

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 2, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FUTURE FARMERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 140 young Minnesotans from 80 Future Farmer of America chapters throughout the state were recently named winners of some \$4,500 in FFA awards.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Monday (May 6) during the state FFA convention. The convention runs May 5-8.

Winners for this year include the following National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each: Farm Mechanics--David Kitchell, Ada; Farm and Home Electrification--Tom Mohr, New Ulm; Soil and Water Management--Dale Mack, New Ulm; State Star Dairy Farmer--Judson Mitchell, Detroit Lakes; State Star Livestock Farmer--Scott Johnson, Willmar; Farm Safety--Faribault, New Ulm, Ortonville and Stillwater FFA chapters; Ornamental Horticulture--Bill Hoberg, Ortonville; Home Improvement--Dwayne Hensrud, Blooming Prairie; Agribusiness--Ricky Sutherland, Red Wing; Placement in Agricultural Production--Donald Vrieze, Red Wing; Natural Resources Development--Daniel Sandager, Forest Lake.

The \$75 national award winners are: Star Beef Farmer--Arlie Olsen--Blooming Prairie; Star Crops Farmer--Larry Walters, Fertile; Star Hog Farmer--James May, Le Center; Star Poultry Farmer--Peter Stauffenecker, Jr., Greenbush; Star Sheep Farmer--Steven Tillerias, Blooming Prairie; Star Forestry Farmer--Dennis Tyrrell, Staples.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Trophy Awards: Regional Star Dairy Farmer--Dan Grunhovd, Fertile; Dan Johnson, Cokato; Dale Von Eschen, Ortonville; Harold Brinkmeyer, Pipestone; Dale Husfeldt, Gaylord; George S. Paulson, Northfield.

Regional Soil and Water Management--Ray Arneson, Halstad; Dennis Jerger, Barnesville; Mike Swanson, Litchfield; Gerald Bratsch, Belle Plaine; James Wharton,
-more-

add 1 - FFA awards

Byron.

District Star Farmers--Darwin Huartson, Greenbush; David Johnson, Bemidji; Ronald Branch, Starbuck; Steven Benson, North Branch; Douglas Haas, Canby; Paul L. Tande, Madelia; William Bartusek, New Prague; Larry Greden, Lewiston.

Regional Award winners are: Farm Mechanics--Bruce Berg, Staples; Donald Kellen, Beardsley; Darrell Huhn, Litchfield; LeRoy Fullerton, Olivia; Donald Wellner, Sanborn; David Trom, Blooming Prairie; Charles Scheitel, Red Wing.

Farm Electrification--Donald Sietsema, Renville; Thomas Souba, Owatonna.

Farm Safety--Fertile and Adams chapters.

Beef Farming--Dave Rodahl, Thief River Falls; James Nordlund, Cook; Edward Miller, Barnesville; Dan Stevens, St. Francis; Alan Roebke, Hector; Gregg Butman, Pipestone; Verdale Kinneberg, Rushford.

Crops Farming--Pete Thompson, Barnesville; George Bakeberg, Howard Lake; Richard Withers, Jackson; Clinton Becker, Blooming Prairie; Kenneth Bergmann, Winona.

Hog Farming--Harlow Grove, Climax; Don Nilson, Park Rapids; Edward Homan, Beardsley; Ronnie Peterson, Atwater; Roger Gilland, Morgan; Michael Hanson, Windom; Roger Hamer, Stewartville.

Poultry Farming--Dennis F. Hoppe, Barnesville; Jerry Grams, St. Francis; Ronald Mages, Olivia; Steven Holicky, LeCenter.

Sheep Farming--Tom Duke, Thief River Falls; Jerry Spindler, Beardsley; Steven Benson, North Branch; David Johnson, Hector; Van Johnson, Jackson; Larry Dean Miller, Mabel-Canton.

Forestry--Gerald Langmade, St. Francis; LaWayne Petersen, Ivanhoe; Richard Enger, St. James; Norman Abbe, Owatonna; Thomas Wulff, Red Wing.

Agribusiness--Steven Skogquist, St. Francis; Donald Lee Mitchell, Pipestone; Jon Ediger, Belle Plaine.

add 2 - FFA awards

Placement in Agricultural Products Award--Gary Steuck, Howard Lake.

Natural Resources Development Award--Clifford Hanson, Dawson; Robert J. Andersen, Tyler; Steven Holicky, LeCenter; Douglas Stegemann, Wabasha.

Livestock Farming--Alan Leirness, Halstad; David Johnson, Bemidji; Jeffrey Berg, Barnesville; Jerry Wohlman, Renville; Reid Virgil Merrill, Pipestone; James Benesh, Jr., Glenville; Brian Nystuen, Kenyon.

Ornamental Horticulture--Douglas Christianson, Fertile; Greg Buttenhoff, Howard Lake; Lowell Van Westen, Jackson.

Home Improvement--Michael Vasecka, Motley; Gordon Seifert, Litchfield; Donn Cunningham, Hector; Ronald Svehla, Jackson; Kevin Knutson, Kenyon.

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

Chapter and individual winners of \$30 awards for new and developmental programs are: Agricultural Occupations Experience--Waseca and St. Francis chapters, and Michael Diercks, Red Wing; Bruce Strand, Scandia; David Grant, Austin; and Duane Stuhau, Fertile. Agricultural Products Promotion--Hector, LeCenter, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Dawson and Truman chapters. Beautification, Conservation, Forestry--Monticello, Forest Lake, Tyler, Willow River, Walnut Grove, and New Richland chapters. Rural Recreation Resources--Frazee, Redwood Falls, Ivanhoe, and Park Rapids chapters, and Steven Holicky, Kilkenny; and Daniel Sandager, Forest Lake. Agricultural Communications and Public Relations--Lamberton, Gaylord, LeRoy, Faribault and Lake Crystal chapters, and Dale Sherburne, Spring Grove.

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141-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 2, 1968

Immediate release

PLAN FOR A SUCCESSFUL VEGETABLE GARDEN

Finding a suitable location and planning for efficient use of space are the first steps to consider when planning your vegetable garden, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

If you notice brown fibrous tree roots when you're spading the garden, Turnquist recommends locating the garden in a different area since tree roots compete with the vegetables for plant food and moisture.

Arrange the crops to take advantage of space, and plan to rotate crops to help prevent disease problems.

Select varieties for the special use you have in mind. For example, you'll probably plant different varieties for your freezer than for fresh servings.

When you're preparing the soil for planting, use 3 to 4 bushels of compost or well rotted manure per 100 square feet of space. Then thoroughly mix this into the soil using a garden tiller.

Fertilize with 3 to 5 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 per 100 square feet. Spread the fertilizer on the soil surface and rake it into the upper inch of the soil.

Don't plant the seeds too deep--small seeds should be planted shallower than large seeds. You may have to water soon after planting if the seeds were planted in a shallow furrow.

Start a pest control program early by following recommendations to control insects, diseases and weeds.

For more information on vegetable gardening, ask your county agent for copies of Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties-1968," and Extension Folder 164, "Getting Started With Your Vegetable Garden." You can also write for these publications to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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Immediate release

INTERIM COMMISSION REPORTS ON BOUNDARY AREA STUDY

A special legislative commission assigned to study the long-term economic outlook for the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area in northern Minnesota has released a report on its progress so far.

The report contains a list of 101 issues and proposals raised by area residents during public hearings last fall in Roseau, Warroad, Baudette and International Falls.

Items listed include problems of trawler and sports fishing, mink farming, lumbering, recreation and tourism facilities, road and lake improvement, and water pollution.

The three-man interim commission, created by the 1967 Minnesota Legislature, is headed by J. Kimball Whitney, state commissioner of Economic Development. Other members are Jarle Lierfallom, Department of Conservation commissioner, and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

The Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area includes Roseau, Lake of the Woods and Koochiching counties, and the northern parts of Beltrami and St. Louis counties.

"It became evident during our public hearings in the area last fall that there was widespread concern about the general condition of the area's economy," Whitney explains. "There was special concern over the economic status of the fisheries and the immediately-related sectors of that activity."

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add 1 - interim commission

As a result the University, through its Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife, has set out on an extensive three year fishery research program on Lake of the Woods. In addition, the Department of Conservation will conduct a creel census to determine the nature of the fish population, the success of fishing and its effect of fish populations and yields.

Other studies planned by the commission include an analysis of the population and labor force of the area and employment and income of the various sectors of the region's economy including agriculture, forestry, fishing and tourism.

A study of mink ranching in the area will get underway this summer and continue through June, 1969. Research on the impact of tourism will begin next summer.

Other state agencies to be involved in commission studies include the Departments of Education, Taxation, Highways, and Aeronautics.

The 101 proposals and issues brought up during the hearings last fall are divided into 12 categories. A summary of the kinds of problems raised in each of the categories is as follows:

1. Fisheries--Lake of the Woods: Problems and issues of commercial fishing; exploiting the present fish potential; trawl and gill net fishing; economic impact of commercial and sport fishing; problems and potential of the mink industry.
2. Fisheries--Rainy Lake: Possibility of establishing state fish hatchery; feasibility of a pet food factory in the area; regulation of Rainy Lake water level; compatibility of commercial and game fishing; Walleye population management; economic value of fishing.
3. Game Management: Predator control; release of fishing license income to counties; beaver management; moose season regulations; deer season length; snowmobile regulations during hunting season; Walleye limit for non-residents.
4. Parks and Roadside Development: National Park at Kabetogama; scenic accesses along Rainy River; intergovernmental cooperation in park development,
- more -

add 2 - interim commission

highway beautification, public access development and tourist promotion.

5. Recreational Development and Tourism: Warroad tourist camping facilities; promotion of Lake of the Woods Wilderness Drive; licensing of boats; construction of artificial island on Lake of the Woods near Warroad.

6. Highway, Road and Airport Development: Airport improvement and construction at Warroad, International Falls, highway improvements slated for the area; international bridge possibilities at Baudette and International Falls.

7. Water Management: Drainage problems around the regulating water level of Lake of the Woods; pollution problems of Rainy Lake and Rainy River.

8. Land Management: Exchange of land with Canada; publicizing availability of land; state policy of land development on public waters.

9. Agriculture: Research being conducted in the area; wild rice research; livestock in northern Minnesota; foundation seed potato production; imports.

10. Forestry: Forest products research and forest management programs.

11. Education, Welfare and Taxation: Intergovernmental sharing of education costs; welfare program funding; community college and area vocational school possibilities; taxation relief.

12. Local Industrial Development: Bonding for local industrial development, peat utilization, need for natural gas in Baudette.

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May 3, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, May 7

FFA HONORS CHAPTERS, OUTSIDE SERVICE GROUPS

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

Chapters receiving outstanding achievement awards for the 1967 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage," were from Albert Lea, Cambridge, Clinton, Fairmont, Foley, Freeborn, Glenville, Hector, Maple Lake, Norwood-Young America, St. Charles, Staples, Stillwater and Winthrop.

These fourteen were among 140 chapters that contributed -- from sales of gleaned corn or donated farm crops - more than \$27,000 to finance camperships for handicapped youngsters at Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale and to construct a speech therapy building. Minnesota FFA chapters have contributed over \$150,000 to Camp Courage since 1953.

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

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

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

Adams, Alden, Amboy, Austin, Blooming Prairie, Cokato, Chokio-Alberta, Faribault, Freeborn, Gaylord, Howard Lake, Kasson-Mantorville, Lake Crystal,

- more -

add 1 - FFA honors

Mabel-Canton, New Ulm, St. Francis, Waldorf-Pemberton.

The safe tractor contest certificate winners included: Adams, Austin, Faribault, Kasson-Mantorville, Mabel-Canton.

Each of Minnesota FFA's 274 chapters received a farm fire safety manual from the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Association of Esko, Minnesota, for outstanding efforts in fire safety.

The Minnesota FFA Association presented special service plaques to the following individuals for their encouragement and support of state FFA programs:

Joe Cvancara, director of foreign exchange program on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus; Merlyn Wesloh, State Conservation Department, game division, St. Paul; Gary Running, Peavey Company's agriculture staff, Minneapolis; C. A. Anderson, former State Vo-Ag-FFA staff member, Littlefork; Craighton Knau, WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota; Leonard Kodet, State Vocational Division programming staff, Minneapolis; Leo L. Knuti, Seal Beach, Calif., first FFA chapter adviser in the State, formerly of Esko, Minn.

George Nornes, Climax High School FFA adviser, Climax, received a desk pen set for service on the Minnesota FFA Board of Directors.

The Canby, Faribault, Forest Lake, Ivanhoe, Jackson, Mountain Lake, Ortonville, Owatonna, St. Francis, and Stillwater chapters were the ten gold emblem winners in the 1968 State Chapter Award Contest and received certificates from St. Paul chapter of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. The contest award entries of four of these ten state gold emblem groups will be selected to enter national competition this fall.

Minnesota FFA chapters receiving superior rating in the chapter award contest include:

Ada, Adams, Albany, Albert Lea, Amboy, Annandale, Ashby, Barnesville, Belle Plaine, Blooming Prairie, Blue Earth, Brainerd, Buffalo Lake, Byron, Canby, Climax, Cyrus, Delevan, Elbow Lake, Ellendale, Evansville, Faribault, Foley, Forest Lake, Franklin, Freeborn, Gaylord, Glenville, Graceville, Halstad, Howard Lake, Ivanhoe, Jackson, Jasper, Kasson-Mantorville, Kenyon, Kimball, Lakefield, Lamberton, LeCenter, Mabel-Canton, Madison, Minnesota Lake, Montgomery, Mountain Lake,

- more -

add 2 - FFA honors

New Ulm, Norwood-Young America, Olivia, Ortonville, Osakis, Owatonna, Parkers Prairie, Paynesville, Perham, Pipestone, Red Wing, Redwood Falls, Renville, Rushford, Ruthton, St. Charles, St. Francis, St. Peter, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, Springfield, Stewart, Starbuck, Stewartville, Stillwater, Thief River Falls, Truman, Tyler, Waldorf-Pemberton, Wheaton, Willmar, Winnebago, Winona, Worthington and Zumbrota.

Chapters receiving standard rating included: Chokio-Alberta, Goodhue, Jasper, Lakeville, LeRoy, Mapleton, Rush City and Waterville-Elysian.

Participating Future Farmer chapters received certificates from the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society for their educational campaigns on "Smoking - A Health Hazard."

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

Minneapolis Association for Retarded Children, Inc. presented a certificate to 24 FFA chapters for contributing to "Christmas for the Mentally Retarded Project." Gaylord FFA chapter, contributing over \$450 was singled out for a special award.

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FOR RELEASE: After 8:30 p.m.,
Monday, May 6

FARIBAULT BOY NAMED 1968 STATE STAR FARMER

John Almendinger, 17-year-old member of the Faribault High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named Minnesota's 1968 FFA State Star Farmer Monday evening, May 6.

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

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

Selected from a group of 274 State Farmers, this year's top Future Farmer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Almendinger, Route 2, Faribault. His agriculture instructor and FFA advisor is Paul Day, and his high school superintendent is Robert Norman.

John, who completed four years of vocational agriculture in Faribault High School, began his farming program with a Guernsey heifer calf which he received as a Christmas present while in the first grade.

At the end of 1967, John owned 13 head of high grade, purebred cows and 10 head of other dairy cattle, as well as a 20 percent interest in 19 head of dairy cows and 35 other dairy cattle. His current net investment in agriculture is \$11,084.

John and his parents live on a 160 acre farm, where he and his father have a partnership agreement with their dairy herd and some crop acreage.

In 1967, he rented a 140 acre farm on a 50-50 crop share basis near the home farm. Last year his cropping program consisted of 35-1/2 acres of field corn, 8 acres of silage corn, 21 acres of oats, 23 acres of hay, and 11 acres in the Feed Grain Program.

John has been a member of the dairy cattle judging team for three years, and was a member of the 1967 State Champion Parliamentary Procedure Team. He is a

- more -

add 1 - Star farmer

member of the Parliamentary Procedure Team this year also.

