 to $20 per hundredweight for barrows and gilts during the April-June marketing period. This price range is 12 to 18 percent below last year's second quarter prices. Egertson advises producers to plan on marketing their hogs at the 200-220 pound range because price differentials will favor meatier hogs marketed earlier in the quarter.

* * * *

Controlling Forage Crop Insects: A variety of insects infest forage crops and pastures, reducing yield and sometimes feed quality. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, describes many common forage pests in the fact sheet, "Insect Control on Forage Crops." It also includes descriptions of chemicals which have been successful in reducing insect damage. Ask your county agent for a copy.

* * * *

Using Animal Identification: Animal identification can be used to improve breeding. Charles Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says hog producers can use ear tatoos which are permanent and easy to read. Ear tags fall out easily and are not recommended for permanent identification. Lambs can be identified with ear tags or back paint brands. The same back paint brand can be used for both the ewe and the lamb.

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Department of Information
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March 6, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

1967 BEEF DEMAND TO RISE SLOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Demand for fed beef will increase in 1967, but by about half as much as the eight percent rise enjoyed last year, say Paul R. Hasbargen and Kenneth E. Egertson, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

One reason is that per capita disposable income will increase slower than in 1966. Also, competing food products will be priced lower than beef in 1967, rather than higher as last year.

The agricultural economists say cow beef production will decline somewhat, but beef imports will substitute for most of the decrease. Thus total demand during 1967 will rise about four to five percent.

On the supply side, fed beef production will advance more than demand during the first half of this year. Supply increases will drop off in the last half of 1967.

For 1966, choice steers averaged $26.37 per hundredweight at Chicago, a little higher than the $26.19 average for 1965. The economists say average annual price in 1967 may be only slightly higher than last year. And any sharp price increase may be delayed until early 1968.

Hasbargen and Egertson expect heifer slaughter to drop in the last half of 1967, compared to the same period in 1966, while steer slaughter will be up slightly This situation could move choice steer prices above $27 per hundredweight at Chicagc in the last half of this year.

They also offer some management implications. Don't expect buying-selling margins to change much in years ahead. As fed cattle prices move up, feeder prices will rise even faster. Also, consider buying spring replacements early this year because feeder prices will likely be lower than for the next few years.

For more details on the 1967 outlook and a review of the 1966 market, ask your county agent for the Winter 1967 issue of "Managing Our Future, Beef Outlook Information." Or write for a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 6, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

CHOOSE CHAIRS DESIGNED FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

Elderly people furnishing their own apartments and managers of homes for the elderly should buy chairs that are lightweight, easy to move and sturdy enough to lean upon at any point without tipping.

Because the elderly often have reduced strength, an uncertain sense of balance and reduced ability to see, they may spend a great deal of time in one place or even in one chair, says Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota.

Rockers are said to stimulate muscle action and circulation. When purchasing rockers, make sure they are well balanced and that rockers do not protrude beyond the seat and legs. A platform rocker is best because it is stable, non-tip and non-trip.

Lounge chairs can be bought with stable armrests that provide comfort and are an aid in getting in and out of the chair. These chairs should be easy to clean, stain resistant and of fire-resistant material. Dimensions of the chair will vary to suit the frame of the individual. Depth of the seat is very important in getting in and cut of a lounge chair. It should be no deeper than 21 or 22 inches. The back should be high enough for comfort or dozing and forward enough at the top for relaxed TV viewing.

Before buying a chair the person who is to use it should give it a "sit test" to see if it's meant for him. Check the pitch in the seat and back, the seat depth, the height of the seat from the floor and the height of arms from the seat.

Dining chairs must be sturdy, lightweight and stable when the back is used to lean upon by a person standing or walking. Seats of dining room chairs should be 18 inches high but not over 17 inches deep. The seat should be about 11 inches below the table top. Arms are highly desirable and should be enough below the table top so there is no chance of finger pinching. These chairs are best if they have straight legs.

-smd-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 6, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS BUGGY OVER PROJECT

Because insects are man's greatest competitor for dominion of the earth, some 6,000 Minnesota 4-H club members are studying the insect world to learn the habits of insects and the relationship of insects to modern living.

The entomology project, now in its ninth year in Minnesota, has helped hundreds of boys and girls in virtually every county to collect, identify, exhibit and learn to control insects, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Some objectives of the entomology project are to learn to recognize the major insects common to certain areas, to learn about insecticides, to apply the fundamentals of insect control and to support community activities related to insect control.

Younger 4-H'ers enrolled in the entomology project collect and mount insects, study and give talks or demonstrations on insects, collect and preserve immature insects and help control insects in the home and gardens.

Older 4-H members usually conduct insect surveys, initiate control programs, learn life histories and controls of specific insects, collect and mount a specified number of insects of economic importance, and conduct public demonstrations on safe use, handling and storage of pesticides.

Nylene Chase, Rochester, state 4-H entomology winner and Club Congress trip winner, has displayed some 240 mounted insects and has made three life history mounts. The six-year 4-H club member has developed a unique idea in mounting butterflies using transparent paper. The paper placed over the butterfly's wings makes it possible to see that the wings are placed at the same angle and will be even when dried. Her fruit project has complemented her entomology project by serving as a source for finding insects and also financing the purchase of entomology project materials.

-smd-

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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 6, 1967

****
* FOR RELEASE: After 10 a.m. *
* Tuesday, March 7 *
****

UM DEAN STRESSES REGION'S ROLE IN WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

MINNEAPOLIS--The dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture told farmers and members of the area's agribusiness industry here today that the growing world food deficit has major implications for agriculture in the Upper Midwest.

Speaking at the 21st Annual Farm Forum, Sherwood O. Berg said that "agriculture and the related agribusiness sector will continue to be the area's biggest and most important industry. The industry is growing at an ever increasing rate, and its rate of growth in the future will surprise even the skeptics."

The increasing commercial demand for agricultural products by developing nations, he said, will be felt most in the Upper Midwest states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana.

In recent years, exports of agricultural commodities from these states have risen twice as fast as for the U.S. as a whole. The Upper Midwest's share of national exports increased from 14 percent in 1959-60 to 20 percent in 1965-66, and Berg expects substantial increases in almost all agricultural exports from these states during the next several years.

He added that one of the most promising developments for Upper Midwest agriculture is the continually expanding use of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

"Since the opening of the Seaway in 1959, the volume of grain shipped from the area has increased rapidly," he said. "In 1960-61, about 140 million bushels of grain moved through Great Lakes ports. In the short span of four years, the volume has increased to 250 million bushels--an increase of about 80 percent."

Berg took issue with proponents of an increase in seaway tolls, arguing that such an increase would be a serious mistake, and that it would discourage a maximum use of the Seaway by shippers.

American and Canadian Seaway agencies have proposed the increase to offset a deficit the seaway experienced during its first seven years of operation.

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add 1 -- um dean

Discussing the world food problem, Berg said that the key to the problem is to convince the underdeveloped nations that they must accept and adopt the new production technology in agriculture.

"We can and will give them help," he said, "but we cannot do the job for them."

Berg, who is also chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, said that two forces are reducing the chances of low-income countries to feed their people.

The first and most obvious factor is that the pressures of increasing numbers of people on scarce or underdeveloped resources are greatest in these underdeveloped nations.

The second factor, and the one most often overlooked, is that the rapidly expanding food-buying power of the higher income nations is using up world food production and food reserves. This, says Berg, tends to aggravate the world food supply situation, which is already critical because of growing populations in the less developed, low-income countries.

"The world is using up grain faster than the world's farmers can produce it," he explained, "and in many cases, available grain is going to rich nations which can afford to pay for it rather than to the poorer nations which need it most.

"We must help these countries to help themselves, for even the tremendous production potential of American agriculture may not be able to produce enough food for them in a few short years."

Projected food needs underscore the importance of programs designed to expand the production potential of less-developed countries of the world, he said. Through a wise combination of food and technical assistance, we can expect to share in an increasing commercial demand for agricultural products by these countries in future years.

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-vak-

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March 7, 1967 Immediate release

OFF-CAMPUS CLASSES OFFERED IN HOME ECONOMICS

Three professional improvement off-campus classes in home economics will be given in four locations throughout the state this spring, according to an announcement from Roxana Ford, assistant director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics.

Method in Teaching Home Economics: Theory and Technology, Home Economics Education 161, will be given in Moorhead in the Home Economics Department at Concordia College from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Fridays, beginning March 31.

The same course will be offered in Rochester on Wednesdays from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. in the Home Economics Department, Central Junior High School, starting March 29.

Purpose of the course is to relate the newest knowledge of techniques of instruction to the promotion of desired learning. Instructor is Mrs. Helen Henrie.

Economic and Social Aspects of Clothing, Home Economics 115, will be offered in Crookston, in the high school home economics department, on Fridays from 7 to 10 p.m., starting March 31. Prerequisites are courses in textiles, economics, sociology and psychology. Purpose of the course is to develop an understanding of the psychological, sociological and economic aspects of clothing and their relation to the individual, the family and society. Margaret Grindereng, assistant professor of home economics, will teach the class.

