

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 1, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

**MORE WIVES ARE
TAKING JOBS
OUTSIDE HOME**

Shall I take a job outside the home?

That's a question many married women ask these days as opportunities open in fields of work for which they are trained.

The facts are that more than a third of all wives in the United States are in the labor force, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. In Minnesota, about half of the women working are married. The proportion of farm wives working has always been smaller than that of nonfarm wives, but the number of farm wives employed away from home is increasing.

To manage her home well and to be successful in paid employment, a woman must be versatile, skilled, knowledgeable about child care, efficient and expert in relationships, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. However, even though she may have these qualities, usually it will not work out well for her to take paid employment outside the home unless her husband approves, the home management specialist cautions. It is easier to take a job after the children are in school.

(more)

add 1--Should a Wife Work?

Mrs. Jordahl lists some considerations a woman should weigh if she is thinking of taking outside employment:

- . Health. Do I have the energy to handle two jobs?
- . Husband. Does my husband approve of my working?
- . Children. What provisions can I make for care of my children? Will they be well cared for while I work? Do my husband and I agree on this matter?
- . Economic need. Perhaps this is the most compelling reason for sending a married woman to work. Yet the economic advantage may not be as great as it seems. The woman who works has special expenses for transportation, child care, income tax, various dues and fees, more convenience foods, cleaning help, more social activities, donations, and more clothing needs.
- . Goals. Do the goals the family has set up require that I work? Does the family need extra income to reach these goals -- college educations for the children, special vacations, new car?
- . Community. Do I have special training and skills the community needs? Would I be making an important contribution to my profession, to business, industry or the community?

But women must also weigh the satisfactions in working, Mrs. Jordahl points out. Advantages may be economic, social and psychological. The social contacts may give real stimulation. And emotionally, a woman may be much happier with outside employment.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

TIME NOW TO
PLAN AHEAD
ON SPENDING

Do you ever have enough money to buy the things you need and want?

Young and old alike rarely have what they consider is enough.

But since that's the case, it's smart to learn to use money in ways that will give the greatest satisfaction and happiness. And the time to start is when you're young.

The beginning of a new year is a good time to take an inventory of your needs, wants and assets, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

First, consider your goals. What's most important to you? List big items you want to buy this year and what you think they'll cost. List big items you want for the future or are saving for a suit, a new car, your college education.

Now estimate your income. You'll need to know how much money you will have to work with when you're planning. Your income will include your earnings, your allowances, gifts, savings. If you have accumulated debts, knowing what your income is will help you determine how and when you can pay them.

Next make a spending plan. Portion out the money you'll have for your needs and wants. If you haven't been keeping records, you may want to keep a record of your spending for a month before you make your plan so you'll have a better idea of how you're spending your money.

Keep a record of the money you get and how you use it.

After a month or so, compare your plans with the ways you actually spent your money. You may need to make some changes in your plans because of emergencies or new developments. Are you satisfied with your plans and what your records show? What do you have to show for the money you spent?

Remember that making plans and keeping records will not be worth much unless you use and analyze them. But no plan needs to be followed exactly. It is only a spending guide and you should expect to make changes.

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PROPER CARE
OF ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PLANTS

Spots, dying margins or color variations in your ornamental house plants are probably caused by improper growing conditions rather than disease, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Improper watering is the most common cause of trouble, Johnson says. Check your plants daily and water only when necessary. Soak the soil thoroughly and let excess water drain away. Usually the plant needs water when the soil surface appears dry. Normally the soil gets lighter in color when it dries, but some dark or black soils are deceptive. If you're in doubt, touch the soil to determine its moisture content. Once you're familiar with different kinds of plants, you can tell when water is needed by the general appearance, freshness, and firmness. Never let plants wilt.

The fertility level of the soil may be too high, too low, or out of balance. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash are the main nutrients needed at regular intervals and in proper amounts. Light green color or yellowing of foliage often indicates a nitrogen deficiency. Potash deficiency usually results in dying and browning of leaf margins. Phosphorus deficiency symptoms are less distinct, but leaves may become a dark, dull green or a bluish-green. Sometimes no specific symptoms are present.

(more)

add 1--house plant diseases

Unused salts from fertilizer and water may accumulate in soil over a period of time and damage the plants. These salts sometimes occur as crusts of salt crystals on the soil surface and the container rim . A high level of salts impares normal root functions. Prevent salts from forming or remove them when they occur. Regular leaching of the soil about twice a year is a good practice.

Repotting is necessary when the plant top outgrows the pot so there's insufficient room for the roots. If a plant requires water more often than once every 3 to 4 days, a larger pot is required. Some plants require repotting annually, while slow growing species may need only a little fresh soil to replace some of the topsoil.

Some plants need more light than others, so keep this in mind when choosing a plant for a particular location. Flowering plants usually require sunlight or bright light most of the day. Foliage plants will thrive in less light, but they should be located where it's bright enough to read a newspaper most of the day. Symptoms of insufficient light include small leaves, long thin stems, poor color, weak growth and failure to flower. If you want to have your plant in a relatively dark location and artificial light isn't used, rotate them with plants grown in lighter parts of the home to increase their attractiveness and life span.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 274, "Care of House Plants." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

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"R-VALUE" IMPORTANT
WHEN CHOOSING
INSULATION MATERIALS

It's not just having insulation, but the quantity of it that counts. Choose insulation materials by their ability to resist the passage of heat or their "R-value," says Donald Bates, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer.

The material with the higher resistance value is the better thermal insulator. This rating should be available from the supplier.

In Minnesota suggested average thermal resistance values for dairy barns range from 8-14 for walls and 14-20 for ceilings.

Individual materials vary greatly in their insulation value. For example, the R-value of a one inch thickness of hardwood, such as oak or maple, is 0.91 as compared to 3.70 for a similar thickness of mineral wool. An 8-inch concrete block has an R-value of 1.11 while, a lightweight concrete block of similar thickness has a value of 2.00.

For more information on insulating, ask your county agent for Extension Bulletin M-129, "How Much Insulation Do I Need?" Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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PLANT CERTIFIED
SEED TO INSURE
PURE VARIETY

Plant certified seed from recommended varieties to insure top performance, says Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Recommended varieties are superior to other varieties tested, and you must plant seed of known varietal purity to make sure you're getting the benefits of these recommended varieties.

Seed cost is only a small fraction of the total production cost, Otto says, and you can't afford to take a chance on planting poor seed. Plant certified seed purchased from a reliable seeds man.

Certified seed is not more than three generations removed from foundation seed maintained by the University of Minnesota. The production and processing of certified seed is supervised by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

In addition to varietal purity, certified seed must be high in germination and meet high standards for freedom from weeds, other crop seeds and inert material. A tolerance for these factors is allowed. For example, the minimum germination allowed in small grains is 85 percent, but individual lots may have higher germination. This means that some certified seed is better than others, so study the analysis tag to determine quality factors for each individual lot.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Mix the Right Dairy Ration. You may be considering using surplus low grade ground soybeans in place of soybean meal in your dairy ration, but it usually pays to sell the beans and buy soybean meal, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Soybean meal supplies more protein--it takes about 130 pounds of ground soybeans to supply the same protein as 100 pounds of soybean meal. However, ground soybeans have over 20 percent more energy than soybean meal because of their oil content. More energy can be supplied cheaper from corn than either soybean meal or ground soybeans. The best combination is usually soybean meal as a protein supplement and corn for energy, Wayne adds.

* * * *

Alternate Milker Inflatons. Always use two sets of milker inflations, alternating a week of use with a week of "rest," says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says two sets alternated like this will outlive three sets used continuously. During rest periods, wash and soak inflations in special compounds commercially prepared for this purpose. Rinse with tap water, then rinse with acid and store them dry. Or, you can store inflations in lye to help preserve life of the rubber. After seven days storage, remove inflations. Then rinse with water and wash in concentrated acid to neutralize the inflations, and they're ready for use.

* * * *

Tailor Speed to Fit Driving Conditions. Bad winter road conditions resulting from ice and snow, frost and poor visibility are danger signals that must be heeded, says Wayne Hanson, extension safety coordinator at the University of Minnesota. Driving attitudes are most important when weather conditions make driving irritating, frustrating and unsafe. If you're unprepared, you become a menace to yourself and to other drivers.

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Immediate release

Over 10,000 Reached So Far:

UM CONTINUES CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

Grade school youngsters are gaining a better understanding of conservation practices through natural resource workshops sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

During the past two years, over 10,000 students in a five-county area have been reached and the program is expanding rapidly.

The idea for the workshops, aimed at teaching youngsters the need for wise use and management of natural resources, was conceived by Anoka County Agent Richard Swanson and Soils Agent Curtis Klint. Since May 1966, four workshop programs have been conducted for fourth, fifth and sixth graders in Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Washington and Hennepin counties.

The largest program, in May 1967, meant one-day outings to Anoka County's 4-H Camp Salie for 4,800 youngsters from Anoka and Hennepin counties. An earlier program in these two counties attracted 1,400 students.

Serving as instructors for the conservation visits are: University staff members including county agents, extension specialists and 4-H club staff; volunteers from several state and federal agencies; and high school science and biology teachers.

At the conservation sites, teaching stations are set up for instructors to discuss different aspects of resource management. Topics covered include forest management and reproduction, soil management, the water cycle, upland game and waterfowl.

The workshops are designed to acquaint youngsters with the different needs of different types of people for the same natural resources and to make them aware of natural resource uses.

add 1 - um continues conservation

Instructors explain, for example, the water needs of farmers for irrigation, city dwellers for industry, and both for drinking. They tell the youngsters that land should be used for the purpose to which it is best suited, whether it be recreation, housing or food production.

Teachers in Anoka County have taken steps to expand the program. They hope to incorporate lessons on resource use into their curriculums and to develop "lands for learning"--small plots of land adjacent to the school grounds for students to learn resource management.

County agents involved in the program hope to see the resource management program include in the school curriculums throughout the state.

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68-4-vak

GOOD MANAGEMENT ESSENTIAL FOR WORKING WIVES

Good management can save time and energy for the wife and mother employed outside the home.

Because of the strain on her energy in trying to do two jobs well, it's essential for her to make the best use of her time and energy if her home is to run smoothly, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Planning ahead is one of the keys to better management, she says. The old adage applies here, "Work from the ears up saves work from the ears down."

Mrs. Jordahl gives these tips to employed homemakers on more efficient management of the home when time and energy are limited:

- . Plan a schedule.
- . Let family members know you need and appreciate their help.
- . Let them have a say in planning the schedule and in assigning jobs; then let them have fun while doing their jobs. Let the children make their own beds and be responsible for doing the dishes. Praise them for doing well.
- . Weed out tasks that can be skipped. For example, dust once a week instead of every day. Put away knick-knacks that merely accumulate dust. Send your husband's shirts to the laundry.
- . Do whatever you can in the evening to make the breakfast rush less hectic: lay out the children's clothes and set the table for breakfast the night before.
- . Double the recipe for the casserole dish, the cake, cookies or pie you make; serve some and freeze the remainder.
- . Use the telephone whenever feasible to save shopping time.
- . Use bulletin board to jot down items for shopping lists and for messages to the family.
- . Be your own best critic and find ways to improve.

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Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS ON SHOPPING AT SALES

Whether you're shopping at white sales, pre-inventory, clearance or any other type of sale, it's wise to learn some techniques so you'll be sure of getting a good buy.

Pre-inventory and end-of-the season sales in January and February often feature stock at prices sometimes reduced up to 50 percent, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

But, she warns, remember that a bargain is not a bargain unless it meets a real need.

Mrs. Jordahl suggests some tips to keep in mind when shopping at sales:

- . Never expect anything for nothing; expect to pay a reasonable price for anything you buy. Be suspicious if someone tries to give you something for nothing.

- . Be an informed shopper. Compare prices at different stores. Learn to know quality. Before you go shopping, consult objective, authoritative sources of information such as educational services of department stores and industries, Consumer Reports, Consumer Bulletin, bulletins from the Better Business Bureau, Household Finance Corporation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. (Bulletins from the University and USDA are available from county extension offices or Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101)

- . Be realistic about what you need and what you can afford to buy. Be able to judge whether the sales person has reliable information for you.

- . Buy food specials and plan your menus around them whenever you can. It may be possible to reduce your food bill as much as 10 percent by shopping for and using week-end specials.

- . Buy some items in season like fresh fruits and vegetables; but for good buys on other items such as clothing, purchase out of season.

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Immediate release

CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY SET FOR JAN. 17

The annual Crop Improvement Day for seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers will be held Wednesday, January 17, at the Midland Hills Country Club located one mile north and one mile west of the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The day-long session will begin with business meetings in the morning for the Minnesota Approved Seed Processors Association, the Minnesota Seed Dealers Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Topics to be discussed during the afternoon session include recent changes in the state seed law, 1968 varietal recommendations, wheat breeding research at the University, and physiological improvement of small grains.

In addition, the problems and potentials of pelleted seed will be discussed by R. C. McGinnis, head of the Department of Plant Science at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Seed pelleting is a new process developed at Manitoba in which the seed of spring sown crops is coated and planted in the fall.

Other speakers are Harley J. Otto, R. E. Heiner and Dale N. Moss of the University's Department of Agronomy; and Frank N. Fanberg, seed inspection supervisor of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture. Presiding at the afternoon session will be H. W. Johnson, head of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

The day's program will conclude with the annual recognition dinner at 6 p. m., featuring entertainment by the Lamplighters. Also, the Premier Seed Growers, Elevator Manager, and Seedsman awards will be presented at this time.

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

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68-7-jbg

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Immediate release

HEAD OF U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS TO INTERNATIONAL MEET

Louise A. Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, has been named one of four elected voting delegates from the United States to the 11th International Congress on Home Economics in Bristol, England, in July.

As a voting delegate Miss Stedman will represent the central region of the American Home Economics Association.

Prior to the Congress, she will attend the business meeting of the permanent council of the International Federation of Home Economics in London.

Some 1500 members of professional home economics associations or organizations from all over the world are expected to attend the International Congress, which is held every five years.

Theme of the Congress is "Home Economics in the Service of International Cooperation."

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Immediate release

UM BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATIONS TO HOLD SWINE DAYS

University of Minnesota branch experiment stations will hold three area swine days next week.

The days and locations are:

- * January 9 -- Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * January 10--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * January 11 -- West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

At Waseca, a "Show Style" Swine Day will be held with clinics and demonstrations running continuously from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. This year's program will emphasize swine housing and will include an open house of the experiment station's swine research facilities. In addition, all phases of swine production including management, feeding and breeding will be discussed.

The programs at Lamberton and Morris include a discussion of limited feeding of sows, liquid feeding, nutrition research on pig starters and economic considerations in swine production. Swine Day at Lamberton begins at 1 p.m.

The program at Morris begins at 9:30 a.m. with registration. Special features on the program include talks by Robert Flesland of Aitkin on how he raises 3,000 feeder pigs a year, and by Carroll Plager of Hormel and Co. on the modern meat-type hog.

All programs include a question and answer period.

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68-jbg-8

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 55101

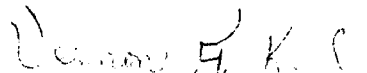
January 8, 1968

TO: County Agricultural Agents

The news releases in this week's packet are based on talks given during the past two weeks at Retail Dealers Conferences throughout the state.

They can be used as they are, or as coverage stories for the conference in your area.

Sincerely,


Vernon A. Keel
Information Specialist

VAK:hdg

enclosures

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January 8, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS CAN APPLY
MANAGEMENT IN
PROJECT SELECTION

You're not born with the ability to be a good manager, but it's a talent you can learn and one that will help you all your life.

One of the characteristics of a good manager is that he has developed skills in decision making.

A good place for 4-H members to start acquiring the management skills of decision making is in selecting 4-H projects, suggests Mary Frances Lamison, extension specialist in home management at the University of Minnesota.

Before you decide haphazardly to take a particular project, weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each one in somewhat this fashion:

- . Will this project be a challenge to me?

The challenge of growing is sometimes lost unless we push ourselves to grow in knowledge and ability. Is this a project that will do the utmost to increase my development as a person? Is it one that will help me as I try to attain my goals in life? A 4-H member loses the sense of challenge when he or she stays in one project year after year just to win awards and actually learning very little.

- . Will this project fit my interests?

Is this a project I will enjoy? Does it fit my interests? Or is it a means of exploring a new field and broadening my present interests?

- . Will this project fit my ability?

Some projects need to be chosen in sequence. Have I acquired the abilities needed in this project?

- . Will this project fit the resources I have available?

What demands will be made on my time, energy and money by this project? What time and energy will other family members and leaders have to give in order that I may learn from this project?

- . Does this project fit my home situation?

Just as the business man weighs the results of any particular action or program, the 4-H'er who is learning management constantly weighs the advantages and disadvantages of his potential growth through one project over another.

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To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

For use during
Minn. Pork Week
January 13-21

PORK SHOULD BE
WELL DONE FOR
FLAVOR AND SAFETY

Cook pork slowly and thoroughly if you want to make the most of its rich flavor.

Thorough cooking of fresh pork is also essential to kill any harmful organisms that might be present and to make it completely safe to eat, says Verna Mikesch, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The most reliable method of finding out when meat is done is to use a meat thermometer. For best flavor, roast pork in a 325° F. oven and cook it until the internal temperature shown on the meat thermometer reaches 185°F. The exception is loin roasts which are more juicy when cooked to 170°F. internal temperature. Because of the bone structure and the leanness of the loin, the heat is carried through the meat more quickly.

If a meat thermometer is not used, large roasts that are well cooked on the outside may be only partly cooked in the center. To eliminate any doubt when cooking a large roast, you may want to make a slight cut in the center to see whether all trace of pink has disappeared, Miss Mikesch suggests.

Thoroughly cooked pork is creamy white in color. When all traces of pink have disappeared, fresh pork is done. When cooking pork chops, it is a good idea to cut along the edge of the bone where it joins the flesh, to be sure the meat is no longer pink.

If the cut of pork is thin, it is best to braise it. Brown it, add a small amount of water and cover the pan to keep the meat from drying out as it cooks.

Important as it is to cook pork thoroughly, avoid overcooking it. When overdone, it falls apart, making carving difficult. It also shrinks. Although you can expect to lose from a fourth to a half of the original meat in cooking, if it is overdone, cooking losses will be even greater. The best way to avoid overcooking is to use a meat thermometer, the University nutritionist says.

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BRING OUT
THE BEST OF
PORK FLAVOR

Richly browned pork roasts and chops teamed up with fruits and vegetables that bring out their delicious flavor will make a sumptuous meal for family and for guests.

There's nothing like a good browning and thorough slow cooking to bring out the best flavor of pork, according to Verna Mikesch, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

You can enhance the flavor further by serving with the meat tart and sweet fruits and vegetables that have a special affinity for pork. Tart apples, cranberries and oranges and sweet fruits like prunes, raisins, peaches and apricots combine unusually well with pork. Salads can feature some of these tart and sweet fruits. Cinnamon apples, applesauce, cranberry-orange relish combine as well with fresh pork as raisin sauce does with baked ham.

A tart vegetable like kraut or sweet vegetables such as sweet potatoes and squash are good accompaniments to fresh pork and ham.

The flavor of cured, smoked ham can be developed and enhanced still further by the use of cloves and a glaze. To score and decorate a ham with cloves and a glaze, take the baked ham out of the oven about half an hour before it is done. Remove any skin, slash through the fat in diamond shapes and stud the ham with cloves. Cover the surface with any one of these glazes: 1 cup brown sugar and 1 tablespoon dry mustard, moistened, if desired, with sweet pickle juice; 1 cup honey; or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange marmalade. Return the ham to the oven for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to brown the surface and set the glaze.

Heating and glazing are especially important to develop the flavor of most canned hams, which may lack flavor because they have not been smoked.

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Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Phytophthora Root Rot in Alfalfa Only in Wet Years. No control is available for Phytophthora root rot in alfalfa, but the disease will probably be damaging only in abnormally wet seasons, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. The disease was widely distributed in the midwest last year and caused damage on both high and low ground following the June wet period. Plant symptoms include stunting, wilting, yellowing and dying. Root ends are often rotted off and a severe loss of stand results.

* * * *

Handle Seed Potatoes Carefully. Severe stand losses in some potato fields during 1967 could likely have been reduced by improved seed handling, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Cold seed planted in cold, wet soil without treatment is very susceptible to disease infection. Johnson recommends the following seed handling and treatment program:

- * Store seed at 40 degrees F.
- * Warm seed to 60 to 70 degrees F. for 1½ to 2 weeks before planting.
- * Treat whole seed with mercury and dry it.
- * Cut the seed.
- * Treat cut seed with organic fungicide.
- * Plant in warm soil.

* * * *

Winter Pruning Prevents Oak Wilt Infection. Oak trees within the oak wilt area can be safely pruned from now until the end of February, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Oak wilt is the most serious oak tree disease in the southeast quarter of Minnesota--west to Mankato, north to St. Cloud and including the Twin Cities. Oak wilt fungus spreads either through natural root grafts or through fresh wounds made during the growing season, Johnson says. If trees are pruned at this time of the year, the pruning wounds will be dry when the infection period begins in the spring.

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MALFORMED EARS,
RED STRIPE DISEASE
SEEN IN CORN

Malformed ears and red stripe disease both showed up in the 1967 Minnesota corn crop, according to Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

These symptoms of malformed ears were very short husks with most of the ear exposed, very few kernels developing (indicating lack of pollination) and smutted kernels. Sometimes malformed ears have been associated with application of certain herbicides shortly before tasseling and silking. Severe yield reductions occur when this symptom is widespread.

Recent information indicates that red stripe disease is caused directly by the wheat mite, either by feeding injury or possible by toxin. The mite is present in Minnesota and symptoms were found in corn plots on the University's St. Paul campus in the fall of 1967, Johnson says.

Symptoms of red stripe disease are apparent on the kernels. Earlier, a lower market price was paid for corn with this symptom. Researchers say there's no quality or yield reduction associated with red stripe disease, so the lower price isn't justified.

Additional surveys are being made to determine the extent of red stripe on Minnesota corn.

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MORE SOYBEAN
DISEASES THAN
USUAL LAST YEAR

Weather conditions contributed to more soybean diseases during 1967 than in recent years, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Many plants on low ground suffered from water damage during June rains. Cereal grains were planted later than usual because of bad weather, and soybeans had emerged by the time weed chemicals were applied to the grain. This resulted in more herbicide drift onto the soybeans and symptoms of weed chemical injury showed up a few days later.