He has served as reporter, vice-president, safety chairman, and chairman of the Community Service and Leadership Committees of the local FFA Chapter. He has represented the Minnesota Association FFA at the National Safety Congress in Chicago.

In March John was elected District 14 FFA President and State Vice President for Region 7. He has been a local Chapter delegate to the District, State, and National FFA Conventions.

John has received National FFA Foundation Awards in Safety, Dairy Farming and Crop Farming, and was named Chapter Star Farmer in 1968. He was the District 14 Star Dairy Farmer in 1968.

He has been president of his local 4-H Club, and is an active member of his church.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Ray Arneson, Halstad; Dennis Tyrrell, Staples; Judson Mitchell, Detroit Lakes; Douglas Pagel, Atwater; David Johnson, Hector; Reid Merrill, Pipestone; John Almendinger, Faribault; and George S. Paulson, Northfield.

Sixteen adults were named State FFA Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They are: Forrest W. Bear, associate professor of Agricultural Engineering, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; John Blatnik, congressman, Chisholm; Phillip Broen, chief, elementary and secondary education section, State Department of Education, St. Paul; Jerry Franke, Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul; Don Houghton, Trojan Seed Company, Olivia; Richard Johansen, public relations office, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and State Finance chairman of the State FFA Foundation, St. Paul.

Robert Jordan, professor of animal science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Harold LeVander, governor, State of Minnesota, St. Paul; William Lundell, public relations office, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis; Vernard Lundin, Hubbard Milling Company and president of the State Board of Education, Mankato; George Nornes, FFA Adviser, Climax High School, Climax; Clifford Olson, father of State FFA president, Halstad; Albert Quie, congressman, Dennison; Stanley Sahlstrom, director of the University of Minnesota Technical Institute, Crookston; Robert Van Tries, assistant commissioner of education in charge of vocational and technical education, St. Paul; and Don Weberg, farm director, WDAY, Fargo, North Dakota.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 6, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LADDER CARE
REQUIRED TO
PREVENT FALLS

Some 170 home accidents in Minnesota are due to falls from different levels. That's why it's important before you start that summer repairing or painting job on the walls, ceilings, roof and other high places to make sure your ladder is safe.

Care and common sense are the most important factors to be considered when working on a ladder, says _____ County (Home) Agent _____.

Follow these suggestions before doing those high jobs:

- Inspect and repair ladders before each use.
- Place all types of ladders on a firm, level non-slippery surface.
- Make sure the foot rests away from the wall of the building. When leaning a straight ladder against the wall, a safe distance is approximately one-quarter of the height of the ladder.
- Open the step ladder full so that the side braces latch.
- Climb a ladder slowly and steadily. If the ladder shifts, it's a good indication that it's placed improperly.
- Work only within convenient arm's length of the ladder without bending the body to the right or left.
- Haul tools up the ladder with a rope or a line. Do not carry tools.
- Be sure the rungs are dry before climbing to eliminate slipperiness.
- Clean the ladder carefully after each use. Remove all paint splashes.
- Store the ladder in a dry place and away from excessive heat, radiators, furnaces or steam pipes.
- Store ladders horizontally on wall brackets or similar supports.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

USE SOAK METHOD
TO WASH BLANKETS

Lukewarm water, a mild detergent and a minimum of agitation are the keys to laundering blankets satisfactorily.

Research has shown that the soak method of washing blankets gives best results. Here are suggestions for washing and drying blankets from Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing, and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

For best results when washing blankets in an automatic washer, set the machine for the slowest cycle. If the machine does not have a slow cycle, start the machine to get a standing suds, then remove the agitator and put the blanket in the machine. If the agitator cannot be removed, stop the machine and let the blanket soak for 5 to 10 minutes. Use a 2-minute wash period and allow the machine to complete the wash cycle. If you cannot reduce the length of the wash period, do not use the machine for washing blankets.

If the binding is very soiled, pretreat it with a solution of water and the same detergent you use for washing the blanket. Brush the solution into the binding before putting the blanket into the washer.

Research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station shows that top-loading agitator washers proved to be the most acceptable for washing blankets. Top-loading pulsator washers were also good, but blankets washed in front-loading cylinder models were rated as not acceptable.

For automatic drying of blankets, preheat the dryer with several bath towels in it. Then sandwich the heated towels into the folds of the wet blanket. Set the dryer at low heat, put the blanket in and leave in the dryer until the binding no longer feels damp. Remove the blanket from the dryer, stretch it gently by hand and hang on a line or rack to finish drying. When it is dry, shake the blanket vigorously or brush gently to restore the nap.

To line-dry, hang the blanket crosswise over two parallel lines 2 to 3 feet apart. Avoid hanging a blanket in a high wind or in direct sunlight. When the blanket is dry, brush it gently on both sides to renew fluffiness.

Extension Bulletin 301, "Buying and Caring for Blankets," by Miss Davison and Mrs. Zabel, is available free of charge from the county extension office.

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To all counties
Immediate release

RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR MAKING HIGH
QUALITY HAYLAGE

Chop your forages at about 50 percent moisture to get top quality, low moisture silage or haylage. Increased field losses due to shattering are likely if the crop is allowed to become drier, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Dairy cows prefer the 50 percent moisture haylage to haylage with higher moisture content. As a result, total dry matter and total energy consumed are higher.

The haylage can be stored in either conventional tower silos or air-tight structures if you're careful when harvesting the crop.

Here are some rules for making high quality haylage:

* Cut the forages in the early stages of development. Early cut forage is lower in fiber. As a result it packs tighter and keeps better. Mixtures containing alfalfa should be cut when the alfalfa is in the bud or pre-bud stage.

* Use a hay conditioner to speed up field drying time and save valuable leaves.

* Keep the knives and the cutting edge on the forage cutter sharp.

* Use a covered wagon to keep field losses at a minimum.

* Keep the material evenly distributed in the silo during filling.

* Fill the silo as fast as possible.

* Use a plastic cap to seal the silo top if you don't start feeding haylage within a day or so after filling.

Dairymen who are storing the forage in a conventional upright silo should check silo walls for cracks and seal the doors to exclude air, Mudge says. He doesn't recommend storing haylage in bunker or trench silos to inexperienced operators.

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To all counties
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IN BRIEF.....

Veterinary Medicine Open House. The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota will hold its annual open house on the afternoon of Sunday, May 19. The College is located on the St. Paul Campus. Special tours will be conducted for the public from 1-5 p.m. Refreshments will be served following each tour.

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

* * * *

UM Vegetable Variety Publication Available. A new publication containing the latest recommendations on vegetables is available from the University of Minnesota. Newer vegetable varieties are better producers than older varieties and also have higher quality and better disease resistance, says O. C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist who authored the publication. Ask your county agent for Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties-1968." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Plant Corn for Silage Early. Plant your corn for silage early, advises Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Wayne says the silage from earlier planted corn will have more grain and increased feed value. If you had alfalfa fields with a lot of winterkill, plow them now and plant corn early instead of taking a light crop of hay and then planting corn, Wayne says.

* * * *

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add 1 -- in brief

Start Cultivation if Weeds Show in Corn and Soybeans. If weeds are starting to come through in corn and soybeans, don't delay cultivation, even if you have used preemergence herbicides. Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says cultivation is most effective early, from the time weeds are just germinating until they're one-fourth inch tall. Miller says University field tests have shown substantial increases in yields of both corn and soybeans when they were cultivated, even when preemergence herbicides were used.

* * * *

Feed Hay With Early Pasture. Dairymen should feed some hay with early pasture, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge says cows won't eat much hay when they're first turned on pasture, but even a small amount will increase the energy content of the ration. The extra fiber provided by hay also helps prevent a drop in fat test.

* * * *

Keep Grain Intake Up. Remove your cows from pasture about 3 hours before milking time to help prevent grassy flavors in milk, advised Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. High producing cows will also eat their grain better if they're taken off pasture for a short period of time before milking, Mudge adds.

* * * *

Check Heifers for Missing Ear Tags. Check for missing ear tags before turning heifers out to pasture, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge says missing tags should be replaced now, since it's easier to identify heifers now than in the fall.

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SELECT ONION
VARIETIES FOR
SPECIFIC USE

The variety of onions you plant depends on what you intend to use them for, says O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

If you want green table onions, Turnquist recommends planting onion sets--small, dry onions grown the previous year. Ebenezer is a preferred variety. Choose smaller sets instead of large ones, since large sets develop seed stalks soon after planting and green onions will be poor in quality.

For large, mild onions for hamburgers next fall, plant Sweet Spanish Transplants. If you space the plants about 4 inches apart in early spring, you should be able to harvest 3 to 5 inch onions for slicing next fall.

Don't cover the onion bulb as it grows, since this could cause thick necks. Turnquist doesn't recommend selecting Bermuda onions, since they aren't adapted well to Minnesota growing conditions.

If you're interested in onions that keep well in storage and give food flavoring, plant seed directly in the garden. Early Yellow Globe or Hybrid Elite are recommended for this.

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STRIP GRAZING
GIVES INCREASED
PASTURE YIELDS

You can pasture more cows per acre by strip grazing than by pasturing the entire field, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Strip grazing may mean increased milk production per acre and higher returns to the dairyman because the practice reduces pasture waste.

To set up the strip grazing system, divide your pasture into long strips with electric fences. Make each strip wide enough to provide four to five days of grazing for the herd. An acre of good pasture can feed 40 to 50 cows for one day.

Four strips will be needed to allow three weeks regrowth of forage before the cows are pastured on the strips for the second time. Arrange the strips so the cows have access to water and shade.

Stretch a wire across the strip nearest the barn marking off one day's pasture area. Move the wire ahead on the same strip each day and allow the cows to back-graze until they have grazed the entire strip during a four or five day period.

After you move the cows to another strip, clip the forage they didn't eat. If the forage in one or more of the strips becomes too mature for grazing, cut the crop for hay or silage.

Wayne says that forage yields from this system will more than pay for the extra labor and fencing required. You'll spend less than 30 minutes a day moving the cross-wire to give the herd access to fresh pasture.

Dairymen who are unable to follow a daily rotational system can still use the strip grazing principle to increase forage yields. They can divide the pasture into four separate strips and let the cows graze one strip for four to five days before moving the herd to the next strip.

In the level areas of southern Minnesota only very well managed pastures can compete with cash crops, Wayne says. He emphasizes that on soil of higher fertility where erosion is not a problem, pastures have strong competition from corn and soybeans. In these areas pasture is no longer used since it will seldom return as much as cultivated crops.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 6, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES
FOR WEED CONTROL IN CORN

You can use several effective herbicides for weed control in corn. But crop damage may occur if the wrong chemical is used, or if it's applied at the wrong time or improperly, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

You can use postemergence applications of 2,4-D to control annual broad-leaved weeds. But spray drift from 2,4-D, and spray droplets or vapors from some 2,4-D esters may injure susceptible crops. And, there may be severe stand losses when 2,4-D applications are followed by a storm or careless cultivation while the stalks are brittle.

Don't use 2,4-D from tasseling to dough stage. It can be applied after the early dough stage if necessary, but it's better to control weeds earlier.

To reduce 2,4-D injury, avoid spraying the upper leaves and leaf whorl when the corn is more than 8 inches tall. This can be done by using drop nozzles between the rows of corn when the corn is over 8 inches.

If nozzles are directed toward the row from both sides, the herbicide concentration must be reduced to compensate for double coverage.

Dicamba controls Canada thistle and smartweed better than 2,4-D, and is less likely to injure corn.

Dicamba and 2,4-D mixtures control broad-leaved weeds, but not grasses. You can use dicamba alone or with 2,4-D until the corn is 3 feet tall.

Take special precautions to avoid drift when using dicamba, Miller says. Dicamba drift has affected soybeans, potatoes, sunflowers, sugar beets and other broad-leaved crops planted a considerable distance from the sprayed fields. Soybean yield losses have occurred in some cases.

add 1 -- postemergence herbicides on corn

If corn is treated with dicamba, don't graze or harvest for dairy feed before the grain reaches milk stage.

Early postemergence sprays of atrazine effectively control most annual broad-leaved weeds and grasses in corn.

Apply atrazine within three weeks of planting while the weeds are less than 1½ inches tall for best results. Later application is a good emergency treatment, but corn yields probably won't be as good as from early applications. Adding one or two gallons per acre of special oils with an emulsifier to the spray increases the effectiveness of early postemergence atrazine applications.

Don't mix 2,4-D with atrazine and oil, Miller says. There have been cases of severe corn injury when 2,4-D was added to this mixture.

Directed spray application of other herbicides can be used. But these procedures should be used only as emergency measures to control heavy weed stands that have become established within corn rows.

Linuron or a mixture of dalapon and 2,4-D can be used as directed sprays. Miller says that these chemicals can cause severe corn injury, so apply directed sprays with only special equipment that directs the sprays on the lower part of the stalk to reduce injury. Be sure to read label directions carefully.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops 1968." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 7, 1968

Immediate release

UM TV SERIES TO FEATURE CONSUMER CREDIT PROGRAM

The University of Minnesota Town and Country Show will be focusing on the consumer and credit in a four-part series to be shown during May and June.

The programs are scheduled as follows:

Thursdays, May 16, 23 and 30 and June 6 at 9:30 p.m. -- KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

Saturdays, 9:30 a.m. -- WTCN, Channel 11, Minneapolis.

Sundays, 7:30 a.m. -- KSOO, Channel 13, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Extension specialists from the University of Minnesota and several guests will conduct the programs.

The programs will examine sources of credit, financial aid and credit information and protection.

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147-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 7, 1968

Immediate release

FLOWER GARDENING SERIES CONTINUED ON TV SHOWS

A weekly television series on flower gardening will continue through May on stations in the Twin Cities, Duluth, Appleton, Fargo-Moorhead and Sioux Falls, S. D. areas.

The programs feature Robert Phillips, horticulturist with the University of Minnesota. Scheduling for May is as follows:

Thursdays, May 16, 23 and 30 at 9 p.m. and May 9 at 10 p.m. -- KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

Saturdays at 7:30 a.m. -- KSOO, Channel 13, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and WTCN, Channel 11, Minneapolis.

Sundays at 8:30 a.m. -- KCMT, Channel 7, Alexandria.

Some of the topics to be covered in May are types and culture of roses, planting roses and woody plants, dried seeding of flowers, garden chrysanthemums and planting transplants.

For more information write to "Flower Gardening," University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for the sheet, "Rose Varieties."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 7, 1968

Immediate release

U HOME ECONOMIST HONORED

COLUMBIA, MO. -- Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, has been honored by the University of Missouri, her alma mater, for outstanding achievement and leadership.

Miss Davison was one of 100 alumnae and 100 women students who received the Award of the Year of the Tigress for distinguished accomplishments and leadership. The awards were given Tuesday (May 7) at a convocation honoring the award recipients and commemorating the one hundredth year since the admission of women to the University of Missouri. The first state university to be established in Louisiana Territory, the University of Missouri began admitting women in September, 1867.

This marks the second time Miss Davison has been honored by her alma mater. In 1961 she was one of five alumnae to receive an award for distinguished service from the University of Missouri.

As chairman of the textiles and clothing division in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, Miss Davison is in charge of research in textiles, teaches advanced classes in textiles and is adviser to many graduate students. She has written numerous articles on her research for professional magazines.

Before joining the University of Minnesota staff in 1956, Miss Davison was head of the textiles and clothing section of the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

She has done research in textiles at Pennsylvania State University, has

add 1 - U home economist

taught at the University of Missouri, at Cottey College, Nevada, Mo., in several Missouri high schools and at the Missouri School for the Deaf.

She holds a Ph. D. from Pennsylvania State University and M. A. and B. S. degrees from the University of Missouri.