Housing Problems of the Family, Home Economics 181, will be given in the Windom, Minn., High School on Fridays from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m., beginning April 7. Problems of urban and rural homes will be studied, and evaluation will be made of economic, art and social aspects of housing. Gertrude Esteros, professor of home economics, is in charge of the course.

The courses carry three credits and are intended for adult special students or graduate students.

Adult specials may register at the first meeting of the class. For advance or graduate registration, write Roxana Ford, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

67-64-jbn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 7, 1967

Immediate release

SUNDAY MARKS OPENING OF MINN. TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Some 350 paintings and pieces of sculpture will go on exhibit Sunday noon, March 12, in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus in one of the largest Minnesota Town/Country Art Shows in 16 years.

To mark the opening, a reception will be held at 3 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom.

The show will continue through March 31, with the exception of the Easter holidays, March 24, 25 and 26, when the Student Center will be closed. Viewing hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays.

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

More than 340 amateur artists from 64 counties are represented in this year's show, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator. All of the artists live in rural Minnesota or in towns of 25,000 or less.

Included in the exhibit are 20 pieces of sculpture, 35 watercolors and 258 oils, in addition to charcoal drawings, gouaches and paintings in other mediums.

A four-day program for rural artists beginning March 28 will climax the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Gallery tours, lectures, demonstrations, a concert, a writers' seminar and an artists' luncheon are among activities scheduled for the final week.

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67-65-jbn

Department of Information
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March 7, 1967

Immediate release

STATE CHAMPION NAMED IN 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST

State champion and winner of a $100 cash award in the 1967 4-H radio speaking contest is 17-year-old Anne Fyrand, Hazel Run.

Karen C. Anderson, 17, Cambridge, was named reserve champion.

The two young people won state honors in the finals in which 17 district winners competed Tuesday (March 7) at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. All contestants gave original speeches on the subject, "What Does Living in a Culturally Pluralistic Society Mean to Me?"

In addition to the $100 cash award, as state champion Miss Fyrand also will receive $50 for the purchase of books on citizenship and human relations for the local school or public library. Miss Anderson will receive a $50 cash prize and $25 to buy books for the local library. The awards were to be presented to the champions at a noon luncheon at Mount Zion Temple, St. Paul, Wednesday noon (March 8) by Philip Krelitz, president of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

The Jewish Council is donor of the awards for the 25th year. The Council co-sponsored the event with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

For Miss Fyrand winning the state championship was a triumph in persistence. She has participate d in the 4-H radio speaking contest for six years, last year placing as reserve district champion. A 4-H'er for eight years, she won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state winner in emtomology and for two years has taken part in the dress revue at the State Fair.

Active in dramatics and musical organizations in Clarkfield High School where is a senior, she was an all-state high school band member in 1966. She plans to go to Concordia College in Moorhead to major in speech and music, preparing for a career in speech therapy.

This was the first year Miss Anderson has participated in the radio speaking contest. She is in her eighth year in 4-H club work. Her favor ite projects are clothing and junior leadership.

She plans to enter the School of Nursing at the University of Minnesota after graduating from Cambridge High School where she is a senior.

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67-66-jbn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 9, 1967

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FRUIT GROWERS SHORT COURSE

A special one-day short course for fruit growers will be held Thursday (March 16) at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The course will begin with registration at 9 a.m. on the second floor of the Campus Student Center.

Topics to be discussed at the morning session include the Minnesota apple industry in the national market, the future of fruit processing in Minnesota, label clearance requirements for a new agricultural chemical, and controlling fire blight.

Subjects for discussion in the afternoon include low temperature injury to apple stems, and interpreting foliar analysis of Minnesota orchards. The talks will be followed by a panel discussion of growth regulator chemicals.

L. C. Snyder, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science, will preside over the morning session, and G. F. Harms, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, will be in charge in the afternoon.

Guest speakers include M. K. Christiansen, University extension marketing economist; Chet Huggatt, plant manager for Libby, McNeil and Libby Company of Rochester; Leonard B. Hertz, research biologist for the Niagara Chemical Company and Jerold Bushong, plant pathologist for Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M).

University participants include D. K. Wildung, E. T. Anderson, Kyung Sang Yu, C. J. Weiser, and G. S. Howell, all of the Department of Horticultural Science.

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67-67-vak

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 9, 1967

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 2 P.M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10

GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS 'LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY'

Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander today proclaimed Wednesday, March 22 as "Minnesota Livestock Industry Day."

In ceremonies at his office in the State Capitol Building, LeVander signed the proclamation and urged "all Minnesotans to recognize Minnesota's livestock industry because of its importance in supplying food and its contribution to the state's economy."

On hand were Russell Schwandt, commissioner of agriculture, several state legislators, representatives of the various livestock associations and representatives from the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and Department of Animal Science.

In making the proclamation, LeVander pointed out that Minnesota is clearly one of the most important agricultural states in the nation, ranking fifth nationally in cash farm marketings with livestock products accounting for 70 percent of these cash receipts.

The production and marketing of food is the state's largest business, he said, and Minnesota farmers "have helped make it possible for consumers to spend only 18 percent of their income for food. This is the smallest proportion in any country in the world at any time in history."

As part of ceremonies today, the Governor was presented with a scale model of the State Capitol filled with samples of Minnesota livestock products.

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67-68-vak

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, production and marketing food is Minnesota's largest business and the performance of Minnesota agriculture has been outstanding, and

WHEREAS, Minnesota farmers have helped make it possible for consumers to spend only 18 percent of their income for food -- the smallest proportion in any country in the world at any time in history, and

WHEREAS, Minnesota clearly is one of the most important agricultural states in the nation, ranking fifth nationally in cash farm marketings with livestock products accounting for 70 percent of these cash receipts,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harold LeVander, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim March 22, 1967 as

"MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY"

and urge all Minnesotans to recognize Minnesota's livestock industry because of its importance in supplying food and its contribution to the state's economy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, and of the State; the one hundred ninth.

(signed) Harold LeVander
GOVERNOR

(signed) Joseph L. Donovan
SECRETARY OF STATE

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

To all counties

Immediate release

UM SOILS SPECIALIST GIVES PROS AND CONS OF MINIMUM TILLAGE

Minimum tillage systems adapted to your soil and climate can save more soil and water, plus discourages weed growth between rows better than conventional tillage, says James Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The objective of minimum tillage is to prepare a good seedbed for the corn in the row and a poor seedbed for weeds in the between-row area.

Besides discouraging weed growth, the loose rough between-row area left by minimum tillage systems also absorbs water more rapidly and reduces runoff and erosion.

Experiments in Indiana by the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service show that runoff was reduced about one-third where plow-plant, wheel-track planting or similar minimum tillage system was used.

In Minnesota trials, yields from adapted minimum tillage methods have been equal to or slightly better than those from conventional tillage which involves plowing, usually two diskings, harrowing and then planting.

Minimum tillage methods offer additional advantages because fewer trips are made over the field than with conventional tillage. Swan lists the following:

* Lower labor costs and fewer total hours of machine operation.
* Helps preserve soil structure. This may become more noticeable after several years.
* Reduces compaction, an important factor on heavy soils.
* Some methods save time, allowing more acres to be farmed per day. This can be important in the Midwest where the average May has only 7-14 days of good weather.

-more-

add 1 - pros and cons of minimum tillage

Swan points out that farmers should also realize possible drawbacks with minimum tillage systems.

* Some methods may require a bit more know-how to determine proper adjustment of machinery, the right soil moisture level, and when the seedbed is satisfactory.
* May require investment for new machinery. However, with some minimum tillage systems, investment is quite low.
* Chemical weed control is very important because some minimum tillage methods may leave soil rough and difficult to cultivate early.
* Some minimum tillage systems tend to concentrate work during busy periods. For example, the plow-plant system requires plowing just shortly before planting.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

MINIMUM TILLAGE SYSTEMS CAN CUT CORN PLANTING WORK

To many Minnesota corn growers, minimum tillage means eliminating an extra disking or harrowing. This "minimizes" tillage somewhat. But minimum tillage also includes other "short cut" methods that eliminate even more tillage operations.

James Swan, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, mentions some minimum tillage systems that Minnesota farmers can use instead of conventional tillage which involves plowing, usually two diskings, harrowing and then planting.

The combined cultivator or disk-planting system can be used on fall or spring plowing and is suited to heavier soils that are usually fall-plowed. Among minimum tillage systems, this one is the closest to conventional tillage.

The system means fewer trips over the field because a special hitch connects a planter directly behind a disk or field cultivator, or rear or front mounted cultivator.

Soil surface is left smoother than with plow-planting or wheel-track planting methods, but rougher than with conventional tillage. Rougher soil surface gives better erosion control and increased water intake.

If soil is cloddy after spring plowing, using a spring tooth or field cultivator with packer wheels is a possible answer. Or attach a harrow behind the plow to break up clods.

With strip tillage, plowing is completed. Then seedbed preparation is done only in a narrow strip that becomes the corn row. Sweeps and/or rotary hoe wheels prepare the seedbed by smashing clods, firming and smoothing the soil and pressing out air pockets.