Wet June weather also prevented early corn cultivation, and the herbicides that were used to control the weeds resulted in increased chemical drift to soybeans. Although effects of herbicides on soybeans are often very noticeable, changes in yield are usually very small and difficult to measure, according to Johnson.

Phytophthora root rot was more prevalent in 1967 because of the extended wet period in June. But conditions that promote a high percentage of plant infection aren't likely to occur again for many years. Several new high yielding soybean varieties are susceptible to this disease, but they'll perform well in Minnesota if they aren't planted in low, wet grounds and fields that are known to be infested.

Bud blight is the most serious virus disease of soybeans. The disease shows up as scattered plants at the edges of fields, tapering off farther into the fields. Bud blight was often found near alfalfa fields, but the reason for this isn't known. No control is known at this time.

Russetting of leaves was a common occurrence in late season. The symptom is similar to bud blight, but it may be caused by a direct weather effect. The exact cause is unknown.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

USE CAUTION
WHEN SELECTING
HERBICIDE MIXTURES

Many new herbicides give good results, but they all have shortcomings that can sometimes be corrected if the proper mixture is developed, according to Richard Behrens, plant scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Some possible advantages that may be gained by using combinations of herbicides rather than a single chemical are:

- * Control of a larger variety of weeds.
- * Consistent weed control under a wide variety of weather conditions.
- * Reduced chance of herbicide residue in crops and soils.
- * Less crop injury.
- * Lower herbicide cost.
- * Increased herbicide effectiveness above what would be expected with the mixture (synergistic effect).

But the problem of obtaining government registration for use of herbicide mixtures in crops is a serious disadvantage, Behrens says. A commercial company must spend time and money to get a herbicide mixture registered and then assume liability for any problems, such as crop injury or unlawful food residues arising from its use. Unless a company takes the responsibility of obtaining a registration for the mixture, there's little chance that it will ever be registered for use.

(more)

add 1 -- herbicide mixtures

Liabilities are assumed by the user if the mixture isn't registered and labeled by a company. A user may legally mix and apply a herbicide mixture if each chemical in the mixture is registered, providing he's willing to accept the liabilities. But without a label, there is little information available on the rate of each herbicide that should be used, or when to apply the mixture.

A number of herbicide mixtures are registered for use on Minnesota crops. Several new promising mixtures for use in corn and soybeans are being evaluated, Behrens says. Atrazine plus propachlor (Ramrod) and linuron (Lorox) plus propachlor (Ramrod) have recently been cleared for use in corn. Most of the new mixtures being examined for use in corn contain either atrazine or propachlor, and many mixtures being evaluated for use in soybeans also contain propachlor, but amiben and linuron are also being used in mixtures for soybeans. However, mixtures containing propachlor aren't approved by the government on soybeans grown for human or animal feed.

Current research on herbicide mixtures is almost certain to improve weed control in Minnesota crops, Behrens says.

For more information on herbicide mixtures registered for use in Minnesota, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 212, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 9, 1968

Immediate release

CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS SHORT COURSE SET FOR JAN. 19

A one-day short course for Christmas tree growers will be held Jan. 19 at the Student Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The purpose of the course is to give Christmas tree producers an opportunity to review this year's season and to develop ideas for improving the 1968 season.

Talks to be given include the effects of summer drought on tree survival by Marvin Smith, extension forester; tree seed certification by Paul Rudolf, lecturer in the School of Forestry; Scleroderris canker by Darrol D. Skilling, forest pathologist, North Central Forest Experiment Station; and the 1967 Twin City market review by Richard Skok, assistant director, School of Forestry.

Of special interest to growers will be "The Steigerwaldt Tree Farm Story" by Ed Steigerwaldt, consultant forester at Tomahawk, Wisc. Steigerwaldt operates a 650-acre tree farm.

The final talk will be trespass and liability implications for Christmas tree plantations by Rollie White, Northland Insurance Co., St. Paul.

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

The registration fee is \$4 per individual and \$6 per family.

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68-2-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 9, 1968

Immediate Release

SIX 4-H JUNIOR LEADERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Six young people have been chosen to represent Minnesota 4-H members at a national conference and a national camp because of their outstanding records in 4-H leadership and project achievement.

Four of the youths will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D. C., in April: Janet Nesselth, 19, Route 1, Windom; Patricia Swanson, 18, Hastings; Charles Schwartz, 18, Goodhue; and Daryl Augustine, 18, Thief River Falls.

Karin Larson, 18, Crookston, and Douglas Bengtson, 18, Sebeka, have been chosen to attend the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca in Shelby, Mich.

These awards are among the highest 4-H'ers can receive, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the trips to the National 4-H Conference. Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo., provides the trips to the Michigan leadership training camp.

Miss Nesselth is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in home economics. Miss Swanson is a senior in Hastings High School with plans for a career in speech or dramatics. Schwartz is in his first year at St. Olaf College and Augustine is a freshman at Thief River Falls Junior College.

Miss Larson is a freshman at Moorhead State College, Bengtson a senior in Sebeka High School.

All six have been 4-H members for at least nine years, have received the Minnesota Key Award for leadership and achievement, have won awards in a variety of projects, have helped younger members by serving as junior leaders and have held offices in their local clubs as well as in county or district 4-H federations. Schwartz is currently president of the State 4-H Federation; Augustine is a former treasurer.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 9, 1968

Immediate release

CITY YOUNGSTERS DISCOVER FARM PLANTS, ANIMALS

City kids who rarely, if ever, have a chance to see and touch farm animals and plants are able to do just that and more as the result of a special program of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The youngsters, Minneapolis school children participating in Project Head Start and the urban area summer program, are able to learn first-hand about the world of plants and animals through the continuing program which began in 1966.

That year, more than 2,000 children participated in the program, and last year the number grew to 5,000.

As part of the program presentations are made by urban extension assistants who have backgrounds in youth work and agriculture. The Hennepin County Extension Service and the Minneapolis public schools coordinate and supervise the extension assistant's work.

According to William Milbrath, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development, "This program is one of the ways in which the educational resources of 4-H and the University are made available to other educational institutions for the benefit of youth."

The program consists of five units. In the first unit, "Visit of a Farm Animal," a calf is brought to the school playground and children are allowed to touch it, ask questions about it and watch it eat. This unit is designed for Head Start'ers through pre-third graders.

One Head Start teacher summed up the feelings of her class by saying, "Our children have seen cows in a pasture, but until today no one had seen a calf close enough to touch."

(more)

Add 1 - city youngsters

The second unit, "Growth and Care of a Farm Animal," is conducted in two visits. On the first visit of an animal, the children learn about its age, birthweight, and how much and what kind of food it eats. Then they are allowed to observe and measure it. Three weeks later, the animal is brought back and the children again measure it and make comparisons. This unit was presented to pre-fourth through pre-sixth graders.

A third unit involves planting and caring for tomato plants. In it each child receives his own plant, fertilizer and instructions. He then conducts experiments in the classroom which demonstrate the value of fertilizer, water and sunlight to living things.

After this unit, one teacher commented, "It gave each child an opportunity and an experience in planting which many of our apartment dwelling children rarely have."

In a fourth lesson, three small animals such as a guinea pig, toad and turtle were brought to class. Characteristics of the animals are then discussed and the children are asked to explain their similarities and differences.

"Soils" is the subject of the fifth lesson. In it children feel the textures of soils and learn to identify their characteristics. In addition, they receive information about the drainage, fertility and advantages of different soil types.

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68-10-jbg

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

UM Study Shows:

VARIETY MIXTURES SHOW NO YIELD ADVANTAGE FOR SMALL GRAINS

Can yields be increased for crops like wheat and barley by planting several varieties together as a mixture in order to avoid the weakness of any one variety?

Not according to the results of a study reported recently by a pair of agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

In the latest issue of Minnesota Science, quarterly magazine of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Professors Donald Rasmusson and Harley Otto report that their study showed mixtures of barley varieties to yield no better than single varieties.

Accordingly, they say that farmers should not plant mixtures unless claims of superiority for various mixtures can be proved in field trials.

Rasmusson and Otto, members of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, tested the yielding ability of pure varieties of barley in competition with mixtures and bulk crosses of the same barley varieties. Their trial barleys were grown over a five year period at both St. Paul and Crookston in order to sample different soils and weather conditions.

In all, each single variety and each mixture and cross were grown under 10 different conditions of soil and weather. During the trials, all the barleys encountered high and low fertility soils, partial flooding and drought, disease and no disease, and other extremes.

The single variety Traill produces 54 bushels per acre, and the single variety Liberty produced 53 bushels per acre to lead all other varieties and mixtures. Simple mixtures containing these varieties produced nearly as well, and bulk crosses of any two varieties produced somewhat less.

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68-11-ret

Department of Information
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January 11, 1968

Immediate release

PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE TO BEGIN MONDAY

Over 700 people involved in the use and regulation of pesticides will attend an Agricultural Pesticides Short Course Jan. 15-19 in Minneapolis.

Course speakers include chemical industry representatives, federal and state government inspectors and university specialists.

Registration for the general session is 8-10 a.m. Jan. 18 in the Leamington Hotel's Hall of States. Course fee is \$5 per person. Prior to the general session, a three-day county agricultural inspectors program will be held at the hotel.

The general session will begin with a discussion on diagnosing and trouble shooting crop insect problems and a review of the crop disease and insect situation, including talks on grasshoppers, European corn borer and alfalfa weevil.

At the noon luncheon L. K. Cutkomp, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Insect Control Program of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

During the afternoon sessions topics such as pesticide application liabilities, fall application of herbicides, atrazine, and 1968 herbicide recommendations for soybeans, small grain and corn will be discussed.

Russel G. Schwandt, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will speak at the evening banquet on "The Exciting Future of Agriculture."

Separate programs will be held on Jan. 19. The ground sprayers and retailers program will focus on the role of pesticides in the management of horticultural crops. Topics to be discussed include factors affecting droplet size and drift, the Food and Drug Administration and custom applicators, USDA pesticide monitoring, regulations affecting the custom applicator and weed seedling identification.

The aerial sprayers program will feature aircraft maintenance, density altitude and pilot complacency, Crookston Technical Institute's agricultural aviation program, atrazine application by aircraft, and state and federal regulations affecting the aerial applicator.

Course sponsors are the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Department of Agricultural Short Courses; the Minnesota departments' of agriculture and aeronautics; and the Minnesota Agricultural Chemicals Association.

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68-17-jbg

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

UM SCIENTISTS IDENTIFY APHID-RESISTANT WILD POTATOES

University of Minnesota scientists have identified two species of wild potatoes that are resistant to aphids, the tiny insects that spread damaging virus diseases through potato fields.

Minnesota growers of certified seed potatoes consider aphids to be the most serious pests of potatoes.

Florian Lauer, associate professor of horticulture, and Edward Radcliffe, assistant professor entomology, began their studies in 1965 at the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids.

They grew 400 different varieties representing 70 species of wild potatoes from Central and South America. Selecting the most aphid-resistant varieties and trying additional varieties, they repeated their work in 1966 and 1967.

The result was that they found two wild species with strong resistance to aphids.

Reporting in the recent issue of Minnesota Science, the quarterly magazine of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Lauer and Radcliffe explain that eventually these two species of wild potatoes may be crossed with commercial potatoes to produce an aphid-resistant commercial potato.

They point out that while chemical insecticides sprayed or dusted on potato fields have controlled pests of potatoes up to now, some pests are developing a tolerance to insecticides.

As a result, insecticides may become ineffective in the future, making it necessary to develop varieties which are resistant to certain pests like aphids.

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68-ret-18

Department of Information
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Immediate release

4-H AND FFA YOUTHS SELECTED FOR POULTRY CONFERENCE

Four Minnesota youths with outstanding poultry records have been chosen to attend the 15th Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference Feb. 8-11 in Kansas City, Mo.

Steven Holtegaard, 16, Rochester, and William Santi, 16, Iron, will represent Minnesota's 55,000 4-H members. Representing Future Farmers of America chapters in Minnesota will be Pat Graham, 15, Waverly, and Melvin Rauch, 16, Hutchinson.

Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany them. The Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association sponsors the trips of the 4-H'ers; the Minnesota FFA Foundation is sponsor of the FFA trips.

Holtegaard is a junior in John Marshall High School, Rochester. He has been a member of the Dresser Valley 4-H Club for seven years and has carried the 4-H poultry project during all that time. Each year he has helped his parents raise from 600 to 675 pullets--a total of 4,450 pullets for the seven years. A blue ribbon winner for his county fair exhibits of poultry each year, he won championship on his poultry exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair in 1966.

Santi is a 10th grader in Cherry High School and has been a member of the Cherry Clinton 4-H Club for five years.

In the past five years he has bought and raised from 175 to 200 White Rock chickens each year. He holds many ribbons for his poultry exhibits and demonstrations. In 1966 he received a blue ribbon at the Minnesota State Fair for his demonstration on how to prepare a bird for the freezer.

Graham is a sophomore in Howard Lake High School. He raises ducks and chickens. His hobby is raising and showing breeds of fancy poultry at county fairs. He has raised 15 different breeds of chickens, breeds of ducks, as well as geese and guinea hens.

(more)

add 1 - 4-H and FFA youths

A junior in Hutchinson High School, Rauch has records of achievement in poultry projects in both 4-H and FFA. He raises chickens and geese and for the past three years has exhibited at the Minnesota State Poultry Association shows.

All four boys have learned the importance of sanitation in poultry production, of good management and keeping records.

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.

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68-jbn-16

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 11, 1968

Immediate release

LUMBER INDUSTRY SHORT COURSE TO BEGIN JAN. 18 AT UM

A Lumber Industry Marketing and Management Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus beginning Jan. 18.

The course, the first of its kind in Minnesota, is designed to provide lumber-yard managers, and lumber industry wholesalers and salesmen with methods of studying the industry's market picture, principles of management and decision-making criteria through the application of statistical techniques in research.

Topics to be considered include lumber industry marketing problems; methods of marketing research and data collection; statistics; and market implications and use of research by the lumber industry.

The teaching staff includes Hugo H. John, associate professor of forestry, C. William Rudelius, associate professor in the School of Business Administration, and Robert D. Thompson, assistant professor of forestry.

Sponsors of the course, which runs for 10 consecutive Thursday evening sessions, are the Twin Cities Hoo-Hoo Club No. 12 and the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

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

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68-jbg-15

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
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Immediate release

UM PROF RECEIVES NATIONAL RESEARCH AWARD

ST. LOUIS, MO. --Paul E. Waibel, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, received the National Turkey Federation's 1967 award for outstanding research here Thursday, Jan. 11 during the group's annual convention.

The award recognizes more than 10 years of research in nutrition and in factors involved in aortic rupture of turkeys.

Waibel and his colleagues discovered recently that the incidence of spontaneous aortic rupture in turkeys can be markedly increased or reduced by selective breeding for high or low blood pressure, respectively.

Blood pressures in high or low selection lines were separated by an average of 25 percent in three generations. Males from the high and low lines suffered 12.1 and 2.0 percent mortality from aortic rupture, respectively, in the third generation.

In nutrition research, his group developed the first growth-supporting purified diet for young turkeys which utilized amino acids in place of protein. Recent efforts show that observation of blood plasma free amino acid levels show promise in assessing dietary amino acid requirements of turkeys at various ages.

Other contributions include demonstration of energy and protein relationships in young and breeder turkeys, lower-than-assumed calcium requirements for growing turkeys, and need for young and breeder turkeys for unidentified nutritional factors and folic acid.

Waibel was associated with the highly regarded turkey research at Crookston, Minnesota. The results of these and other studies provide the bases for Minnesota's popular "Turkey Rations" bulletin.

A native of Hawthorne, N. J., Waibel obtained his bachelor's degree in poultry from Rutgers University, and M. S. and Ph. D. degrees in nutrition and biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin.

Following a year of post-doctoral study at Cornell University, he joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1954. He has authored or co-authored more than 100 scientific and popular articles.

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68-14-vak

Department of Information
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Immediate release

PORK QUALITY AFFECTED BY EMOTIONAL STRESS OF PIGS

"If all pigs went to slaughter bravely, we would have better pork," according to Paul B. Addis, assistant professor of food science at the University of Minnesota.

Most pork these days is leaner than ever, Addis explains, but a few muscles in some pigs undergo unfavorable changes and turn into what we call soft pork, which is wholesome but not as tasty as normal pork.

"It has something to do with the pig's emotions during slaughter and with chemical changes in his muscles just after slaughter," he says. "We're interested in finding the basic cause of this defect so that it can be eliminated."

In connection with Pork Week, which runs January 16-23, Addis was describing his studies of pork quality. His present work should reveal whether a shortage of oxygen in certain muscles of pigs leads to soft pork.

"Before soft pork is cooked, it is flabby and pale--sometimes actually white," he says. "We call it PSE pork. The letters stand for pale, soft, and exudative. Instead of remaining packed firmly with juices, some muscles in some pigs let the juices run out. These lost juices carry away much of the color and some of the vitamins and other nutrients in the meat."

"This soft pork firms up during cooking, but it is dry, less tender, and less tasty than it should be," Addis explains.

He points out that only one pig in five has the PSE condition, and that softness develops in only a few muscles of such a pig. For example, a fresh ham from a pig of the PSE type might be three-fourths or more top-quality pork, but the other fourth might lose its juices and become soft.

Pork muscle becomes PSE only because certain unfavorable chemical changes occur after a pig is slaughtered.

(more)

add 1 - Addis soft pork

"After a pig's heart stops beating, its tissues continue to carry on some of the chemical process of life for a while," Addis explains.

"Normally, a pig's blood and muscles are well-stocked with oxygen, and for some time after slaughter this oxygen continues to combine with carbohydrate to form carbon dioxide. This is the normal process of tissue respiration."

"But we know that certain pigs become frightened easily," Addis says. "At slaughter time any stress leads to a special balance of hormones and to a shortage of oxygen in the blood. We believe that oxygen is abnormally low in the muscle tissue of such pigs. If so, my research will show it. After we thoroughly understand soft pork, we should be able to find ways to prevent it."

Scientists have already noted that some strains of pigs experience little or no stress during slaughter. In his post-doctoral studies in Germany last summer, Addis worked with German scientists on finding methods to identify both stress-susceptible and stress-resistant pigs while the pigs are still alive.

Such techniques might prove valuable in aiding animal-breeding scientists to develop strains of pigs that are thoroughly stress resistant, Addis says.

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68-13-ret

Department of Information
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Immediate release

LEAN, MEATY PIGS DESIGNED BY UM SCIENTISTS

Today's new-style pigs are leaner and meatier than ever, and they gain weight more efficiently than pigs of only 10 years ago.

This means that pork is both cheaper and better than it would be if swine-breeding scientists had not redesigned the pig, according to William E. Rempel, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota. Rempel is in charge of swine breeding for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. His remarks were in connection with Minnesota Pork Week, which runs January 16-23.

"The late Professor L. M. Winters here at the University of Minnesota let the way in developing pigs of the modern type," Rempel said. "During the 1930's, he worked out new principles of breeding, years before they were applied. Fighting strong conservative opposition during the 1940's, Winters gradually convinced breeders that pigs should be slimmer and meatier and that they should be crossbred for high efficiency."

"The Minnesota number one, number two, and number three hogs that Winters developed attracted attention in their day and helped put across his breeding philosophy. Better types of hogs have been developed elsewhere since, but they were developed by following the principles of selection and breeding that Winters established and fought to promote," Rempel said.

After retiring from the University, Winters went overseas to help people in developing nations to improve their food supplies. He died in Iraq 10 years ago.

"In one sense we are continuing the work that Winters began, for our research still aims to improve the efficiency of performance testing and crossbreeding," Rempel said.

"But like Winters, we are working to develop new principles in swine breeding. We hope that the work we are doing today will answer the questions that commercial breeders of swine will need to have answered 5, 10, and 15 years from now."

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68-12-ret

Department of Information
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To all counties
Immediate release

RIGHT INSULATION
KEEPS BUILDINGS
WARM, DRY

Using the right kind of insulation when building will keep farm buildings warm and dry in cold weather and cut building costs.

Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says farmers can choose between rigid, flexible, and loose fill or "pour," types of insulation materials.

Rigid insulation comes in either vegetable fiber board or formed plastic (polystyrene and others) insulation board. Vegetable fiber board has structural strength and is suitable for sheathing. Because of its lower insulation value, it should be used where its strength can be utilized.

Formed plastic insulation board has no structural strength but will support itself and can be cut into any desired shape. Since it absorbs only negligible amounts of moisture, it is well suited to applications where it may be exposed to moisture, such as perimeter insulation for a building foundation.

Flexible insulation comes in the form of batts or blankets encased in paper on one side to form a vapor barrier. These materials have no structural strength and are used for their insulating value only.

For animal shelter buildings, Bates recommends using a polyethylene or other suitable vapor barrier in addition to that provided on flexible insulation. This will stop the movement of water vapor into the insulation by providing a continuous unbroken surface.

Fill or pour type insulation may be either home processed--saw dust, wood shavings or chopped straw--or a commercial material of vegetable or mineral origin.

For ceiling application, fill insulation has an advantage over batt insulation because it flows into irregular spaces and provides complete coverage. This prevents cold air from flowing beneath the insulation and causing wet spots on the ceiling in severe weather.

For more information on insulating materials, ask your county agent for Extension Bulletin M-129, "How Much Insulation Do I Need?" 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
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

UREA AS PROTEIN
SUBSTITUTE IN
DAIRY RATION

You can cut feed costs this winter by using urea to supply protein equivalent in your dairy ration, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

But if too much urea is fed at one time, or if enough energy isn't available, toxic effects or even death can result. Not more than one-third of the nitrogen or protein equivalent of the concentrates, including grains, can come from urea.

Urea by itself should not be fed to cows, Wayne says. It's extremely important to mix urea uniformly in the ration, since improper mixing may result in poisoning animals that eat excessive amounts. Urea has no energy value, it only supplies nitrogen. When the ration already has ample protein, additional nitrogen fed in urea is wasted, and only adds to cost.

Don't use urea in grain mixtures for young dairy calves, Wayne adds. And, don't use it in mixtures containing ground raw soybeans. The enzyme urease in soybeans causes urea to decompose quickly, releasing excessive ammonia and making the mix unpalatable. Much of the nitrogen is also lost.