She is a member of the Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society; Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity; Phi Upsilon Omicron and Omicron Nu, home economics professional societies; the American Home Economics Association; the American Association of University Professors; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists; the American Society for Testing Materials; and the American Association of Textile Technology.

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May 7, 1968

Immediate release

VARIED HOME EC COURSES AT U SUMMER SESSION

A wide variety of courses in all areas of home economics will be offered this summer on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus for undergraduate, graduate and adult special students.

Many of the courses are especially adapted to the returning teacher, home agent or other professional home economist who wants to update her knowledge and skills, according to Roxana Ford, associate director of the School of Home Economics. Undergraduate transfer students may find it helpful to begin their program with either the first or second summer session, she says.

Courses for both graduate and undergraduate students will be given during the first session June 17-July 20, and during the second term, July 22-Aug. 24.

Among course offerings during the first summer session June 17-July 20 will be two in color -- one a study of color theory and its applications to problems in dress and interiors; the second, an intensive study of color with consideration of visual, emotional and symbolic aspects.

Other courses to be given during the first summer session include the Home and Its Furnishings, Home Planning and Furnishings, Household Equipment, Clothing Construction, Administrative Food Service Experience, Home Management Principles, Home Management Laboratory, Homes of the World, Family Relationships, Current Developments in Nutrition, Modern Food Preparation Principles and Practices and a number of graduate courses.

Among classes to be offered during the second session July 22-Aug. 24 are Home Planning and Furnishings Experiences, Sociological and Economic Aspects of Clothing,

- more -

add 1 - varied home ec courses

Craft Problems, the Parent in American Society and various graduate courses.

Two workshops and five concentrated three-weeks courses are being offered by the School of Home Economics in addition to the regular summer sessions. A four-credit workshop in Methods of Teaching Foods is scheduled for June 10-26, a three-credit workshop in Clothing Construction July 1-17. Concentrated three-week, three-credit courses in housing, color, food preparation, home management and home economics education will be given July 1-20.

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

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

Immediate release

FFA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AT CLOSING SESSION

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

Named 1968-69 state president was Thomas Meium, Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tilmore Meium, Route 1, Jackson. Thomas helps his parents operate their 120 acre grain and livestock farm. His high school FFA adviser is Ronald Harder.

Other new state officers are Robert Olson, St. Francis, first vice-president; Roger Kingstrom, Olivia, secretary; George Sonnek, Minnesota Lake, treasurer; Donald Buhl, Tyler, reporter; and Gregory Dvorak, Belle Plaine, sentinel.

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

The other newly-elected state vice presidents are: Richard Habedank, Thief River Falls; Bruce Berg, Staples; Ronald Branch, Starbuck; Thomas Kopacek, Olivia; David Resch, Jackson; John Almendinger, Faribault; and Larry Greden, Lewiston.

Winners of several convention contests were also announced.

In the Parliamentary Procedure Contest, first place went to the Jackson FFA chapter coached by Ron Harder, chapter adviser. Second place went to Faribault and third to Redwood Falls. This is the first time in ten years that Faribault has not won the State Parliamentary Procedure championship.

Richard Hobedank, Thief River Falls, was named first place winner in the

'add 1 - FFA elects new officers

Minnesota FFA Public Speaking Contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau for his talk on "Why Teach Vo-Ag." He will represent Minnesota at the Regional FFA Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City, October 15. Stanley Tofteland, Luverne, was second place winner, and Bill Simonette, LeCenter, was third.

The annual Creed Contest was won by Paul Fixen, Minneota. Second place winner was Kim Boyce, Parkers Prairie; and third place went to Dale Klapperich, Faribault.

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

The chapter winners in the second annual FFA delegate quiz sponsored by the Delta Theta Sigma Fraternity were: New Ulm, first place; Lewiston, second place and Stewartville, third place.

The individual awards in the FFA delegate quiz were: Dennis Lamecker, New Ulm, first; Bruce Luepke, New Ulm, second; and Bruce Schott, Lewiston, third.

Larry Hanson, a member of the Jackson FFA Chapter, was the winner of the statewide Individual Leadership Contest and received a trophy donated by the Farmhouse Fraternity. Larry Hanson, Jackson, was second; and Joe Anderson, Red Wing, was third.

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May 8, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND CONSERVATION CAMP

About 100 Minnesota 4-H junior and adult leaders will attend the State 4-H Conservation Camp, June 3-7.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Cartridge Corporation sponsor the camp.

The main objectives of the camp are to promote the 4-H conservation project through leadership training and to recognize 4-H junior and adult leaders for their past and potential leadership in the conservation project.

Other objectives of the camp are to provide a meaningful group living experience in an outdoor setting and to make the delegates more appreciative of Minnesota's natural resources.

Junior leader delegates will study soil and water conservation outdoor camping equipment, firearm safety, entomology, forestry, Minnesota plants, wildlife and wildlife habitat.

The adult leaders attending the camp will receive leadership training. They will also participate in subject matter sessions with the junior leaders.

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May 8, 1968

Immediate release

HOW LONG WILL YOUR FROZEN FOODS KEEP?

Will these foods you've had in the freezer so long actually keep indefinitely because they're frozen hard?

No, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, in charge of the food processing laboratory in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota. So she suggests that there's no better time than the present to take stock of what you have in the freezer and use what has been frozen the longest.

Storage temperature is one of the factors determining how long frozen food will keep its quality. A temperature of 0°F. in the freezer is necessary to preserve quality for any length of time. When stored in an ice-cube compartment of a household refrigerator, many foods noticeably lose quality and vitamin content in as short a time as 10 to 20 days. Quality will deteriorate after three to four weeks in many foods if they are stored in household refrigerator freezing compartments which maintain temperatures of about 15 to 18°F.

The reason frozen foods do not store well at temperatures above 0°F. is that higher temperatures permit undesirable enzyme activity. Enzyme action speeds up chemical changes which result in unpleasant flavors, changes in color and destruction of vitamin C.

Many baked foods and pre-cooked foods have fairly short storage periods. Because of their bulk, it's well not to keep them in the freezer too long anyway, Mrs. Munson says.

-more-

add 1 - frozen food

Here are maximum storage periods at 0^oF. recommended for some foods:

baked cakes, 4-6 months; frosted cakes, 2-3 months; quick breads, 2 to 3 months; baked yeast rolls and bread, 9-12 months; baked pies, 4-6 months; baked gingerbread, less than 1 month; precooked foods, 3 months but if in sauce or gravy, 6 months; sandwiches, less than 1 month.

A newly revised bulletin, Freezing Foods for Home Use, Extension Bulletin 244, gives a complete table showing how long frozen foods will keep. Single copies are available free of charge from county extension offices or Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY YOUTH
SELECTED FOR 4-H
CONSERVATION CAMP

_____, _____, will be _____ County's
(name) (address)
junior leader delegate to the State 4-H Conservation Camp, June 3-7.

_____, _____, will attend the camp as adult
(name) (address)
leader.

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

The University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station at Itasca State Park will be the setting for the camp. It is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

Youth attending the camp will learn more about conservation and the natural resources of Minnesota.

They will study soil and water conservation, outdoor camping equipment, firearm safety, entomology, forestry, Minnesota plants, wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Leadership training will be provided for the adult leaders at the camp. These leaders will also be participating in subject matter sessions with the 4-H junior leaders.

One club in the state will be chosen as an outstanding club, and two leaders from the club will be invited to the camp.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota 55101
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

VEGETABLE PUSHERS
MAY LACK
NEEDED NUTRIENTS

Is your family a vegetable pushing family? Do they push their vegetables to the sides of their plates and then forget them? If they are, they may not be getting the supply of vitamins A and C they need in their daily diets.

They will also be denying themselves the taste treat of the many spring and summer vegetables that add color and flavor to meals.

Fifty percent of today's families have poor diets as compared to only 15 percent 10 years ago, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture study. This decline in good eating habits is partly the result of decreased use of fruits and vegetables. Vitamins A and C, needed for growth, normal vision and healthy skin, are among the nutrients most often found in insufficient amounts. Vitamin C can be easily obtained by serving broccoli, cantaloupe, citrus fruits and bright red strawberries. Carrots, pumpkin, squash, sweet potatoes and other deep yellow or dark green vegetables will provide needed vitamin A.

Paula Knuth, foods instructor at the University of Minnesota, suggests that one reason families don't eat vegetables might be that they are not prepared well or in interesting ways. She suggests four important rules to follow which will enhance flavor and prevent loss of nutrients in all vegetable cookery.

-more-

add one - Vegetable Pushers

- Cook vegetables, like potatoes, in their skins whenever you can.

If you have to pare vegetables, trim as sparingly as possible.

- Boil vegetables in as little water as possible. Some vitamins and minerals cook out into the water and the losses are greater when a large amount of water is used.

- Cook vegetables only until they are tender. Overcooking lowers the nutritive value and eating quality.

- Serve cooked vegetables promptly. Delay causes loss of color, flavor and food value.

Boiling is probably the most common method of cooking vegetables. Miss Knuth suggests that you add vegetables to boiling salted water and boil them gently to avoid breakage.

A pressure saucepan is an aid in cooking vegetables because they can be cooked in a small amount of water in a very short time. If you use a pressure saucepan, remember to bring the pressure up quickly and time the vegetables precisely to avoid overcooking. A small error in timing can make a great difference in the quality of vegetables you serve. Use the directions on your particular saucepan for exact details on how much water to use and how long to cook vegetables.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Helpful Guide to Comparing Nitrogen Prices. If you're in the market for nitrogen, you may be wondering about price differences. Since nitrogen contents differ, it's not much help to compare prices per ton, says Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Overdahl offers a simple formula to convert price per ton to price per pound of nitrogen. Multiply the percent of nitrogen times 20. Divide this number into the price per ton. The result is the price per pound of nitrogen. But price isn't the only consideration. Cost of nitrogen application varies, and dealer service should also be considered.

* * * *

Supplemental Nitrogen Profitable on Corn, Small Grains. Supplemental nitrogen on corn and small grains is nearly always profitable when these crops are preceded by non-legumes with no fallow or manure applications. Extra nitrogen applications will be even more important if May and June are unusually cold or wet, says Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Cold, wet conditions cause less natural nitrogen to be released from the organic matter by soil organisms. Overdahl says nitrogen can be applied anytime between now and through June. On sandy soils, delay applications until June.

* * * *

Sidedress Corn With Ammonia. If you're planning to sidedress corn with ammonia, do it before the first of July, advises Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Overdahl says corn roots usually fill in the between-row area by late June, so you're likely to tear up the roots if ammonia is sidedressed after this time.

-more-

Control Canada Thistle on Idle Land. Treatment with high rates of 2,4-D followed by tillage is an effective and economical way to control Canada thistle on fields diverted from crop production. Land in the feed grain or cropland adjustment program should be treated with 2,4-D when thistles are 6 inches tall, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Wait two weeks, then begin tillage, repeat tillage operations as often as required, whenever thistle regrowth gets two to three inches high. Plows and field cultivators with sweep shovels work best for tillage control, and disks are far less efficient. Get approval from the county ASC committee before starting thistle control on fields removed from production under government programs.

* * * *

Control Drift When Spraying. Drift from your farm sprayer can be minimized by following special precautions, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Miller recommends reducing sprayer pressure, increasing water volumes with larger nozzles and using drop nozzles to keep the spray release as low as possible. Drift potential is greater with windy or high temperature conditions.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL WEEDS
IN FENCEROWS
BY SPRAYING

Spraying is an easy way to control weeds in fencerows. It keeps fencerow weeds from going to seed and spreading to fields and also keeps your fencerows looking neat, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

It's usually best to spray in June, since smaller weeds are easier to kill. If regrowth occurs, spray again later in the summer.

Miller recommends using a mixture of 50 gallons of water, 5 pounds of dalapon product--just as it comes from the container--and 1 pound of 2,4-D (the same as 1 quart if you're using 2,4-D with 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon). This mixture will give you enough spray to cover an acre of fencerow. That's about the same as 2 miles of fencerow 4 feet wide or one time around 160 acres.

If there are any susceptible crops or plants in the vicinity, it's safer to use the amine rather than the ester form of 2,4-D. Use a nozzle that applies a fairly coarse spray, and spray on a day when there's little or no wind to help prevent drift.

Dalapon controls grasses, and the 2,4-D controls broadleaved weeds. You can adjust the spray mixture to fit your specific situation. If the grasses are mostly annuals like foxtail and they're only 2 or 3 inches high, 2 or 3 pounds of dalapon should be enough.

add one -- spraying fencerows

May 13, 1968

Lowering the rate should also reduce damage to desirable perennial grasses like brome grass or bluegrass. If you have perennial weed grasses like quackgrass in the fencerow, you may want to increase the amount of dalapon to about 10 pounds per acre.

If broad-leaved weeds are the main problem, you can use 2,4-D alone without dalapon. One pound of 2,4-D per acre should kill most broadleaved weeds without killing desirable grasses. If you have Canada thistle in your fencerow that 2,4-D won't control, spot-treat them with amitrole or amitrole-T.

Miller warns that livestock shouldn't be allowed to graze fencerows which have been treated with dalapon, amitrole or amitrole-T.

Soil sterilants such as chlorate mixtures or high rates of atrazine or simazine are sometimes used in fencerows to kill the vegetation for a longer time. But permanent sterilization may leave the ground bare and subject to erosion.

Dalapon and 2,4-D usually decompose well enough in 4 to 6 weeks of warm and moist weather to allow newly seeded grasses to grow.

In the fall, you can seed a desirable grass, such as brome grass or bluegrass in the fencerow. A competitive grass stand will help to keep out undesirable grasses and broadleaved weeds, Miller says.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

PLAN CAREFULLY
BEFORE INSTALLING
CORN DRYING SYSTEM

Do some careful planning before you invest in a corn drying system, advises Charles Cuykendall, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Consider the economics of corn drying systems, along with alternative uses of capital, availability of custom dryers and moisture discounts. And if you invest in a drying system plan the entire process of drying from the beginning to end, Cuykendall says.

You should do some pencil work to see if you have repayment capacity before considering whether you have sufficient volume to artificially dry. Also, consider whether you can find elevators or custom dryers at the time when you have shelled corn ready to be dried.

Cuykendall says there are four main types of dryers.

The bin-layer system dries a layer of corn about every 24 hours and then a layer of wet corn is added on top.

The bin-batch system dries a 2 to 3 foot layer of corn. When this layer is dried, it's removed with a sweep auger and elevated to a storage bin.

The continuous flow dryers are popular at many town elevators and at large farms. Corn flows from the top of the dryer through a heat column and then through a cooling column. The rate of flow is determined by the moisture removed, and augers and elevators are used to continually fill and unload the dryer.

The batch dryer is designed to dry and cool a batch of corn. These batches are usually circular with heated air passing through 12 inches of corn. Batch dryers often have time switches to fill, dry, cool and unload every batch without constant supervision.

* * * *

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 13, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

NITROGEN IMPORTANT
FOR CROP GROWTH
AND SOIL STRUCTURE

Plants need nitrogen in greater quantities than any other nutrient absorbed from the soil. This means most small grain and corn fields in Minnesota are at least slightly deficient, says Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Nitrogen is an extremely important element, since it boosts both grain yields and vegetative growth and improves soil structure indirectly at the same time.

Overdahl says underestimating nitrogen needs is often more costly than overestimating. For example, you may have applied adequate phosphorus and potassium. But if you have too little nitrogen, the yield response won't be as great as expected from the phosphorus and potassium applications.

Excess nitrogen built up in the stalk either goes back into the soil for use next year, or produces high protein feed if the crop is used for silage.

With high-nitrogen levels, vegetative growth usually increases more than grain yields. This increased vegetative growth can be important too.

Long term experiments show that carbon content--an indication of organic matter level--increases through greater plant growth produced by high nitrogen rates. A higher organic matter level means greater water infiltration and less erosion.

Plants continue to take up nitrogen even when water shortage prevents growth. Thus, special precautions are needed during drouth if a crop has received high rates of nitrogen. Overdahl says it's best to avoid direct feeding to animals during extreme drouth.