This system works on fall plowing and front mounted corn cultivators can usually be modified for strip tillage.

-more-

add 1 - minimum tillage

Using the plow and plant system, corn is planted directly into spring plowing with no more tillage. To make use of best soil condition, planting is usually done within a few hours after a good job of plowing.

In a modified version, a harrow section or packer is pulled behind the plow, or a single pass is made with a field cultivator or similar implement.

Planter wheels provide the only seedbed compaction, so the system works best on medium and light textured soils where clods crush easily and often works well following soybeans.

The system is unsuited for some soils because compaction is inadequate around the seed. Poor stands will result if soil is too loose, cloddy or filled with air pockets.

With wheel-track planting, corn is planted in the tractor wheel-tracks or in the tracks of extra wheels which give enough compaction for the row zone. Soil is generally spring plowed and planting is immediately or within a day or two. Secondary tillage--as disking, harrowing or spring toothing--is eliminated.

The method is best on medium to light textured soils where clods crush easily. It has been used on heavy red clay soils in eastern Wisconsin, but these finer textured soils must be worked at proper moisture conditions to avoid too much clodding.

Till-planting uses a shallow sweep in small grain stubble or in old corn or soybean rows. Considerable trash left on the surface may affect cultivation equipment used and can decrease soil temperature, but does help considerably to control erosion when planted on the contour. Only one trip is needed as the till planter prepares a seedbed and plants corn all in one operation.

Swan points out that farmers who change their seedbed preparation radically should talk to others now using the method or try the new method only on part of the corn acreage.

Excessive trash or crop residue left on the surface forms a surface mulch that shades soil and cuts soil temperature. Low soil temperature can slow down germinatio and early crop growth and is undesirable on soils that are normally wet and cold at planting time.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 13, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Tips at Calving Time: Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says cows calving this spring should have plenty of clean water, trace mineralized or iodized salt and a mineral mixture available at all times.

* * * *

Buying Feeder Cattle Soon? Ken Egertson, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, suggests you do your feeder buying soon. Feeder prices are high, but they won't get any cheaper for the rest of this year. Feeder prices could rise, reflecting both strong demand for grass cattle and a general rise in the price of beef.

* * * *

Keeping Seedlings Moist: Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, advises keeping seedlings moist at all times. This means opening the bundle and saturating the roots. Until planting, store the trees in a cool, moist place--out of the wind and sun--and keep the roots in water when planting.

* * * *

Selecting Potato Varieties: New potato varieties high in market, culinary and processing qualities are being developed every year in Minnesota. Some varieties are being developed with high resistance to several potato diseases. Two fact sheets have been published by the University of Minnesota, describing many tested varieties and reporting trial results from 1966. Ask your county agent for "1966 Minnesota Potato Variety Demonstrations" and "Descriptions of Potato Varieties."

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

BEDROOMS NEED CAREFUL PLANNING FOR ELDERLY

Beds, as well as easy chairs, are the critical pieces of furniture for the elderly, says Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota.

A bed for an elderly person should have a sturdy head and foot board to lean against. All corners of the bed should be rounded. Beds should be placed with a minimum of 18 inches clearance on each side and 36 inches at the foot to allow for efficiency in bed making, according to Mrs. Melrose.

The mattress should be as high as a chair when the user is seated on its edge. A mechanism for raising and lowering the height of the mattress at both the foot and the head will provide additional comfort. Beds should be firm but may need a soft topping such as 1 or 2 inches of foam rubber. Avoid tufted mattresses.

If the aged person is prone to illness, the bedroom can serve as a living room. When planning a living room-bedroom, consider the function and arrangement of a bedside table, lamp and bookshelves. A bedside table should, above all, be sturdy. If the table top comes 4 to 6 inches above the mattress, it will be the right height for a reclining person to see articles on the table. A lamp should have a convenient switch, preferably of the push-button type at the base.

Oldsters will enjoy bookshelves, cabinets and wall storage to keep and display cherished possessions. A memory wall, similar to a bulletin board, is especially enjoyable and can be changed from time to time.

In planning the arrangement of furniture in the bedroom be sure to provide a direct path to the bathroom lighted with a night light or an easily operated wall light. A direct path can often be achieved by simply rearranging furniture in the bedroom.

-smd-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 13, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS CHALLENGED IN ELECTRIC PROJECT

Understanding the use of electricity in the home and on the farm has sparked the interest of some 1,900 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls.

Young people enrolled in the expanding 4-H electric project learn how to construct simple extension cords, repair motors, service appliances and check circuits and wiring.

The purpose of the electric project is to help 4-H members gain a better understanding of what electricity is and how it is used, explains Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. 4-H'ers also learn how to check for safety hazards in their homes.

Duane Johnson, 17, Dalbo, has made 30 electrical items and repaired 22 others. He has constructed such items as radios, amplifiers, computer games, an inter-com system, a stereo, model electric organ and an air conditioner. As 1966 state electric winner he believes that demonstrating has helped him gain poise and self confidence. The Mille Lacs County youth has also exhibited in the State Science Fair, Moorhead.

The electric project is divided into three phases - beginner, junior and advanced. The beginner learns to understand the workings and ways of using electricity and to construct simple electrical devices. The junior phase requires the members to make electrical repairs and equipment. The advanced phase emphasizes proper use of electrical power for the home and for outside equipment. In addition, interested members may study electronics.

For the last three decades the national sponsor of the program and awards has been the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Locally, electric cooperatives and utilities have given support to this project.

-smd-

(Add information about active 4-H electric project members in county and accomplishments.)

Department of Information
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March 14, 1967 Immediate release

WINNERS NAMED IN SHORT-SHORT STORY CONTEST

The short-short stories of 10 amateur writers have been included in a special limited edition being distributed at the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The stories were selected from among 93 submitted in the 1967 Amateur Writers' Competition, held as a special feature of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the event.

Writers whose winning stories appear in the collection and the titles of their stories are: Beverly A. Allers, Goodhue, "Through a Glass Darkly"; Mabel N. Andersen, Baudette, "The Conclusive Vote"; Dorothy A. Berve, Thief River Falls, "Waiting for the Beans to Boil"; Mrs. Rodney Busard, Pemberton, "No Sun Tomorrow"; Wayne A. Finnern, Okabena, "The Crutch"; Jerry Foley, LeSueur, "The Waves"; Aileen Kilgore Henderson, Stillwater, "Interlude on the Bridge"; Mrs. Arnold Pederson, Starbuck, "The Truth in Love"; John A. Reinbold, Warren, "The Little Round Box"; Ada T. Schlick, Paynesville, "No Dinner."

All the authors live on Minnesota farms or in communities of 25,000 or less.

The short-short story contest was conducted in conjunction with the art show for the third year. Sponsor of the creative writing competition is the University's Department of Rhetoric. Judges were Andrew King, William Marchand, Starling Price and Edward Savage of the Department of Rhetoric.

A special writers' seminar will be held at 2 p.m. March 30 during the final week of the Town/Country Art Show for contestants in the short-short story event and for others interested. Marchand, who is assistant professor of rhetoric and humanities, will be discussion leader.

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Department of Information
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March 14, 1967

Immediate release

WOOD CARVING AND POSTER CONTESTS OPEN TO 4-H'ERS

Minnesota 4-H youth are eligible to enter the 1967 Keep Minnesota Green and 4-H Poster and Wood Carving Contests.

Because of the great response last year of some 1,000 participants, the contest has now been divided into two categories, the poster contest and the wood carving contest, to give youth a greater chance to express their creativity, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the poster contest is "The Wonders of Wood." Posters using any number of colors or coloring methods should illustrate one or more of the following: uses of wood, advantages of wood, influence of wood on our lives or the science of wood.

Wood carvings should be confined to one of the following subjects: the state bird (the loon), the state flower (the showy ladyslipper), the state fish (the walleyed pike) or Smokey the Bear.

One county winner will be selected from each age group, 9-11, 12-14 and 15-19 and will receive a Keep Minnesota Green Award certificate. A $25 cash award and a certificate will be awarded for the best poster and the best wood carving in each age category in the state contest

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

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 14, 1967

Immediate release

UM Specialist Says:
STATE'S RECREATION IMAGE DECLINES

ST. PAUL--Owners and operators of recreation service enterprises in the state were told here Tuesday (March 14) that Minnesota's outstanding natural resources, in themselves, are not enough to guarantee the state a top spot as a recreation area.

Speaking at a two-day management conference for recreation service personnel, Uel Blank, University of Minnesota extension recreation specialist, told the group that "market information indicates a decline in our image as a vacation destination area."

This is due, he said, primarily to a delayed response of resource managers and business operators to major shifts in the market demand for recreation and vacation services.

"People in this country are spending $75 billion--about 15 percent of the personal disposable income--for vacation and recreation each year," he explained. "And these people not only want but are demanding quality accommodations, food and services."

Tastes in activities and cultural interests are undergoing considerable alteration and refinement. Studies show, for example, that most visitors at historical sites come to enrich their knowledge--not just for entertainment. In a major wilderness preserve, it was found that visitors probing the depths of nature are primarily the better educated, professional and higher income people.