Ammonia release also occurs when urea is mixed with high moisture corn and heating or molding takes place. So be sure that urea mixed with high moisture corn is stored so it doesn't heat.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 4, "Using Urea as a Protein Substitute in the Dairy Ration." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

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Department of Information
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To all counties
Immediate release

MISUNDERSTANDING
OF GASOLINE
WIDESPREAD

Purchasing gasoline is a common American practice, but many people lack understanding about it, says Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Two grades of gasoline are generally in use--regular and premium. Premium has a higher octane number than regular and is used in engines with higher compression ratios. Premium is frequently referred to as ethyl. But gasoline advertised as ethyl may not have an octane number equal to that of premium quality gasoline.

Regular gasoline is for tractors, trucks, automobiles and various auxiliary engines with moderately high compression ratios.

Regular and premium grades have practically identical heating values, Bates says. They both deliver the same power if burned without knocking when engines are adjusted properly.

Many people believe premium gasoline automatically increases an engine's power output, but if "knock" or uneven burning of the fuel doesn't occur in a properly adjusted engine burning regular gasoline, higher octane gasoline won't affect power output.

Some people also burn premium gasoline during winter in an automobile that runs well on regular in the summer because they think premium has better starting characteristics. But the two gasolines, produced by the same manufacturer and at the same season, have essentially the same blending and starting characteristics, Bates adds.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 11, "Gasoline Facts and Fallacies." 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 15, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.

Pork Quality Follows Consumer Demand. Quality improvement by pork producers has followed consumer demand for leaner pork, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Now about 40 percent of the pigs raised in the United States grade No. 1, compared to only 25 percent in 1955. No. 1 hogs have a minimum amount of back fat and a maximum amount of muscling and meat. The average hog slaughtered today produces about 13 pounds more pork and 4 pounds less lard per 100 pounds live weight than the average hog which was slaughtered in 1955. Egertson says present consumption trends mean that producers must continue to improve quality of hogs marketed.

* * * *

Iron Injection for Baby Pigs. Baby pigs need more iron than just what they get from the sow's milk during the first weeks, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. When pigs were raised in dirt lots, they usually obtained enough iron from eating dirt, but pigs farrowed and raised in concrete lots need extra iron supplied in the ration. Arthaud says one of the most effective ways is to inject baby pigs with a suitable iron compound. Enough solution should be injected to provide 150 to 200 milligrams of iron for each pig. For example, if the compound you buy contains 100 milligrams (mg.) of iron per cubic centimeter, then inject 1.5 to 2.0 cubic centimeters (cc.) when the pigs are about 3 or 4 days old.

* * * *

Salt Can Kill Trees. Salt applied on streets in winter can be absorbed later by the roots of boulevard trees during the growing season, says Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. This may result in some marginal browning of leaves and dieback may occur in trees damaged in successive years. Plastic covering over the soil surface may be used to offer some protection against the salt, or you can hose salt off critical areas during days when there's a warm thaw.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 15, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

GOOD PLANNING
IS KEY TO SUCCESS
IN 4-H PROJECTS

How well a 4-H'er does in a project he selects depends a good deal upon the time and care he takes in planning it.

Planning each project carefully is an important step not only toward success in the project but in learning good management, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

As a 4-H'er you'll enjoy your project more and get more out of it if you'll follow these suggestions in planning:

- . Read all you can find about the project, the research that has been done on the subject and what authorities have to say about it.
- . Develop a step-by-step plan for what you will do in the project, when you will do it and how.

For example, if you've selected the home improvement-family living project and decided to refinish furniture, you'll want to read all you can about the latest techniques. Special bulletins on the subject will be available from the county extension office. After studying the condition of the furniture and the kind of wood you have to work on, choose among the techniques you've read about which suits your situation best. Then write down a step-by-step procedure you will follow, making it clear enough so anyone could read your directions, understand and follow them.

add 1 -- good planning key to project success

. Next estimate the cost and start keeping a record of what you spend. Talk over the costs with your parents and decide how you will pay. Keeping a record of where the money is going is one of the steps in learning money management. Keeping such a record will also help you decide if the results show whether you are getting your time and money's worth.

. Keep a notebook of some of the most useful facts you have learned as you work with your project. These facts may be important to you later when you have a hard time remembering them.

. Include in your plans ways to cover individual weaknesses that need attention. For example, if you are frightened and self-conscious about appearing before a group, take the opportunity to speak up at club business meetings; offer to read the club minutes in the absence of the secretary; sign up to lead the pledge of allegiance in the opening ceremony.

. Plan ways to share what you have learned with others, especially with younger members.

When an individual seems to plan, organize and carry out activities with little or no effort, he is attesting to his success in learning to become a good manager -- a quality that will be valuable all through life. Planning projects carefully is a step toward learning to become a good manager.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 15, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

NOTE: BE SURE TO SEND
THIS STORY TO ALL WEEKLIES
IN YOUR COUNTY

RURAL ARTISTS
INVITED TO ENTER
U ART SHOW

If you're an amateur artist living in rural Minnesota, you're invited to exhibit in the University of Minnesota's 17th annual Town/Country Art Show on the St. Paul Campus, announces Home (County) Agent _____.

Entry dates are Monday, Feb. 26 through Saturday, March 2.

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. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture but not two in the same medium. The exhibit will be confined to recent original works in all types of painting, sculpture and the graphic arts not previously exhibited at any Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Photographs will not be accepted.

Information and registration forms for exhibitors are available from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Oils, pastels, watercolors, pencil drawings and mosaics are the usual art entries. Sculpture ranges from traditional terra cotta figures and wood carving to contemporary welding. Last year 351 artists exhibited--the largest number to display their work in the 17 years of the show.

This year's entries will be on exhibition in the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 10 through March 29. Climax of the show will be a four-day program for rural artists the last week of the exhibition.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show is an open, not a juried show, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator. However, merit awards will be given to approximately 20 of the entries. The merit award paintings and sculpture will be shown at the American Swedish Institute April 6-May 4.

The Town/Country Art Show is sponsored each year by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division.

28
Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 15, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HERE ARE SIX
SHOPPING SINS
TO AVOID

Are you always confident that you are getting the most for the money you spend? Or can't you make the budget stretch so you can buy the things your family wants and needs?

You can make your money stretch further if your family works together to avoid these six shopping sins, say extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota:

1. Spurchasing. Do you buy on the spur of the moment articles you had no intention of buying? Spurchases are usually small items like housewares, magazines, soft drinks, toys, candy, fancy baked goods and gourmet foods. But impulse buying can also include big purchases like clothing, home furnishings, even cars.

2. Buying unnecessary items. A shopping list is your best protection here. When you're depressed you may buy something to lift your spirits. When hats were more popular, women often bought a new hat to take her out of the doldrums. Perhaps you make a purchase when you feel you deserve a reward. Or you buy just to keep up with the Joneses. Children may urge you to buy something they see advertised on television. Stick to a shopping list and you're more likely to buy only what you really need.

add 1 -- shopping sins to avoid

3. Buying needless or useless items. Are gadgets your weakness? Do you feel you must have the latest gadget even if you never use it? Buy only what may be of use to you.

4. Paying more than you need to. When you buy on the installment plan, you pay more than when you use cash. If you must use credit, find out exactly how much the final total cost will be. Shop for the best credit. Compare prices before you buy. And look for legitimate bargains.

5. Do you expect to get something for nothing? If you think you're getting something for nothing, watch out. A good example is the towel or dish in the detergent box. Will you use this item? Is there less detergent in the box because of the space it takes? If you save trading stamps, be sure to spend the stamp books as carefully as you would cash.

6. Snob appeal. Where do you shop? Are you paying more for elaborate packaging, convenience, prestige labels, or free delivery? Will anyone really check under your sofa for a high prestige label?

Look for quality when shopping, but remember that price is not always the best indicator of quality.

Guard against these six shopping sins, take care of what you buy and you'll be getting more for your money.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

POWER USE ADVISORS SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD JAN. 24-26

A short course on structural moisture control for power use advisors will be held at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Jan. 24-26.

Registration will begin Wednesday noon in the North Star Lounge of the St. Paul Student Center. Following the afternoon session on basic environment problems of residential and animal structures, a business meeting of the Minnesota Power Use Association will be held.

Moisture control in building construction will be featured Thursday. During the morning session, moisture control in slab and basement construction will be discussed by Vincent Meyers, product representative, and Robert Hanson, field engineer, Portland Cement Association. In addition, the effects of moisture on building material finishes will be discussed by Lewis T. Hendricks, assistant professor of forestry and State Technical Services Wood Specialist.

During the afternoon session, Roland O. Gertjejansen, assistant professor of forestry, will speak on insulation and vapor barriers. The program also includes a discussion on the effects of moisture on windows and doors.

Friday's session will focus on humidity control and problems. Speakers include E. C. Meyer, products specialist for Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, who will speak on humidity control systems and Richard C. Zawacki, assistant general sales manager for the Skuttle Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mich., on humidifying equipment.

Course sponsors are the University's Agricultural Extension Service and Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Short Courses in cooperation with the Minnesota Power Use Association.

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68-jbg-24

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

FOR GOOD BUY, TRY LESS POPULAR CUTS OF PORK

For a good buy in pork, try one of the less popular cuts.

That suggestion comes from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Minnesota Pork Week, Jan. 16-23, is a particularly good time to look for specials on pork, she says.

Instead of limiting your choice to pork chops and loin roasts, choose from the many cuts of fresh and cured pork available --- pork blade steaks, smoked shoulder roll, pork rib and sirloin chops, butterfly chops, ham steak, spare ribs, country back ribs, pork tenderloin, boneless picnic, Canadian-style bacon, pork sausage --- to mention a few possibilities. Many of these less well known cuts have attractive price tags.

Picnics, shoulder roasts and steaks are among the more reasonably priced meaty cuts. So-called picnic hams -- properly known as smoked pork shoulders -- are actually not ham, as they come from the front shoulder of the hog. Smoked picnic shoulder is processed and labeled like ham and has a similar flavor and appearance. It costs less per pound than ham but also has less usable meat, Miss Mikesh says.

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

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 be sliced and broiled or fried.

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

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68-jbn-25

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

BONDE NAMED CHAIRMAN OF UM AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Richard Bonde, St. Paul, was elected president of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council at the Council's annual meeting on the St. Paul Campus Monday, January 15. He succeeds Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, who had served two terms as president.

Other new officers elected were Raymond Wood, Cloquet, vice chairman, and Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake. Other members of the executive committee of the Council include George Pederson, St. Paul, P. D. Hempstead, Houston, and H. J. Sloan, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture, executive secretary.

The Council consists of 18 members. Seven are general public representatives and eleven members are designated by leading agriculture, home economics, and other organizations.

New representatives named to the Council were Alden Booren, Marine-on-the-St. Croix, representing the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, and Raymond Wood as delegate-at-large. Wood had previously been a member of the Council. Renamed as one of the delegates-at-large was Dean McNeal, Minneapolis.

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

Members at large included: George Rossman, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids Herald Review; John Schwartau, Route 1, Red Wing; Raymond Wood, Diamond Match Company, Cloquet; George N. Pederson, Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul; Mrs. Grady Mann, Fergus Falls; Dean McNeal, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis; and Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul.

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68-hbs-26

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA HOG PRODUCERS BREED MEATIER HOGS

Hog producers enrolled in the Minnesota swine improvement program this year produced leaner hogs with a higher percentage of high quality cuts than they did 5 and 10 years ago, according to Charles Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Through the testing program, swine bloodlines which excel in production of red meat are identified and used to correct any weaknesses. And, bloodlines which show a tendency towards fattiness, slow gaining ability, poor feed efficiency and susceptibility to ulcers and heart problems are culled by the swine producers.

Swine testing stations were started 10 years ago for both commercial and purebred producers seeking improvement in pork production. Since then, the average loin eye area--where most of the choice cuts come from--has increased from 3-1/2 inches to over 4-1/2 inches.

The percentage of ham and loin of hogs in the program has increased about 6 percent since 1958, from 23 percent to almost 29 percent.

The average hog carcass is almost an inch longer and has .18 inches less backfat now, compared to 1958.

A number of potential production problems have been found through the evaluation system, Christians adds. Stomach ulcers and deaths due to heart attacks and shakes were observed and are now being studied by researchers.

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68-21-jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA SWINE HONOR ROLL MEMBERS NAMED

NEW ULM--Fourteen 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 1967 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll.

The awards were announced at a banquet session sponsored by The Farmer magazine held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association here Tuesday (Jan. 16).

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: Alvin Akkerman, Brownsdale; Douglas Bandemer, Morgan; Sam Crabtree, Clearwater; Harold Grabowski, Winnebago; Berten Gulbransen, Hayfield; Robert & James Flesland, Aitkin; Harry & Verlo Larson, Wyoming; Art Lorentz, Annandale; Curtis & Herman Meyer, Janesville, Leslie Middlestadt, Owatonna; Roy Pikal, Brownton; Art Sievers, Austin; Jennes Swenson, Hoffman; Donald & Vernal Wilker, Owatonna.

Honorary members--persons who are not commercial producers, but who made a significant contribution to the Minnesota swine industry--named were: Eugene Rollings, Berkshire breeder, Lake Crystal; Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer, St. Paul; and Fred Stover, farm manager of the Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone.

The 14 producers named to the 1967 honor roll had production figures that included an average of 53 litters with 11.1 pigs farrowed per litter and 9.8 weaned per litter.

The 13 producers who sold pigs for slaughter raised an average of 9.5 pigs per litter and the hogs weighed 200 pounds at 160 days of age. In comparison, hog producers throughout Minnesota average about 7.5 pigs per litter.

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68-22-jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

SWINE PERFORMANCE PEN AWARDS ANNOUNCED

NEW ULM--Nine purebred swine breeders were honored for their outstanding test station record during 1967, according to Charles Christians, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

The awards were presented during the annual meeting of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association here.

Awards were presented to breeders with a pen of four pigs, sired by the same boar, who had the highest production and carcass performance at swine evaluation stations.

The winners by breed are: Duroc, Henry Dekam, Chandler; Hampshire, James Parish, Long:Prarie and Ralph Prescher, Delavan; Poland China, Laurence Konradi, Alpha; Spotted, Harold Belgard, Garden City; Yorkshire, Walter Kramer, Marshall and J. Richard Covey, Mapleton; Chester White, Harold Gee, Cottonwood; All Other Breeds (Berkshire), Triple M. Farm, Elkton.

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23-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 16, 1968

Immediate release

LEADER OF EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM NAMED

Mrs. Evelyn Quesenberry, Madison, Wis., has been appointed state leader of the home economics extension program at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Quesenberry comes to Minnesota from Purdue University where she was a member of the 4-H staff for eight years. Previous to that time she had been a home agent for seven years, in Frederick and Allegany counties in Maryland and in Monroe County in Indiana. Her experience also includes teaching home economics in high schools in St. Joseph, Mo., and Pleasant Hill, Mo.

A native of Missouri, she received her bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo. She holds a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in Cooperative Extension administration and is completing her doctor's degree from the same institution.

Mrs. Quesenberry is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, the Adult Education Association and the American Home Economics Association.

In her position at the University of Minnesota she will be responsible for providing leadership for the home economics extension programs and for the supporting staff of home economics specialists on the campus and extension home agents in the counties.

She succeeds Dorothy Simmons, who served in the same capacity until her retirement.

Other major appointments to the University's Institute of Agriculture recently include Francis F. Busta, associate professor in the Department of Food Science and Industries, and Arnel R. Hallauer, associate professor in the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 17, 1968

Immediate release

PREMIER SEED GROWERS HONORED

Three Minnesota seed growers were honored Wednesday (Jan. 17) by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association for their long and outstanding records in certified seed production.

Presented Premier Seed Growers Awards were Thomas Botko, Warren; Russell A. Carlson, Winthrop; and Ernest Selsvold, Ormsby. They represent the 40th group of premier seed growers.

The awards were made at the closing session of the annual Crop Improvement Day for seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers. George Wilkens, executive vice president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, was toastmaster.

Also at the recognition dinner the Crop Improvement Association presented the Seedsman Award to the Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Company, St. Paul. Rod Hendrickson, manager of the seed division, received the award.

Dorothy M. Gilmore, principal secretary in the Crop Improvement Office, was presented the Honorary Premier Seed Grower award in recognition of her 16 years with the Crop Improvement Association.

The Crop Quality Council of Minneapolis honored Calvin D. Lundberg, manager of the Keyster Co-op Elevator by presenting him with the Elevator Manager Award. He was recognized for operating one of the most modern cleaning plants in the state.

Crop Improvement Day is sponsored each year by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Crop Quality Council and the Minnesota Seed Dealers Association in cooperation with the University's Institute of Agriculture.

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68-vak-29

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 17, 1968

Immediate release

FAT TYPE IMPORTANT IN MEAT QUALITY

Why is one piece of meat delicious and another uninteresting? Why does beef taste like beef, pork like pork, and lamb like lamb? And why does beef keep somewhat better than pork?

To a large extent these differences in meats are due to the fat in the meat, according to Eugene Allen, meat scientist at the University of Minnesota. In his laboratory on the St. Paul campus Allen is carrying out research on fats in meats for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

In connection with Pork Week, which runs January 16-23, Allen was describing both his own meat research and some related studies by other scientists.

"Pork contains more unsaturated, oily fat than most other meats," Allen said. "Many scientists today believe that unsaturated fats of this sort are easier on the arteries and thus better in our diets. But these soft fats turn rancid easier, too."

"The quality of the meat from an animal depends largely on the amount of fat on that animal, where the fat occurs in the animal's body, and what kind of fat it is," Allen said. "My research deals with the types of fats in several kinds of animals."

"Scientists know that hardness or softness of fat differs from one species to another," Allen said. "We are raising cattle, pigs, lambs, rabbits, and chickens to eliminate the influence of ration on hardness of fat between the species."

"When the animals in our experiments reach slaughter weight we will test those enzymes in their bodies which influence hardness of fat and also the fats they have stored."

(more)

"By using radioactive carbon to mark certain food substances, we can detect and measure this carbon when and if it appears as a particular type of fat in our research animals."

Allen said that he is also studying the activity of an enzyme, fatty acyl desaturase, and noting its effects on fats in animals raised at different temperatures.

"The information gained by these experiments will be important in meat research, leading eventually to better meats," Allen said, "and it will also be of special interest to the scientists who study human nutrition."

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68-ret-28

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 17, 1968

Immediate release

PROPER COOKING YIELDS MORE PORK

How many servings can you get from a pound of fresh pork or cured ham?

That depends upon individual appetites, of course, as well as the amount of fat and bone and the amount of shrinkage in cooking, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

As a rough guide, she says, you can figure 2 to 3 average-size servings per pound for a bone-in fresh loin, fresh ham roast or ham, a picnic or Boston shoulder; 3 to 4 servings per pound for a pork roast or cured ham without bone; 1 to 2 servings per pound of spareribs.

Although it is important to cook pork thoroughly, both for the sake of safety and to develop flavor, avoid overcooking, Miss Mikesh cautions. Overcooking causes shrinkage; in fact, you may lose as much as half of the original meat in overcooking.

The best way to avoid either overcooking or undercooking pork is to use a meat thermometer. Roast pork in a 325° oven until the internal temperature on the meat thermometer reaches 185°F. Loin roasts, however, will be more juicy when cooked to 170°F. internal temperature.

Like other fresh meat, pork is perishable; so store it accordingly. As soon as you get pork home from the market, unwrap the package, cover it lightly and refrigerate it. Use chops or other small pieces within 3 days, roasts within 4 days. Use ham, bacon and other smoked pork products within a week.

All canned hams except those weighing less than 3 pounds should be refrigerated. Small canned hams and picnics may be stored in the cupboard unless the directions on the can say "Keep under refrigeration."

It's best not to keep canned ham in the refrigerator much longer than 6 months, the University nutritionist says. The can should show no signs of deterioration.

Canned ham should not be frozen because freezing damages both texture and flavor.

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68-jbn-27

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 18, 1968

Immediate release

EATING OUT: HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEND?

Since 1963 American families have been steadily increasing the amount they spend for food away from home.

And we're likely to keep on spending more in 1968, partly because costs of food away from home are expected to go up. Food prices in eating establishments increased 5 percent in 1967, reports Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Prices of meals are greatly affected by wages and salaries, rent and other property costs, taxes, maintenance and equipment.

American families now spend approximately \$30 billion for food and beverages away from home, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture surveys and Department of Commerce data.

More than half of this amount is spent in restaurants, lunchrooms, cafeterias, refreshment stands and catering establishments. The next highest share of the bill goes to institutions such as hospitals, homes for the aged, colleges and other schools, religious homes and camps. The remainder of the away-from-home food bill is divided among hotels and motels; drug, candy and department stores; specialty food stores; places of recreation; private clubs; and factory and other business establishments.

City families spend more for eating away from home than farm families, although rural-urban differences are much less than they were a decade ago. In fact, expenditures for meals eaten out more than doubled between 1955 and 1965 for farmers and increased only by a fourth for city dwellers.

High-income families allot a much larger proportion of their food and beverage dollar for eating out than do those with low incomes. Families with incomes over \$10,000 spent nearly 10 times as much for meals eaten out as did those with incomes under \$3,000, according to a USDA study.

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68-19-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 18, 1968

Immediate release

PACKAGE FISH WELL FOR FREEZER

The catch your husband brings home from ice fishing must be cleaned thoroughly and well packaged if you want it to keep its quality in the home freezer.

Prompt cleaning of fish as soon as possible after it is caught is important, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory. However, the fish may be frozen on the ice, then thawed at home and cleaned, she says.

Always prepare fish for the home freezer as you would for table use. Scale, eviscerate, remove the head and fins, wash thoroughly and drain the fish.

Freeze small fish whole, but fillet or steak large fish.

Fish will not keep its quality well unless it is packaged in wrapping material that is a good barrier to atmospheric oxygen. Polyethylene bags do not provide enough protection. Instead, use aluminum foil or a saran-type wrap.

A good way to freeze small panfish is in a block of ice. Ice makes a good oxygen barrier. Place the dressed fish in a container such as a bread or cake pan or a 2-pound coffee can and cover them with water. When you are ready to use the fish, thaw the ice under a slow stream from the cold water faucet.

Store fish in the coldest part of the freezer -- near the bottom of chest types or directly on refrigerated shelves of upright models.

Be sure freezer registers no higher than 0°F. A storage temperature of -10° is still better. At 0°F. fish will keep about 9 months.

When you are ready to use the fish, defrost it partially or completely in the original wrapping material. Cook the fish while it is still chilled. If the fish is only partially defrosted, allow additional cooking time.