-more-

add one -- nitrogen important for crop growth

May 13, 1968

Yield response will be about the same no matter which form of nitrogen fertilizer you use. However, Overdahl notes that anhydrous ammonia or liquid solutions are cheaper.

If you still plan to sidedress with ammonia, do it before late June. Corn roots usually fill between the rows before July. Delaying sidedressing after late June is likely to mean more torn-up roots.

Overdahl says cropping history is the best basis for figuring nitrogen needs. Crops following legumes, or planted on summer fallow or manured fields usually show small responses to nitrogen applications.

Western Minnesota soils have greater carryover of nitrogen than those in the eastern part. Studies show a slight buildup of nitrogen in the top five feet of soil in the western part of the state, except where nitrogen depleting crops are grown continuously.

Surface applied nitrogen fertilizers containing no free ammonia, such as ammonium nitrate, can be applied without covering. Those containing free ammonia, such as 41 percent liquid solution and aqua ammonia, should be injected at least three inches deep.

Surface applied urea or urea-containing fertilizer--as liquid solution with 28-32 percent nitrogen--may lose some nitrogen to the air. It's better to cover these fertilizers if the soil temperature is above 55 degrees F.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 16, 1968

Immediate release

MARJORIE THURSTON TO RETIRE FROM U

A professor of rhetoric who has given 39 years of service to the University of Minnesota will retire June 30.

She is Marjorie H. Thurston, who joined the University staff in 1929 as instructor in rhetoric on the St. Paul Campus. She was promoted to assistant professor in 1941, to associate professor in 1950 and to full professor in 1957.

On May 23 she will give the Cap and Gown Day convocation address at Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

She will receive an outstanding alumni service award from her alma mater, Dakota Wesleyan College, Mitchell, S. D., in June. Another honor came to her recently when she was elected to Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agricultural fraternity.

Miss Thurston is the author of a text which has been widely used in rhetoric classes on the St. Paul Campus and to some extent elsewhere, The Preparation of Term Papers and Reports. It has gone through four editions. She is also the author of a number of articles in professional journals.

Teaching technical writing has been her specialization. She has taught a course for undergraduates in technical writing since 1959, and since the fall of 1957 has given a course for graduate students in report and thesis writing.

Active in the Minnesota division of the American Association for United Nations,
-more-

add 1 - Thurston to retire

Miss Thurston has been a member of its board of directors for more than 10 years and has had charge of an annual state high school contest on the United Nations.

She holds memberships in the National Council of the Teachers of English, the Modern Language Association and the American Association of University Professors.

She has a Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota, a Master of Arts from the University of Chicago and a B. A. from Dakota Wesleyan College.

Before coming to the University of Minnesota, Miss Thurston had taught for a summer at Ball State Teachers' College and for six years in high schools in Sioux Falls, Watertown and Faulkton, S. D.

During a sabbatical leave in 1956 for travel and research, she lived for four months in London where she had reading privileges at the British Museum and the Public Records Office.

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153-jbn-68

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

Immediate release

VETERINARY MEDICINE OPEN HOUSE SET FOR SUNDAY

The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota will hold its annual open house Sunday afternoon (May 19) on the St. Paul Campus.

Special tours of the College's facilities will be conducted for the public from 1 to 5 p.m.

The tours will begin at the Veterinary Science Building, which is located just west of the State Fairgrounds at the intersection of Boyd and Commonwealth avenues. Refreshments will be served following each tour.

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

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151-vak-68

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

Immediate release

UM SENIOR RECEIVES LEADERSHIP AWARD

Katherine Lohmann, a senior from Goodhue majoring in home economics on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, has been awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman Medal for Student Leadership. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lohmann, Route 1, Goodhue.

The medal, named after E. M. Freeman, the first dean of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been awarded annually since 1931 to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus during the four undergraduate years.

The award was named in recognition of Freeman's interest in and devotion to all activities that promote student leadership and self-development.

Miss Lohmann has directed her activity toward improving the environment and conditions under which students enter and operate in the instructional program on the St. Paul campus.

She has served on the Freshman Board, as adviser to the Freshman Board, as an orientation sponsor in the orientation-registration program and as coordinator of this program for the St. Paul Campus.

Miss Lohmann has been a member of the orientation commission, chairman of the St. Paul Campus Welcome Week Program, and a member of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics committee on relationships with prospective students. She also has participated in a number of other student and community activities, including the Home Economics Association, and as a girls' club leader for the Merriam Park Community Center in St. Paul.

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152-wobn-68

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

Immediate release

UM FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE EDWARD LAWSON MEMORIAL AWARD

John T. Varro and Thomas L. Hoel, seniors at the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, received the Forestry School's first Edward L. Lawson Memorial Awards at the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association banquet April 18. Both students are from St. Paul.

The awards will be given annually to two students who have worked for the Minnesota Division of Forestry during the previous summer. The awards will be given on the basis of essays on "Forestry Career Opportunities With the Minnesota Division of Forestry."

The scholarships were established by a gift from Isabel Lawson in memory of her late husband, Edward Lawson. Lawson was former head of the Minnesota Department of Conservation's Division of Forestry.

Varro, a senior in the Forest Resources Development Curriculum with a forest wildlife option, received first prize. Hoel, a senior in the Forest Resources Development Curriculum with a multiple-use option, received second prize.

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150-wobn-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

CHRISTMAS TREE
GROWERS' FIELD DAY
SET FOR JUNE 8

The cultural shaping of Christmas trees and a discussion of pest and disease problems will be highlighted at the annual field day of the Minnesota Christmas Tree Growers' Association.

The event is scheduled for Saturday, June 8, at the Alvin J. Krueger tree farm, 3 miles west of Stillwater. The tree farm site is on the south side of state highway 36 in Washington County, one-half mile east of the U. S. highway 212 overpass.

Registration starts at 8:30 a. m., and a variety of demonstration events will be held throughout the day.

University of Minnesota specialists will be on hand to answer questions and give professional consultation. Growers are invited to bring individual samples of insect and disease injury for identification and recommendations on control measures.

A discussion and demonstration of shaping techniques will be presented by Robert N. Stone, who operates a Christmas tree enterprise in Michigan and is employed by the U. S. Forest Service.

The application of U. S. Grade Standards to tree grading will be reviewed and demonstrated. Another demonstration will show how these grade standards relate to consumer preference.

The afternoon program will feature a tour of the Arcola Plantations on state highway 95, north of Stillwater.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Extra Nitrogen On Corn Better Than Too Little. Excess nitrogen built up in the stalk of plants isn't all wasted--much of it either goes back into the soil for use next year, or produces high protein feed if the crop is used for silage. Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says excess nitrogen is usually better than not enough, especially in Minnesota where most soils are at least slightly nitrogen deficient. Overdahl says high nitrogen rates usually increase vegetative growth more than grain yields. Greater vegetative growth raises the soil's carbon content, which indicates a higher organic matter level. And, a higher organic matter level cuts down erosion.

* * * *

Controlling Pests and Parasites of Hogs. If you're wondering how to control roundworms and lice in your hogs, you can find the answers in Extension Folder 208, "Pests and Parasites of Hogs." This revised bulletin recommends the chemical treatments for internal parasites and external pests of hogs. See your county agent or order the publication from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Cocklebur in Soybeans. You can control cocklebur in soybeans by applying one-fifth pound of 2,4-DB per acre from 10 days before bloom until mid-bloom stage. But Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says the chemical should be applied only when cockleburs are a serious problem, since the soybeans may be stunted, especially under hot, dry conditions. And, the cockleburs may develop some regrowth after a good initial dieback.

-more-

Add 1 -- in brief

Control Canada Thistle Now. Canada thistle can reduce crop yields seriously, and now's the time to control this weed in pastures, corn and small grains. Several chemical practices can be used to reduce Canada thistle stands and still allow crop production, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. In corn or small grains, use 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba.

For more information on chemicals and application rates for controlling Canada thistle, ask your county agent for a copy of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 329, "Controlling Canada Thistle." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Control Pests in Annual Flower Beds. Apply an all purpose garden dust if pests attack your annual flowers. Light applications once a week will take care of most insects and diseases according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. If plants become infected with virus diseases and begin to yellow and dwarf, remove and destroy them immediately. If spider mites are a problem on impatiens, control them with Kelthane, aramite or other specific miticides as soon as the mites are noticed.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PROTECT YOUR
HOME AGAINST
CONDENSATION

Modern tight construction and greater insulation in houses increases humidity problems, says Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Exterior paint, crawl-spaces in basementless houses and attics are the most frequent points of damage.

You can solve the attic moisture problem by providing gable louvers, undereave vents or roof ventilators through which air can circulate. The area of the vents should be at least 1/300 of the floor area beneath the attic.

If the attic has no ventilation, water may condense on the roof sheathing, drip back onto the ceiling and cause plaster damage.

To control crawl-space moisture, Bates suggests that you provide at least two square feet of ventilator area for every 100 lineal feet of foundation wall. Cover the ground in the crawl-space with four or six millimeter polyethylene film. In the winter you can close the ventilators because the soil cover prevents excessive moisture condensation.

Exhaust fans over the kitchen range and in the bathroom can control moisture in the house. Clothes should be dried in a well-ventilated, closed room. A vented automatic dryer is an even better solution.

In new construction, installation of a vapor barrier on the warm side of the wall next to the plaster keeps the insulation dry, prevents wall stud and sill decay from moisture and protects exterior paint. Plastic film makes an efficient vapor barrier.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

HARVEST HAY EARLY
FOR HIGHER QUALITY,
BETTER REGROWTH

Cut your hay early and get it into storage as soon as possible, advises Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Early harvest makes a big difference in the number of cuttings you can take and in hay quality, which in turn has a direct effect on livestock performance.

Three harvests can be taken throughout most of Minnesota, Strand says. But to get the third cutting before September 1, the crop must regrow twice and this takes almost three months with most available alfalfa varieties.

So the earlier you harvest, the more time available for regrowth. Plan the first cutting so the crop can start regrowth in early June. The crop will recover quicker since there's more moisture during this period than later.

Usually, harvest should start in late May or very early June. The time to cut can also be estimated by stage of growth. Start during the late bud stage, which means having harvest underway when flowers begin to show.

Strand says that digestible energy and protein decrease rapidly once blooming starts. Waiting longer can give more tons of hay per cutting, but each ton has less feeding value and cattle must eat more to make the same gains as on early-cut hay.

And, cattle will likely eat less of the more mature hay since it's coarser.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

COOKING METHODS
COLOR VEGETABLES
ATTRACTIVE

Nature meant beets to be red, broccoli green and corn yellow. When you serve these vegetables, serve them in their colorful state. Find out how irresistible a heaping bowl of deep deep burgundy beets, greenest of green broccoli or bright yellow corn can be.

Attractive color may encourage every member of your family to try more vegetables. Homemakers should make every attempt to use cooking methods which will enhance the color of vegetables, says Paula Knuth, foods instructor at the University of Minnesota.

Because coloring pigments of different vegetables undergo different chemical changes when heat is applied, methods of boiling vegetables should vary according to their color.

Cook green vegetables quickly to preserve the color. Boil them in an uncovered pan to allow volatile acids, which are released in cooking, to pass off. If held within the pan, these volatile acids will destroy the chlorophyll or coloring of green vegetables. After the first few minutes of cooking, the volatile acids will have escaped, and you may then cover the pan to shorten the cooking time.

-more-

add 1 -- cooking vegetables

Yellow vegetables such as corn, squash, carrots, pumpkin and rutabagas keep their attractive color well during cooking. The yellow color is stable to heat, acid and alkali so they can be cooked with a small amount of water in a covered utensil.

Red vegetables, such as beets and red cabbage retain their color best in an acid medium. Cook red vegetables with the cover on so that the volatile acids can't escape. It might also be desirable to add lemon juice or vinegar to the water in cooking red cabbage.

White vegetables will darken if they are overcooked. Remember to cook vegetables such as potatoes and cauliflower only until they are tender.

-mew-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 20, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

DELEGATES SELECTED
FOR 1968 STATE 4-H
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

_____, _____, will be the delegates
(names) (addresses)
from _____ County to attend the 1968 State 4-H Leadership
Conference June 17-21 on the State Fairgrounds.

The theme of this year's conference is "Pursuit of Excellence in
Interpersonal Communications," according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer,
assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

The delegates --more than 600-- selected for the conference are
enrolled in junior leadership and have a personal commitment to learn from
the conference programs and share their knowledge with others.

Topics discussed at the conference will be futures in food and fiber,
the communications gap between ethnic, religious and socio-economic cultural
groups, the communication gap between racial groups and the political process.

A Continuation Committee which was elected by delegates at the 1967
Junior Leadership Conference will serve as discussion leaders during this
year's conference.

-mkb-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 21, 1968

Immediate release

FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

Four tablespoons of peanut butter will supply about the same amount of protein as two ounces of lean cooked meat without bone.

* * *

One hard-cooked egg contains only about 80 calories.

* * *

For carrot sticks, choose well colored, small-size carrots. They will be more tender and milder flavored than the larger and older carrots, which are best for cooking or shredding.

* * *

When a recipe calls for one ounce of chocolate, you may substitute 3 tablespoons cocoa and 1 tablespoon fat.

* * *

Did you know that a 100-watt bulb gives out twice as much light as two 50-watt bulbs? For maximum light, use one bulb of higher wattage rather than two of half the wattage.

* * *

A higher percentage of diets are poor today than was the case in 1955, according to a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture nationwide study. Yet incomes are higher and Americans may choose from among the greatest abundance and variety of wholesome nutritious food at the lowest real cost of anytime in history.

* * *

Decreased use of milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits has been chiefly responsible for the decline in the percentage of good diets of Americans over the period from 1955 to 1956. These foods are the most important sources of calcium, vitamin A and ascorbic acid, lacking in many diets.

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156-jbn-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 21, 1968

Immediate release

INTERCULTURAL PROGRAM IN U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

An intercultural-international program in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics beginning this summer will feature a seminar, a visiting scholars program and a visiting consultant.

Dorothy Lee, cultural anthropologist currently doing research in Greece, will direct a seminar for a group of faculty, selected graduate and undergraduate students July 22-Aug. 2 in McNeal Hall on the St. Paul Campus. Purpose of the seminar is to study cultural differences and similarities between groups within the United States and other societies.

A visiting scholars program during fall quarter will include a series of sessions with visiting scholars from different parts of the world. Among the scholars will be Dr. Rajammal Devadas from the Home Science College in Coubatore, India, and Grietze van Randen, now in Australia but formerly professor and researcher in housing in Holland.

In charge of arranging the program are Gertrude Esteros, professor and Margaret Doyle, associate professor of home economics.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101- Tel. 647-3205
May 21, 1968

Immediate release

UM NAMES EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, ECONOMIST

An agricultural engineer and an economist in farm management have been added to the staff of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, according to Roland Abraham, acting director.

Roger E. Machmeier, associate professor of agricultural engineering at the University, is the new extension agricultural engineer. Lyndell W. Fitzgerald, formerly of Kansas State University, is the new extension economist in farm management.

Machmeier will develop educational programs in water management and related engineering practices, particularly irrigation and agricultural drainage. Fitzgerald will develop management system educational programs for farm operators and agri-business managers.

Machmeier received two bachelor's degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1952. One was in agricultural engineering, the other in business administration. He worked as a sales engineer from 1952 to 1957, when he joined the University faculty. He received a master's degree in agricultural engineering in 1961 and a Ph. D. degree in 1966.

Fitzgerald is a native of Kansas and holds three bachelor's degrees and one master's degree from Kansas State University. His bachelor's degrees are in agriculture, agricultural engineering and business administration, and his master's is in agricultural engineering.

In 1967 he received a second master's degree in industrial administration from Purdue University, and in 1968 he received a Ph. D. degree in agricultural economics, also from Purdue. He was extension specialist at Kansas State from 1959 to 1965, when he joined the Purdue staff as graduate research assistant.