- more -

Another change in the recreation industry is a change in the competition situation, accompanied by changes in transportation. This means that Minnesota's major competition is not Michigan or Wisconsin, but the Southeastern States, the West Coast and even Europe.

"We have ample opportunity to improve our image as a tourist and recreation area," Blank told the group, "Through the continued development of major attractions and improvement in the quality of our services."

Is Minnesota weather a handicap? "Not at all," he said. "Other areas have their weather problems, but few can offer tourists a unique winter experience.

"We will know for sure that we have broken the 'weather barrier' when we can host a major conference in Bemidji in February and treat the conference participants to a genuine northern blizzard in style and comfort."

Another speaker on the program laid much of the responsibility for improving Minnesota's tourist and recreation image on the people who are a part of the tourist-travel industry of the state.

Larry Simonson, University extension specialist in tourist services, told the owners and operators of recreation enterprises that they "must share the problems that beset the industry."

"Nobody else can build quality into your facilities, and no one but the collective action of the industry itself will build quality into the total picture of Minnesota's image as a host.

"You must be involved in the planning efforts now underway in much of the state, and it is your responsibility as a 'citizen of the industry' to participate in the development of immediate plans for public recreation facilities."

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67-71-vak

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 14, 1967 Immediate release

AWARDS GIVEN TO RURAL ARTISTS

Merit ribbon awards have been given to 22 artists exhibiting in this year's Minnesota Town/Country Art Show which opened Sunday in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

In addition, three artists received purchase awards for their oil paintings: Maude M. Kelley, Brooklyn Park, for "Distant Town"; Sally Smalley, Perham, for "Trees"; and Sarah B. Stoesz, Mountain Lake, for "Summer on the Farm." Their paintings are being purchased by the University Institute of Agriculture and will be hung on the St. Paul Campus as part of its permanent collection.

The Merit ribbons went to 14 oils, four water colors, one acrylic, one ink wash, one wood and one clay sculpture.

Merit ribbon award winners are Dorothy E. Arneson, Rogers; Ray Berg, International Falls; Karen L. Bloomquist, Circle Pines; Sandy Christensen, Brooklyn Center; Joyce Cina, 5351 Irving North, Minneapolis; Sally Cone, Hutchinson; Mrs. Della Freeberg, St. Peter; Vivienne Galowitz, Center City; Robert D. Hampson, 10516-7th St. N.E., Minneapolis; Deborah Hansen, Blaine; John F. Horan, Wells; Mrs. Andrew Hustrulid, Falcon Heights; Mrs. Johnny J. Kalina, Glenwood; Maud M. Kelley, Brooklyn Park; Millie Miller, Appleton; Shirley B. O'Connor, White Bear Lake; Karen Schauweiler, Wells; Sally Smalley, Perham; Sarah B. Stoesz, Mountain Lake; Betty Thompson, South St. Paul; Conway Tweedy, Mound; and Mildred E. Ziegler, Mora.

Merit award exhibits will be hung in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 9 to May 7.

Some 350 paintings and pieces of sculpture on exhibit represent the work of 340 amateur rural artists from 64 counties.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will continue through March 31, with the exception of March 24-26 when the Student Center will be closed for the Easter holidays. Viewing hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays. The show is open to the public, free of charge.

67-72-jbn

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

Immediate Release

STATE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH TO BE FEATURED ON TV SERIES

Resource development and economic growth in Minnesota will be the topic of a special series of television programs to be broadcast during the next five weeks in the Twin Cities, Appleton and Duluth areas.

The series will begin with the first of five programs on Thursday (March 23) on the weekly "Town and Country" television show.

Programs will be aired each Thursday through April 20 from 9:30 to 10 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; and WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth.

It will also be shown on WTCN, Channel 11 in the Twin Cities on "Farm Forum" at 9:00 a.m. each Saturday from March 25 through April 22; and on KFME, Channel 13 in Fargo-Moorhead at 7:30 p.m. each Wednesday from April 5 through May 3.

Host for the series will be John S. Hoyt, University of Minnesota extension economist in resource development. Special guests will appear each week with Hoyt to discuss various aspects of resource development and economic growth in the state.

Topics to be discussed during the five weeks include the issues and problems of Minnesota economic regions, state planning, resource development and public affairs, patterns of urban growth, and a proposal for development of "constellation cities."

The series is being produced by the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

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67-74-vak

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 16, 1967 Immediate Release

TWO SPECIALISTS JOIN UM EXTENSION SERVICE STAFF

Two specialists have joined the staff of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, it was announced recently by Luther J. Pickrel, director.

Harold F. Wilkins has been appointed assistant professor and extension horticulturist, and William E. Fenster has been named assistant professor and extension soils specialist.

Wilkins will have teaching and extension educational responsibilities in floral design, flower shop management and production problems. Fenster will be involved in soil test recommendations and will work on soil fertility problems on horticultural and special crops as part of extension's continuing education program.

Wilkins joined the University faculty last fall as assistant professor in the Department of Horticultural Science. Before that he worked for a year with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as research horticulturist at the University of Florida Gulf Coast Experiment Station. He was an instructor at Cornell University in 1962-63.

A native of Illinois, Wilkins received his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois, Urbana. His field of specialization is post-harvest physiology. He is a member of the American Society of Horticultural Science and several other honorary and professional groups.

Fenster, a native of Wisconsin, received his B.S. degree in geology and his M.S. degree in soils from the University of Wisconsin. He has completed requirements there for a Ph.D., which will be conferred in June. While a student, he held teaching and research assistantships at the University. Since last October he was project assistant and assistant TVA representative at the University of Wisconsin.

67-75-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 16, 1967 Immediate release

CLARK MACGREGOR TO SPEAK AT STATE LIVESTOCK MEETING

Clark MacGregor, U.S. Representative from Minnesota's Third Congressional District, will be featured speaker at a meeting Wednesday of Minnesota livestockmen and members of the state's livestock industry.

MacGregor will speak at the noon luncheon of a day-long session on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. Also on the luncheon program will be Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Wednesday was proclaimed "Minnesota Livestock Industry Day" recently by Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander.

The program will begin with registration at 9:30 a.m. in Peters Hall Auditorium. The session will formally begin at 10 a.m. with an introduction to the University's Department of Animal Science by C. L. Cole, department head.

Other speakers in the morning include R. J. Meade, who will discuss latest trends in swine nutrition; J. C. Meiske, who will look at the changing cattle industry; and E. F. Graham, who will talk about the development of artificial insemination. All three are with the University's Department of Animal Science.

The luncheon session will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the Campus Student Center. Maynard Speece, farm service director for WCCO radio, will be emcee.

In the afternoon, C. J. Christians, extension animal scientist at the University, will speak about livestock improvement through Minnesota testing programs. The session will conclude with a business meeting at 2:30 of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

The day's program is being sponsored by the University's Department of Animal Science and the Institute of Agriculture.

67-76-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 16, 1967

Immediate release

BRIGHT LIGHT IMPORTANT FOR EASTER PLANTS

Giving Easter plants the proper amount of light and water and keeping them at the right temperature is a good general rule -- but some special care is needed for each of them.

Here are some tips on care of specific plants from C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota:

. Easter lilies like sunlight or bright light and a constantly moist -- but not soggy--soil. Water the plant every day. The flowers will last longer if the plant is kept at a cool night temperature. Sometimes the Easter lily will bloom outdoor in late summer or early fall if the bulb is planted in the garden after the last frost.

. Azaless thrive best when they have bright light and a very uniform moisture supply. Set pot in water occasionally so moisture will penetrate to the center of the pot. If the soil dries out, the flowers will wilt and dry prematurely. Blooms last longest if the plant is kept at a cool night temperature or lower.

. Tulips, daffodils and other bulbs need bright light and a soil that is kept constantly moist. Blooms will last longer if the plants are kept in a cool room.

. Hydrangeas require both bright sun and a great deal of water. Check the moisture level twice a day to be sure the plant has an even supply of moisture. Keep the plant at a cool night temperature.

. Potted roses will do best with abundant sunshine and plenty of soil moisture. After the plant is through flowering, keep it actively growing in bright light until it can be planted outside in the garden.

. Cineraria and calceolaria need sunshine and a cool night temperature. Avoid overwatering, but don't let the soil dry out.

When buying any of the Easter plants, select flowers that are partially in bud, since they will last longer, the University horticulturist advises. Exceptions are the hydrangea and the potted chrysanthemum, which should be in flower. The hydrangea should be fully colored, since color will not develop well in the home.

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67-77-jbn

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March 16, 1967

Immediate release

FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR YAC

Some 100 members and guests of the Young Adult Citizens (YAC) Club are expected to attend the fifth annual statewide conference to be held April 7-9 at Camp Courage near Annandale, Minnesota.

Purpose of the YAC is to develop a program of study and training to help young adults become more informed and effective citizens, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the three-day program is "Our Duty-Natural Beauty."

Conference delegates will participate in such activities as a sing-along, tour of Camp Courage, panel discussion, movie, banquet, social dance, business meeting and conference summary.