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68-jbn-30

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 18, 1968

Immediate release

SCIENTIFIC FEEDS MAKE ECONOMICAL PORK

Minnesota farmers are saving consumers \$42 million every year by feeding a modern, scientific pig ration instead of the ration used 30 years ago, says Harley Hanke, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Hanke is located at the West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

"If today's farmers still used the pig ration that was recommended 60 years ago, pork would cost more than twice as much to produce," Hanke said.

In connection with Pork Week, which runs January 16-23, he was explaining the outcome of an experiment in pig feeding which he conducted at Morris last summer.

"After a pig is weaned, it has to gain about 175 pounds before going to market. By eating the scientific ration fed today by Minnesota farmers, a pig gains that weight at a cost per pound of only 12 cents worth of feed," Hanke said.

"If today's farmers fed their pigs the diet that was recommended 30 years ago, each pound that a pig gained would require feed worth 16 cents. And if a farmer now used the feed recommended 60 years ago, each pound gained by a pig would require feed worth 28 cents," he said.

Hanke pointed out that his feeding trials last summer were similar to experiments run by Professor L. E. Hanson in 1953 and again by Professor R. J. Meade in 1957 and 1958. Hanson and Meade are leading research scientists in swine nutrition at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul.

"Each time the University has run an experiment of this type on swine rations, the newer rations have been much better than the old rations in putting weight on the pigs rapidly and economically," Hanke said.

In 1907 the typical diet recommended for pigs was ground shelled corn with a little bone meal and a trace of salt. By 1937 the recommended ration included meat scraps or tankage along with corn, bone meal, and salt.

But now, farmers produce pork more efficiently by feeding growing pigs a sophisticated blend that contains just the right amounts of cereal grains, high-quality protein, vitamins, minerals and antibiotics, according to Hanke.

"The vast improvement in swine rations is just one example of how scientific research aids both farmers and consumers," Hanke adds.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 18, 1968

Immediate release

SHEEP AND LAMB FEEDERS DAY SET AT MORRIS

The 41st Annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders Day will be held at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, Minnesota, on Thursday, February 15. The program begins at 10 a. m.

This is perhaps the oldest and one of the most successful sheep programs in America, according to R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota animal scientist.

A major emphasis of the program will be "Farm Flock Intensification via Confinement and Silage." Participants will consider the question: "How can the most lamb per ewe, per acre or per man hour of labor be produced." Several segments of research findings have been incorporated into a year-round Least Cost-Most Profit program.

Other topics include using winter pasture in Minnesota, maximum lamb yield on pasture, the results of recent tests with anthelmintics, ensiled shelled corn, and protein supplements, and discussion of diseases with the opportunity to raise specific questions.

Chester Bennett, the only winner in Minnesota of a Ford Almanac Farm Efficiency Award for outstanding farm flock management will present his program of operation.

Russ Heine of the Peterson Sheep and Cattle Company will speak on "Future, Forces, Finances and Fashions of Lamb Feeding in the United States."

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68-wobn-32

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 18, 1968

Immediate release

ACTING STATISTICIAN NAMED FOR UM EXPERIMENT STATION

Hugo H. John, associate professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been named acting statistician for the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

He will hold a joint appointment with the School of Forestry and the Experiment Station, both in the Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus.

In his new position, John will be responsible for administration of the biometrics instructional program and the operation of the St. Paul Campus Computing Center. He will teach in the biometrics program and also continue his present teaching and research duties in the School of Forestry on a part-time basis.

The position of station statistician has been vacant since the resignation in 1966 of Charles E. Gates.

A native of Kansas, John received his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University. He joined the staff in 1959 as a research assistant and was promoted to instructor in 1962, to assistant professor in 1964, and to associate professor in 1966.

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68-vak-33

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1968

To all counties

PRIORITY FOR RELEASE:
June, February, March.

IN BRIEF.

Include Shelterbelts with Farm Building Plans. Buildings located too close to main highways or other roads, or poorly located in relation to other buildings, reduce opportunities for designing a fully effective shelterbelt, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. When building consider the best location in relation to: drainage, prevailing winds, and soil factors; grouping in relation to other permanent buildings; and field arrangement, feedlots, pastures, gardens, orchards or a future outdoor recreation area.

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Soft Corn Makes Good Feed When Dried. Soft corn which has been harvested and dried compares favorably with mature corn although deposition of nutrients continues until maturity is reached. As corn matures, the percent of crude protein, crude fiber and ash decreases, says R. D. Goodrich, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. The percent of ether extract and nitrogen free extract (NFE) increases as corn becomes more mature. Goodrich and his co-workers recently completed an experiment where corn was picked at four different stages of maturity--early milk, early dough, mid-dent and mature.

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Study Feed Tag. Study the feed tag on commercial protein supplements to help you decide which supplement gives you the best buy, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Generally the supplement that costs the least per pound of protein will be the best buy if other things such as antibiotic additions and vitamin levels are about the same. The feed tag will guarantee minimum or maximum amounts of crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, calcium and phosphorus.

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-more-

add 1 -- In brief

Causes of Agricultural Pesticide Accidents. About 40 percent of the agricultural pesticide accidents in Minnesota result from poor control of pesticide drift, according to Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Harein says pesticide drift can cause trouble by depositing excessive amounts on crops or by contaminating nontarget plants or animals. Inaccurate calibration of sprayers is another frequent cause of these pesticide accidents. Improper selection and storage of pesticides, failure to read the label, and lack of protective clothing are the other main problems.

#

Use Proper Dairy Cleaning Detergent. Never use household detergents on dairy equipment since cleaning demands are different, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Many household cleaners also have odors or flavors that may be imparted to milk. Specific dairy cleaning compounds should be used according to instructions on the label.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR
INDUSTRY AVAILABLE
FROM UNIVERSITY

Private industry can now get assistance from the University of Minnesota through a new Technical Services Program.

A corps of technical agents and a library service agent are now available to serve private industry or any professional group that is interested in the application of new technology, according to John Hoyt, program leader for State Technical Services at the University of Minnesota.

The technical agents corps has been established to provide information for private industry. A food process engineer, food microbiologist, forest products utilization specialist, technical librarian and business management specialist are now available, and a technology transfer engineer will be available in the near future.

The Technical Services Program can help companies locate new information, develop new products, research new areas and find solutions to production problems. Most services provided by technical agents and the librarian are free of charge. This includes plant visits, preliminary interviews with the firm manager and other services up to a point where private or public consultants can be called in to provide further technical assistance.

The technical agents and librarian will serve as information transfer channels, not professional consulting channels, Hoyt says.

The State Technical Services Program was started by the University to implement the State Technical Services Act of 1965, which was enacted by Congress to provide information on federal, state, local and privately sponsored research to private industry.

For more information, write to: University of Minnesota
State Technical Services Program
Technical Information Service
Walter Library
Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

In Brief--

Clean Bulk Milk Tanks After Emptying. Bulk milk tanks must be cleaned each time the tank is emptied. The fact that grade I milk can be produced some of the time without cleaning after each use is no reason for slighting this task, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says quality problems with finished products sometimes arise from neglecting this chore. Bulk tanks can be cleaned either mechanically or manually. For more information on cleaning bulk milk tanks and other dairy equipment, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 6. "Cleaning and Sanitizing on the Dairy Farm." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Producing Quality Pork Pays. It pays to produce quality pork. The market for No. 1 hogs is at least 30 to 40 cents per hundredweight higher than the next grade, says Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Hog production also indicates that high quality hogs can be produced for less. Egertson says hog producers can improve pork quality by selecting high quality breeding stock, following a feeding program that develops muscle rather than fat, marketing hogs at the proper weight, and selling at markets which recognize quality and pay a premium for it.

* * * *

Breed Gilts During Third Heat Period. Wait until the third estrus--or heat period--before mating gilts for their first litter, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. The number of "eggs" produced in the gilt's reproductive system increases from the first to third estrus, increasing chances of a larger litter.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

RECORD KEEPING
IS GOOD TRAINING
IN MANAGEMENT

Keeping records is a means of "showing and telling" your achievements but it is also useful in diagnosing individual weaknesses.

Anyone who keeps records will agree that if he had not written down certain types of information such as that relating to finances, he would soon have forgotten it.

These facts are true of keeping 4-H project records as well as other types of records, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Properly kept records can give 4-H'ers an insight into business-like procedures. Record keeping is an important aspect of management training and experience.

Miss Lamison (or _____, county extension agent) suggests that 4-H records should contain:

- . A complete listing of worthwhile, meaningful accomplishments. Such a listing will add to your feeling of prestige and worth.
- . A report of knowledge, skill and ability you have acquired in the project. A thorough record of this kind will help in planning the size and kind of project you want to take next. It may also supply the challenge you need for greater achievements.
- . A detailed financial statement of materials used and cost involved. Your financial records will be more accurate if you keep them as you go along rather than wait until the project is completed.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

(1st in a series of 3 stories on
buying blankets. The second will
be on blanket fibers, the third on
electric blankets.)

LOOK AT WAY
BLANKET IS MADE
BEFORE YOU BUY

When you go to buy a blanket, look at the construction as well as the kind of fiber from which it's made.

And don't forget to read the label, suggests Home Agent _____. It should give you information on the fiber, the binding, special finishes and treatments and recommendations on laundering.

The days when all blankets were woven are past, although most blankets are still of the woven variety. Other types are thermal, nonwoven and tufted.

. Woven blankets. Most woven blankets have either a simple twill weave or some modification of it because a twill weave throws more filling yarns to the surface than a plain weave. Consequently there are more yarns to be napped and the blanket can be made thick without much injury to the foundation. Observe the thickness if you choose a woven blanket. The thicker it is, the warmer it will be.

. Thermal or cellular blankets. These popular blankets usually come in a leno weave which has a porous, open construction, although thermal blankets may also be knitted. The leno weave is made by a crossing and twisting of the warp yarns over the filling yarns, thus locking the filling yarns in position. Research shows that thermal blankets stretch rather than shrink in washing.

. Nonwoven blankets. They are most often made by the needle punch method. The sides of such blankets will be stitched or serged, though the ends will be bound. Nonwoven blankets should be less expensive than woven because cost of production is less. Blankets with a nonwoven construction, similar to felt, must be handled carefully both in use and in laundering.

. Tufted blankets. Tufted blanket yarns are inserted in a backing fabric through the stitching action of tufting machines, and the pile formed by this process is then napped. Tufted blankets are cheaper than woven blankets but compare favorably in performance after washing.

Information on blankets is contained in Buying and Caring for Blankets, Extension Bulletin 301, available from the county extension office.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS
SHOULD APPLY EARLY
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 now.

August 15, 1968 is the application deadline for fall quarter enrollment, but students who apply early can expect better results, according to John Goodding, assistant director of resident instruction.

Early applications allow the college more time to evaluate student records and also help students to start planning for college, says Goodding. Admission is based on the student's record through his junior year of high school.

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.

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.

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

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 22, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

SOIL TEXTURE, ROOT
DEPTH IMPORTANT IN
SOIL WATER STORAGE

The size of individual soil particles and the depth of a crop's roots are major factors in determining how much water soil can store for crop use during the growing season.

The ability of soil to store moisture is important to state farmers because precipitation in Minnesota generally is not enough to supply the water necessary for many crops, according to James Swan, University of Minnesota extension soil specialist.

The difference between crop need and rainfall must be made up from water in the subsoil. Crops will suffer drouth if the soil can't make up this water difference, and this, in turn, can reduce yield.

Speaking at several Soybean Schools this month, Swan said that while soil structure and the amount of organic matter also affect the water holding capacity of the soil, they are less important than soil texture and the depth of the crop's roots.

The Soybean Schools are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to provide farmers with the latest information on research and problems in soybean production.

The depth of the crop's roots and the type of root system largely determines the volume and depth of soil from which water is extracted, Swan said.

add 1 - soybean schools

For example, soybeans can extract water from depths of four to five feet, although most of the water is drawn from the top two to three feet of soil. However, when the amount of available water is low in any part of the root zone, the amount of water extracted by the plant decreases in that part and water use increases at other depths.

Plants in soil with low available water-holding capacities such as loamy sands and other coarse textured soils have a good chance of suffering from drouth during July or August despite the amount of annual precipitation.

The available water-holding capacity of the soil is the maximum amount of water which the soil can store and which is available for use by plants.

Depending on the soil, the plant, and atmospheric conditions, crops may suffer from moisture stress even when 50 percent or more of the available water remains in the soil.

For example, a Hubbard loamy sand would hold less than four inches of available water in a five-foot depth, while a Bearden silt loam would hold about 13 inches of available water in a five-foot depth.

Because coarse textured soils store the least amount of water, crops in these soils are more susceptible to drouth, as are crops in shallow soils where the soil is underlain with layers of bedrock or gravel.

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January 23, 1968

Immediate release

HJELLE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT NAMED AT UM

Gary D. Sande, University of Minnesota sophomore from Thief River Falls, Minnesota, has been named recipient of the Carl L. Hjelle Memorial Scholarship.

This scholarship was established recently by Mrs. Carl L. Hjelle of Stephens, Minnesota, in memory of her husband who was a former graduate of the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture. He also participated in the Northwest Farm Management Association.

Sande, an agricultural education major, has maintained an outstanding scholarship record while attending the University. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Sande of Thief River Falls.

During his high school career at Thief River Falls, Sande was active in 4-H, Future Farmers of America, and the youth group in his home church.

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68-34-wobn

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Immediate release

SEAFOOD FOR CALVES? IT'S A POSSIBILITY

Part of the milk protein used in calf diets can be replaced by dried, defatted whole fish flour, according to a study by animal scientists at the University of Minnesota.

When calves are two or three days old, they are usually taken off their mother's milk and started on a milk replacer. This is a milklike mixture of nonfat milk solids, animal fat, vitamins and water. The milk solids are most important for the protein they contain.

University researchers J. B. Williams and J. W. Rust found that calves remain healthy and make normal gains if part of the milk protein in their diets is replaced by defatted whole fish flour.

In their study, calves less than two weeks old developed diarrhea (scours) when fed the fish product. But older calves stayed healthy and grew normally when fish flour replaced some of the milk protein in their rations.

Williams and Rust reported their findings on fish flour in the recent issue of Minnesota Science, quarterly magazine of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Williams is located on the St. Paul Campus of the University, and Rust is at the North Central Experiment Station in Grand Rapids.

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68-ret-35

Department of Information
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January 23, 1968

Immediate release

ADULTS TO GET HELP WITH ROLE AS PARENTS

How good a parent are you? How well do you understand your young children?

To help adults with their roles as parents of children of elementary school age and younger, a series of television programs called "Your Child's World" is being presented each Monday evening from 8 to 8:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; UHF Channel 72, Grand Marais and UHF Channel 77, Grand Portage.

Instructor for the telecourse, which began Jan. 22, is Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota and president of the Minnesota Council on Family Relations.

Subjects of programs in the series for the next five weeks are: Jan. 29, Your Child's Conscience, dealing with aspects of parental behavior in conscience formation, with John Wright, associate professor in the Institute of Child Development as a guest; Feb. 5, Between Father and Child, examining the father's role in child rearing; Feb. 12, Growing Up With Brothers and Sisters, dealing with effects of the child's place in the family; Feb. 19, Your Child and His Friends, the influence of the peer group; and Feb. 26, Television and Your Child.

"Unlike most important jobs, no special qualifications or evidence of ability must be demonstrated before embarking on the career of parent," Pitzer says. "Yet the testimony of judges, educators, psychiatrists and social scientists points consistently and directly to parents as the strongest single influence in the development of children." Objectives of the telecourse are to stimulate adults to examine their job as parents and to encourage recognition of the parent's place in the child's world. The series will bring parents and other interested persons recent research findings and pertinent observations concerning some of the important influences in a child's development.

(more)

add 1 - Adults to get help

To increase the educational value of the telecourse, Pitzer recommends two activities in addition to viewing the programs: individual reading and study and participation through formation of viewing groups of parents and others interested.

A packet of materials with suggestions for reading and study and a manual for leaders of viewing groups is available free of charge. Write Ronald Pitzer, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 for "Your Child's World" Viewers' Guide. Anyone interested in forming a viewing group should contact the county home agent.

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68-jbn-36

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January 23, 1968

Immediate release

UM FORESTRY STUDENT AWARDED HOMELITE SCHOLARSHIP

Robert C. Ullrich, a senior in forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the 1967 Homelite Corporation Scholarship for \$500.

The scholarship was announced recently by E. S. Spenser, St. Paul district manager for Homelite, and K. E. Winsness, chairman of the School of Forestry Scholarship Committee.

Ullrich, from Dumont, New Jersey, is enrolled in the forest science curriculum which provides special emphasis in the natural sciences for students interested in research and graduate study. His career goal is teaching and research at the University level.

In addition to a straight "A" scholastic record, Ullrich has participated in a variety of student activities, including the Forestry Club, Student Council, and the Honor Case Commission. Last year he received the "Little Red Oil Can Award," a recognition for the student or faculty member who contributed most to campus life on the University's St. Paul campus during the year.

Previously Ullrich received the Chapman Foundation Award, the Carolind Scholarship and numerous other awards for scholastic and leadership accomplishments.

The Homelite Corporation Scholarship is given on the basis of scholarship, professional promise, competence, character, leadership ability, and financial need.

This is the fourteenth year the scholarship has been available to University of Minnesota forestry students. Winsness said the University's School of Forestry was selected to participate in this scholarship program because of its educational and research activities in the field of scientific multiple-use management of American forests.

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68-wobn-37

Department of Information
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January 25, 1968

Immediate release

YOUR CHILD'S CONSCIENCE: HOW DOES IT DEVELOP?

Have you ever wondered how your conscience developed -- why you occasionally have a twinge of conscience?

Standards of right and wrong and the motivation to adhere to these standards-- in other words, conscience--develop in childhood through many stages and are molded by many influences, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. A major function of the family is the socialization of its offspring, including the development of moral character or conscience, he says.

How conscience develops in the family environment and the part parental affection and discipline have in the formation of a child's conscience will be brought out in the second of a series of television programs, "Your Child's World," Monday evening, Jan. 29, from 8 to 8:30 p.m., on KTCA-TV Channel 2, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; UHF Channel 72, Grand Marais; and UHF Channel 77, Grand Portage. Guest on this program will be John Wright, associate professor in the University's Institute of Child Development. Pitzer is host for the series.

The quality, intensity, timing and clarity of both reward and punishment affect the development of conscience, the University specialists point out. Thus punishment at the time the child is beginning a disapproved act contributes to conscience development -- to guilt feelings when tempted; but punishment after the act is completed -- especially after a long time lapse -- merely results in fear of being caught. One of the points to be made in the program is that punishment or reward which is barely sufficient to get the desired result is more effective than extreme reward or punishment. Studies show, for example, that mothers who punished toilet accidents severely ended up with bed-wetting children. Mothers who punished aggressive behavior severely had more aggressive children than those who punished lightly.

Whatever the system of reward and punishment, the aim of the parents should be to help their youngsters achieve independence and self-confidence, according to the University specialists.

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68-jbn-40

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
January 25, 1968

Immediate release

UM MEETINGS SET FOR MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

Maple syrup production and marketing will be the subject of special meetings conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in four Minnesota cities January 29 to February 1.

The meetings will be held in Chaska, Onamia, Grand Rapids and Blackduck, according to Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University.

All four meetings will run from 10 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. There is no registration fee. Coffee at 10:00.

Dates and places of the meetings are:

Chaska--Monday, Jan. 29, Community Room, First National Bank Building
Onamia--Tuesday, Jan. 30, Bethany Lutheran Church
Grand Rapids--Wednesday, Jan. 31, Courthouse Committee Room
Blackduck--Thursday, Feb. 1, American Legion Club

Any person interested in learning more about making and marketing maple syrup, its income possibilities, recent advances in sap collection and syrup processing is invited to attend.

The meetings will feature displays of basic and specialized syrup-making equipment and some new developments in sap collection.

John C. Kissinger, researcher in the Maple Investigations Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be the featured speaker at all meetings. He is presently assigned to the regional research station in Philadelphia.

Juan Reynolds, with Reynolds Sugar Bush Co. in Aniwa, Wisconsin, will report on the recent meeting of the National Maple Syrup Council. He will also discuss recent trends in regional and national markets for maple products.

Untapped sugar maples are a potential source of increased cash income for farmers. Smith says only a small percentage of Minnesota's sugar maple trees are presently tapped for syrup production and half the syrup consumed in the nation is imported. Under good conditions and management, maple syrup can be a seasonal crop with per acre value equal to or exceeding other farm products.

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68-vak-41

Department of Information
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January 25, 1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FEBRUARY

- 1 MAPLE SYRUP CLINIC, Blackduck, American Legion Club Room,
10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
- 5 MINNESOTA PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL
MEETING, St. Paul campus, 210 Coffey Hall, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
- 14 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS MEETING, Clara City grade
school gym and Montevideo courthouse assembly room, 10 a.m.
- 3 p.m., for Kandiyohi and Chippewa counties
- 15 SHEEP AND LAMB FEEDERS DAY, Morris, West Central
Experiment station, 10 a.m.
- 15 - 17 MINNESOTA SPRING BARROW SHOW, Albert Lea, livestock
judging arena, Freeborn county fairgrounds
- 17 - 25 RED RIVER VALLEY WINTER SHOWS, Crookston
- 21 BEEF FEEDLOT TOUR, Chisago, for Isanti, Pine and Kanabec
counties

4-H DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS

- 5 KUOM, St. Paul
- 8 KDHL, Faribault
- 10 KATE, Albert Lea; KBRF, Fergus Falls; KOZY, Grand Rapids;
KMHL, Marshall; KNUJ, New Ulm; WJON, St. Cloud; KWAD,
Wadena; KWLM, Willmar; KAGE, Winona; WEBC, Duluth
- 17 WCMP, Pine City; KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota; KWOA,
Worthington

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES

- | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Hutchinson | McLeod County |
| 7 | Litchfield | Meeker County |
| 14 | Litchfield | Meeker County |

BARROW SHOWS

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------|
| 24 | Windom | Cottonwood County |
| 26 | Pipestone | Pipestone County |
| 27 | Belle Plaine | Scott County |

(more)

add 2 - calendar of events

WORKSHOPS, cont.