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155-vak-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 21, 1968

Immediate release

UM FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED CHEYNEY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Three University of Minnesota forestry students received E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarships at the annual spring banquet of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association recently.

Clarence Buckman, director of the Division of Forestry of the Minnesota Conservation Department and alumni association chairman, presented the scholarships to Clifford P. Eng, Buffalo, a senior in Forest Products Marketing, Duane Hanson, St. Paul, a senior in Forest Resources Development, and Nolan Noren, Chisago City, a senior in Forest Resources Development.

The scholarship was established by the University's School of Forestry Alumni Association to honor E. G. Cheyney, professor of forestry from 1904 to 1947 and director of the School of Forestry from 1911 to 1925.

Cheyney wrote several technical forestry books and a series of stories for boys. He stressed the importance of writing and speaking skills in the training of professional foresters.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of outstanding ability and/or improvement demonstrated in Rhetoric classes during the students' junior and senior years in college.

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154-vak-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 23, 1968

Immediate release

DISTRICT SUPERVISOR HONORED

Mrs. Rosella Qualey, District Supervisor, Agricultural Extension Service, Home Economics Program, was honored at the Governor's Safety Conference for long-time service in the promotion of home safety. She received a gold watch awarded by the Iowa-Minnesota Farm Bureau Insurance Company. Governor Harold LeVander presented the award at the conference banquet held at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis on May 14.

Mrs. Qualey has served as chairman of the Home Safety Committee of the Minnesota Safety Council's agricultural division for the past fourteen years. During the past four years, she has served additionally as secretary of the agricultural division. Mrs. Qualey was recommended for the Farm Bureau Watch Award by the awards committee of the agricultural division, according to Robert Rupp, division chairman and managing editor of The Farmer magazine.

The Home Safety Committee which Mrs. Qualey chairs, has worked closely with various farm organizations and other groups in promoting a variety of home safety educational programs. Mrs. Qualey is the fourth person to be recognized by the Iowa-Minnesota Farm Bureau Insurance Company for outstanding work in the field of safety education and is the first woman to be honored.

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158-lsn-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 23, 1968

Immediate release

FAIRFAX BOY WINS STATE FFA SEED AWARD

Bradley Danielson, a member of the Fairfax chapter of Future Farmers of America (FFA), has been named winner of the Minnesota Certified Seed Project sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

The award, started in 1962, is given annually to a Minnesota FFA member who does the best job of producing, processing and marketing certified seed. The winner is determined on the basis of field performance, laboratory analysis and marketing.

Bradley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Danielson of rural Fairfax. His FFA adviser is Frank Dahlke.

He grew 11 acres of certified Generation 1 Jaycee oats, from which he obtained 858 bushels of seed which had a purity of 99.98 percent, a test weight of 38 pounds, and a germination of 98 percent.

He planned his project in the fall of 1966, and started by selecting a field on which soybeans had been grown that year. He tested the Webster Clarion soil for nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash, together with the pH and applied fertilizer which gave an equivalent of 48-30-30.

The field was seeded in late April and was properly isolated to prevent mechanical mixture from other varieties and other crops. During the growing season, Bradley rogued objectionable weeds and off-type plants so as to comply with field requirements of certification.

The same kind of care was used in harvesting the crop and after a period of storage, the seed was cleaned by a Minnesota approved seed processing plant.

Bradley sold part of his certified seed crop at the retail level and the balance wholesale with a proper differential in price.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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May 23, 1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JUNE

- 3-5 LIVESTOCK JUDGING AND EVALUATION SHORT COURSE, University of
Minnesota livestock pavilion, St. Paul Campus
- 3-7 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP, University of Minnesota's Forestry and
Biological Station, Itasca State Park
- 5-July 1 SILVICULTURE RESEARCHERS SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 8 CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS FIELD DAY, Stillwater
- 11-14 SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSE, Waseca
- 12, 13 YOUTH CONFERENCE ON FOOD & FIBER FOR THE FUTURE, Minneapolis
(NSP Auditorium) and St. Paul (North Star Ballroom)
- 18 - 21 4-H JUNIOR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, State Fairgrounds, St. Paul
- 18 - 21 SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSE, Bemidji
- 27 SUMMER FIELD DAY, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton

LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM TOURS:

- 1 6:30 a.m. -- bird watching hike
10:30 a.m. -- azalea tour
- 8 Tour of bog area

1968 REGIONAL DAIRY DAYS:

- 8 St. Paul (Har Mar Mall)
- 10 Hibbing
- 11 Thief River Falls
- 15 Pipestone
- 19 Kerkhoven
- 20 Long Prairie
- 20 Springfield
- 22 Zumbrota
- 25 St. Cloud
- 26 Hutchinson
- 28 LeCenter

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159-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MAKE A CLEAN
SWEEP OF YOUR
CLOSETS FOR SUMMER

You can get ready for summer by making a clean sweep of your closets now, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

First, remove all your clothes from the closet. Wash the walls with a mixture of pine oil cleaner and water. This washing will freshen up your closet as well as make it clean.

After you have washed your closet put back only the clothes that you expect to wear next season. This also means that you should do your mending, darning and fixing of hems now.

If you haven't worn some of your clothes during the past season, don't put them back into your closet -- let someone else make good use of them. Perhaps you could make some of them over for other members of the family, give them to Goodwill Industries or donate them to a church clothing drive.

Be sure that all woolens -- including sweaters -- are cleaned before storing them in moth crystals or spraying them to protect them from damage caused by carpet beetles and clothes moths.

You can make your closet prettier and help protect it from soil, dust and fume fading by using fabric hangers and decorative shoe boxes. Use your own imagination -- maybe a quilted cotton print for hangers and coordinated cotton fabric for shoe boxes.

You could also cover your closet shelves with a brightly colored shelving paper to complete the decor of your closet.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

MANY POINTS
TO CONSIDER WHEN
BUYING CARPET

Planning to buy a new rug or carpet? Because such a purchase means a big investment, there are many points to consider before making a selection, Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out.

Think first of where and how the carpet will be used. Ask yourself about the types of activities that take place in the area. Are food stains a possibility? Is sound absorption important? How much traffic will the rug be exposed to? On the basis of answers to these questions, which fiber will be most satisfactory for your needs?

How long do you expect the carpeting to last? There's little point in getting the highest quality, most durable carpeting if you're not sure you'll live in the apartment or house a reasonable length of time, Mrs. Zabel points out. On the other hand, if you want the carpet to last a long time, choose sturdy construction. An extra investment per yard will pay off in longer wear.

Do you want wall-to-wall carpeting, a room-size rug or an area rug? Each has advantages.

One of the basic decisions you'll need to make concerns appearance -- finding the color, texture and pattern or design to go with furnishings you have. You'll need to decide if you want to keep your floor neutral in tone so you can build several color schemes around it, or if you want to select a color or a pattern that will limit later choices.

add 1 -- buying carpet

Make a definite decision on how much you can afford to spend for carpeting. With the wide range of carpets available there is one that will meet your requirements for the money you have to spend, Mrs. Zabel says.

Probably the most important consideration is to buy from a reliable retailer. He will give correct information and back up his products. Explain to the salesman the kind of wear your carpet will get and what you expect from it. The more you tell him, the better he can judge what will be best for your needs.

This is the first in a series of articles on buying rugs and carpets. Other articles will discuss choice of color, various carpet fibers, costs, carpet padding and carpet care.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Check Hay Yield to Determine Crop Value. It's just as important to know your hay yields as it is to know corn yields, milk production or pounds of beef produced, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. If you bale your hay, you can check yields easily if you know the number of acres in a field. Most balers have a bale counter and you can estimate the bale weight by weighing 10 or more bales from your field. While placing the bales in the barn, set aside 10 or more bales at random. After three weeks, weigh the bales and determine their average weight. Multiply the average bale weight by the number of bales the field produced and divide by the acres baled to figure the amount of air-dry hay produced per acre.

* * * *

Protect Strawberries from Frost Damage. A black spot in the middle of the blossom indicates frost damage in your strawberries. This means that the fruit won't develop, or that it may be abnormal, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. To protect your strawberries against frost damage, cover the beds if frost is anticipated, or run a fine sprinkling of water on the plants during the freezing period. Ice may form on the plants during the sprinkling period, but continue sprinkling until all ice is melted off. Sprinkling will protect strawberries from temperatures to the mid-20's.

* * * *

-more-

Care of Annual Flower Beds. Mulching your annual flower bed will make watering and cultivating easier, says Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Use organic mulches such as peat moss, ground corn cobs or buckwheat hulls. Control weeds and grasses, but vigorous hoeing may damage root systems and severely retard shallow rooted flowering plants. Water deeply and thoroughly at least once a week in warm dry weather with a soaker hose. You may have to water more frequently if plants wilt in windy summer days.

* * * *

Postemergence Weed Killers on Soybeans. Chloroxuron (Tenoran) is cleared for early postemergence application on soybeans, but more research is needed to find out the best timing and weed species controlled before the chemical can be recommended for wide usage. Trials now indicate that chloroxuron should be applied before weeds are 2 inches tall and after soybeans have their first trifoliolate leaf, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Research trials also indicate that broad-leaved weeds, but not grasses are controlled by chloroxuron. Soybean injury and delayed maturity sometimes result, Miller says.

* * * *

Control Flies on Livestock. Start your fly control program by cleaning up fly breeding places like dirty bedding, decaying straw and manure. Good sanitation is the first requirement for a good fly control program, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. When flies start to appear around buildings and on animals, use recommended insecticides. For more information on fly control for livestock, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

SHEAR CHRISTMAS
TREES SOON TO
GET PROPER FORM

It will soon be time to shear and prune your pine, spruce and fir to give them the cone-shaped form and compactness that Christmas tree consumers desire.

Pine especially need timely annual shearing and pruning since they grow rapidly and tend to become spindly, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Shearing means cutting back current growth of the terminal leader and side branches to improve the tree's form and cause the foliage to thicken.

Start shearing your Norway and Scotch pine about mid-June in southern Minnesota and during the first or second week of July in northern counties. It's important to shear at the right time, otherwise the trees develop too few or too many buds and irregular growth. Shear the Norway pine first if you have both kinds.

Make the first shearing when the trees average 24 to 30 inches tall and then shear annually until harvest, says Smith. During the first few shearings, remove bottom branches on the stem below a well-formed base whorl to provide a clean 8 to 12 inch handle at the tree's base.

Use 8 to 10 inch shears or lightweight slicing knives with 14 to 16 inch blades. Hand pruners and pocket knives do a good, but slow job. Machetes and sickles are fast, but do crude work. Power clippers are fast, but initially expensive.

-more-

add 1 -- Christmas trees

First cut the terminal leader back to about 12 to 14 inches, Smith says. Then clip lateral branches in the terminal or top whorl so they are about one-half to two thirds the length of the shortened leader. Always clip every lateral in the upper-most whorl. Then shear new growth over all the tree to get the inverted cone-shape.

For additional information on how and when to shear and prune, ask your county agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Shaping Conifers for Christmas Trees." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

MORE DOLLARS IN
EARLY CUT HAY, LOW-
MOISTURE SILAGE

Early cut hay or low-moisture silage has more nutrients and cows like it better, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Mudge says a ton of hay cut the first of June has 150 pounds more TDN and 50 pounds more digestible protein than the same hay cut June 15. This means 200 pounds of ear corn would be needed to provide the TDN difference, and 125 pounds of soybean meal would be needed to make up the digestible protein difference.

As the hay crop matures the fiber content--the coarse, woody part--increases. Cows with average weight of 1200 pounds will eat 4 or 5 pounds more hay per day cut in early June than hay cut in mid-June. This means it takes an extra 6 pounds of corn and 1½ pounds of soybean meal per cow per day to do the same job, considering both the drop in consumption and nutrient content.

Mudge says the difference in nutrient values and consumption of hay from different cutting dates also applies to low-moisture silage. Since low-moisture silage at 45 percent dry matter has about half the dry matter of hay, the ton of low-moisture silage has a feed value about half that of hay.

Early cutting has another advantage in low-moisture silage--it packs tighter due to the lower fiber content.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 27, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

GOOD MANAGEMENT,
CHEMICALS CONTROL
PASTURE WEEDS

Good pasture management including the use of lime, fertilizer, and rotational or managed grazing is the best way to control weeds. Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says continuous close grazing and lack of fertility weakens pasture and allows weeds to take over.

Strand recommends clipping to help control weeds and stimulate regrowth of grass. New seedings should be protected from grazing until they're well established.

Chemicals can be used to help control broadleaf weeds in grass pastures, but not in legume-grass pastures. If broadleaf annual and perennial weeds are a problem in grass pastures, use two separate applications of 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre.

The first application should be applied early in June, and the second application late in July. If you don't spray by June 15, apply one application of 2 pounds of 2,4-D per acre when most weeds are up and actively growing. Repeat treatments the following year. Use 2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T for brush or hard to control weeds.

Don't graze dairy animals for 7 days after treatment, Strand says. Use the amine form of 2,4-D with low pressure (25 to 30 pounds). MCPA can be used at low rates -- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre -- where legumes are present. Some 2,4-D resistant weeds such as wild buttercup are controlled better by MCPA.

-more-

add 1 -- control pasture weeds

May 27, 1968

If pasture grasses are thin and the area is tillable, Strand says it may be best to renovate and reseed. Plow or do some intensive surface tillage, and seed to a mixture of adapted legumes and grasses. This will eliminate many of the perennial pasture weeds.

Mowing twice each season will prevent seed production by most annual and perennial weeds. Mow in late June and middle August. If legumes are present in the pasture, use a combination of mowing and fertilization to control weeds and improve pasture.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

PROGRAM SET FOR MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE

Nutrition of turkeys and feed formulation in the age of computational analysis will be major topics discussed at the 1968 Minnesota Nutrition Conference Sept. 9-10 in Minneapolis.

Details of the program for the 29th annual conference were announced recently by Paul E. Waibel, animal science professor at the University of Minnesota. The conference will be held at Holiday Inn Central, 1313 Nicollet Avenue.

This is the regional conference for the north central area, and is held each year for animal nutritionists. Major emphasis is on nutrition topics of current interest. The speakers are all researchers in their respective fields of animal nutrition.

The first morning of the conference will include talks on calcium and phosphorus requirements of swine by D. E. Becker, University of Illinois; grain processing by J. K. Matsushima, Colorado State University; the influence of non-protein-nitrogen and limestone on corn silage by F. Owens, University of Minnesota; and causes and methods of prevention of phosphatic urinary calculi in feedlot lambs by R. J. Emerick, South Dakota State University.

The noon luncheon will feature a discussion of the impact of American education on foreign students by John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs; F. G. Moore, director of the Foreign Student Adviser's Office; and L. A. Freeh, head of Agricultural Short Courses. All are with the University of Minnesota.

In the afternoon, a symposium on feed formulation in the age of computational analysis will include talks on meeting the vitamin requirements of turkeys by H. S. Wilgus, Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Huntley, N. J.; amino acid nutrition of

add 1 - nutrition conference

swine by D. E. Becker; evaluation of energy systems for beef cattle by J. K. Matsushima; and parametric linear programming technique in ingredient and nutritional analysis by R. D. Taylor, Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Mo. The panel discussion will be led by J. W. Nelson of Cargill Inc., Minneapolis.

On the second day, biosynthesis of proteins and fats of milk will be discussed by R. Emery, Michigan State University; the magnesium requirement of the laying hen by J. L. Sell, North Dakota State University; a simplified method for determining the available lysine in proteins by I. E. Liener, University of Minnesota; strain, space and protein for hens by G. M. Spears, Iowa State University; and wheat in poultry rations by J. L. Sell.

Luncheon speaker will be L. E. Hanson, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota. He will speak on "The Soviet Union Revisited."