Banquet speaker on Saturday, April 8, is Robert Herbst, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Conservation. John Kirkvold, area forester for the State Division of Forestry will speak to youth delegates on "Minnesota History and Natural Beauty" during the noon luncheon, also on Saturday.

Alyn Angus, Farmington, will lead the panel discussion on "What YAC Can Do" to improve Minnesota's problems in water pollution, state park upkeep and litter-free highways.

Sunday, April 9, the president and past state president of YAC, Mark Babcock, Lonsdale, will summarize the state conference.

All single young people between the ages of 18-24 are welcome to attend the three-day event. Cost of the entire conference including meals, lodging and registration is $9.50. Registration should be sent to Karen Klutz, St. James, by March 25 with $1 and the registration form. For part-time attendance the cost will be adjusted, Bergerud says.

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67-78-smd

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

To all counties

Immediate release

NEW BOOKLET LISTS UM
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
COURSES FOR 1967-68

Some 117 educational programs available to Minnesotans in 1967-68 through the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service are described in a recently-published booklet, "Open Doors to Learning."

The classes, workshops, clinics, conferences and seminars listed in the booklet will be offered throughout the state to give Minnesotans a chance to continue their education and learn better ways to deal with common needs and community problems.

Luther J. Pickrel, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, says the amount of knowledge is growing tremendously and that these educational programs give new opportunities for each individual to develop his talents to the maximum of his ability.

Subjects in the educational program include: crops and soils; forestry; plant diseases, insects and pesticides; horticulture; livestock management; farm management and legal affairs; marketing; home economics; youth development; communication and educational aids; resource development; public affairs; and rural civil defense.

For many of the courses, the dates and locations will be scheduled only after sufficient interest develops. To express interest in educational activities in the various subject areas, complete the forms at the back of the booklet and mail them to your county extension office.

Ask your county agent for a copy of the booklet and for more information about specific educational programs in your area. Booklets are also available by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARMS BECOME FEWER AND LARGER SINCE 1940

Average size of Minnesota farms rose 42 percent, while total farm numbers declined 34 percent and land in farms dropped about four percent from 1939 to 1964, according to a study by University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

John S. Hoyt, Jr. and Sirjit Singh Sidhu report that average farm size increased from 165 to 235 acres during the 25-year period as total number of farms decreased from 197,000 to about 131,000.

Farmland held at about 64 percent of total land area from 1939-54 and dropped to about 60 percent during 1959-64. Most of the farmland decline was due to land placed in soil bank and the transfer of agricultural land to nonfarm use.

The farmland study is the third of a series to include data on employment, agriculture, manufacturing and income. The data is to be used for a larger project on locational characteristics of nonmetropolitan industries in the state.

The studies of county and regional economic trends are prepared by the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station.

Five northern and northeastern counties--Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Lake, Koochiching and St. Louis--showed the fastest increase in farm size, averaging more than 100 percent. Lake of the Woods led all counties with a 141 percent rise.

-more-

Most other northern Minnesota counties had better than 50 percent increases in average farm size from 1939-64. The increase in about 50 counties in the southern half of Minnesota averaged from 20-40 percent. Ramsey had the lowest rise with 10 percent, followed closely by Rock and Stearns counties.

Farm numbers have dropped steadily since 1939 and the rate of decline has become greater since 1954. Largest declines were for northern and northeastern counties and those surrounding the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Central and southern counties had much smaller rates of decline. At the extremes, Cook showed a 91 percent drop in farm numbers, while Rock experienced an 11 percent decrease.

Considering percentage share of total number of farms in Minnesota, Cook and Ramsey dropped most over the 25-year period, while Morrison, Meeker and Stearns counties had the largest gains.

Nearly all northern, northeastern and metropolitan counties showed a decline in their percentage share of the state's farms. Counties in south central, southeast, west central and southwest Minnesota generally increased their percentage share.

The economists report Mahnomen County showed the largest increase in the amount of farmland as a percentage of its total land area, moving from 53 to 61 percent. Most substantial declines occurred in Anoka, Ramsey, Hennepin, Isanti and Washington counties.

The northwest region was the only one where farmland increased as a share of the region's total land area. The metropolitan region showed the most extreme decline, as rapid urban and suburban expansion took over a greater share of farmland.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

TESTED BOAR SALE
TO BE HELD AT
NEW ULM, MARCH 30

The Minnesota Swine Producers' Association will sponsor a Tested Boar Sale March 30 at the Brown County Fairgrounds in New Ulm.

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

Charles J. Christians, University of Minnesota extension specialist in animal breeding, says the sale gives producers and breeders a good chance to buy top quality herd boars with complete performance records and at reasonable prices.

At the March 9 sale, the top ten boars averaged $260, about comparable to prices brought in previous years. A total of 48 performance tested boars were sold at the last sale and averaged $157.

The top boar was a Yorkshire selling for $310, consigned by Keith Thurston, Madelia and purchased by Melvin Sicheneder, Easton. Sharing the second top selling price of $300 were a Hampshire boar sold by Julian Sletten, Willmar, and another Yorkshire sold by Thurston.

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

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

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

For more information on the sale or the swine improvement program, write C. J. Christians, 101 Peters Hall, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Thinking of Using Herbicides? Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says timely cultivations alone may keep down weeds in fields which have been well weed-controlled for a number of years. In perennial weed-problem fields or fields with dense weed stands, prepare a good seedbed. Then, applying herbicides should give a good return on the investment.

* * * *

Reducing Corn Rootworm Losses: The right insecticides at planting or cultivation time can cut your yield losses from corn rootworms. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, recommends using one pound diazinon, phorate, parathion or disulfoton, or three-fourths to one pound Bux, or two to three pounds of carbaryl per acre on 40-inch row spacings.

* * * *

Using Pre-emergence Herbicides: Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says pre-emergence herbicides can (1) save field time because the chemical is applied at planting time, (2) cut down early season weed competition, (3) reduce the number of cultivations needed, and (4) release time for other jobs, such as hay-making.

* * * *

Pop-up Fertilizer: Paul M. Burson, professor of soil science at the University of Minnesota, recommends using pop-up fertilizer for field crops, especially corn. Pop-up fertilizers have been most effective where growing seasons are short and where spring temperatures are cool. Pop-up fertilizers work best on fine-textured, slowly drained soils where faster early growth is important.

* * * *

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

GOOD LIGHTING NEEDED FOR KITCHEN WORK

Because the homemaker spends time in the kitchen doing tasks that require skill with equipment and appliances, her kitchen lighting needs to be good just from a safety standpoint.

Good lighting also helps to speed up all aspects of food preparation by making tasks easier to see, says Glenda Humphries, extension home equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota. It can also improve the effectiveness of the lighting on the kitchen color scheme.

Whether you have an old or a new kitchen, you can improve light reflectance by the color of paint you use. By adding fixtures in the proper places you can help to prevent glare, shadows and eyestrain. Ceilings, walls, counter tops and floors should be painted or finished in light colored tones to give good light reflectance. Avoid dark areas such as many dark cupboards, which will soak up light and reduce it's reflectance. Also avoid high glossy or shiny surfaces or finishes which give off glare.

For best light, you need overall or general illumination in addition to lighting at specific work centers. General illumination is important to create a comfortable working environment by reducing contrasts in brightness between lighted work areas and surrounding areas not as bright. In the kitchen it provides comfort and safety.

-more-

General lighting may be achieved through ceiling fixtures, either recessed or suspended incandescent or fluorescent fixtures, or luminous recessed ceiling panels.

In addition to general illumination provided by ceiling lighting, direct lighting is necessary in specific work centers such as the clean-up center or the mix center. Because light travels in a straight line the light sources should be installed so the light falls directly on the area in front of a person to prevent working in his own shadow. Task or specific lighting can be either an incandescent bulb or a fluorescent light.

When selecting fixtures consider: those that provide good quality of light for the entire work areas; bulbs or tubes that will not produce spots of light; fixtures which will not interfere with hinged cabinet doors; a single central ceiling fixture to supplement light at each center.

Check with your electrician or power company representative for the recommended amounts of lighting needed for your kitchen. Before making any installation be sure you will be able to see well at any work area.

-smd-

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS LEARN AND GROW IN VET. SCIENCE

4-H'ers in some Minnesota counties will have the opportunity to study veterinary science as a new 4-H pilot project, announces Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Members will study some of the elementary facts that veterinarians learn about animals and birds during their course of study. 4-H'ers are asked to apply each lesson to their own 4-H animal or bird, says Magnuson.

Unit I of the members' manual and leaders' guide is now being distributed to the counties. Titled "The Normal Animal," Unit I is divided into eight lessons with useful illustrations, work sheets and definitions. Subjects included in the study are attitudes and behavior of animals, the skin and membranes, body temperature, pulse and respiration rate and structure of cells, tissues, organs and systems.

Unit II and III are titled "Animal Diseases and Immunology" and "Zoonoses and Public Health." They are expected to be issued in June.

The literature was prepared and provided by the Upjohn Company. Supervising development of the materials was a committee of federal and state extension personnel The American Veterinary Medical Association and the National 4-H Service Committee. The Georgia Extension Service is also credited with developing some of the original material.