20	Pipestone and Slayton	Pipestone and Murray counties
21	Redwood Falls	Redwood County
22	Windom	Cottonwood County
26	Montevideo	Chippewa County

SHEEP MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

6	Isle	Mille Lacs, Aitkin and Kanabec counties
27	Hinckley	Pine and Kanabec counties

TESTED BOAR SALES

9	Willmar	Kandiyohi County
21	Caledonia	Houston County
29	New Ulm	Brown County

SWINE SCHOOLS

6	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
6	Plainview	Wabasha and Olmsted counties
7	New Ulm	Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties
7	Marshall	Lyon, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Redwood counties
8	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
9	Wadena	East Otter Tail and North Todd counties
13	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
13	Plainview	Wabasha and Olmsted counties
14	New Ulm	Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties
14	Thief River Falls	Pennington, Red Lake and Marshall counties
27	Melrose	Stearns and Morrison counties
28	Long Prairie	Todd County

PUBLIC AFFAIRS SEMINARS

1	Cannon Falls	Goodhue County
6	Lakefield	Jackson County
7	Waseca	Waseca County
8	Gaylord	Sibley County
13	Marshall	Lyon County
14	Wheaton	Traverse County
15	Murdock	Swift County
20	Braham	Isanti County
21	Grand Rapids	Itasca County
27	Crookston	West Polk County
28	Bemidji	Beltrami County
29	Breckenridge	Wilkin County

#

add 1 - calendar of events

DAIRY FORUM MEETINGS*

1	Braham	Isanti County
2	Forest Lake	Washington County
6	St. Peter	Nicollet County
7	Worthington	Nobles County
8	Olivia	Renville County
9	Hamburg	Carver County
13	Waseca	Waseca County

* All meetings are from 10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

SOYBEAN SCHOOLS*

1	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
1	Waseca	Waseca and Steele counties
2	Mapleton	Blue Earth, Waseca, and Faribault counties
2	Morris	Stevens, Pope, Grant, Traverse, Douglas, Bigstone and Swift counties
2	Lakeville	Dakota and Scott counties
6	Austin	Mower County
7	Albert Lea	Freeborn County
7	Kasson	Dodge and Olmsted counties
8	Mapleton	Blue Earth, Waseca and Faribault counties
8	Waseca	Waseca and Steele counties
9	Lakeville	Dakota and Scott counties
14	Kasson	Dodge and Olmsted counties
15	Waseca	Waseca and Steele counties
16	Lakeville	Dakota and Scott counties

* All meetings are from 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

CROPS AND SOILS WORKSHOPS*

14	Forest Lake	Washington, Chisago, Isanti and Anoka counties
15	Lewiston	Winona County
20	Elbow Lake	Grant, Traverse, Stevens, Pope and Douglas counties
21	Forest Lake	Washington, Chisago, Isanti and Anoka counties
22	Lewiston	Winona County
22	Gaylord	McLeod and Sibley counties
27	Elbow Lake	Grant, Traverse, Pope, Stevens and Douglas counties
28	Forest Lake	Washington, Chisago, Isanti and Anoka counties
29	Lewiston	Winona County
29	Gaylord	McLeod and Sibley counties
29	Red Lake Falls	Red Lake, East Polk and Pennington counties

CORN AND SOYBEAN WORKSHOPS

15	Walnut Grove	Redwood County
16	Blue Earth	Faribault County
19	Luverne	Nobles and Rock counties

(more)

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Wadena; KWLM, Willmar; KAGE, Winona; WEBC, Duluth
- 17 WCMP, Pine City; KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota; KWOA,
Worthington

DAIRY SEMINAR SERIES

- | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Hutchinson | McLeod County |
| 7 | Litchfield | Meeker County |
| 14 | Litchfield | Meeker County |

BARROW SHOWS

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------|
| 24 | Windom | Cottonwood County |
| 26 | Pipestone | Pipestone County |
| 27 | Belle Plaine | Scott County |

(more)

add 2 - calendar of events

WORKSHOPS, cont.

20	Pipestone and Slayton	Pipestone and Murray counties
21	Redwood Falls	Redwood County
22	Windom	Cottonwood County
26	Montevideo	Chippewa County

SHEEP MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

6	Isle	Mille Lacs, Aitkin and Kanabec counties
27	Hinckley	Pine and Kanabec counties

TESTED BOAR SALES

9	Willmar	Kandiyohi County
21	Caledonia	Houston County
29	New Ulm	Brown County

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6	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
6	Plainview	Wabasha and Olmsted counties
7	New Ulm	Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties
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8	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
9	Wadena	East Otter Tail and North Todd counties
13	Breckenridge	Wilkin County
13	Plainview	Wabasha and Olmsted counties
14	New Ulm	Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties
14	Thief River Falls	Pennington, Red Lake and Marshall counties
27	Melrose	Stearns and Morrison counties
28	Long Prairie	Todd County

PUBLIC AFFAIRS SEMINARS

1	Cannon Falls	Goodhue County
6	Lakefield	Jackson County
7	Waseca	Waseca County
8	Gaylord	Sibley County
13	Marshall	Lyon County
14	Wheaton	Traverse County
15	Murdock	Swift County
20	Braham	Isanti County
21	Grand Rapids	Itasca County
27	Crookston	West Polk County
28	Bemidji	Beltrami County
29	Breckenridge	Wilkin County

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

FALL APPLICATIONS
OF HERBICIDES MAY
BE PRACTICAL

There are three main reasons for considering fall application of herbicides, according to Richard Behrens, plant scientist at the University of Minnesota.

* Herbicides can be used after crop harvest at rates that wouldn't be safe to use in the crop.

* Fall application of herbicides gets the job done so it won't delay planting in the spring.

* Fall application of some herbicides may give more consistent weed control. For example, if herbicides require rain to be effective, fall application will increase the length of time in which rain can occur.

A number of fall applications are now cleared for use, Behrens says. Amitrole, amitrole-T or 2,4-D applied in the fall will help control perennial broadleaved weeds. These chemicals should be applied to vigorously growing weeds, so it may be necessary to mow weeds before the fall application to stimulate growth.

Fall atrazine applications are effective for quackgrass control. The atrazine should be applied to quackgrass foliage before plowing. Corn is the only crop that can be safely grown the following year because of atrazine carryover.

Recent studies have shown that annual weed control in corn planted the following spring is nearly as good as that obtained from spring applications, Behrens says. So fall applications of atrazine are a possibility whether or not quackgrass is present.

Diallate (Avadex) and triallate (Far-go) are now cleared for fall application to control wild oats. Fall treatments of diallate (after Oct. 15) have been used successfully to control wild oats in flax and sugarbeets. Triallate applied in the fall is safe for use on barley, but caused excessive injury to spring wheat in some experimental trials in North Dakota.

Behrens has been studying fall applications of trifluralin for annual weed control in soybeans planted the following spring. His research shows that higher rates (1.25 pounds per acre instead of 1.0 pounds per acre) may be necessary in fall applications to equal the weed control obtained in immediate preplant treatments.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

SPECIAL BOOKLET LISTS UM
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
COURSES FOR 1968-69

About 175 educational programs available to Minnesotans in 1968-69 through the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service are described in a recently-published booklet, "Open Doors to Learning."

The classes, workshops, clinic, 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.

Roland Abraham, acting 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; horticulture; insects and pesticides; plant diseases; livestock management; farm management; marketing; home economics and family living; youth development; communication and educational aids; resource development; public affairs; and rural civil defense.

These educational programs will be developed into county and area programs based on needs and interest of people in the counties. You may participate in this program development by asking your county agent for a copy of the booklet. Complete the interest form at the back of the booklet and mail it 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, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

SELECT HIGH
QUALITY CONCRETE
DRAINAGE TILE

Properly manufactured concrete drain tile is very durable and will give satisfactory service, says Philip Manson, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Manson recommends buying high quality tile from a reliable manufacturer who's established a reputation for producing high quality products. Low priced tile may or may not be of good quality. If it is poor in quality, it's expensive at any price.

There are three grades of concrete drain tile--standard quality, extra quality, and special quality. Standard quality is intended for draining ordinary soils where the tile is laid in trenches not more than 5 feet deep or 3 feet wide.

Extra quality is better than standard quality because it's stronger and absorbs less water. Manson recommends purchasing extra quality tile for most jobs, since it usually costs about the same as standard quality tile.

Special quality tile may be made to have special ability to resist strong acid or sulfate waters and heavy soil loads.

Before you buy tile, insist on seeing the results of a test which gives the grade of tile you're about to buy. Reputable tile manufacturers will be able to show the results of this test, Manson says.

For more information on concrete drain tile, write to the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

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SPECIAL NOTE TO COUNTY AGENTS

The attached news release is based on information from a recent Extension Service publication dealing with retail trade in Minnesota from 1948 to 1963.

The report is based on a study by John S. Hoyt, Richard Wagner, and Surjit Sidhu, agricultural economists. It is part of a larger project sponsored by the Department of Agricultural Economics, the Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

If you have not already received copies of this report on "Retail Trade," you should receive them very shortly.

PLEASE NOTE, that an errata sheet has been enclosed.

Would you please see that each weekly newspaper in your county receives a copy of both the report and the errata sheet for background information or possibly for a special release or editorial. Copies are being sent to all daily newspapers and radio and television stations in your area.

Also, you may wish to include in the attached release a paragraph or two telling about retail trade trends in your county.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

STATE'S RETAIL TRADE
SALES FAIL TO KEEP
PACE WITH THE NATION

Total retail sales in Minnesota increased 56 percent between 1948 and 1963, while nationally the total retail sales increased 87 percent during the same period.

These figures were released recently by University of Minnesota agricultural economists John Hoyt, Richard Wagner and Surjit Sidhu, who also pointed out that the growth of total retail sales is related to population increases. During this period Minnesota's population increased 22 percent, while nationally the population increased 35 percent.

While retail sales growth in Minnesota did not keep pace generally with the growth nationally, the retail sales of auto dealers and gasoline stations increased by a greater percentage in Minnesota than nationally.

The Twin-City metropolitan region had the highest overall dollar sales of all retail trade types in 1948 and 1963 as well as the largest absolute growth of dollar sales of all retail trade categories. This region, which had the largest population in both 1948 and 1963, also had the largest population growth over the period and the highest degree of urbanization.

The ten retail trade categories listed by the United States Census of Business are: apparel; auto dealers; drug and proprietary stores; eating and drinking places; food group; furniture; gasoline stations; general merchandise; lumber, building, hardware and farm equipment dealers; and others--a category that includes other types of trade.

In contrast to the growth of retail sales in the Twin-City metropolitan region, the north region had the lowest total population and the lowest dollar sales in all retail trade categories in both 1948 and 1963. This area also had the lowest population growth and the lowest degree of urbanization during the period. The north region includes Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Koochiching and Lake of the Woods counties.

While the metropolitan region experienced the largest absolute growth for all retail trade categories, in percentage terms the central region experienced a higher growth in apparel, auto dealers, and drug and proprietary store sales. The central region includes Benton, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns and Wright counties.

And, in general merchandising the metropolitan region was outranked by the southeast region, which included Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha and Winona counties. The southeast and the metropolitan regions shared the highest growth rate in the food group.

The top position in lumber, building hardware and farm equipment dealers was shared by the metropolitan, west, and north central regions. The west region includes Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Norman, Otter Tail, Stevens, Traverse and Wilkin counties. The north central region includes Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Wadena counties.

The economists said that absolute percentage changes in retail sales must be interpreted carefully however. In terms of capital retail sales by type of goods, the variations among the regions are not as great as those indicated by the absolute and percentage growth in retail sales.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED IN MINNESOTA ECONOMIC DATA #7,
"RETAIL TRADE:"

The following paragraph should be deleted:

"Only the retail sales of auto dealers and gasoline stations increased by a greater percentage in Minnesota than the United States. From 1948 to 1963, Minnesota auto dealers' sales increased about 64 percent as compared to about 43 percent for the United States. Minnesota gasoline station sales increased about 108 percent as compared to about 20 percent for the United States."

The top position in lumber, building hardware, and farm equipment dealers was shared by the west and north central regions (the metropolitan region was erroneously included in this statement in Minnesota Economic Data #7.)

In the table on page 1 entitled Percentage change in dollar volume of retail sales by type--1948--1963, the following entries were wrong; they should read:

Apparel--Minnesota--28%
Auto Dealers, United States 126%
Furniture--United States--58%
Gasoline Stations--United States--174%
Other--Minnesota--147%

The following statement should have been included:

The western region had a 41 percent growth in gasoline station sales while the Metropolitan Region's gasoline station sales increased 177 percent. (Economic Data #7 erroneously reported that the North Region had a 2 percent growth in gasoline station sales.)

The following data should have appeared as follows in Table 1 (Minnesota; Retail Sales by Type, 1948 \$ (000)

Region 8--Southwest
Martin County Lumber Bldg. Hardware, Farm Equipment Dealers 4,647
Nobles County--Eating & Drinking Places--1,169

Region 9--South Central
McLeod County--Gasoline Stations 1,661

United States
(values in \$ (000,000)--Other--13,268

The following data should have appeared as follows in Table 2:
Minnesota: Retail Sales by Type, 1963 \$ (000)

Region 7--Central
Wright County--General Merchandise--814

Region 9--South Central
Watsonwan County--Drug & Proprietary Stores should have been D (withheld to avoid disclosure)

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 29, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

(Second in series on
buying blankets)

Immediate release

CONSIDER QUALITIES
OF FIBERS WHEN
CHOOSING A BLANKET

If you're in the market for a blanket, you have a wide choice of fibers to select from -- wool, acrylic, rayon, blends. Which will be the best buy is a puzzle to most consumers.

Warmth, the most important quality in a good bed blanket, depends not only on the kind of fiber, but on the nap, the construction and the care given the blanket, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of clothing and textiles in the School of Home Economics, and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist, University of Minnesota.

Before you decide on a fiber, they suggest you ask yourself these questions: How many years do I want the blanket to last? What fiber will be best for my purpose? What kind and how much care will the blanket need? What should I expect to pay for a good blanket? How should the top and bottom edges be finished?

Blankets with 100 percent of one fiber were superior to blends, according to findings of a research study by home economists at the University of Minnesota and South Dakota State University. Among blends studied, the 50/50 percent fiber blends rated better than the others because they contained enough of the fibers to have the advantages of each. Because a blanket performs like the major fiber, low percentages of fibers may be too small to give the desirable qualities.

-more-

add 1 -- buying blankets

Miss Davison and Mrs. Zabel give these characteristics of the different fibers in blankets:

. Wool. Wool blankets are moderate to high in price. They are high in warmth qualities, retain their softness, fluffiness and high nap after proper laundering and have low flammability. They can be treated for resistance to moth damage and shrinkage, so check the label for information on these treatments. Improper laundering will result in shrinkage and matting.

. Rayon. Rayon blankets are low-priced, fluffy and attractive when new but lose much of their good appearance and some of their warmth after laundering. They shrink lengthwise and stretch crosswise and are highly flammable.

. Acrylics. Orlon, Acrilan and other acrylic blankets are moderate to high in price. They provide warmth with little weight, are highly resistant to shrinkage during laundering, are naturally mildewproof and mothproof and have low flammability.

. Nylon. Nylon is used in blends with other fibers to give added strength. It is frequently used in the binding because the nylon is more resistant to abrasion than rayon and should last the life of the blanket.

In addition to checking on the fiber content of a blanket, read the label to find out whether there are special finishes for control of moths, shrinkage, shedding and pilling.

-jbn-

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1968

Immediate release

FARM MANAGERS, RURAL APPRAISERS GROUP TO MEET IN MINNEAPOLIS

The 40th annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Association will be held Feb. 1 and 2 in Minneapolis. The theme of this year's meeting will be "Rural Minnesota-- Land of Opportunity."

Registration for the meeting will begin at 9 a.m. at the Curtis Hotel. Topics to be discussed by guest speakers during the opening session include factors affecting the value of agricultural lands in suburban communities and development and diversification of the farm management, rural appraisal and real estate business.

During the afternoon session the competitive position of cattle feeding in the Lake States, economics of beef cow herds in Minnesota, confinement rearing of the beef cow herd and management of pasture grasses for beef cattle will be discussed. The annual farm managers and rural appraisers dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m.

Friday's session will open with a business meeting at 9 a.m. Following the meeting Kimball Whitney, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Economic Development, will speak on "Farm Management and Economic Development-- Partners in Progress." Other topics to be discussed include specific areas for rural development and improvement, corn production in northern areas, soybean production in Minnesota and recent transportation developments affecting the state's agribusiness.

The featured speaker at the noon luncheon will be Governor Harold LeVander. The Governor will speak on "The Decade Ahead for Minnesota."

The meeting will close with discussions on management and farm leases.

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68-jbg-45

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1968

Immediate release

UM TO HOST STATE CONFERENCE ON POVERTY

State and local government leaders, educators, representatives from church and welfare groups and others interested in the problems of poverty in Minnesota will attend a special conference on poverty Friday, Feb. 9.

The conference, titled "The People Left Behind," will be held in the Student Center of the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Participants in the conference will focus on poverty in Minnesota in an attempt to establish a conceptual framework for understanding poverty, and to determine urban-rural implications and relationships.

Featured speaker for the event will be C. E. Bishop, vice president of the University of North Carolina, and executive director of the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty.

Reactors to his talk will be Arthur M. Harkins, director of the University's Training Center for Community Programs; Norman Miller, acting director of the University's Laboratory for Research in Social Relations; and Edgar B. Pillow, Minneapolis, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other speakers include Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin; Elmer Moore, Washington, D. C., economist with the Office of Economic Opportunity; and Ron Libertus, employment coordinator for the Hennepin County Office of Economic Opportunity.

University speakers include Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture and chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber; Fred Lukermann, assistant vice president for academic administration; George Donohue, head of the Department of Sociology, St. Paul Campus; and Vernon W. Ruttan, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The conference is sponsored by the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the departments of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Short Courses.

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68-vak-46

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
January 30, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA LAD CHOSEN FOR 4-H REPORT TO THE NATION

A Rock County youth, Jim Lewis, Jr., 18, has been chosen one of 10 4-H members throughout the nation who will comprise a 4-H Report to the Nation team, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, State 4-H Leader at the University of Minnesota.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, he lives on a Minnesota farm near the South Dakota border and uses Sherman, S. D., as his post office address.

Five boys and five girls are selected each year for the 4-H Report to the Nation team on the basis of their 4-H achievements, their poise, personality and ability to tell the 4-H story and 4-H objectives. They were chosen from among 1,700 delegates attending the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November and early December.

Serving as 4-H ambassadors, they will spend approximately two weeks during the year talking to government, business, industrial and educational leaders, interpreting the modern, expanding 4-H program. They will also prepare a report on 4-H to present to the President of the United States.

In 1965 Elizabeth Covington, a 4-H'er from Minneapolis, was a member of the 4-H Report to the Nation team. In 1950 Minnesota had two representatives.

Lewis is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Morris. He is a graduate of Jasper High School.

His most recent honor was winning a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state winner in 4-H achievement.

-more-

add 1 - Minnesota lad chosen

He has held all the offices in his local 4-H club and in addition has been president of the Rock County 4-H Federation. He has attended the National Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C., has been a delegate to state 4-H Health and Conservation camps and to the State Junior Leadership Conference and has received the 4-H Key Award for leadership and achievement. He has won trips to the State Fair and received a purple ribbon on his leadership demonstration there. Active in FFA, he was sweepstakes winner at the Minnesota State Fair for his FFA demonstration. He has participated in various speech and oratorical contests and has spoken at numerous school events and club meetings for adult groups.

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68-jbn-38

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 1, 1968

Immediate release

UM COURSE TO FEATURE AUTOMATION IN CONCRETE DRAIN TILE

"Automation for Concrete Drain Tile" will be the theme of the 13th annual meeting of the Minnesota Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Association Feb. 8 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Registration for the meeting will begin at 8:30 a. m. on the second floor, St. Paul Student Center. The registration fee is \$5.

Topics to be discussed during the morning session include tile manufacturer's needs for automation, automated mixing and automated tile making machines. In addition, a "special contest" will be held in between the sessions.

A business meeting of the Minnesota Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Association, Inc. will be held at 1 p. m. Following the meeting automated loading and unloading will be discussed. The afternoon session will close with discussions on ASTM Specification C-142 concrete drain tile, 1967 strength and absorption tests, the 1968 testing program and research to improve the quality and to measure the durability of concrete drain tile.

The meeting is sponsored by the University's Department of Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Short Courses in cooperation with the Minnesota Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Association.

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68-jbg-39

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 1, 1968

Immediate release

4-H DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

District 4-H radio speaking contests will be held Feb. 5-18 for winners of the county contests, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The 26th radio speaking contest is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The Jewish Council provides the awards for the winners of the contest.

The topic for this year's contest is "What Are Teenagers' Responsibilities in Today's World?" Contestants must prepare original speeches 5 to 7 minutes in length.

Participants in district contests broadcast their speeches over local radio stations.

District contests are scheduled for Feb. 5-18 as follows:

Feb. 5, KUOM, St. Paul, 12:15 p.m.

Feb. 8, KDHL, Faribault, 7:05 p.m.; KVOX, Moorhead, 3:15 p.m.

Feb. 10, KATE, Albert Lea, 2 p.m.; KBRF, Fergus Falls, 12:45 p.m.; KOZY, Grand Rapids, 11:15 a.m.; KMHL, Marshall, 10:05 a.m.; KNUJ, New Ulm, 1 p.m.; WJON, St. Cloud, 10 a.m.; KWAD, Wadena, 2:05 p.m.; KWLM, Willmar, 2:35 p.m.; KAGE, Winona, 1:30 p.m.; WEBC, Duluth, 1:30 p.m.

Feb. 17, WCMP, Pine City, 11 a.m.; KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota, 1:45 p.m.; KWOA, Worthington, 1:15 p.m.

District champions and reserve champions are awarded expense-paid trips to the state radio speaking contest. Only the district champions will participate in the contest.

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68-mkb-43

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 1, 1968

Immediate release

RURAL ARTISTS INVITED TO EXHIBIT

Dates for entering exhibits in the University of Minnesota's 17th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held on the St. Paul Campus are Monday, Feb. 26 through Saturday, March 2.

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, according to A. Russell Barton, art show coordinator. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture but not two in the same medium. The entry must be a recent original work, not a copy. It should not have been exhibited in any previous Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Photographs are not acceptable.

Information and registration forms for exhibitors may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Entries will be on exhibit in the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 10 through March 29. A special program is planned for rural artists during the final week.

Although the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show is an open, not a juried show, merit award ribbons will be given to approximately 20 artists deserving special recognition of encouragement. The merit award exhibits will be displayed in the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 6 to May 4.

Last year 351 artists exhibited -- the largest number to display their work in the 17 years of the show.

Sponsors of the Town/Country Art Show are the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division.