The final afternoon session will consist of a symposium on nutrition of turkeys. Topics include high energy rations for turkeys by L. M. Potter, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; amino acids and protein for growing turkeys by Paul Waibel; influence of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D on bone metabolism by J. Brenes, University of Minnesota; cage management for turkey breeder hens by R. W. Berg, also of the University of Minnesota; and growth promotants in corn-soybean diets by Potter. The panel discussion will be lead by M. H. Hanson, research veterinarian for Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis.

The annual conference is sponsored by the American Feed Manufacturers Association, the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association, the Northwest Agri-Dealers Association, and the University of Minnesota.

Persons wishing more information on the event should contact the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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167-vak-68

(NOTE: Pictures of the speakers will be made available on request.)

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

UM TO OFFER TWO-YEAR HORTICULTURE DEGREE

A new two-year program in landscape horticulture will be offered by the University of Minnesota. The purpose of the program is to prepare students for supervisory positions in the landscape horticulture field, announces Harold Pellett, University horticulturist.

Students who complete the program may receive the Associate in Arts degree. "The program will appeal to high school graduates who enjoy working out of doors and dealing with people," Pellett says.

The program combines work in the classroom with practical experience. Students alternate their work in the classroom with work at the University Arboretum and commercial companies.

Students completing the program may find openings in nurseries, commercial landscape maintenance, highway landscape maintenance and park and golf course maintenance. Students interested in sales will find many opportunities with corporations marketing agri-chemical products. Those interested in business may become the proprietors of their own nurseries or landscape service companies.

The program is offered cooperatively by the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the General College of the University. Students will combine general education courses and specialized courses in soils and horticulture. They may take elective courses in management, marketing and business law.

Students in the program will pay the University's regular tuition and fees, but they will be paid for their work experience with the landscape arboretum and commercial companies. "This is a unique opportunity for students to defray the cost of their education," Pellett says.

For additional information, write to either Allen Johnson, The General College, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., 55455, or Harold Pellett, Horticulture Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

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166-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

NATIONAL JUNIOR HOLSTEIN CHAMPION GIRL NAMED

A Nicollet County girl has been named as the National Junior Holstein Champion Girl for 1967. Ruth Klossner, 20, will be attending the National Holstein-Friesian Association of America Convention in Milwaukee June 25 and 26.

While at the convention, Miss Klossner will receive a cast bronze plaque and will be introduced to the delegates and visitors attending the convention.

Miss Klossner's past awards have included being a sectional winner from the North Central states to the National 4-H Club Congress last November. She was selected for excellence in her dairy project.

She was recently elected to Chimes, the honorary junior women's society.

Miss Klossner is a junior in home economics at the University of Minnesota. She was selected as the outstanding showman of the St. Paul Campus Minnesota Royal festivities May 17-18.

This is the first time since 1948 that Minnesota has had a national winner in the National Junior Holstein Champion Girl contest.

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161-mkb-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO ATTEND 4-H LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

More than 600 Minnesota youth will be attending the 1968 State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference June 17-21 on the State Fairgrounds, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

The theme of this year's conference is "Pursuit of Excellence in Interpersonal Communications."

Topics discussed at the conference will be futures in food and fiber, the communications gap between ethnic, religious and socio-economic cultural groups, the communication gap between racial groups and the political process.

Conference delegates were selected because of their enrollment in junior leadership and their commitment to learn from the conference programs and share that knowledge with others.

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162-mkb-68

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK JUDGING AND EVALUATION CLINIC TO BEGIN JUNE 3 AT UM

A livestock judging and evaluation clinic will be held at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus June 3-5. Harlan Ritchie, nationally known livestock judge from Michigan State University, along with other livestock specialists, will evaluate beef cattle, swine and sheep, and give their views on future selection trends at the clinic.

The clinic, which will be held in the Livestock Pavilion, is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Animal Science.

The program will begin at 10 a.m. Monday with a beef evaluation clinic. Slaughter steers, bulls and heifers, with complete performance data, will be evaluated on the basis of show ring standards and growth performance records at this time. Weanling calves will also be evaluated for conformation and performance records. In addition, freeze branding and other cattle identification methods will be demonstrated.

The day will conclude with the formation of the Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Association. The association will work to develop cooperation among all segments of the beef industry in the utilization of performance records to improve efficient beef production.

Swine and sheep evaluation clinics will be featured Tuesday. The swine clinic will begin in the morning with a talk by C. E. Allen, assistant professor of animal science at the University, on the distribution and quantity of backfat and muscling in swine. His talk will be followed by judging of market and breeding hog classes.

In the afternoon, "Muscle, Fat or Lean?," will be discussed by W. R. Usborne, assistant professor of animal science at the University. His talk will be followed by judging of slaughter lamb and sheep breeding classes.

The clinic will conclude Wednesday with an evaluation by meat specialists of pork, lamb and beef carcasses from animals judged Monday and Tuesday.

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163-jbg-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

* * * * *
* FOR RELEASE: *
* Saturday, June 1 *
* * * * *

UM RELEASES NEW BROMEGRASS VARIETY

A new variety of smooth brome grass has been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, it was announced today (June 1) by William F. Hueg, director.

The variety is named Fox and originated in a breeding project conducted by H. L. Thomas of the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics. It is a synthetic variety produced from five clones.

According to Thomas, Fox is superior to other available brome grass varieties in seedling vigor and resistance to leaf spot. In Minnesota tests, it has been equal to Lincoln in yield and is similar in maturity.

Three classes of seed will be used. They are Breeder, Foundation and Certified. Foundation seed has been offered to Minnesota seed growers and dealers, and to experiment stations and foundation seed programs in other states of the North Central Region.

The seed is presently available only for further seed increase, and not for forage production. Limited quantities should be available for seeding for forage production by the spring of 1971.

Brome grass is one of the principal perennial grasses used in Minnesota for hay and pasture.

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164-vak-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
May 29, 1968

Immediate release

UM FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE LEADERSHIP AWARDS

Three forestry students at the University of Minnesota have been awarded Henry Schmitz Leadership Awards, according to Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

The students are Gerald T. Dowell, Burtrum; Ronald F. Salladay, Hopkins; and Robert C. Ullrich, New Milford, N. J.

The scholarships are awarded annually to forestry students who demonstrate outstanding leadership ability, who are active leaders in college activities, and who maintain satisfactory scholarship records.

They have been awarded since 1956 through a grant from Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Buckman, Memphis, Tenn. Buckman is a 1931 graduate of the University and a former student of Henry Schmitz, for whom the awards are named.

Schmitz served as director of the School of Forestry, 1925-47; dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, 1943-52; and president of the University of Washington, 1952-58.

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165-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all Counties
Immediate release

LOW-MOISTURE
SILAGE SAVES
TIME, MONEY

Low-moisture silage (haylage) has many advantages when compared to higher moisture grass silage, according to University of Minnesota agricultural engineer Jesse Pomroy.

Pomroy lists the following advantages:

- * Haylage is less work to handle.
- * It can be ensiled in less time.
- * Fewer loads of the low-moisture material are required to get the silage from the field to silo, and each load is lighter.
- * Machinery has less work to do and lasts longer.
- * No juice flows out of the silo.
- * Low-moisture silage freezes less and is easier to feed.

But a silo full of low-moisture grass-legume mixture has as much total feed value as that same silo would contain when filled with regular silage, Pomroy says. He reports his silage research in Minnesota Science, quarterly magazine of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Pomroy says any farmer can gain these advantages by mowing his grass-legume field and letting the cut material wilt down to a moisture content between 50 and 60 percent. Chop the wilted material fine ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch), use a silage distributor to fill the silo evenly, fill the silo rapidly and cover it well.

Pomroy says that when a farmer puts a freshly harvested mixture of grass and legumes into a silo, he may be hauling and handling 80 pounds of water for every 20 pounds of dry-weight feed. When he fills a typical silo, he may haul and handle 100 tons more water than his neighbor who fills a similar silo with a crop that's only 50 percent water.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

NEW PORK CARCASS
GRADING SYSTEM
REWARDS MUSCLING

Revised grading standards now in effect for pork carcasses place more emphasis on muscling in relation to carcass length or weight than had been the case with previous standards, which had been established in 1955.

University of Minnesota animal scientists see these new grades as a step in the right direction to reward the hog producer for marketing a meatier hog with more retail value.

New carcass grades are: U. S. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Utility. While backfat will continue to be the basic criteria for determining grade, the final grade will be influenced by the degree of muscling present.

With the revised grades, carcasses with superior muscle development can be raised in grade as much as one full grade beyond that which length, weight, or backfat would indicate.

By the same token, carcasses exhibiting good length and backfat, but showing poor muscling, can be given a lower grade. No carcass can be graded U. S. No. 1 with less than moderately thick muscling, no matter what the backfat measures, the scientists explain.

Under the new grading standards, any carcass displaying poor quality lean, or a belly that is too thin to produce satisfactory bacon, will be graded Utility, regardless of other carcass characteristics.

The new U. S. No. 1 grade will include some carcasses which formerly could not be graded No. 1 because they did not have sufficient backfat thickness.

Since carcasses are now being measured against a more demanding set of standards, some carcasses that would have once made the grade as U. S. No. 1 will now only grade No. 2.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES
FIELD DAYS IN
JUNE, JULY

Research on corn, soybeans, small grains, sorghum, forages and other crops will be highlighted at field days planned by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station during June and July.

The field days at branch experiment stations throughout the state are part of the Institute of Agriculture's continuing education program and give Minnesota farmers a chance to learn first-hand about current research on field crops.

The dates and general outline of the programs are as follows:

June 27 -- Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton -- Most emphasis will be on corn, soybeans, and related production practices, such as fertilizer rates and placement, insect and weed control, row spacing and plant population. Additional crops being studied include small grains, specialty crops, forages and sorghum.

July 2 -- Southern Experiment Station, Waseca -- Research projects on corn and soybean production will highlight the program. Other projects to be shown involve small grains, forages and specialty crops as well as horticultural work in vegetables and ornamentals.

July 11 -- West Central Experiment Station, Morris -- Emphasis will be on corn and soybean production. Additional projects on small grains, sorghum-sudan hybrids, potatoes and tillage methods will also be featured.

-more-

Add 1 -- field days

July 17 -- Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston -- Major emphasis will be on small grain production practices, such as fertilization, varieties, planting rates and dates. The program includes weed control projects on small grains and other important Red River Valley crops. Projects on specialty crops, such as sunflowers, mustard and rape will also be shown.

July 18 -- North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids -- The program features crops important to north central Minnesota, especially forages, potatoes, small grains and sorghum-sudan hybrids.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Keep Ants Outside. You can reduce the use of insecticides inside your home by keeping the ants outside. Chlordane applied to the outside foundation of your home can keep ants and some other insects outside, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Lofgren suggests spraying the outside foundation of your home from sill to soil with a 2 percent solution of chlordane. Also spray 2 or 3 inches of soil next to the foundation and any cracks or expansion joints along the edges of the sidewalks or driveway. Spray until the surface is wet with the insecticide. This system will keep these pests outside your home for most of the summer. Remember to always read the label on the container.

* * * *

Protect Your Milk Market by Using Chemicals Safely. Chemicals can help you do a good job of controlling pests around the dairy farm, but make sure you follow label directions carefully to guard against possible milk contamination. It's also important to recognize the specific use for each chemical, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Follow recommended procedures on the label to control flies in the milkhouse, dairy barn and on cattle. Cut down on fly breeding sites by keeping manure away from dairy barns.

* * * *

Spray Alpine Currant Shrub. If you haven't sprayed your alpine currant shrubs to control leaf spot diseases, now's the time to do it. Some infection may have taken place, but spraying will prevent additional infection, says Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. One spraying won't control leaf spot disease, since fungicides are washed from leaves by rain and new growth is unprotected unless additional sprays are applied. Spray with captan, fixed-copper, maneb, folpet, or zineb fungicides at 7 to 10 day intervals through June. Cool, wet weather is favorable for further infection and requires more spraying, Johnson says.

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add one -- in brief

Prevent Birch Dieback. Keeping trees growing vigorously is the best way to guard against birch dieback, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Birch dieback is a condition where branches or ends of branches die. Johnson recommends fertilizing every year or two with a balanced fertilizer such as 10-10-10 or 12-12-12. Apply about 2 pounds of fertilizer per inch diameter of the tree trunk. Estimate the trunk diameter at a height about 4½ feet above the ground. Apply the fertilizer in holes in the ground -- 15 to 18 inches deep -- below the ends of the branches. Trees should be watered during dry periods. If you plan to fertilize this year, do it in June. Late fertilizer applications encourage soft growth late in the season and make trees more susceptible to winter injury.

* * * *

Shelterbelt Trees Need Care After Planting. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, offers several tips for reducing shelterbelt seedling losses. Water once or twice weekly if you can when summer droughts occur. Minimize sun scald losses to small evergreens by placing a shingle or board 1 foot or more from the seedlings on the south or west side. Conserve soil moisture by frequent timely cultivations. However, avoid cultivating after late August since this stimulates growth in the fall when plants should be hardening-off for winter. Use a mulch only if the land is too steep for cultivation, since mulch material may make an attractive home for mice and rabbits. Finally, prune only to correct growth deformities or to remove damaged limbs since heavy pruning encourages the growth of grass and weeds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

VARIOUS RUG SIZES
HAVE THEIR OWN
ADVANTAGES

So you need a new soft floor covering! The question is whether to select wall-to-wall carpeting, a room-size or an area rug.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota, points out that each has advantages; you will have to decide which meets your needs.

Wall-to-wall carpeting, for example, conceals bare or unsightly floors, makes the floor warmer and gives a luxurious appearance. It unifies rooms and furnishings and makes a small room appear larger. It also has the advantage of making it possible to clean in one operation and with one piece of equipment.

If expense is a factor, a room-size rug may be less costly than carpeting and of course will not involve installation costs. If one tires of it in one room, it can be used in another. Because it can be turned to distribute wear, it may be less expensive than carpeting. Many homemakers like the fact that a room-size rug can be taken outside of the home for cleaning.

If you have an attractive hardwood floor, you may want to highlight it by choosing an area rug. It can be used to unify a conversational grouping or to separate one area from another in a multi-purpose room. Since such a rug is not very large it can provide a concentration of color or pattern that will give a real lift to a drab room. You should be able to find an area rug in a size or shape to fit your decorative scheme and at a price to fit your budget.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 3, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

BE A GOOD
SWIMMER FOR
SUMMER FUN

If you want to have a good time with summer sports, you should know the basics of a swimming safety program.

One of the main reasons you should learn to swim is that drownings claim over 6,000 lives a year. More than a third of these are people between the ages of five and fifteen years, says extension agent _____.

Before you begin swimming, you should know your physical condition and your limitations. Always avoid swimming right after eating. If you know the condition of the swimming location, you can avoid drop-offs, rocks, logs or undercurrents.

Swimming as often as you can will help you to develop your in-water endurance. Learn new strokes and practice them. You can learn life-saving techniques from a qualified instructor. You can simulate an emergency situation by practicing swimming with clothes on.

If you are old enough, you may be able to enroll in a program of water rescue, or qualify as a junior life guard. You may even develop your swimming techniques to the point where you could become an assistant swim instructor.

You can make this summer one of fun and safety for you and your friends if you work on becoming a good swimmer.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 4, 1968

Immediate release

CONSERVATION CLUB OF THE YEAR NAMED AT 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP

The North St. Paul 4-H Club of Ramsey County has been named the 1968 Conservation Club of the Year, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

The club was cited for its work in conservation projects at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp today (Tuesday, June 4) at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station, Itasca State Park.

Second place went to the Becker County Burlington Cubs 4-H Club.

The North St. Paul 4-H Club has emphasized family participation in its conservation projects. The tree planting project and bird watching project both involved parents, family picnics and family breakfasts.

All 64 members of the club were enrolled in the conservation project. Club leader is Mrs. Louise Vierow and conservation project leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reif.