-smd-

NOTE: If the project is in your county add material on future plans for meetings and workshops.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 20, 1967

TENTATIVE CALENDAR
Send or call corrections and additions concerning meeting DATES, TIMES and LOCATIONS to Office of Information, Phone 3205, by Wednesday, March 22, noon.

APRIL

4	CANNER'S MEETING, Waseca.
5, 12	CROPS AND SOILS SERIES, Morris, for Stevens, Pope, Douglas Grant and Traverse counties.
7-9	MINNESOTA YAC CONFERENCE.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
10-14	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION WORKSHOP, University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, Dairy Industries Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
12-13	FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA JUDGING CONTESTS, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
21	DISTRICT COUNTY HOME AGENTS CONFERENCE, Waseca.
22	HOME ECONOMICS DAY, University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul, McNeal Hall and Student Center.
22	ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus, St. Paul.
28-30	CAMP COUNSELOR TRAINING, Loretto.
28	MACE CONSERVATION WORKSHOP, Camp Wilder.
30-May 2	MINNESOTA COUNSELORS ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP, Waseca.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEED PRODUCTION MEETING

4	Clearwater
5	Baudette, VFW Club, 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., for Lake of the Woods and Koochiching counties.

PEST SAFETY PROGRAM (ALL from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.; tour in morning, program in afternoon)

18	Morris, West Central School and Experiment Station
20	Lamberton, South West Experiment Station

(more)

PEST SAFETY PROGRAM (Continued)

25 Grand Rapids, North Central School and Experiment Station
27 Crookston, North West School and Experiment Station

COUNTY RECREATION PLANNING WORKSHOPS (All from 9:30 to 3:30 p.m.)

10 Braham; for Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Isanti, Chisago counties.

11 St. Cloud, Sveden House; for Crow Wing Morrison, Todd, Stearns, Meeker, Benton, Sherburne counties.

12 Detroit Lakes; for Norman, Mahnomen, Clay, Becker, Hubbard, Wilkin counties.

13 Thief River Falls; for Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Clearwater counties.

17 Rochester, Holiday Inn, So. Broadway; for Olmsted, Goodhue, Wabasha, Dodge, Winona, Mower, Fillmore counties.

18 Mankato, Inn Towne Motel; for McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Brown, Watonwan, Steele, Martin, Freeborn counties.

19 Slayton, Club Royal; for Lincoln, Redwood, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Rock, Jackson counties.

20 Benson, Golf Club; for Traverse, Grant, Stearns, Big Stone, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Renville counties (optional for Pope, Swift and Kandiyohi)

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 21, 1967

Immediate release

SPECIAL PROGRAM AT MINN. TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

A gallery tour, a concert, demonstrations, a writer's seminar and an artists' luncheon will be features of the final week of the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show March 28 to 31 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Opening the week's special short course program will be a gallery tour of the art show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center at 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 28. The tour will be conducted by Gertrude Esteros, University professor of related art.

A free concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given at 8 p.m., Wednesday, March 29, in the Student Center ballroom under the direction of Jerry Kleinsasser, University instructor of music.

Demonstration lectures will be given by Mrs. Virginia Nagle, assistant professor of related art, at 2 p.m. Wednesday, March 29, and by Robert Shank, instructor in related art, at 2 p.m. March 30. Color relations will be Mrs. Nagle's subject. Shank will demonstrate and discuss painting materials other than oil and watercolors.

A writers' seminar has been scheduled for 2 p.m. March 30 in Room 202 of the Student Center. William Marchand, assistant professor of rhetoric and humanities, will be discussion leader.

Concluding of the week will be the artists' luncheon at 12 noon March 31 in the Student Center ballroom. Speaker will be Starling Price, instructor in rhetoric and humanities, who will give an illustrated lecture on "Art in Society." Members of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association will hold their annual business meeting following the luncheon.

Reservations for the Friday luncheon should be accompanied by a check for $2.25 and sent to Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Reservations must be in by Wednesday, March 29.

The art show will be closed during Easter weekend--Good Friday through Easter Sunday but will open again Monday, March 27 at 9 a.m. It will continue through Friday, March 31, until 5 p.m.

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67-81-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 21, 1967

Immediate release

TIPS ON PREPARING LAMB FOR EASTER DINNER

If lamb is traditional Easter dinner fare at your house, you'll find plentiful supplies at prices somewhat lower than a year ago.

Leg of lamb or the more economical shoulder would be especially appropriate choices for the festive meal, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. The shoulder can be purchased boned and rolled and it can be fashioned into a cushion shoulder for stuffing.

Since all lamb cuts are tender, they may be cooked with dry heat. Large cuts like the leg, loin and the shoulder are usually roasted. Miss Mikesh gives these rules for success in roasting and serving such cuts:

. Use low temperatures. Lamb should always be cooked at a low temperature--300°F.--for less shrinkage and for juicier and more tender meat.

(more)

. Do not overcook. Overcooking shrinks meat unnecessarily and makes it dry. This applies particularly to roasting. A meat thermometer is the best guide to the proper degree of doneness. Insert the thermometer so it reaches the thickest part of the meat. Be sure it does not rest on fat or bone. The meat thermometer should register between 175°F. and 180°F. Allow approximately 30 to 35 minutes to the pound for cooking the rolled lamb shoulder, about 30 minutes per pound for the leg of lamb.

. Serve lamb either very hot or very cold. It is a good idea to heat the plates before serving so the lamb will stay hot.

When cooking a leg of lamb, do not remove the fell--the thin paper-like covering. The leg of lamb keeps its shape better, cooks in less time and is juicier when the fell is left on. Place the meat/fat side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover.

For more attractive servings, take the roast out of the oven and allow it to set for 15 minutes to half an hour before carving. Since meat continues to cook after it has been taken out of the oven, if it is to set awhile before carving it should be removed from the oven when the thermometer registers 5 to 10° lower than the desired doneness.

Mint jelly seems to complement the flavor of lamb, but for an especially appetizing garnish Miss Mikesh suggests mint-meringue pear halves. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff, add 1/2 cup mint jelly and continue beating until well mixed. Put mint meringue on the cut surface of 8 to 10 pear halves and place in the oven or broiler just long enough for the meringue to brown. Serve hot on the platter with the lamb roast.

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67-80-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tele. 647-3205
March 21, 1967

Immediate release

FOREST FIRES MAY BE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT TOOL

It may be difficult for most people to think of anything constructive about forest fires. But researchers at the University of Minnesota feel that fire under carefully controlled conditions may prove to be an effective and valuable forest management tool.

"There is ample proof," says Frank Irving, professor of forestry, "that without fires down through the ages, we would not have the majestic stands of red pines like those found along the trailways of Itasca Park."

In fact, he says, previous studies by University researchers show that trees in the older stands of red pine at Itasca Park often date back to the times of major fires--1714, 1803, 1807 and 1820 are examples.

The explanation Irving gives for the relationship between forest fires and tree growth is fairly simple. Periodic fires, he says, help to wipe out competing vegetation and give seedlings a better chance to survive.

Prescribed burns conducted under carefully selected fuel and weather conditions are showing merit in studies at the Cloquet Forest Research Center and at other locations throughout the state and nation.

(more)

Irving and his associates feel that in addition to destroying competing vegetation, there may be other applications for this technique.

For example, in work with University plant pathologists, the foresters are attempting to use fire to control certain forest diseases and undesirable plants like dwarf misletoe in black spruce. This presents an especially touchy problem, however, since spruce swamps are hard to burn except in particularly dry periods when surrounding areas are tinder dry.

The problem is one of containing the fire in the desired area. One experimental approach being tried is to spray the diseased areas in swamps first with a liquid fuel to create a hot, continuous fire that does the job under relatively safe conditions.

Another constructive use of prescribed burning is to improve wildlife habitat. Such a study is being conducted at the Carlos Avery Game Refuge near the Twin Cities by the University and the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

The research problem at Carlos Avery is not to learn whether or not fires can be effectively used this way. The researchers are already certain that they can. The problem is how to do it efficiently with available men and equipment.

Current efforts are aimed at making the present procedure safer, cheaper and easier to use.

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67-79-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 22, 1967 Immediate release

CAMPBELL PORTRAIT PLACED IN UM LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

The late Lewis A. Campbell, a former Winona County Aberdeen Angus breeder who was well-known in livestock circles throughout the country, was honored Wednesday (March 22) during the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

A portrait of Campbell, who died in June of 1963, was presented by the Association to the University during the group's annual meeting on the St. Paul Campus. It was placed in the University's Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall.

The citation noted Campbell's lifetime of efforts in Aberdeen Angus breeding. He owned one of the oldest Angus herds still in existence in the United States. It was started by his father in the 1880's and is continued today by his nephews, the Campbell Brothers.

In 1920, when he was elected president of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association, Campbell received international acclaim by being made an honorary member of the Angus association in Argentina. He also served as president of the Minnesota association.

Campbell was the Winona County representative to the Minnesota Legislature in 1935. He served as director of the State Association of Township Officers, and helped organize the Winona County Township Officers Association, serving as the group's president for 24 years.