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68-jbn-44

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 1, 1968

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY SPONSORS TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

The University of Minnesota has established a Technical Services Program to assist industry in locating and using technical and scientific information.

This service is offered in cooperation with the State Technical Services Act, which was enacted by the Federal Government in 1965 to provide information on federal, state, local and privately sponsored research to private industry.

University specialists associated with the Technical Services Program will assist companies in locating the technical information they need to be competitive, to develop new products, to conduct research in new areas, and to find solutions to production problems.

Technical specialists working with the program include a food process engineer, food microbiologist, forest products utilization specialist, technical librarian, a business management specialist and a technology transfer engineer. These personnel will serve as information transfer channels, not professional consultants.

Other services available include a technical referral service which provides technical indexing and abstracting, and a library service.

Further information is available from John Hoyt, University economist and Program Leader for Technical Services, 190 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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68-vak-48

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 1, 1968

Immediate release

FATHER'S INFLUENCE IMPORTANT IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The quality of the relationship between father and child has far more influence on the child's development than the amount of time they spend together.

The role of the father in child development is extremely important, says Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota, though in many families he is seen primarily as the breadwinner. According to recent research studies, the father's presence or absence in the home and his degree of participation in child rearing are related to many aspects of child behavior and attitudes. Among these are the child's -- especially a boy's -- motivation for achievement academically and otherwise; school absenteeism; dropping out of school; self-esteem; self-indulgence; susceptibility to the influence of his friends; juvenile delinquency; learning what it means to be a male or female and displaying appropriate behavior.

Good relationships between father and child are best developed by finding areas of activity which can be shared comfortably, such as play and hobbies, Pitzer says. Although fathers must be away at work a good deal of the time, it is important that they spend some time with their children. However, it is what is done with the time available that is significant rather than the quantity of time together, he emphasizes.

Pitzer will discuss the father's contribution to child development in the third of a series of six television programs, "Your Child's World," Monday evening, February 5, from 8 to 8:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; UHF Channel 72, Grand Marais, and UHF Channel 77, Grand Portage.

Other programs in the series will be "Growing Up with Brothers and Sisters," "Your Child and His Friends" and "Television and Your Child."

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 5, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CHOOSE CORN
HYBRIDS FOR TOP
SILAGE YIELDS

You should make your selection of corn hybrids for silage now, even though corn planting may be several months away, says Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Otto says hybrids should give high grain yields, stand well and have the right maturity for your area. They must also have disease and insect resistance and hold their ears well until after harvest.

Hybrid varieties must use the full growing season to make silage high in total digestible nutrients. Hybrids that mature too early waste part of the growing season, and those maturing too late don't have a chance to produce all the feed value they're capable of, Otto explains. Late maturing hybrids may yield a high tonnage of silage, but it will be high in water.

The feed value of corn silage is highest if ears are fully dented at harvest, since fully dented corn is high in carbohydrates and needs no other additives. Earlier harvesting can reduce quality.

High carbohydrate levels are also needed for good preservation. With fully dented corn, carbohydrate levels will be high and moisture content will be about right for good preservation.

If you have a lot of corn and want to harvest most of it at the best stage of development, plant several hybrids with different maturity ratings. This helps assure top quality silage as harvesting progresses.

For more information on selecting corn hybrids, 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
February 5, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.

Consider Drainage When Selecting Beef Feedlot Site. When building a beef feedlot, consider selection of site and drainage at the same time, says Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Though a site may provide the amount of space needed, drainage will determine whether the feedlot will be dry or a "wallowing pit." Before beginning construction, the entire lot should be graded with the area where the bunks will be constructed at least two feet higher than the surrounding area. For more information, ask your county agent for Minnesota Plan Sheet M-137, "Beef Feedlot Layouts." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Control Cattle Lice. Cattle lice cause production losses every winter. University of Minnesota entomologists say lice will cause cattle to rub excessively and start losing hair. If your herd had lice last winter, treat now before infestation reaches its peak. Entomologists recommend using lindane or malathion to treat beef cattle. For safe and effective treatment of dairy cattle use Ciodrin or rotenone. Cattle running outside may be treated in near-zero weather if there's no strong wind.

* * * *

New Maple Shade Tree Recommended. The Cleveland Norway maple is a new shade tree recommended for the southern half of Minnesota, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. McKinnon says the Cleveland Norway maple is a vigorously growing shade tree which is easy to grow if it has good drainage and reasonably fertile soil. The tree has dark green foliage which turns to clear yellow in the fall.

* * * *

more--

add 1 -- in brief

Test Available for Loose Smut in Barley. The embryo test does a good job of keeping seedsmen and growers informed of loose smut infection in barley, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. To get an embryo test for loose smut in barley, send about a 1 pint representative sample to:

Division of Plant Industry
670 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Mark the samples "Smut Test" and enclose \$5. with each sample or mail it at the same time. Checks should be made payable to the Minnesota State Treasurer.

The new fungicide "Vitavax" was used effectively to control loose smut in commercial barley seed last year, Johnson says. Vitavax is registered only for use on seed used to produce more seed.

* * * *

Dry Plastic Tubing on Dairy Equipment Carefully. Store plastic tubes in a drying position or use mechanical forced air driers to avoid fogging or opaqueness. Opaqueness is caused by moisture absorption, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Drying, especially in direct sunlight, may help return plastic to normal transparency, but wet storage conditions permit moisture absorption and soon cause this problem to reoccur.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 5, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

UNDERSTANDING OF
TERMS NECESSARY FOR
PESTICIDE SAFETY

Pesticides are herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and other poisons used to control pests. These chemicals can cause injury and death to humans as well as plants and animals unless they're handled correctly. And pesticide users must understand basic terminology to understand what precautions are necessary, according to Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

A clear distinction must be made between toxicity and hazards of pesticides, Harein says. Toxicity is the ability of a pesticide to cause injury, while hazard is the chance that injury will result from use of the pesticide in the amount and manner proposed.

One term frequently used to express the toxicity of a pesticide is its LD value. LD means lethal dose, and LD₅₀ means the estimated quantity of the toxicant that will kill 50 percent of the animals receiving it. Too often an LD₅₀ value is misinterpreted as the amount of pesticide an individual can consume before any danger exists.

The toxicity of a pesticide to warm blooded animals, including humans, is strongly influenced by the method in which it enters the body. The most toxic way is by breathing the pesticide in the air.

The next most toxic avenue is by eating the pesticide. This may result from placing contaminated food, cigarettes, dirty handkerchiefs or hands into the mouth.

Enough pesticide can also be absorbed directly through the skin to cause illness and death.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 5, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

LOW SUB-SOIL
MOISTURE LEVELS
THROUGHOUT STATE

Soil moisture levels are below normal at nearly all locations in Minnesota, according to Donald Baker, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota.

All areas in the state had below average rainfall in 1967, Baker says. Rainfall during the growing season in the southwest and extreme northeast parts of the state was about 6 to 8 inches below average.

The big question now is whether we'll have enough rainfall for the coming growing season. Baker explains there's about a 50 percent chance that we'll have normal precipitation during the 1968 growing season. But since soil moisture reserves are low, plants will have little reservoir to draw on if timely rains don't come.

There are three times during the year when soil moisture supplies are restocked; fall, winter and spring. Last fall was very dry and failed to replenish soil moisture. Winter precipitation is normally very low and most of it usually runs off without entering the soil. So the main hope for the coming season is that we'll get enough rain in the spring and during the growing season.

"At this time there seems to be no reason to make radical management decisions because of the low soil moisture supply," Baker says. The soil moisture problem won't be critical in 1968 unless we have prolonged or successive dry periods which plants could normally survive by drawing on soil moisture reserves.

But if we don't have timely spring rains, there are several alternatives to consider, says Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. Strand says you should be aware of these alternatives, but cautions farmers not to make a decision regarding a crop change unless we have a dry spring.

(more)

add 1 -- low soil moisture

Since sub-soil moisture levels on alfalfa fields are the most depleted, you could consider leaving alfalfa for another hay crop and plow in the sod after the second cutting this summer, instead of early in the spring.

Or you could plant more small grains, since they require more of their moisture during May and June when rains are more apt to occur and there is less water loss from the plant and soil because of cooler weather. But this can be a difficult decision to make, since grains are planted before spring rains are apt to occur.

Grain sorghum could be another possibility, especially in the western part of Minnesota where rainfall is normally less and sorghums compete better than corn under dry conditions. Grain sorghums aren't bothered by atrazine carry-over from corn, which gives them an added advantage over small grains.

Another potential advantage of grain sorghum is that it's seeded later than grain, so you can wait longer to see if lack of spring rains will make a crop change necessary. Strand says grain sorghum is a better bet than small grains as a replacement for corn on old alfalfa sod.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 5, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

(3rd in series on blankets)

**ELECTRIC BLANKETS
SHOULD HAVE UL
SEAL OF APPROVAL**

Electric blankets are becoming increasingly popular with Minnesotans who like light weight but adequate warmth in their bed covering.

Careful selection and handling are important if you want your electric blanket to last, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist, University of Minnesota.

If you're in the market for an electric blanket, be sure to buy a blanket that has the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) seal of approval. This seal certifies that the blanket was electrically safe when purchased. As a safety measure, most electric blankets have nine thermostats in the wiring system to shut off the current if the temperature becomes too hot.

Read the label to determine the length of the guarantee. Electric blanket guarantees usually run from 2 to 5 years. It is always wise to buy from a reliable merchant who will stand behind his product.

Although electric blankets generally are safe, they present more potential shock, burn and fire hazards than many other appliances when they are mishandled. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations for use and care of your electric blanket. In addition, take these precautions:

- . Don't use an electric blanket in a baby's crib, for a helpless person or for anyone insensitive to heat.
- . Don't sit or lie on electric blankets.
- . Don't pin an electric blanket to the mattress. Pins can injure wiring.
- . Don't fold an electric blanket when it is in use. Excess heating may result.
- . Don't tuck in the wired area of an electric blanket.
- . Never dryclean or use drycleaning fluids on electric blankets.

To wash an electric blanket, soak it for 15 minutes in lukewarm water to which mild detergent has been added. Then agitate for only 1 minute, rinse twice in fresh water and spin dry or squeeze gently by hand. Do not use wringers, and do not twist or wring an electric blanket vigorously.

Never dry an electric blanket in an automatic dryer, since heat and agitation can damage the wiring. To remove excess water, blot the blankets with terry towels. Then line dry.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 5, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(1st in a series on teenage
consumers and consumer
spending)

TEENAGERS CAN
LEARN HOW TO BE
BETTER BUYERS

Teenagers don't like to get "stung" any more than anyone else.

Yet when you spend your hard-earned money on a dress that quickly goes out of fashion, a coat that doesn't fit well, a sweater that pills badly, snacks that add weight and give you pimples instead of no health-giving nutrients, aren't you getting "stung"?

Teenagers admitted in a national survey that one of their biggest problems is how to spend money wisely. Since buying habits develop in the teenage years, that is the time to learn how to be a wise consumer, says Home Agent _____.

A good place to start is to know where to get reliable information on different products. The local county extension office has a wide variety of University of Minnesota and United States Department of Agriculture publications that will supply helpful information on buymanship. All of these publications are yours for the asking. A list of publications may be obtained free of charge from your county extension office.

Clothing rates high on the list of interests of teenage boys and girls, according to a survey taken at the Minnesota Junior Leadership Conference. Clothing is the largest expenditure of teenage girls, though it ranks about fourth for boys. Most of their money goes for food snacks, then for cars, records and clothing.

If a typical family can raise its standard of living as much as 15 to 20 percent by more careful buying habits, teenagers, too, can learn to stretch their shopping dollars so they can get more of the things they want.

A series of weekly stories to follow will give teenagers tips on how to buy wisely so they can get more satisfaction for the money they spend.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 6, 1968

Immediate release

BISHOP TO SPEAK AT STATE POVERTY CONFERENCE FRIDAY

C. E. Bishop, executive director of the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, will be featured speaker Friday (Feb. 9) at a special conference on poverty.

Bishop will speak at the opening session of the day-long conference titled "The People Left Behind." The conference will be held in the Student Center of the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Attending will be state and local government leaders, educators, representatives from church and welfare groups and others with special interests in the problems of poverty in Minnesota.

They will focus on poverty in the state in an attempt to establish a conceptual framework for understanding poverty, and to determine urban-rural implications and relationships.

Bishop, who is also vice president of the University of North Carolina, was formerly head of the Departments of Agricultural Economics and Economics at North Carolina State University. While there he served as director of the Agricultural Policy Institute.

He has conducted research in economic development, labor mobility and income distribution. In 1964 he headed a special task force for a study of the mobility of rural manpower for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

Bishop is president of the American Agricultural Economics Association, a member of the Science Advisory Committee of the Secretary of Agriculture, and a member of the National Manpower Advisory Committee. He has also served as a member of the Subcommittee on Research of the National Manpower Advisory Committee.

Add 1 - Bishop to speak

Reactors to Bishop's talk will be Arthur M. Harkins, director of the University's Training Center for Community Programs; Norman Miller, acting director of the University's Laboratory for Research in Social Relations; and Edgar B. Pillow, Minneapolis, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other speakers include Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin; Elmer Moore, Washington, D.C., economist with the Office of Economic Opportunity; and Ron Libertus, employment coordinator for the Hennepin County Office of Economic Opportunity.

University speakers include Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture and chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber; Fred Lukermann, assistant vice president for academic administration; George Donohue, head of the Department of Sociology, St. Paul Campus; and Vernon W. Ruttan, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The conference is sponsored by the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the departments of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Short Courses.

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68-vak-52

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 6, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTAN TO GO TO THAILAND AS IFYE

Anita Syltie 24, Porter, has been selected an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to Thailand.

She will leave in the fall to spend six months living and working with rural families in Thailand, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota. She is the first IFYE to be named from Minnesota for 1968.

Miss Syltie is a nurse at Methodist Hospital in Rochester. She is a graduate of Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D., with a bachelor of science degree in nursing. She hopes some day to go into public health nursing.

A 4-H member for 10 years in Lincoln County where she grew up on the family farm, Miss Syltie was a junior leader, and won many awards on 4-H clothing, home improvement and livestock exhibits and demonstrations.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Syltie of rural Porter.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase world understanding at the family level.

Minnesota now has three IFYE delegates overseas -- Mark Zeug, Walnut Grove, in India; Bonita Halfmann, Stephen; and Ronald Eustice, Waseca, in Uruguay.

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68-jbn-51

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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February 6, 1968

Immediate release

4-H PROGRAM HELPS RETARDED CHILDREN

Belonging to a club may be important to the normal child, but it means even more to the retarded boy or girl.

That's the experience of University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staffs in introducing the 4-H program to classes for retarded children in the public schools.

"It's a real thrill to see the enthusiasm of these children when you talk to them about 4-H," comments Mrs. Margaret Carlson, area extension agent in the Hennepin County Extension Office.

The 4-H program was started in a class for the retarded three years ago when a young boy at New Hope Elementary School in the Robbinsdale school district asked his teacher if his class could organize a 4-H club. Recognizing the adaptability of the 4-H program to meet the needs of special classes, the teacher contacted the Hennepin County Extension Office and the program was launched.

Its success in the New Hope Elementary School prompted the extension staff to expand the program the following year. By the end of the 1966-67 school year, 186 boys and girls in 15 special education classes were taking part in the 4-H programs in the Robbinsdale and Minneapolis school systems, a number which has grown to nearly 600 children, in 46 special classes, for the retarded in Hennepin County. The 4-H program is being integrated into some of the classes for the retarded in six other Minnesota counties -- Ramsey, Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Mower and Rice -- so that a total of about 900 children in special classes in Minnesota are now in the program.

add 1 - 4-H program helps

Minnesota is probably the only state in which the 4-H program is conducted as part of special classes for the retarded, Mrs. Carlson says. The special education teacher serves as the 4-H leader, supervising the 4-H program in her classroom during class time once each week. Children conduct business and project meetings. She assists them with these meetings and helps her pupils choose projects they will enjoy. These projects may include woodworking, crafts, foods, sewing, gardening, small animal projects including dog, rabbit and guinea pig.

Through their 4-H projects boys and girls learn personal and vocational skills necessary for an independent life -- such skills as sewing on buttons, washing dishes, preparing food, keeping themselves well groomed. Learning such simple skills requires a deliberate effort on the part of retarded children, and 4-H is an indirect and a palatable way of teaching them.

4-H is also providing an opportunity to meet the children's basic psychological needs, Mrs. Carlson feels. The organized club gives them a sense of belonging, of independence and of recognition. They have the satisfaction of belonging to a club like other boys and girls and the opportunity and stimulation of competing to earn pins and ribbons. Climax for the 4-H year for the special classes is a fair in May when the children exhibit articles they have made in their projects. The fair is judged and ribbons go to the best exhibitors.

Project goals for the special classes are designed to be meaningful and attainable. The opportunity to learn to cooperate and work with others in club activities is an important element in the special class curriculum.

Commenting on the meaning of the 4-H experience to the retarded, one special education teacher said: "I see 4-H as a means of making a special child more a part of his everyday world."

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68-jbn-50

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 8, 1968

Immediate release

With Net Farm Income Down:

1967 MINNESOTA CASH FARM RECEIPTS HIT RECORD LEVEL

Cash receipts from the sale of farm products reached nearly \$2 billion in Minnesota last year, about six percent above the 1966 level, according to preliminary estimates released this week by agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

On the basis of information from federal and state government sources, James Houck and Arley Waldo estimate cash receipts from the sale of farm products last year at \$1.919 billion, up \$104 million from 1966.

Sales of livestock and livestock products brought a record \$1.275 billion or about \$4 million more than 1966. Crop sales reached an all-time high of \$644 million, up \$100 million from a year earlier.

The economists point out, however, that while cash receipts were up in 1967, farm income from other sources dropped and farm production expenses jumped by about five percent. The result was a 1.5 percent or \$10 million decline in state-wide realized net farm income.

But because farm numbers in the state fell substantially, from 139,000 to 135,000, average realized net farm income per farm increased 1.4 percent from \$4,699 in 1966 to around \$4,763 last year.

Realized net farm income does not include changes in the value of farm inventories of crops, feed and livestock. Therefore, a drop in inventory values, quite probable for 1967, could offset this small gain in realized net farm income, the economists explain.

- more -

add l - with net farm income down:

Crop receipts at \$644 million represented about 34 percent of the total Minnesota cash farm income last year. The increase in crop receipts occurred chiefly because of sales from both the larger harvest in 1967 and the larger carry-over stocks from 1966. Higher grain prices during the first half of the year were offset by lower prices in the second half. Oilseed prices were generally lower than in 1966.

Receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products were about the same as for 1966. Lower average prices for pork, turkeys and eggs were offset by slightly higher dairy and beef prices and increased livestock marketings.

These 1967 income figures, the economists point out, are preliminary estimates made on the basis of available information. Final 1967 figures, which will be available later this year, may show slightly different totals and averages. Also, these estimates do not include the substantial amounts of income earned by Minnesota farmers from off-farm sources.

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68-vak-54

Department of Information
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February 8, 1968

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FIRST SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The first of four seminars on international development will be held Wednesday (Feb. 14) in the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Food Science and Industries Auditorium.

The general purpose of the seminar series is to examine some of the key natural resource elements of the world's food and fiber supply, according to John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs.

Guest speaker for the first seminar will be Jack C. Westoby, economist from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. His topic will be "Contributions Forestry and Forest Product Industries Can Make Towards Promoting Overall Economic Growth in Some Low-Income Countries."

The seminar is set for 8 p.m. Tickets are free but required for admission. They may be obtained from department heads on the St. Paul Campus.

The second seminar will be on March 6, when the guest speaker will be Roy Simonson of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

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

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68-mem-53

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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February 8, 1968

Immediate release

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN GROWING UP WITH BROTHERS AND SISTERS

The order of a child's birth in the family -- whether he is the first born, or a middle child or the youngest -- may have an important influence on his development.

Research indicates that a much higher proportion of first-borns than of later-borns achieve eminence in education and in science, reports Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

One reason may be that parents have high aspirations and expectations for the first child; they want him to be an extension of themselves. As each child arrives, most parents relax progressively in their discipline. When the last child is born, there is a wish to enjoy his childhood as long as possible. For that reason, fewer demands are made on the youngest and under such pampering youngest children often become self-centered and unwilling to work for themselves or anyone else. Studies show that youngest children constitute the lowest proportion of college students.

On the other hand, fondness and uncritical attitude of the parents may give the youngest child an ideal self confidence that enables him to use all his capacities to the full, and he becomes an unusually ambitious and successful person in the work of the world.

The University specialist in family life education and Donald Irish, chairman of sociology at Hamline University will discuss the influence of one's place in the family and the nature of relationships between brothers and sisters in the fourth of a series of six television programs, "Your Child's World," Monday evening, February 12, from 8 to 8:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; UHF Channel 72, Grand Marais; and UHF, Channel 77, Grand Portage.

Other programs in the series will be "Your Child and His Friends" and "Television and Your Child."

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68-jbn-56

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

In Brief.

Control Western and Resistant Northern Corn Rootworms. Western or resistant northern corn rootworms are resistant to aldrin, heptachlor and chlordane, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Lofgren recommends the following practices to control corn rootworms:

- * Rotate badly infested fields to crops other than corn when it's practical.
- * Avoid planting late corn in fields which may be infested. Late planted corn is usually more severely damaged than early planted corn, and damage to silks by adult beetles is greatest on late silking hybrids.

* Apply certain phosphate or carbamate insecticides to reduce losses when you plant corn in fields likely to be infested. Chemicals recommended for control of resistant rootworms are diazinon, phorate (Thimet), Bux-Ten, and Dyfonate.

For more information on controlling corn rootworms, ask your county agent for a copy of Entomology **Fact** Sheet No. 14, "Controlling Corn Rootworms."

* * * *

Spring Farrowing Tips. If you have sows farrowing this spring, check each sow's record so you know exactly when she's due. Then scrub her with soap and water and disinfect the farrowing pen before she farrows, advises Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Keep an ample supply of intramuscular or oral iron compound on hand. When the sow farrows, cut back the feed the first day so she doesn't give too much milk. Make sure she has plenty of fresh water in front of her at all times.

* * * *

New Ash Tree Recommended for Minnesota. The new Marshall Seedless ash tree is recommended for any location where shade trees are normally grown, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. McKinnon says the Marshall Seedless ash is a very hardy tree with a straight trunk and good form and foliage. Its seed free habit makes it useful where the ordinary Green ash might be undesirable.