The Becker County Burlington Cubs participated in a gopher contest, construction of birdhouses, maintenance of a roadside park and other conservation projects.

The 20 members of the Burlington Cubs were all enrolled in the conservation project. Club leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Sanders and conservation project leader is George Lindow.

Honorable mention placings went to the Mahnomen County Oak Grove 4-H Club, the Washington County St. Croix Loggers 4-H Club and the Lac Qui Parle Garfield Pacers 4-H Club.

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168-mkb-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 4, 1968

* * * * *
* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 6 p.m., *
* Thurs., June 6 *
* * * * *

KEEP MINNESOTA GREEN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO PINE CITY YOUTH

An 18-year-old Pine City youth has been awarded the \$100 Keep Minnesota Green Scholarship and a plaque for his growth and leadership in the 4-H forestry project.

Dale Vacinek received the award at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp banquet this evening (Thursday, June 6) at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vacinek who farm 260 acres, of which 70 acres is woodland.

The Pine County youth has spent six years in the 4-H forestry project and has planted 4,100 trees in that time. He has harvested 72,800 board feet of sawlogs, 38 cords of pulpwood, 160 fence posts, 14 poles and 61 cords of fuelwood.

In 1962, he became interested in maple syrup production. Since that time, he has tapped 143 maple trees to produce 31 gallons of syrup.

Vacinek's past honors have been a trip to National 4-H Club Congress and a \$500 national forestry scholarship.

The Keep Minnesota Green scholarship was made possible by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

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169-mkb-68

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June 4, 1968

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All 64 members of the club were enrolled in the conservation project. Club leader is Mrs. Louise Vierow and conservation project leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reif.

The Becker County Burlington Cubs participated in a gopher contest, construction of birdhouses, maintenance of a roadside park and other conservation projects.

The 20 members of the Burlington Cubs were all enrolled in the conservation project. Club leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Sanders and conservation project leader is George Lindow.

Honorable mention placings went to the Mahnomen County Oak Grove 4-H Club, the Washington County St. Croix Loggers 4-H Club and the Lac Qui Parle Garfield Pacers 4-H Club.

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168-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 4, 1968

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* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 6 p.m., *
* Thurs., June 6 *
* * * * *

KEEP MINNESOTA GREEN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO PINE CITY YOUTH

An 18-year-old Pine City youth has been awarded the \$100 Keep Minnesota Green Scholarship and a plaque for his growth and leadership in the 4-H forestry project.

Dale Vacinek received the award at the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp banquet this evening (Thursday, June 6) at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vacinek who farm 260 acres, of which 70 acres is woodland.

The Pine County youth has spent six years in the 4-H forestry project and has planted 4,100 trees in that time. He has harvested 72,800 board feet of sawlogs, 38 cords of pulpwood, 160 fence posts, 14 poles and 61 cords of fuelwood.

In 1962, he became interested in maple syrup production. Since that time, he has tapped 143 maple trees to produce 31 gallons of syrup.

Vacinek's past honors have been a trip to National 4-H Club Congress and a \$500 national forestry scholarship.

The Keep Minnesota Green scholarship was made possible by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

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169-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 7, 1968

FOR RELEASE: 10 a.m. Sat., June 8

ABRAHAM NAMED DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Roland H. Abraham was named director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service today (June 8) by the University Board of Regents. His appointment is effective July 1.

Abraham has served as acting director since July of last year when former director Luther J. Pickrel was granted a year's leave of absence. Pickrel has since been named associate dean for research in the University Graduate School and extension state leader for special studies.

As director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Abraham will be responsible for the University's continuing education program in agriculture and related areas, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

The Extension Service, one of the four major units of the Institute, includes 220 extension agents in 92 county offices, 30 area agents and coordinators, and a state staff of over 100 subject matter specialists and administrative personnel.

Abraham served as associate director from 1962-67 after eight years as assistant director. He was district county agent supervisor for northwestern Minnesota from 1951-54.

He received a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University in 1938, a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University in 1951, and a Ph. D. from the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University of Wisconsin.

He began his agricultural extension career in 1938 and served as a county agricultural agent in Minnesota for 14 years, spending most of that time in Jackson County.

-more-

add 1 - Abraham

Abraham won distinction as a livestock authority while he was a county agent by helping develop lamb feeding projects, beef tours, swine institutes and similar events to show farmers improved feeding and management methods.

He has served on a number of national and regional extension committees. He was chairman of the planning and steering committees for the 1959 Extension Administration Seminar at the University of Wisconsin. He served as chairman of the North Central Region Extension Directors, as chairman of the National Policy Board for the National 4-H Foundation, as a member of the National Advisory Committee on the International Farm Youth Exchange, as a member of the executive committee of Livestock Conservation, Inc., and as a member of the marketing subcommittee of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy. He was a member of a University of Minnesota team in 1964 which studied the development of Extension work in Chile.

His honors include being elected president of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national agricultural Extension professional fraternity; and president of the Minnesota Adult Education Association. He is a member of Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta.

#

170-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 7, 1968

Immediate release

FOODS RESEARCHER TO RETIRE

A home economist who has made significant contributions to foods research and classroom teaching will retire at the end of June.

She is Isabel Noble, professor and chairman of the foods division in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics who joined the staff in 1936.

Much of Miss Noble's research has concerned the retention of vitamins in vegetables and meats by different cooking methods and effects of temperature on the quality of foods in freezer storage.

She is the author of two books with E. G. Halliday, How's and Why's of Cooking and Food Chemistry and Cookery. She has had numerous articles on the results of her research published in national journals such as Food Technology, the Journal of Home Economics, the Journal of the American Dietetic Association and Food Research. She has also contributed articles on food research to various editions of The Americana Annual.

She has served as adviser to graduate students in foods as well as to many undergraduates.

Miss Noble holds a bachelor's degree in home economics from the University of Kansas and master's and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Chicago. Before coming to Minnesota she was on the staff of the University of Chicago.

Honors she has received include election to Phi Beta Kappa; Omicron Nu, national home economics honor society; and Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society. She is a member of the American Home Economics Association and is an honorary member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, national professional home economics fraternity.

She has served as secretary of the Minnesota Nutrition Council, chairman of the food and nutrition section of the American Home Economics Association and member of the board of directors of the National Health Council. 171-jbn-68

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

EXPAND YOUR
WORLD WITH
IFYE 1969

Would you like to spend six months in a foreign country learning about people and sharing experiences with them?

If you would, the International Farm Youth Exchange Program (IFYE) may be for you, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

As an IFYE delegate you would live and work with a host farm family in Europe or in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

While you are observing the way people live in your host country you will be telling them about the U. S. You will share your experiences and knowledge gathered from your host country with fellow 4-H'ers when you return to the U. S.

To qualify as an IFYE applicant, you should be between 20 and 30 years of age, have at least a high school education, experience in 4-H or similar youth programs, be single and in good health.

But above all, you should have a sincere interest in other people -- and be willing to work and live alongside them as you develop better international understanding.

Applications are due in the State 4-H office by August 1.

The 1968 delegates from Minnesota have been assigned to Thailand and Ireland. Recently delegates have returned from Uruguay, India and the Netherlands.

For more information on IFYE, contact your county extension office.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

HOW MUCH SHOULD
I SPEND FOR
CARPETING?

How much should I pay to get good carpeting?

The best answer to that question, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, is to buy the best carpet you can afford for the purpose.

Though wool is still the standard against which other carpet fibers are measured, prices for good carpet wool have steadily risen. On the other hand, manmade fiber prices have gone down.

If you have very little to spend for carpeting, you may want to consider olefin fiber indoor-outdoor carpet which can be bought for about \$5.00 per square yard. It can be cut and loose-laid by any home owner. Felt-like olefin carpets made by the needle-punch method are much less expensive than woven or tufted olefin carpets.

Many acceptable nylon carpets are now available from about \$6.00 to \$10.00 or more a yard. Acrylic carpets are more expensive than nylons but less expensive than wools. Good quality acrylic carpets will cost more than low-priced wools and will be better buys. The new polyester carpets compare with acrylic carpets in price. Since there are variations of quality within each fiber category, it is wise to buy the best quality in the fiber selected.

-more-

- Add 1 -- carpeting

Although better quality carpet costs more, it wears longer. For that reason, it's advisable to buy top grades of carpet in a fiber for heavy traffic areas such as the living room, family room, kitchens, stairways and halls. Medium grades, however, are suitable for normal traffic areas like dining rooms, dens and bedrooms. Economy grades may be satisfactory for guest rooms or other light traffic areas.

In figuring the cost of carpeting, remember there are other expenses besides the cost per square yard. The cost of the carpet itself can be estimated by measuring your room and arriving at the number of square yards needed, then multiplying by the price per square yard.

For installation, add from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per square yard. The tackless type of installation is the most efficient and best looking. The carpet pad -- important because it increases the length of time the carpet will wear -- will cost between \$1.50 and \$2.75 per yard.

Always find out if the installation charge is included in the price of carpeting. However, remember that package prices that include padding and installation do not mean that the dealer will provide those two items free. To calculate the per yard price you will be paying for the carpeting alone, deduct \$3.00 to \$3.50 from the package price.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Control Apple Maggots. Early control of apple maggot is essential to avoid heavy infestations, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Lofgren says apple maggots are the most destructive orchard pest in the state.

The maggot flies usually lay their eggs during the first half of July, so plan control measures now. It's difficult to control the maggots in small orchards and individual trees if the infestation becomes heavy, especially in heavily populated areas. Lofgren says several good sprays are available. Ask your county agent or garden dealer for information on specific sprays and their use.

* * * *

Varying Milking Intervals Can Cut Production. Milking intervals usually vary more during late spring and early summer than during any other time of year. One of the main reasons for this variation is that field chores often cause delays or rushed milking, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says research shows that high producing cows will drop in production when the herd's milking schedule is irregular. This means dairymen should maintain uniform time intervals between milkings to keep high producing cows at peak production.

* * * *

Do Thorough Job of Washing Milking Equipment. Cutting corners by just rinsing your milking equipment may be costly in the long run, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says a bulk tank which has been only rinsed is a source for problem milk. Moist conditions, milk solids remaining in the tank after rinsing and bacteria in the water supply combine to make a potential milk quality problem and give a high bacteria count. Packard says the outlook is for tighter quality standards for manufactured milk, and good sanitation practices are necessary to meet these standards.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

HARVEST TIME
CRITICAL FOR
OAT SILAGE

Oats for silage should be cut in the late milk to middough stage for best yield, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Strand says if you make oat silage when the grain is in the late milk or early dough stage, it contains about twice as much feed value for livestock as oats harvested for grain. Also, if oats is underseeded with legumes, removing the oats early as silage will nearly always give you a better forage crop the following year.

Many farmers have poor results with oat silage because they harvest either too early or too late. You can cut oats for silage at several different times, but you must change your method of handling the crop as maturity advances and moisture levels change, Strand says.

During hot weather, oats pass from early milk stage to late dough stage in a few days. The time for harvest under these conditions is extremely short.

Oats cut before or at early flowering should be wilted to less than 70 percent moisture, or preservatives should be added. The resulting silage will be high in protein, but low in energy. It must be supplemented with grain or other energy feed.

Oats cut when grain is in late milk or early dough stage are not as high in protein, but are higher in fiber and lower in moisture than early cut oats. Moisture may still be too high for conventional silos, so wilt to less than 70 percent or add preservatives (about 75 percent of amounts used for early cut oats).

add 1 - oat silage

Oats cut when grain at the top of heads is in middough stage are relatively high in fiber, low in protein and high in energy value. Direct cutting is possible at this stage because of natural drying. No preservatives are needed, and yields of dry matter are high.

Depending on the size of the field, start cutting earlier than the stage of growth desired in order to achieve a desirable average growth stage for the entire field. Chop the crop short for ease in packing.

You can use any type silo--upright, bunker or trench. Pack well to eliminate air and use a cover of plastic, sawdust, or wet weeds.

You don't need to add extra reinforcements on the silo if you cut the oats at the middough stage, Strand says. But extra reinforcement may be necessary with early direct-cut oat silage.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

RESEARCHERS RESTRICT
GRAZING TIME FOR
NON-LACTATING EWES

Limiting grazing time for non-lactating ewes can stretch pasture without influencing wool and lamb production, according to University of Minnesota research.

University animal scientist R. M. Jordan reports on the results of an experiment where one group of ewes was allowed to graze continuously, while another group was allowed to graze only during prescribed periods. Restricting the grazing time to about 50 percent of normal increased the number of ewes that could be grazed per acre of oats-rape pasture in excess of 100 percent.

Ewes on the restricted grazing lost more weight, but this didn't affect conception or reduce wool and lamb production, Jordan says. Wool production, lamb birth weights and lamb weight at 30 days of age were no different and this suggests that restricted feed intake of the ewes during the non-lactating period had little carry-over effect.

Jordan says the ewes must be restricted in a practical manner and at a time when restricted feed intake doesn't affect wool or lamb production. Restricted grazing is practical where pasture costs are high or when intensive farming is being practiced.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 10, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

**BENEFITS MUST BE
IMPROVED TO ATTRACT
TOP-NOTCH FARM LABOR**

The role of hired labor on farms must be up-graded if quality help is to be retained, says Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

The farm job must have respect, position in the community, regular vacation and time off and advancement opportunity to attract top-notch labor. Farmers may have to depend on unskilled, under-employed labor unless they are able to offer better opportunities and security for hired help.

Incentive plans for hired labor may have some merit, Hasbargen says. Farmers operating a business requiring hired labor must compensate employees in line with other job opportunities.

Farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to hire or retain qualified hired help. Many farmers feel they can't afford to compete with off-farm wages. Hasbargen says farmers should carefully analyze the contribution hired labor makes to their earnings. If hired labor doesn't make a significant contribution to earnings, other alternatives should be considered.

Hasbargen suggests that adjustments which strengthen farm income will also improve the farmer's ability to hire good labor. Some possible alternatives to hired labor are:

- * Reducing volume so the operator and family can handle labor requirements.
- * Hiring custom work to reduce labor and high-cost machinery.
- * Exchanging work with neighbors.
- * Installing more automation to reduce labor.
- * Or, changing to an enterprise requiring less labor.

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

Immeidate release

HONORARY ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE FRATERNITY INSTALLED AT U OF M

The Lambda Chapter of Pi Alpha Xi was officially installed at the University of Minnesota recently. Pi Alpha Xi is a scholastic honorary fraternity, founded at Cornell University in 1923.

Frederick Busch, from Busch Brothers' Greenhouses of the Epsilon Chapter (Ohio State University), read the letter proclaiming the new chapter from the National President, Dr. Jack Gartner (University of Illinois).

Busch and other members of the honorary fraternity initiated the 23 new members. Following initiation, the members had dinner and elected officers.

Other schools with floriculture-ornamental curriculum which have chapters are: Cornell University, University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State University, Michigan State University, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, Washington State University, University of Maryland and North Carolina State.

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172-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 11, 1968

Immediate release

INSECT MAY CONTROL CANADA THISTLE

A flea beetle may be able to control Canada thistle, one of the most troublesome weeds in Minnesota.

Researchers from the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA and the University of Minnesota are cooperating on a research project to see if the flea beetle will work on a practical basis to control Canada thistle.

Allan Peterson, entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says the larvae and adult forms of the insect feed on the leaves of Canada thistle. Peterson emphasizes that the insect has been screened carefully and doesn't harm commercial crops.

The researchers introduced 200 of the flea beetles on the Grand Rapids Experiment Station on June 7. They will keep the insects confined in cages over Canada thistle plants for about a week, then remove the cages and let the beetles disperse. The scientists will be able to tell very soon whether the insects are feeding on Canada thistle in the areas where they were released. But the main question is whether the insects will be able to survive the winter successfully and increase in population enough to keep Canada thistle under control.

Flea beetles must be able to adapt their life cycle to the prevailing climate, and this could be a problem. The flea beetle originally came from Eurasia, as did the Canada thistle.