Living in a time when the success of a livestock breeder was measured primarily on the basis of show-ring winnings, Campbell bred a number of cattle that placed well in shows throughout the country. As recently as the 1950's, a steer of his breeding was the reserve champion carcass steer on the hoof at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Campbell is the 50th person to be recognized with a portrait in the Livestock Hall of Fame.

67-83-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 23, 1967

Immediate release

STATE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

Frank Duerst, Lyle, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association at the group's annual meeting Wednesday (March 22) on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Also re-elected were Norris K. Carnes, St. Paul, first vice-president; and Robert Vesely, Owatonna, second vice-president.

Leo Schuster, Alberta, was elected to the Association's board of directors as a representative of the Charolais breeders in the state. Russell Wirt, Lewiston, will replace L. V. Wilson, Owatonna, as the Guernsey breeders' representative on the board.

All other directors were re-elected. They are: Stanley Campbell, Utica; Alvin Nisbit, St. Charles; Arthur Sprengeler, Plato; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo; A. H. Jergens, Hutchinson;

Walter Johnson, New York Mills; Francis LaVoi, Fosston; Loren Knauss, Waterville; Lyle C. Ewald, Waldorf; Harold Saettre, Kasson; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; John L. Olson, Worthington; and Don Devenney, Chaska.

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67-84-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 23, 1967

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

APRIL

4	MINNESOTA CANNERS AND FREEZERS WORKSHOP, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca, 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
5, 12	CROPS AND SOILS SERIES, Morris, for Stevens, Pope, Douglas, Grant and Traverse counties.
7-9	MINNESOTA YOUNG ADULTS CITIZENS CONFERENCE, Annandale, Camp Courage (Registration at 8 p.m. April 7).
10-14	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION WORKSHOP, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, Dairy Industries Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
14-15	SOUTHERN DISTRICT 4-H JUNIOR LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca (Registration from 5 to 7 p.m. April 14).
12-13	FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA JUDGING CONTESTS, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
22	HOME ECONOMICS DAY, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, McNeal Hall and Student Center.
22	ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.
27-29	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EDITORS Regional Conference, Minneapolis (Nicollet Hotel) and University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus (Student Center).
28-30	CAMP COUNSELOR TRAINING, Loretto.
28	MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION for CONSERVATION EDUCATION WORKSHOP, Camp Wilder
30-May 2	MINNESOTA COUNSELORS ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP, Waseca.

(more)

add 1 --institute of agriculture calendar

GRASS AND LEGUME SEED PRODUCTION MEETING

4 Clearwater.

5 Baudette, VFW Club, 9:30 to 3:30 p.m., for Lake of the Woods and Koochiching counties.

PEST SAFETY PROGRAM (All from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.; tour in morning, program in afternoon)

18 Morris, West Central School and Experiment Station.
20 Lamberton, South West Experiment Station.
25 Grand Rapids, North Central School and Experiment Station.
27 Crookston, North West School and Experiment Station.

COUNTY RECREATION PLANNING WORKSHOP (All from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

10 Braham, for Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Isanti and Chisago counties.

11 St. Cloud, Sveden House, for Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, Stearns, Meeker, Benton and Sherburne counties.

12 Detroit Lakes, for Norman, Mahnomen, Clay, Becker, Hubbard, Wilkin counties.

13 Thief River Falls, for Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk and Clearwater counties.

17 Rochester, Holiday Inn, for Olmsted, Goodhue, Wabasha, Dodge, Winona, Mower and Fillmore counties.

18 Mankato, Inn Towne Motel, for McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Brown, Watonwan, Steele, Martin and Freeborn counties.

19 Slayton, Club Royal, for Lincoln, Redwood, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Rock and Jackson counties.

20 Benson, Golf Club, for Traverse, Grant, Stearns, Big Stone, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Renville counties (optional for Pope, Swift and Kandiyohi).

67-85-11c

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 27, 1967

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

(First in series of stories
on home improvement project)

4-H'ERS EXPLORE WORLD OF COLOR

4-H'ers are exploring the world of color in their everyday lives -- as a part of a table setting, an accessory grouping in a room, as a part of a nature object or in the color scheme of a new spring outfit.

The 4-H home improvement project provides an opportunity for girls to understand the basics of color, texture and design and their application in everyday life, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This year some 4-H members will learn various color terms and what each means.

Hues are the family names for colors on the color circle, like yellow, red, blue and green. Think of a color like magenta. This brings a mental picture of red-violet color. Red-violet is the family name or hue. If you know the hue or family name you will be able to locate the popular or high style names of colors of rugs and upholstery on the color wheel.

Red, yellow and blue are the primary colors. These are the colors from which all other colors can be derived. Between the primary colors are orange, green and violet, known as secondary colors. These can be obtained by mixing the primaries in various combinations -- red and yellow make orange, red and blue make violet and blue and yellow make green.

By further mixing of these six basic colors, intermediate colors are formed. These include yellow-green, blue-violet, blue-green, red-violet, red-orange, and yellow-orange. Hundreds of further intermediate steps are possible by further mixing.

In addition to these colors neutrals are black, white and gray. Grays can be obtained by mixing black and white in various amounts. Another way to obtain gray is to combine two colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel, such as blue and orange. If mixed in the proper proportions these two opposite colors will give you a completely neutral gray. Scientifically, black results from the absence of all color or light and white is a combination of all colors in light.

-smd-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 27, 1967

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

EGGS AT TOP OF PLENTIFUL FOODS LIST FOR APRIL

A variety of protein and other foods will be in generous supply during April to please _____ County families.

These are the abundant foods to keep in mind as you do your shopping and menu planning during April: eggs, beef, fish steaks and fillets, peanuts and peanut products, oranges, orange juice and grapefruit.

Eggs head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month. Because supplies are expected to be substantially larger than a year ago, eggs will be wearing unusually attractive price tags. It's a good time to feature souffles, custards, omelets and other egg dishes in your family meals.

Beef, fish steaks and fish fillets are other protein foods that should be reasonably priced because of large supplies. Watch for specials on beef during April. Supplies of this popular meat will be bigger than a year ago. Frozen fish steaks and fish fillets are almost 40 percent more numerous than a year ago. Cod, flounder, haddock, perch, whiting and salmon steaks are among the varieties available in many markets.

Last year's record peanut harvest will show up in ample offerings of various types of peanuts, peanut butter, peanut oil and other products.

Oranges and grapefruit continue to be the most abundant fresh fruits. The size of the orange crop has broken all previous records and the number of grapefruit coming to market is larger than at any time in the last 20 years. Look for excellent buys on both these important citrus fruits and for specials on frozen orange juice concentrate as well as canned juices.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Tips for Veal Feeders: Jesse Williams, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, has some tips for veal feeders. Pick large, healthy calves that look like good gainers. They should receive colostrum milk the first few days after birth. If you are a dairyman, you can feed the calf by bucket from birth. If not, make sure the cow's udder and teats are clean for nursing calves.

* * * *

Cleaning Milking Machine Parts: Rubber parts on milking machines absorb fat which will break them down if not cleaned properly. Vernal Packard, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you can prolong the life of rubber parts by boiling them every week in a solution of lye or of commercial rubber cleaning compounds.

* * * *

Reducing Atrazine Residues: Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, offers suggestions on reducing atrazine residues: (1) apply the amount recommended for your soil type; (2) use band applications right over the crop row; (3) plow and till the soil before planting; (4) use a combination of chemicals instead of atrazine alone. Minimum residue carryover and good weed control can be obtained from preemergence treatments of atrazine and linuron on corn and atrazine and CP-31393 (Ramrod) on corn grown for grain or seed, but not for silage.

* * * *

Spring Beef Marketing: Ken Egertson, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, says weight differentials will favor lighter cattle during the next few months. Move heavyweights out as fast as you can, and avoid feeding steers past 1,050 to 1,100 pounds and heifers past 950 pounds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

SHEEP IMPROVEMENT
PROGRAM AVAILABLE
TO STATE PRODUCERS

A sheep improvement program is available again this year to the 10,000 flock owners throughout Minnesota, reports Charles J. Christians, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman.

Christians, also supervisor of the testing program, says producers taking part will keep records on such items as fleece weight, twins, weight of lambs at weaning time and age.

From this information, a "selection index" is computed for each ewe. Ewes with the lowest index are culled and replacements are saved from high indexing ewes.

Christians notes that 12 flocks were enrolled in the 1966 sheep improvement program. Ewes in these flocks had an average fleece weight of eight pounds and produced lambs that averaged 80 pounds at 120 days.

The sheep improvement program can help purebred and commercial sheep raisers increase profits by finding their best producing ewes and rams. This is especially important to purebred breeders because almost all market lamb sires come from purebred flocks.

Rams that sire fast-gaining lambs which finish as desirable market lambs benefit not only the commercial sheep raiser, but can mean repeat sales for the purebred breeder. And selecting for efficiency of wool production can help maximize land usage and improve profits.