* * * *
--more--

add 1 -- in brief

Pesticide Storage and Formulation Shed. You need an adequate storage and formulation building in order to use pesticides properly, says Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. This building should be separate and isolated from other farm buildings and should be lockable. Other building specifications depend partly on the amount and type of pesticide you'll be storing and formulating. Basic plans for a pesticide storage and formulation shed which meet the requirements of large farms, pest control companies, pesticide retail dealers and commercial spray companies are available in Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 4, "Pesticide Storage and Formulation Shed," available from your county agent.

* * * *

Prevent Discoloration of Plastic Tubing. Red or pink discoloration of plastic tubing on dairy equipment is caused in several ways, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* Water high in iron content is one possible cause that can be prevented by using an acid rinse after washing.

* Improper use of iodine sanitizers can also cause discoloring, so follow label directions carefully.

* Rubber in contact with plastic over a long period of time migrates into the plastic causing discoloration, so don't join plastic to rubber.

* Bacteria also cause discoloration, so do a good job of cleaning and sanitizing.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL PESTICIDE
DRIFT FOR BETTER
PERFORMANCE, SAFETY

Pesticide drift--the movement of a pesticide to areas other than the intended area of application--can cause many kinds of damage, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Miller recommends the following practices to reduce pesticide drift:

- * Use low volatile formulations.
- * Use low pressure, large nozzles and high volume on your sprayer.
- * Release spray near the crop or soil surface.
- * Avoid spraying at high temperatures.
- * Spray when the wind is low and blowing away from sensitive crops or areas that shouldn't be contaminated.

There are two kinds of drift, Miller says. Spray or dust particle drift occurs at the time of application when small spray droplets or dust particles are carried by air movement from the site of application.

Vapor drift is caused by pesticide fumes from the application site when the pesticide evaporates. These vapors move by diffusion or air movement, Miller explains.

Pesticide drift can harm sensitive crops, ornamentals, gardens, livestock, wildlife or people. Bodies of water, streams or buildings may also be contaminated. Drift onto crops could result in an illegal residue if the residue on the crop exceeds tolerance levels which have been established or if no tolerance has been set, Miller says. Poor weed control can result if excessive drift occurs and results in too low an application rate.

A fraction of an ounce of herbicides such as 2,4-D, (dicamba) and picloram may affect sensitive crops.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

IRRADIATED CORN UNIT
AVAILABLE TO 4-H MEMBERS
IN AGRONOMY PROJECT

A new unit on the effects of radiation on seed corn is available to 4-H'ers enrolled in the beginners agronomy project, according to Clifton Halsey, state rural civil defense agent at the University of Minnesota.

The project involves observing the effects on germination, rate of growth and color in corn seed that has been treated with different amounts of radiation.

Because today's world is one where radiation and radioactive materials are becoming increasingly important, this unit is a good opportunity for 4-H'ers to learn about the peaceful uses of radiation and its effects on plant life.

Six seeds have been treated with 50,000 roentgens of radiation, six with 100,000 roentgens and six have not been irradiated. The 4-H members will plant the corn seeds in three different pots, cans or milk cartons.

Over a period of two weeks the members will watch the development of the corn seeds and particularly note the differences between the irradiated corn and those seeds which have not been irradiated.

The seed that is furnished with this unit is not radioactive, and it's as safe to handle as any other seed corn.

4-H clubs should contact the county extension agent for more information. Clubs can receive their project booklets, seed corn and leaders' guides through the agent. Leaders should order their materials by February 27.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PLANNED BREEDING
PROGRAM NEEDED TO
IMPROVE SHEEP FLOCK

Purebred sheep breeders should follow these pointers to improve their flocks:

- * Test the performance of the entire flock.
- * Select replacements on the basis of performance.
- * Replace flock sires rapidly to shorten generation interval.
- * Use more sires to avoid inbreeding.

These recommendations come from 30 years of research in sheep breeding at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, according to William Rempel, animal scientist at the University.

Rempel says the sheep business needs three kinds of breeders--producers of superior purebred rams of the heavy breeds, breeders of purebred or crossbred white-face ewes and producers of lambs for market. Market lamb producers should buy their rams and ewes from the first two groups of breeders.

Rempel recommends purebred rams of heavy breeds such as Suffolk, Hampshire or Columbia. Breeders ~~who~~ produce these rams should test the performance of their entire flock each year and choose superior ewes to produce the next generation. Superior ewes are those which produce lambs and wool above average in weight.

Ram breeders should use a large number of sires chosen from superior mothers and replace them often. This will minimize inbreeding and upgrade the breeding performance of the flock, Rempel says.

Rempel recommends that specialists who produce ewes keep purebreds or crossbreds of the white-face breeds. These ewes are good mothers and have heavy fleece. Crossbred white-face ewes have especially good mothering ability.

Market lamb producers should cross superior purebred rams from the heavy breeds with white-face ewes. Rams of the heavy breeds, especially Suffolks, sire faster-growing lambs.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TURKEY IS
BEST MEAT BUY

Looking for a good buy for family meals? Then put turkey at the top of your shopping list, advises Home Agent _____.

Flavorful turkey has long been a bargain in good eating. But with retail prices at such low levels now, budget-minded shoppers can't afford to pass it up.

Turkey is available in many sizes and parts to suit any size family. Turkey roasts, for example, are a real convenience since they can be popped into the oven from the freezer without any advance preparation. But you may also be able to find halves, quarters, turkey legs, thighs or wings at your meat market. Or have the meat man saw a whole frozen turkey into halves, quarters or parts, re-wrap these and freeze them for future use.

A whole turkey has the advantage of providing a real feast for one meal and plenty of leftovers for salads, casseroles and sandwiches.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests an easy casserole from leftover turkey, delicious to serve family or guests:

TURKEY SCALLOP

2 cups roast turkey, diced	1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups cream of celery soup	3 cups ½-inch toasted bread cubes
½ cup diced green pepper	½ cup crumbled blue or grated cheddar cheese

Combine turkey, soup, green pepper and nutmeg. Add salt if needed. Place all but 1 cup bread cubes in buttered 2-quart casserole. Add creamed turkey mixture. Sprinkle with cheese and top with remaining bread cubes. Bake at 350° F. for 40 minutes or until sauce bubbles through topping. Makes 6 servings.

For the rest of the meal, serve asparagus or broccoli, cranberry sauce and a mixed fruit salad.

For more information on turkey and other poultry, get a copy of Extension Folder 194, Know the Poultry You Buy from the county extension office.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release
(2nd in a series on
teenage consumers and
consumer spending)

PLAN CAREFULLY
FOR A YEAR
ROUND WARDROBE

Planning your wardrobe is a basic part of your life as a teen. You must take certain steps to insure a balanced and useful wardrobe, according to Home Agent _____.

It will be wise for you to take inventory of your clothes at two times during the year--February for spring and summer clothes, August for fall and winter clothes. At these times, you can check the fashions for the coming seasons in magazines, newspaper advertisements and department stores.

Start planning your wardrobe by listing your different activities. Decide what types of clothes you will want to wear for these various activities, such as school, dating and church.

Take stock of what you have. Do you wear it often, little or not at all? Of those clothes which you want to keep, make any necessary alterations and mend them as needed.

You may want to chart the outfits you now have according to the kinds of activities for which they are suitable. This will give you a stepping stone from which to gather ideas for new purchases.

At this point, you will need to decide what clothes must be bought to make your present wardrobe more useful. New purchases can complement your present wardrobe or add to it.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 13, 1968

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Fruit consumption per person in 1967 in the U. S. was higher than for the four previous years. A large citrus crop was primarily responsible for this increase.

* * *

The average percentage of income spent for food in the U. S. declined from 18.3 percent in 1966 to 17.7 percent in 1967, the lowest in history. About 25 years ago Americans spent 25 percent of their income for food, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Add a little lemon juice or vinegar to the cooking water to keep onions and cauliflower from yellowing during cooking.

* * *

Cabbage keeps its delicate green color if it is not overcooked. Cook until just tender.

* * *

One medium-sized sweet potato provides more than twice the recommended daily adult allowance of vitamin A and contains appreciable amounts of vitamin C, iron and thiamine.

* * *

Most frozen meats may be cooked either with or without thawing them first, but be sure to allow extra cooking time if they are still frozen. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say that large frozen roasts may take as much as one and a half times as long to cook as they would if they had been thawed first.

* * *

Much of the soil on painted walls and wallpaper is simply dust. You'll save yourself a lot of hard work if you vacuum walls occasionally, say extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Drawers and cabinets cluttered with unnecessary utensils are a waste of time to keep in order and a source of frustration. Take time now to go over your kitchen utensils and evaluate them, suggest extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota. Keep only those you really use.

68-jbn-57

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 13, 1968

Immediate release

TURKEY FOR VARIETY AT LOW COST

Turkey offers a change of pace for late winter meals.

Take advantage of the extremely low prices on turkey and give your family a real taste treat, urges Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

If your family is small, you needn't buy a whole turkey. A boneless turkey roast, turkey halves, quarters or parts might suit you better. Look for these specialties in the meat counter or have the meat man saw a frozen turkey into family-sized pieces for re-wrapping and freezing for later use.

Especially appealing because of their convenience are the boneless turkey roasts which may be taken directly from the freezer and roasted in the pans in which they come without thawing.

Turkey legs, thighs or wings may be braised or oven-roasted to juicy tenderness, Miss Mikesh says. To braise, brown the pieces in butter in a heavy utensil, season and add a little water. Cover tightly and simmer 1-1/2 to 2 hours or until the pieces are fork tender. After turkey wings are cooked, they may be brushed with barbecue sauce and broiled for a few minutes to develop flavor and crispness.

Oven roast turkey halves, quarters or pieces skin side up on a rack in an open pan. Roast at 325° F. according to the following suggested time table:

3 to 8 pounds ready-to-cook weight -- 2-1/2 to 3 hours

8 to 12 pounds ready-to-cook weight -- 3 to 4 hours

Boneless turkey roasts - until a meat thermometer inserted in the center registers 170° to 175° F. Or follow directions on the package.

Turkey breast cooks more quickly than thighs or legs as it is more tender. Use the minimum time for breasts to insure juicy meat.

-more-

add 1 - turkey for variety

Though turkey parts are convenient for a small family, a whole turkey has the advantage of providing good eating not only for one meal but for later meals as well. The left-over turkey may be used as you would use chicken in salads and casseroles. Narrow strips of sliced turkey, ham and cheese on top of crisp greens make an excellent main-dish salad. Turkey slices alone or combined with ham, tomato, Swiss cheese or bacon make delicious sandwiches for lunch bag toters.

For more information on turkey and other poultry, get a copy of Know the Poultry You Buy, Extension Folder 194, from your county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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68-jbn-55

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 15, 1968

Immediate release

BEEF PRICE OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Two recent USDA reports point to improved beef prices in the months ahead, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

First, the cattle on feed report -- which gives the estimated number of cattle in the nation's feedlots -- indicated only a 2 percent increase in cattle numbers over last year. It had been expected that these increases would be twice this amount.

Also, analysis of the cattle distribution on feed by sex and weight groups indicates that fed beef production during the next several months will be less than it was during the same period last year. For example, steers in the 700-900 pound weight group were down 5 percent, indicating less steer beef production this spring than in the second quarter last year. And, in the North Central States, this weight group is down 9 percent. Heifer beef production will be up, but not enough to offset the expected decline in steer slaughter.

The increase in total cattle on feed the first of the year is mainly due to a higher number of lightweight feeders already on feed, compared to last year. This may lead to increased beef supplies in the third quarter--or it may only mean that cattle were placed on feed earlier this year.

The USDA report on livestock inventories just released (February 13) is the second encouraging piece of news for cattle producers, Hasbargen says. Estimates of the number of yearling steers on inventory January 1 were one percent less than a year ago, supporting the suggestion that light feeders were put on feed more rapidly than last year.

Total U.S. cattle numbers were estimated to be up only slightly. Dairy cow numbers were down 4 percent, but beef cow numbers were up enough to more than offset the loss in dairy cattle. Consequently, beef supplies will continue to increase during the next few years, but the rate of increase probably won't exceed demand expansion, allowing prices to hold at the improved level expected for this year.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 15, 1968

Immediate release

USE OF CONVENIENCE FOODS GROWING

Americans are using an increasing number of convenience foods.

In fact, convenience foods are no longer considered frills but a substantial and growing part of each family's food budget, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. In 1965 the average household spent 30 percent of its food budget for 32 different convenience foods, compared with 27 percent 10 years earlier.

Convenience foods refer to foods which have services added to the basic ingredients to reduce the amount of preparation at home.

A study of 32 convenience foods by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to compare expenditures in 1955 and in 1965 showed that use of these foods is becoming more alike among various regions and among rural, rural nonfarm and urban areas. But it is also true that the higher the income, the larger the amount spent per person for convenience foods.

The study also brought out these findings:

Frozen potatoes, frozen and powdered fruit ades and fresh commercial juices tripled or quadrupled in use over the 10-year period, with the increase greatest in use of frozen potatoes. However, these items were being consumed in fairly small quantities in 1955.

The quantity of canned, condensed soups went up 30 percent and dehydrated soups 100 percent from 1955 to 1965. Ready-to-eat cereals scored about a 30 percent increase in quantity and the amount of instant coffee used soared 125 percent. Both the quantity and expenditure dropped for biscuit, roll and muffin mixes but rose for bakery products other than bread.

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68-jbn-60

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS LEARN TO HANDLE EMERGENCIES

More than 15,250 boys and girls in Minnesota are learning how to protect themselves and their families in emergencies as members of the 4-H TV Action Club.

The 4-H TV Action Club is made up of boys and girls 9 years old or over, most of them in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, who watch a half-hour television program on emergencies each week in their own homes for 10 weeks.

Purpose of the series is to show club members how to prepare for such emergencies as tornadoes, fires, blizzards, floods, earthquakes and nuclear accidents.

The television series, a new approach in 4-H programming, is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service in an attempt to extend the program to a wide audience of both urban and rural youth. A television series on science, completed in December, gave young people an opportunity to join the 4-H TV Science Club by watching a half-hour television program on science each week in their own homes. Some 29,000 boys and girls joined the 4-H TV Science Club.

The television series on emergencies started in January and will be rerun by several stations after the final program. The last four programs in the series deal with ways of coping with accidents and emergencies in the home, program seven; emergency living outdoors, program eight; fires and burns, program nine; and protection from exposure to heat, program 10. An important part of each program is an explanation of experiments each club member can carry out in his own home.

Stations carrying the TV Action Club series are KEYC-TV, Channel 12, Mankato, Monday nights from 4:30 to 5 p.m.; KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities, KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton and WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth, Mondays, 5:30 to 6 p.m.; KAUS-TV, Channel 6, Austin, Saturdays, 1 to 1:30 p.m.; WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities, Saturdays, 9 to 9:30 a.m.; KROC-TV, Channel 10, Rochester, Sundays, 1 to 1:30 p.m.; KCMT-TV, Channel 7, Alexandria, and KNMT-TV, Channel 12, Walker, Sundays, 8 to 8:30 a.m.; and KSOO-TV, Channel 13, Sioux Falls, Saturdays, 12:30 to 1 p.m.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel-647-3205
February 15, 1968

Immediate release

UM SPONSORS HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE WEEK MARCH 18 - 20

Horticultural Science Week will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus March 18 - 20.

The week will feature short courses in garden store operation, turf management, and shade tree maintenance.

Registration for the short courses will begin at 8:15 a.m. each day in the St. Paul Student Center. The cost will be \$6 for one day, \$11 for two days and \$15 for the entire program. The registration fee includes a noon luncheon for the day.

The Garden Store Operators Short Course will be held on Monday, March 18. The course will feature a garden chemical clinic by University extension specialists. The program also includes discussions on small business financing, and merchandising and advertising.

On Tuesday, March 19, the Turf Management Short Course will be held. The program includes discussions on water evaporation in plants, water movement in the soil, plant growth and water, water practices and diseases, and trends in irrigation.

The Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course will be held on Wednesday, March 20. Topics to be discussed include the use and misuse of herbicides, helicopter application of pesticides, Dutch elm disease, insect pests of trees and tree disease problems.

Horticultural Science Week is sponsored by the University's Department of Horticultural Science, Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 15, 1968

Immediate release

NORMAN COUNTY YOUTH NAMED LIVESTOCK SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

David Kitchell, 19, Ada, has been awarded a scholarship by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association for long-time achievement in 4-H work, with emphasis on livestock projects.

He will use his \$350 award to help defray his expenses at the University of Minnesota where he is enrolled as a freshman in agricultural education.

During the nine years he has been a 4-H member, the Norman County youth has been president, vice president, treasurer and reporter of the ABC 4-H Club and was 4-H beef superintendent at the Norman County fair for two years. He has carried such 4-H projects as beef steer and heifer, junior leadership, shop, agronomy, garden and photography. He was beef showmanship winner at the Norman County fair in 1966. He has been a junior leader in the shop project.

An active member of Future Farmers of America, he received the State Farmer degree in 1966 and won the regional FFA and second-place state beef award the same year. He has been president of his local FFA chapter.

The 4-H'er is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kitchell who operate a 640-acre farm near Ada. David is developing a herd of registered Hereford cattle and now has 22 head.

Chosen alternate scholarship winner was Dale Miller, 17, Morristown.

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68-jbn-58

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 19, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA WEEK
FEB. 25 TO MARCH 2

University of Minnesota Week is being celebrated from Feb. 25 to March 2
announces county agent _____.

University of Minnesota Week is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota State
Junior Chamber of Commerce, the University of Minnesota Alumni Association and the
University of Minnesota.

County extension offices of the Agricultural Extension Service are involved
in observing University of Minnesota Week, since county extension workers are
University of Minnesota faculty members with the rank of instructor or professor.

The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota is
supported by federal, state and county governments. Extension offices are located
throughout the state and are supported by subject matter specialists and admin-
istrative personnel at the University's St. Paul Campus.

University of Minnesota Week is celebrated during the week when the
University received its charter 117 years ago.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 19, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CROP INSECT
PREDICTION
FOR 1968

Corn rootworms will probably cause economic losses in 1968 on fields where corn was grown last year in the southern half of Minnesota. Farmers planting corn back on corn ground should use a phosphate or carbamate insecticide instead of aldrin or heptachlor, advises John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Most northern rootworms and all western rootworms are resistant to aldrin and heptachlor, Lofgren says. The potential for economic losses from corn rootworms is highest in the southeastern part of the state.

Localized grasshopper infestations may be expected mainly in hay fields, idle land and field margins. Sandy fields in central Minnesota are likely to have the most grasshopper trouble. A hot, dry season will encourage grasshopper infestations, and a cool year will mean fewer problems.

European corn borers should be less of a problem this year than in 1967, Lofgren says. There may be localized infestations in some individual fields, especially in northwestern Minnesota.

Wireworms and white grubs will probably be damaging to susceptible crops planted on old sod ground.

Cutworms, armyworms and aphids are other important crop pests, but it's hard to predict in advance how extensive or damaging these insects will be.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 19, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

SEVERAL FACTORS
INFLUENCE CORN
SILAGE QUALITY

Corn silage is the most important silage material used on dairy farms in the United States, and many things cause corn silage to vary widely in quality and composition.

The primary problem when feeding high producing cows is supplying energy, so silage varieties should be selected which produce high grain yields, says J. D. Donker, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

The soil fertility level must be high to insure a high yield and make efficient use of labor, machinery and other economic resources. Donker cautions against an extremely high plant density since forage yield will displace grain yield if planting density gets too high. Dry matter tonnage may be higher with high density planting, but energy content will be lower.

Corn should usually be harvested when at full dent stage. The moisture content should be between 60 and 65 percent. If corn is much drier than this, make sure you chop it fine to help prevent mold. Fine chopping improves both storage efficiency and feeding quality, Donker says. When moisture content goes much above 75 percent, a sour silage develops.

Excellent quality corn silage can be made without a silage additive, but certain additives can be beneficial. Water can be added at the blower to keep the moisture content of the silage above 50 percent. Urea may be added at the rate of 10 pounds per ton of silage to increase the silage's protein equivalent.

The combination of temperature and feeding rate affects silage quality. If the temperature is above 50 degrees F. and the rate of feeding is too slow, cattle won't like the silage and spoilage may result.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 19, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

COMPUTERIZED SOIL
TEST SOON AVAILABLE
FROM UNIVERSITY

The University of Minnesota is developing a computerized soil test which will make lime and fertilizer recommendations for field and vegetable crops, says William Fenster, extension soils specialist.

There are many advantages to using the computerized system, according to Fenster. Recommendations for lime and fertilizer will be made on both a per sample basis and an average field basis. Farmers will normally use the average field recommendation, but if there are special problems per sample recommendations will be available.

Average field recommendations will automatically eliminate samples which test extremely high or low, compared to the average field test. This will help correct samples which may have been taken from urine spots, fertilizer bands or dead furrows. Fenster says farmers must take enough samples from each field so reliable recommendations can be computed.

Drainage and irrigation will be considered in making the recommendations. Recommendations for specialized crops will also be given on a routine basis since more farmers are growing large acreages of vegetable crops.

The recommendation will take into account soil tests for pH, organic matter, phosphorus, potassium and soil texture. It will also consider the subsoil levels of phosphorus and potassium, previous cropping and fertilization and the crop to be grown.

The recommendations will be in two categories, corrective and maintenance. Corrective applications are made every 3 or 4 years when soil test results show that pH, phosphorus and potassium levels are below levels required to produce top yields.

Maintenance recommendations consider the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium removed by the crop to be grown.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 20, 1968

Immediate release

SOUTH ST. PAUL CATTLE FEEDERS DAY FEBRUARY 28

The South St. Paul Cattle Feeders Day will be held Wednesday, February 28, at the livestock sales arena in South St. Paul. University of Minnesota specialists will discuss results of recent research trials.

University of Minnesota animal scientists J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich will discuss recommendations for feeding urea and the value of oyster shells and alfalfa-brome hay in rations for finishing yearling steers.

Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota economist, will discuss management practices needed to compete with commercial feedlots.

C.L. Cole, head of the University's animal science department, and Joel Bennett, general manager of St. Paul Union Stockyards, will also appear on the program.

The session starts at 1:30 p.m. and is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and St. Paul Union Stockyards.