Ask your county agent for more information about the sheep improvement program or write to Christians at 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 27, 1967

To all counties

Immediate release

TEMPORARY DIKE CAN HELP FIGHT ANNUAL FLOOD BITE

As the flood season approaches, many farm and home owners may be uncertain about the possibility of flood damage to their property.

Clifton Halsey, extension civil defense specialist at the University of Minnesota, says a temporary one-to-three foot high dike may protect basements and buildings from shallow flood waters.

Halsey says that the selection of a suitable dike site and the construction of a sound dike could determine whether much property loss occurs.

In choosing the construction site, take advantage of any natural features of the land which will keep the dike as short and as low as possible. Don't take time and money short cuts that will minimize the protection afforded by the dike. The path of the dike should exclude trees and other obstructions that would weaken its structure.

Halsey offers the following suggestions, recommended by the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers, for constructing a dike suitable for shallow flooding:

A good water-tight base can be achieved by removing ice and snow down to bare ground in an eight-foot-wide strip the length of the dike.

When building the dike, alternate the direction of the sandbags with the bottom layer for the length of the dike.

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Sandbags should be half filled with clay, silt or sand and should be left untied. Place the unfilled top of the sandbag under the next filled half, and pack the sandbags down.

Build the base of the dike three times as wide as you intend to make the dike high. A 100-foot dike requires 800 sandbags for one foot in height; 2,000 for two feet in height; and 3,400 for three feet in height.

You can form a protective shield by spreading a one-inch layer of dirt or sand a foot wide outside the dike and laying plastic sheeting over the dike.

Lay the plastic sheeting (at least .006 inch thick) so that it covers the one-foot-layer of loose dirt outside the dike and extends over the top of the dike. The plastic should be free to conform to the surface of the sandbags. Laying it too tightly increases the possibility of puncturing the plastic and weakening the dike.

The plastic can be kept in place with a row of tightly fitting sandbags on the bottom edge of the plastic and with sandbags at six-foot intervals on the top edge of the plastic.

Halsey says plastic sheeting can usually be purchased in 100-foot rolls from any construction supply company. Local government officials can usually tell where you can buy sandbags.

For more information and for diagrams showing dike construction, ask your county agent for Flood Emergency information, "Protecting Homes and Farm Buildings from Minor Surface Flooding."

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Department of Information
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To all counties

Immediate release

GOOD MANAGEMENT CAN CUT CORN LOSS FROM STALK ROT AND LODGING

Stalk rot and lodging of corn is an old disease, but still the most costly to Minnesota farmers. Average yield reduction runs around 10 percent of the total crop, meaning about a $30 million annual loss to the state's corn growers.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says stalk rot cuts plant efficiency causing lower yield and poorer quality kernels. Harvesting losses are higher. And kernels left in the field can produce volunteer plants next season to compete with other crops.

Stalk rot is complex and no single method can give effective control. But a combination of good cropping practices can reduce losses from this disease.

Start with corn hybrids that have a relatively high resistance to stalk rot and lodging. Johnson says the other cropping practices--population control and balanced fertility--are effective only if resistant hybrids are planted.

To find resistant varieties, check field trials, corn performance reports and observe hybrid performance on individual farms. Miscellaneous Report 28, "Minnesota 1966 Hybrid Corn Performance Trials," may help you select suitable hybrids.

The report compares performance of 88 commercially available hybrids in 18 locations throughout the state. Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Johnson says high soil fertility, fertility imbalance and very low potash tend to increase stalk rot and lodging. Even though high fertility can increase stalk rot, he suggests keeping fertility up and following other recommendations.

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Plants in high populations have slimmer stalks and may be more susceptible to stalk rot and lodging. But what is high population? One University experiment several years ago showed 10 percent lodging with 12,000 plants per acre, 14 percent lodging with 16,000 plants, and 18 percent with 20,000 plants.

However, high population is needed for high yield, so Johnson advises keeping population high and following all other recommended management practices.

He says uniform distribution of plants in narrow rows may be one way to offset the loss from stalk rot due to high populations. However, Illinois trials show stalk rot loss is about the same at 20-and 40-inch rows with the same population per acre.

No single population figure can serve for all seasons and growers will have to decide the figure that is best for the long run, says Johnson. The best policy is usually a compromise between excessive stalk rot and lodging on one hand and high yield on the other.

Stalk rot will increase if the plants' leaves or roots are damaged during the growing season. To avoid plant injury, control diseases and insects and cultivate carefully. Control of soil insects, especially corn rootworms, is important to reduce losses from root rot and stalk rot, says Johnson.

Corn is most susceptible to lodging after it is mature and the longer it stands in the field, the more lodging is likely. This emphasizes the need for early harvest.

Some field experiments indicate more stalk rot and lodging when corn follows corn. But Johnson says experience shows profitable yields with no serious disease trouble even on fields planted to continuous corn for 30 years.

For more details on stalk rot and lodging, ask your county agent for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 3, "Stalk Rot and Lodging of Corn." Or get a copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
March 29, 1967 Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

High temperatures and over-cooking toughen eggs, according to University of Minnesota extension nutritionists. Always use low to moderate temperatures for egg dishes.

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The thick white cords on opposite sides of the egg yolk are called the chalazae. A normal part of the egg, these cords help center the yolk within the white. The presence of large chalazae is often an indication of fresh eggs, says Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Part of egg deterioration results from the weakening of these cords and a thinning of the white.

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Keep raisins in tightly sealed containers in a cool place.

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Raisins contain more than three times as much natural sugar as the grapes from which they are processed.

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Brown rice has an interesting nut-like flavor and a slightly chewy texture. Since these grains have gone through only a minimum of processing, they require more water and longer cooking than white rice.

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It takes 115 gallons of water to grow enough wheat to make one loaf of bread, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Consumer and Marketing Service.

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Let wet shoes dry slowly and naturally away from heat, advises Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Stuffing with crumpled paper will help shoes retain their shape.

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Before planting vegetable seeds in the garden, draw a plan on paper showing the arrangement of crops and the order in which they are to be planted. O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, recommends that the plan also show the spacing between rows and the varieties of vegetables.

67-90-jbn

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March 30, 1967

Immediate release
Issued for the Northern Great Lakes
Resource Development Committee

NORTHERN GREAT LAKES GROUP MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH. --The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee yesterday (March 29) designed and unanimously agreed to support a bill amending the Federal Consolidated Farmers Home Administration (FHA) Act of 1961. The amendment would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to finance recreational enterprises for a longer period than it does at present.

Sponsored and drafted by Senator Gaylord Nelson (D), Wisconsin, the amendment would expand FHA loan abilities and lengthen the repayment time while making more funds available.

Both recreational enterprises and businesses associated with recreation would be affected by the bill. In addition, local banks would be able to participate in financing more than is presently possible.

John Rife, insurance agent and Sebeka, Minn. farmer, was elected vice president of the NGLRD Committee. Harold Dettman, St. Ignace, Mich., was elected president and M. J. Brunner, Rhinelander, Wis., secretary.

The NGLRD Committee also adopted a series of recommendations including the following:

Agriculture: That research for a more positive method of soil analysis be conducted to determine individual soil capabilities; that provision be made for additional finances to further develop a pasture and forage improvement program; that FHA funds be increased and that FHA be given authority to aid agriculture expansion; that soil surveys and technical assistance funds be increased through the Soil Conservation Service (SCS); that the Extension services of the three states point out areas with agriculture potential ; and that Extension services be encouraged to conduct educational programs on the value of marketing orders for agricultural commodity groups.

(more)

Fisheries and Wildlife: That the Forest Service inventory be expanded to include a determination of game habitat conditions in forested areas and that additional funds be appropriated for this study.

Forestry and Forest Products: That the Forest Service establish forest cooperatives for marketing tri-state forest products; that private industry aid government agencies in providing forest management information to private land owners; that increased emphasis be placed on marketing and utilization of forest products within the tri-state area; and that Christmas tree marketing and management be more carefully studied as an economic potential for the area.

Land and water resources: That comprehensive planning be supported to develop human and natural resources of the tri-state area; that Extension services, United States Geodetic Survey; and SCS increase their programs for topographic and soil survey mapping; and that further research on water quality and multiple use of water be conducted by the University of Minnesota, Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin; that the governors of the three states request additional federal funds to help state and local water management agencies; and that the multiple use of water as a good management practice be emphasized.

Industrial development: That Extension services of three states study potential for vocational training in the area and expand training and technical services for small business holders; that methods of getting the labor force to return to the Northern Great Lakes area be examined; and that research be promoted for new industries to locate within the area.

Recreation: That the three land-grant colleges analyze the recreation possibilities in their own state.

Transportation: That north and south state travel be expanded and encouraged and that travel be increased in the east and west directions by modernizing present facilities.

The Committee is considering proposing a series of horticulture research projects amounting to $560,000 to be conducted by the land-grant colleges with special emphasis on cranberries, red raspberries, apples, blueberries and sphagnum moss. A research facility in each state was tentatively proposed at an annual cost of $37,000.

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67-91-hbs

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CORRECTION

The Small Business Briefing Session will be held Wednesday, April 5.

Not Wednesday, April 6, as was incorrectly stated in the March 28 news release.