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68-jms-65

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 20, 1968

Immediate release

"MIST" IRRIGATION TRIED BY UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RESEARCHER

"Air conditioning" vegetable crops by spraying mist on the foliage reduces water loss and could prove practical on sand lands in Minnesota, according to Robert Nylund, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Nylund is studying the effects of misting potato plants and says that misting should result in a lower plant water requirement, which would decrease the amount of water needed for irrigation.

Misting counteracts high plant leaf temperatures which can reduce a photosynthesis and lower crop growth and quality.

Nylund plans to compare the growth, yield and quality of potatoes grown under mist irrigation, conventional irrigation, mist plus conventional irrigation and no irrigation.

The potato is being used as the first test crop since it requires low growing temperatures and a uniform moisture supply to get top yields and tuber quality.

If trial results with potatoes are promising, the research may be expanded to include crops like bush beans that could also be grown in sand-land areas.

Nylund plans to use a combination of a sunlight-intensity sensor and a temperature sensor to automatically control the time and amount of daily misting.

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64-jms-68

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 20, 1968

Immediate release

TV IMPORTANT IN CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT

Television ranks with the family, school and church as one of the powerful forces shaping children's hopes, fears, tastes and ambitions.

During the peak viewing years, 9 to 12 years of age, the average child devotes more than 22 hours per week to television viewing, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. Since television has become such an important part of the child's environment, the University family life specialist encourages parents to evaluate their children's viewing habits and the impact of TV.

Although the effects of television on children are not completely understood, research studies do not reveal its influence in some areas of child development.

Television appears to have little effect on the child's physical well being, even though TV viewing may cut into active playtime.

Educationally, TV seems to have had little negative or positive effect. It has not had the educational effect some persons had hoped for, but, on the other hand, it has not kept children from reading and study or hindered their school performance appreciably.

Television has influenced children's emotional and behavioral development, however, Pitzer reports. Most children have been frightened by some television shows. Many parents and family life specialists are concerned about the effect of the continual high level of excitement in TV programming. There is considerable evidence from research to support the notion that violence and aggressiveness on television may result in aggressiveness in children's behavior.

add 1 - TV important

Pitzer's advice to parents is to control their children's television viewing and take the responsibility for evaluating the content of what the children see. Parents can also wield some influence on programming by writing to sponsors and networks.

Pitzer will discuss the part television plays in child development in the final program in the television series, "Your Child's World," Monday evening, Feb. 26, from 8 to 8:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; UHF Channel 2, Grand Marais; and UHF, Channel 77, Grand Portage.

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68-jbn-63

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CATTLE FEEDERS IN STATE
MUST BECOME TOP MANAGERS,
UM ECONOMIST SAYS

Cattle feeders in Minnesota must become top managers if they're going to compete with commercial feedlot operations in the Southwest, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Hasbargen says the locational disadvantage in the Northern corn belt area amounts to about \$1.00 per hundredweight of beef produced, compared to the Southwest. But numerous management factors in the Northern corn belt are probably more important than the locational disadvantage in profit differences between the typical corn belt feeder and the commercial feeder of the Southwest.

Some of these management factors which have held profits down in the Northern corn belt are the practice of feeding only one lot of cattle per year and feeding of higher roughage rations which increase feed handling and storage costs. Also, northern lots show slower gains and heavier marketing weights, which lengthen the time animals are on the farm, increasing the cash operating expenses associated with cattle feeding.

"Expanded and imaginative research and educational programs are necessary to increase the performance of all segments of the beef industry if it's to remain a healthy, growing segment of the Northern corn belt's economy," Hasbargen says.

Hasbargen predicts that more efficient feeders in Minnesota will make adjustments to the competition and that cattle feeding in Minnesota will increase. But he expects many small feeders will drop out each year. In 1967, about 20,000 Minnesota farmers fed an average of only 40 head of cattle each. By 1980, the state may have only 10,000 feeders, but they will feed an average of about 130 head each, Hasbargen says.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

SENIOR CITIZENS
ELIGIBLE FOR TAX
CREDIT OR REFUND

Senior citizens of Minnesota who meet certain requirements are entitled to property tax relief under the Minnesota Tax Reform and Relief Act of 1967, says Arley Waldo, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Waldo says senior citizens must meet the following requirements to be eligible for tax relief:

- * Be 65 years of age by January 1, 1967.
- * Must have lived in Minnesota the entire year of 1967.
- * Must have a household income of less than \$3,500.
- * Must have owned their home and occupied it during 1967, or have rented the facilities for at least six months in 1967.
- * Must not owe any delinquent taxes on the homestead.
- * Must not receive public funds for payment of either rent or property taxes.
- * The title to the homestead must not have been received primarily for the purpose of receiving the senior citizens' benefits.

Senior citizens who qualify for relief and wish to claim the tax credit must file an income tax return and attach a special form available in the office of the Commissioner of Taxation. The property tax credit is claimed as a credit on the income tax return. The tax credit will reduce any income tax owed by the senior citizen, and any amount that isn't needed to offset income tax will be refunded as an income tax refund.

Forms and instructions are contained in a special booklet. Write to the Minnesota Department of Taxation, Income Tax Division, Centennial Office Building. St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Attention: Senior Citizens Information Section. Income tax personnel in regional taxation offices are also available for assistance.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

COMPLETE FEEDS
FOR DAIRY CATTLE
BEING STUDIED

Complete, self-fed rations for dairy cows offer many possibilities, according to Gene McCoy, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

McCoy says the ideal ration for dairy cows would be a combined grain and forage mixture self-fed. The ration should:

- . Stimulate production by providing greater energy intake.
- . Maintain the butterfat content of the milk.
- . Increase the efficiency of converting TDN to milk fat.
- . Cause no detrimental effects to the dairy cow.

Complete rations should increase milk production over conventional feeding methods if cows have a high genetic potential to produce, McCoy says. Research has shown that cows readily consume complete feeds.

To prevent milk fat depression, the complete feed must have at least 30 percent coarsely ground roughage with a fiber level above 10 percent.

Corn silage, haylage, corn cobs and cottonseed hulls have compared favorably with chopped hay as components of complete feeds in feeding trials.

Excellent management practices are needed when complete feeds are used, McCoy says. Many cows have mild cases of bloat when fed complete rations free-choice.

More research is needed on kinds of roughages that will work in complete feeds and the feeding level required for all stages of lactation, the researcher says. Most past research has been done with cows at lactation peak. Research is also needed to see how complete feeds affect the health and long-term production of the cow.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Minnesota Farm Income in 1967. Total cash receipts from crops and livestock in Minnesota reached a new high in 1967, according to Arley Waldo and James Houck, economists at the University of Minnesota. But farm income from other sources such as government payments and nonmoney income dropped, and farm production expenses jumped by about 5 percent. This resulted in a 1.5 percent decline in state-wide net farm income. Since farm numbers in Minnesota fell substantially, the average net farm income per farm increased 1.4 percent in 1967, the economists say. Almost \$2 billion worth of cash receipts were sold off Minnesota farms in 1967. Crop receipts accounted for 34 percent of the total, and livestock receipts brought 66 percent of the total farm cash receipts.

* * * *

Better Bulls Give You Better Odds. Chance plays an important part in any mating, but using an outstanding bull increases the chances of getting high producing daughters, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. The most reliable estimate of a sire's genetic value is "predicted difference," which estimates the future daughters' average superiority. The highest ranking bulls on predicted difference have the best chance of producing superior offspring regardless of production levels of the herds they are used in, Conlin says.

* * * *

Some Tree Seedlings Still Available. Some tree seedlings are still available from the Minnesota Department of Conservation until April 1, announces Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. The tree seedlings are sold to individuals to be planted for use in woodlots, windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, soil and water conservation and for permanent food and cover for wildlife. The trees are not to be planted for ornamental purposes and they can't be resold, given away or be removed with roots attached. Application blanks are available from the county extension office, SCS and ASCS offices, or Division of Lands and Forestry field offices.

* * * *

add 1 - in briefs

Winter Pruning of Forest Trees. Forest trees should be pruned before the first noticeable bud swelling in spring, advises William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Except in special cases, prune only trees left for final harvest. For hardwoods, select on the basis of species, form and vigor. There's a limit to the number of mature trees an acre of red or white pine can support, so no more than 100 to 150 trees per acre should be pruned. These trees should have good form and vigorous growth, and be well distributed and free from obvious defects. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 3, "Pruning Forest Trees." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Proper Disposal of Empty Pesticide Containers. Never abandon empty containers or let them accumulate where unauthorized people may find them, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Pesticide residues remaining in these containers can harm children, pets, livestock, wildlife and adults who may reuse the containers. Disposal of pesticide containers for normal household and garden purposes is easy, Lofgren says. Just follow regular collection and disposal procedures at a properly supervised, sanitary land-fill dump. Always observe any special label instructions relating to disposal, and never use containers to store other substances around the house. For information on disposing of large noncombustible containers and professional decontaminating of large drums, ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 3, "Disposing of Empty Pesticide Containers."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PLAN MARCH MENUS
AROUND PLENTIFULS

Plentiful foods for March have the stick-to-the-ribs quality that's needed to face the cold, blustery weather typical of the month.

Heading the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentifuls for the month are peanuts and peanut products. Other foods abundant in March include pork, eggs, dairy products, potatoes and dry split peas, reports Home Agent

_____. These foods are in such generous supply that they should be good buys to keep in mind as you plan your menus for March, she says.

Because farmers produced another record crop of peanuts -- a third above average -- there will be plenty of peanut butter for the younger set, to say nothing of salted peanuts and peanuts roasted in the shell for snacking.

When the youngsters clamor for peanut butter sandwiches, they're actually making a wise choice, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. One tablespoon of peanut butter contains almost as much protein as one egg or two slices of bacon. Peanut butter is also high in the food energy children need and fairly high in niacin, necessary to healthy skin and to good digestion.

Appropriately enough, March 6 to 16 has been designated National Peanut Week.

Pork will be unusually plentiful in March. In fact, so many hogs will go to market that pork production promises to hit the highest level for any March since 1944. Check at your market for good buys on various pork cuts and plan to serve this "stick-to-the-ribs meat" often during the month. If you find a week-end special on pork loins, this would be a good time to buy a loin and have it cut into roasts and chops for the freezer.

add 1 -- plentiful foods

Eggs and dairy products will be in such generous supply that you can rely on these foods to add variety to family meals. March marks the time when hens start laying more eggs and this year will be no exception. Storage stocks of cheese and butter are unusually high. Cheese souffle, cheese omelet, a dessert of cheese, crackers and fruit -- these are ways to add new interest to family meals.

Potatoes and dry split peas continue to be plentiful for the third straight month. A steaming bowl of hearty pea soup or potato soup will be welcomed by members of the family who come in from the cold.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 26, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(4th in a series in
consumer buying)

WHAT TEENS NEED
TO KNOW WHEN
BUYING SWEATERS

Buying a sweater?

Then you'll want to consider your individual needs and examine closely the workmanship of the sweater you're buying, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Keep in mind the occasion for which you may want to wear your sweater. Will it be for school? You'll probably want a durable sweater that is easy to take care of. Or perhaps you really want to "rate" with your crowd. Then you might choose a sweater from the large number available in bulky styles.

When selecting a sweater, read the label first for valuable information. It will tell you the size, fiber content, and give advice on care of the sweater. Be alert for additional information on shrink-proofing, mothproofing and colorfastness. The sweater's label can be your best friend.

Determining the quality of a sweater often depends on how it feels. High-grade wool will feel soft, lightweight and firm. When squeezed gently, it will spring back into shape. Wool of lesser quality will be rough and scratchy.

It may be necessary for you to buy a size or two larger in a sweater than in your usual dress size to insure a comfortable fit. Allowance is made for the stretch of the fabric when it is manufactured, so sweater sizes may run smaller than those of other ready-made clothing.

Shaping of sweaters may be full-fashioned or cut-and-sewn, or a combination of the two methods.

-more-

add 1 -- buying sweaters

Full-fashioned sweaters are knit on flat machines and are shaped by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches. This method will make fashion marks that are found around the armholes, sleeves, sides and sometimes the neckline.

Cut-and-sewn sweaters are cut from knit yardage similar to clothes cut from woven goods. If this cutting has not been done exactly with the lengthwise ribs and crosswise rows, the sweaters will sag and twist.

Full-fashioned sweaters are the finest and most costly. There is a great deal of variation in quality in cut-and-sewn sweaters, so it is especially important for you to examine this type carefully before buying.

Seams should stretch easily and spring back into shape. If not elastic in quality, they will tend to bind through wearing and thread will break. They should also lie flat and not be bulky. Check to see that they are bound or sewn well enough so they will not ravel.

Good front openings should follow the lengthwise rib of the sweater. Ribbon facing is a strong reinforcement for buttons and buttonholes. It should be preshrunk so it does not lose its shape through washing or cleaning.

Neck finishes may be single-looped or double-looped. A single-looped neckline has one thickness of ribbing, and the double-looped has two. The double-looped neckline has less stretch, but keeps its shape better than the single-looped.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
February 27, 1968

DISTRICT WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H RADIO SPEAKING

District and reserve district winners have been named in the 26th annual state-wide 4-H radio speaking contest.

The 17 district winners will vie for the state championship and a \$100 cash award on Monday, March 11, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

District champions are Gail Lindseth, Bemidji; Pam Webber, Rosemount; Kandy Krieger, Kerkhoven; Baryth Abrahamson, Gatzke; Jean Kornmann, Princeton; Melanie McNutt, Dexter; Kathy Olson, Nicollet; Kathleen Grieg, Pine City; Janet Carlson, Angus; Diane Moen, Sedan; Karen Wilshire, Redwood Falls; Ken Madison, Luverne; Janice Maloney, Chisholm; Jerome Larson, Osakis; Ann Gathje, Theilman; Joan Kraus, Waseca; and Sue Thostenson, Breckenridge.

Reserve district winners are Linda Golden, Madison Lake; Mary Sue Volz, Raymond; Georgeanne Tri, Stacy; Becky Grage, Tofte; John Bakke, Evansville; Robert Buss, Spring Valley; Barbara Seep, Minneapolis; Patricia Eckert, Marcell; Karl Rakow, Waubun; Becky Peterson, Trimont; Mary Moser, Wilmont; Jane Sundstad, Perley; Lynn Grieger, New York Mills; Judy Hafemeyer, Kenyon; Bonnie Brandt, Roseau; Carole Moos, Elk River; and Carolyn Schrunk, Canby.

All gave original talks over local radio stations on the subject, "What Are Teenagers' Responsibilities in Today's World?"

District and reserve champions will receive all-expense paid trips to the Twin Cities in March for two days of planned citizenship 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.

Approximately 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.

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Immediate release

TV SHOWS TO FEATURE BACKYARD VEGETABLE GARDENING

Two special television programs on backyard vegetable gardening will be broadcast in March on stations in the Twin Cities, Duluth, Appleton and Fargo-Moorhead areas.

The programs will feature O. C. Turnquist, horticulturist with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. They will appear in color and will be aired as follows:

Thursdays, March 7 and 14 at 9:30 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2 in the Twin Cities; KWCM, Channel 10 in Appleton; WDSE, Channel 8 in Duluth, and KFME, Channel 13 in Fargo-Moorhead.

Saturdays, March 23 and 30 at 9 a.m. on WTCN, Channel 11 in the Twin Cities. They will also be broadcast over KSOO, Channel 13 in Sioux Falls, S. D., March 16 and 23 at 7:30 a.m.

The first program will deal with location, space requirements, borders, space savers and vegetable varieties. The second show will feature discussions on organic matter, fertilizer, warm season crops, planting depth, starter solutions, weed control and insecticides.

The programs are part of the weekly "Town and Country" series sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture.

For more information on vegetable gardens, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 164, "Getting Started with Your Vegetable Garden." Copies are available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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67 - vak - 68

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH

Feb. 25 - March 2	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA WEEK
6	FARM FORUM, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis
8	AREA SWINE DAY, Zumbrota
9	BARROW SHOW, Hayfield
10-29	MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW, St. Paul Campus, Student Center galleries
11	STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST, St. Paul Campus, Luther Hall
11	AREA BEEF CATTLEMEN'S MEETING, Hinckley
12	COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus Student Center, Northstar Ballroom
12	AREA SWINE DAY, Hutchinson
13	AREA SWINE DAY, Worthington
18	FEEDER PIG MANAGEMENT MEETING, Pine River
18-20	HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE WEEK, St. Paul Campus Student Center 18-Garden Store Operators Short Course 19-Turf Management Short Course 20-Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course
18-20	20th ANNUAL LIQUIDIFIED PETROLEUM GAS TECHNICAL SERVICE SCHOOL, St. Paul Campus, Peters Hall
18-22	D.H.I.A. SUPERVISORS SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus, Haecker Hall
19	AREA FEEDER PIG MANAGEMENT MEETING, Northome
21	MINNESOTA MASTITIS CONTROL COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING, St. Paul Campus
21	LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES DAY, St. Paul Campus Student Center, Northstar Ballroom
22	AREA TURKEY MEETING, Aitkin
23	MINNESOTA STATE DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING, Norwood
28	DAIRY DAY, Waseca School and Experiment Station

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68-vak-68

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YOUTH SPECIALIST JOINS 4-H STAFF

V. Joseph McAuliffe has been appointed associate state leader, 4-H and youth development, and assistant professor at the University of Minnesota.

He came to Minnesota from Washington, D. C., where he had been program leader, 4-H and youth development, for the Federal Extension Service since 1959. In that capacity he gave nationwide leadership for programs for older youth and volunteer leaders as well as for citizenship education. He also taught regional extension schools at Cornell University and the University of Arizona.

Before going to Washington, D. C., McAuliffe was assistant state 4-H club leader and assistant professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. from 1955-59 and previous to that served as county 4-H club agent in Rensselaer County, New York.

He holds a bachelor's degree from Cornell University with a major in youth extension work, an M.A. in human development education from the University of Maryland and has completed his course work for the doctor of education degree at Stanford University.

Last fall he served as chief of party of a team which surveyed the needs of rural youth in the Republic of Vietnam and made recommendations for improved work with rural youth.

He holds memberships in the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., the American Society for Administration, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Council for Social Studies and Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity.

As associate state leader in Minnesota McAuliffe will assume responsibility for development of more intensive and expanded programs for youth and additional assistance to adult volunteer leaders. He will also be concerned with professional staff training in relation to 4-H and youth programs.

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69-jbn-68

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Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FRUIT GROWERS SHORT COURSE

A special one-day short course for fruit growers will be held March 12 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The course will begin with registration at 9 a.m. on the second floor of the St. Paul Student Center. The registration fee is \$3.

Topics to be discussed in the morning session include thinning, breeding objectives and selection techniques for disease resistance, apple hardiness in Minnesota, and new approaches in fruit insect control.

Subjects for discussion in the afternoon include the control of mites by E. J. Spyhalski, technical service manager for the Niagra Chemical Company, and the effects of nematodes on Minnesota fruit production.

O. C. Turnquist, professor and extension horticulturist, will preside over the morning session, and H. M. Pellett, assistant professor of horticultural science, will be in charge in the afternoon.

University participants include L. K. Cutkomp, Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife, D. H. MacDonald, Department of Plant Pathology, and L. B. Hertz, G. S. Howell, L. C. Snyder, and C. Stushnoff of the Department of Horticultural Science.

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71-jbg-68

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Immediate release

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY SET FOR MARCH 21

Minnesota Livestock Industry Day and the 72nd annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will be held Thursday, March 21, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The program, which begins at 9:30 a.m. in the Student Center is sponsored by the University's Department of Animal Science, the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Papers presented during the morning session will include a review of animal science research, by William Hueg, Jr., director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; the challenge of imitation milk, by Samuel Coulter, head of the University's Department of Food Science and Industries; the economic policy implications of imitation milk, by Jerome Hammond, University agricultural economist; and Bon Trae--a new protein food, by Simpi Kuramoto, technical program coordinator in General Mills' isolated protein program.

Harrell DeGraff, president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, will deliver the luncheon address. His topic will be "Livestock as a Food Source for Humans."

The afternoon session will include questions and discussion of the papers presented during the morning, and the business meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

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72-vak-68

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Immediate release

PROGRAM HELPS HANDICAPPED HOMEMAKERS

Rehabilitation training is providing new hope for the wife and mother whose physical mobility is limited because of an accident or such illness as a heart attack, arthritis, paralysis caused by stroke or polio.

For when illness or accident strikes the homemaker, the whole family is affected.

It is for situations such as these that home economics specialists in rehabilitation in the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service provide training that will enable the homemaker to resume most -- if not all -- of her household duties.

Some 4-1/2 million homemakers in the United States are unable to resume their household chores or are restricted in doing so because of illness or accident. As a result, these women often feel worthless and suffer severe psychological reactions, according to Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Melrose has developed a program of work simplification for women who have below normal physical energy. During the past 10 years she has been instrumental, through her classes, in helping 2,000 Minnesota women with physical handicaps assume their homemaking roles.

The program -- called Homemakers Limited -- is financed by the U. S. Public Health Service through a grant to the Minnesota Department of Health administered by the University's Agricultural Extension Service. The Minnesota Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation, the Minnesota Heart Association and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society help support the program.

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add 1 - program helps handicapped

The training consists of a program of classes conducted by Mrs. Melrose. Homemakers who register for the series attend four different classes, each one teaching them to analyze their own homemaking tasks and showing them how to make adjustments to their disabilities by simplifying homemaking practices or adopting new techniques that will save time and energy.

The University specialist may show a homemaker who can use only one hand how to build a wooden holder to keep a bowl level for mixing or stirring, or she may tell arthritics who find it hard to grip a small utensil how to build an enlarged handle for a vegetable peeler. But many of the principles she teaches would benefit any homemaker concerned about accomplishing as much as possible with a minimum of time and energy.

Economically the classes aid the woman's family because they enable her to do enough work so she doesn't have to hire outside help.

Psychologically, the classes help the women by restoring confidence in their ability to be useful to their families.

Classes also help maintain an incentive to try new things. Homemakers benefit from seeing others with similar handicaps and hearing how they solved their home-making problems.

Mrs. Melrose keeps in contact with former members of her classes through a quarterly newsletter in which she gives suggestions for people with physical limitations. She also prepares one-page fact sheets giving information on making clothes and utensils especially for the handicapped. During the winter of 1957 she was featured in a series of eight television programs, Keys to Easier Homemaking, on educational channels in Minnesota.

Mrs. Melrose works in 82 of Minnesota's 87 counties. Another home economist, Mrs. Harriet Meldahl, who has headquarters in Duluth, gives rehabilitation training in five northeastern counties.

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