"Insects have been used successfully to control troublesome weeds in the past," Peterson says. Examples are the control of the destructive prickly pear weed in Australia and the Klamath weed in California range lands by insects introduced by scientists.

Canada thistle infests some 1.5 million acres in the state. The weed is hard to control since it grows vigorously, has an extensive underground root system, and produces many seeds that scatter widely.

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173-jms-68

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June 13, 1968

M 5 0
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Immediate release

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS TO HEAR CHURCH YOUTH LEADER

Rev. Ewald (Joe) Bosh of the youth staff of the American Lutheran Church will present the keynote address to the State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference to be held June 18-21.

The church youth leader will be speaking Tuesday afternoon, June 18, on "The Communications Gap."

More than 600 4-H junior leaders will be attending the conference on the State Fairgrounds and the St. Paul Campus. The theme of this year's conference is "Pursuit of Excellence in Interpersonal Communications."

Presiding over the opening assembly on Tuesday will be Chuck Schwartau, State 4-H Federation president, Goodhue.

On Wednesday morning delegates will hear Rev. Gordon Dahl, St. Paul Campus Ministry, and Dr. Ronald Brown, associate professor and extension specialist, rhetoric, St. Paul Campus, speak on "Communicating in a Pluralistic Society."

Wednesday afternoon's activities include a talk on "Communication and the Political Process" by David Repass from the political science department of the University of Minnesota and representatives of the Young Democrat Farmer Labor party, the Minnesota Community Union Project, the Young Americans for Freedom and the Young Republicans.

On Thursday afternoon Frank Kent, Minnesota commissioner of human rights will speak on "The Communication Gap Between Racial Groups." His talk
-more-

add 1 - junior leadership conference

will touch on white racism and black power.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will sponsor the Thursday night banquet at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis. The 4-H Alumni Awards will be presented at the banquet.

Highlighting Friday's session will be the election of State 4-H Federation officers for the coming year.

Other activities included in the four-day conference are a picnic at Minnehaha Park, dances and an evening at Metropolitan Stadium for a Twins-Senators game.

On Monday evening preceding the conference, the State 4-H Federation will meet for a business and orientation session. They represent 55,000 4-H members throughout the state.

Objectives of the conference are to help 4-H junior leaders become more effective in understanding and relating to people in the world, according to Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development. The conference should also help them to become better acquainted with selected aspects of the urban community and to increase their understanding of the scope and depth of 4-H.

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175-mkb-68

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June 13, 1968

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FIELD DAYS IN JUNE, JULY

Research on corn, soybeans, small grains, sorghum, forages, and other crops will be highlighted at field days planned by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station during June and July.

The field days at branch experiment stations throughout the state are part of the Institute of Agriculture's continuing education program and give Minnesota farmers a chance to learn first-hand about current research on field crops. The dates and general outline of the programs are as follows:

* June 27--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton--Most emphasis will be on corn, soybeans, and related production practices, such as fertilizer rates and placement, insect and weed control, row spacing and plant population. Additional crops being studied include small grains, specialty crops, forages and sorghum.

* July 2--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca--Research projects on corn and soybean production will highlight the program. Other projects to be shown involve small grains, forages and specialty crops as well as horticultural work in vegetables and ornamentals.

* July 11--West Central Experiment Station, Morris--Emphasis will be on corn and soybean production. Additional projects on small grains, sorghum-sudan hybrids, potatoes and tillage methods will also be featured.

* July 17--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston--Major emphasis will be on small grain production practices, such as fertilization, varieties, planting rates and dates. The program includes weed control projects on small grains and other important Red River Valley Crops. Projects on specialty crops, such as sunflowers, mustard and rape will also be shown.

* July 18--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids--The program features crops important to north central Minnesota, especially forages, potatoes, small grains and sorghum-sudan hybrids.

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174-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

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MAY CONTROL
CANADA THISTLE

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Flea beetles must be able to adapt their life cycle to the prevailing climate, and this could be a problem. The flea beetle originally came from Eurasia, as did the Canada thistle.

"Insects have been used successfully to control troublesome weeds in the past," Peterson says. Examples are the control of the destructive prickly pear weed in Australia and the Klamath weed in California range lands by insects introduced by scientists.

Canada thistle infests some 1.5 million acres in the state. The weed is hard to control since it grows vigorously, has an extensive underground root system, and produces many seeds that scatter widely.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

WIDE RANGE OF
CARPET FIBERS
ON MARKETS

The bewildering array of fibers available in rugs and carpets makes it difficult for the consumer to decide what to choose.

That's why it's important to know the characteristics of different fibers and to select the fiber that best suits your needs, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. Here are some characteristics of the carpet fibers found on the market most often.

Wool combines outstanding resilience -- the ability to return to its natural position after being crushed -- with excellent resistance to soil and ability to stand hard wear. Wool burns slowly and extinguishes quickly without smoldering. Today's wool carpets are treated with a moth repellent which lasts the lifetime of the carpet.

Nylon is noted for resistance to abrasion -- the ability of a fiber to withstand hard wear from dirt, footsteps, heels, and chair legs. It offers outstanding value in medium-priced carpets for heavy traffic and is easily cleaned.

Acrylic fibers (Acrilan, Creslan, Zefran, Zefkrome, Orlon) are close to wool in appearance and feel. All acrylic fibers in carpets have good abrasion resistance, medium to high resilience and good resistance to soil and stains. For durability, acrylics compare favorably with wool but surpass wools in ability to resist acids and alkalis. Acrylics have a tendency to pill and beard, with accompanying loss of texture, but pills usually wear off under moderate traffic.

-more-

June 17, 1968

Polyester fibers (Dacron, Fortrel, Kodell II, Vycron 55) are strong and have a soft, luxurious appearance close to wool. They have been used extensively in scatter rugs and bath mats but have not been on the market in carpeting long enough to have proved their manufacturers' claims.

Olefin (polypropylene) is considered comparable to nylon in strength, wear resistance and durability but is less resilient than nylon. It has excellent stain resistance. Indoor-outdoor carpeting has been made inexpensively of olefin by a non-woven method of needle punching. It can be cut easily with heavy scissors to fit any space and can be loose laid. When it becomes soiled, it can be shampooed outdoors, rinsed by hosing and hung over several clotheslines to dry. Claims for outdoor olefin carpets are that they will not rot, mildew, stain, stretch, shrink, fade or discolor. Conventionally constructed carpets of olefin fibers are about the same price as nylon of like construction. There has been a limited range of colors to choose from because polypropylene fibers have not been as easily dyed as other manmade fibers.

Rayon is recommended for light traffic areas because it has poor to only fair resistance to abrasive wear and soil. It has fair to poor resilience, is not resistant to oily stains and is not mildew proof. It is low in price.

Blends should have a minimum of 20 to 30 percent of any one fiber in order to realize its advantages in the carpet. A blend performs like the major fiber.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

More than 100 Minnesota 4-H clubs have donated money toward a gift of 18,000 packets of flowers seeds to more than 2,000 4-H clubs in Chungchong Pukdo province in South Korea. The seeds were sent in February in time for spring planting. Names of 4-H'ers in Minnesota have also been sent to the province so that letters can be exchanged between club members in the two countries.

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During 1967, 58 corporations and foundations contributed more than \$1,250,000 in support of 4-H through the National 4-H Service Committee. These donors had given support to 4-H an average of 21 years.

* * * *

Nearly 208,000 4-H boys and girls -- or about 9 percent of the total membership in the nation -- received recognition in the form of scholarships, educational trips, county medals and miscellaneous awards during 1966.

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4-H type programs have been inaugurated in more than 80 countries around the world.

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By 1970 half of the population of the U. S. will be under age 24, and there will be almost 60 million youth of 4-H age.

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Last year 86 young people from 33 states visited 33 countries as delegates in the International Farm Youth Exchange program, while 92 IFYEs from 34 countries lived with host families in the U. S. Since 1948 70 countries have taken part in the IFYE program.

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A quarter of a million 4-H'ers in the nation are showing their concern for conservation by enrolling in the conservation project.

-jbn-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Mosquitoes Coming. Recent rains in many parts of the state will bring on a good crop of mosquitoes. When mosquitoes are extremely thick, it's difficult to get good control on an individual yard or farm, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Residual sprays of methoxychlor, carbaryl (Sevin) or fenthion (Baytex) will help reduce the nuisance. For a fast knockdown, apply malathion, naled (Dibrom) or dichlorvos (Vapona, DDVP) with a fogger, but this won't give long lasting control. Aerial applications of malathion sprays on pasture will help control mosquitoes on livestock. For further information on materials and dilutions for mosquito control, ask your county agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 29, "Outdoor Mosquito Control." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Thistle Caterpillars on Soybeans. Heavy infestations of thistle caterpillars are present in southern Minnesota. They prefer to feed on thistle, lambsquarter, low mallow and other weeds, but may feed on soybeans, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. This usually happens when they run out of preferred hosts. But if the insects are thick, some damage can be done to soybeans. Spray with toxaphene or carbaryl (Sevin) at 1½ to 2 pounds of the active ingredient per acre if control is necessary. Lofgren says the adult of this larva is the common painted lady, or thistle butterfly.

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Add 1 -- in brief

Hogs Need Plenty of Water. Water is one of the most important and cheapest nutrients required by hogs. Watering in a trough once or twice a day may not provide enough water to maintain efficient growth or milk production, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Pigs from 50 to 125 pounds need about 1½ to 2 gallons or more of water daily, Arthaud says. Older hogs need up to 3 gallons, and a lactating sow and her litter may need 6 gallons of water or more daily. Automatic watering systems help insure a plentiful water supply at all times, Arthaud says.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRY PRODUCTS RESISTANCE
TO OXIDATION INCREASED
WITH FEED SUPPLEMENTS

Recent research indicates that milk and dairy products can be made more resistant to oxidation if dairy cows are fed rations supplemented with either tocopherol (Vitamin E), or ethoxyquin, according to Vern Packard, University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist.

Oxidation in dairy products produces undesirable oxidized flavors usually described as cardboardy, metallic, oily, or tallowy.

Packard notes that high quality milk (milk with a low bacteria count) is more likely to develop oxidized flavors than low quality milk with a higher bacteria count. Bacteria use oxygen in the milk, he explained. This reduces the amount of oxygen available for oxidation.

Other factors causing oxidation are iron or copper contamination, which may come from contaminated water, rusty equipment, or copper containing metals.

Milk is usually more susceptible to oxidation when cows are dry fed, Packard said. But, he also noted that milk may oxidize if sufficient iron or copper contamination is present.

Feeds supplemented with either tocopherol or ethoxyquin increase the milk's resistance to oxidation regardless of the cause of oxidation.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 17, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRY COW FEEDING
SIMPLIFIED BY SILO
FILLING PROCEDURE

Dairymen can save time and labor at feeding time by mixing grain and silage at silo filling time, according to USDA research.

Scientists ran a trial where they compared mixing grain with silage at ensiling time and at feeding time.

In one silo, 150 pounds of grain was added to every 1,000 pounds of chopped corn as it came from the field. In another silo, chopped corn was stored by itself and the grain was added when the silage was fed -- more than 3 months later.

Adding grain to silage at ensiling time required only about one and one-fourth hours of filling time; adding grain to silage at feeding time required 6 hours over the 3-month trial period. There was no apparent loss of feeding value of the grain and silage stored together.

Feed consumption of milk cows was equivalent whether the grain and silage they received was stored separately or together. Milk production was also alike, and average body weight of all test cows increased as the trial continued.

Feeding the mix eliminates grain feeding chores and gives cows all the time they need to eat forage and grain. Mixing rations at feeding time requires additional time or machinery not needed when mixing at ensiling time.

The researchers recommend combined storage of grain and silage under some circumstances. However, more information is needed on splitting the herd into more than one production level and the desired amount of grain supplement to be fed. An overestimate would be costly because there is no way to correct it later.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 18, 1968

MSC
JUN 29 P

Immediate release

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED AT UM INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Thirty-seven faculty promotions in the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture were announced today by Dean Sherwood O. Berg.

The promotions, by department or other administrative unit, are as follows:

College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics: John A. Goodding to professor.

School of Forestry: Kenneth E. Winsness and Hugo H. John to professor.

School of Home Economics: Robert J. Forsyth to professor.

Information and agricultural journalism: Leo R. Fehlhafer to instructor.

Agricultural economics: Paul R. Hasbargen, John D. Helmberger and Francis J. Smith, Jr. to professor; Martin K. Christiansen to associate professor; Kenneth H. Thomas to assistant professor.

Agricultural engineering: William F. Bear to professor.

Agronomy and plant genetics: Laddie J. Elling to professor.

Animal science: Richard D. Goodrich and Melvin L. Hamre to associate professor.

Entomology, fisheries and wildlife: Thomas F. Waters to professor.

Food science and industries: Edmund A. Zottola to associate professor.

Plant pathology: Ernest E. Banttari and Matthew B. Moore to associate professor.

Rhetoric: Ronald M. Brown to professor; William M. Marchand to associate professor; Richard O. Horberg to assistant professor.

add 1 - promotions

Soil science: James B. Swan to associate professor.

Technical Institute--Crookston: William O. Menzhuber to assistant professor and supervisor of plant services; Dale H. Knotek, Adolph E. Beich, Milton K. Reimer and Clayton R. Oslund to assistant professor.

Agricultural Extension Service: Roland H. Abraham to director of extension; Glenn T. McCleary, Minerva O. Jenson and Athelene H. Scheid to professor; William A. Milbrath, Marion O. Larson and Mary Frances Lamison to associate professor.

Agricultural Experiment Station--Rosemount: Clifford L. Wilcox to professor, superintendent and assistant director, agricultural experiment station.

Cloquet Forest Research Center: Bruce A. Brown to professor.

Landscape Arboretum--Excelsior: Mervin C. Eisel to instructor and extension horticulturist.

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177-vak-68

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

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* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 4:00 p.m., *
* Tues., June 18 *
* * * * *

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS HEAR CHURCH YOUTH LEADER

ST. PAUL--The generation gap isn't a psychological battle between the young and the old, but rather a state of mind, a church youth leader said here today (June 18).

Rev. Ewald (Joe) Bash, director of experimental ministry on the youth staff of the American Lutheran Church, spoke to Minnesota 4-H'ers attending the 4-H Junior Leadership Conference.

Rev. Bash said that although youthfulness can rest more easily on the young, it is also present in many older people. He pointed out, too, that even the young can be bound by the past and as wizened in their thinking as their elders.

The church youth leader said there are many manifestations of the great gap--in clothes, hair styles and music. But Rev. Bash believes that these are symptoms of deeper differences--of the quarrel today's youth have with the richness of the U.S., compared to the poverty of other nations.

"The young want America to be known as a country which cared about humanity and sought with its riches to make a better world, not as a country that squandered its wealth so that it could live in affluence as the leading power of the twentieth century."

Rev. Bash noted however, that hunger is found not only in foreign countries but right here in the U. S. He pointed out that of the 256 starvation counties in the U. S., seven are as near as South Dakota. To that can be added the poor of Minneapolis who suffer from malnutrition, as well as the systematic shutting off of food and clothing from the children of the poor in Mississippi.

He believes that the gap between generations is found primarily in what the

add 1 - church youth leader

priorities of the U. S. should be. He said that this gap is most evident in the area of education. In reference to the Columbia University incident, Rev. Bash said that the young stood with the poor against impersonal institutional action by the university machine.

The young also want to know why their education is lacking in the history of minority people. Indian history, for example, is scarcely heard of in schools today. Rev. Bash believes that this is only the beginning of learning for which the younger generation thirsts.

Rev. Bash defined revolution as "a disposition to turn a new page... Revolution is a shattering of idols that prevent us from caring--in a simple way, I'd say it is the keeping of the first commandment."

For those who live in the midst of revolution, Rev. Bash gave one word--to preserve above everything else reverence for all life, even that of the enemy.

Concerning the communications chasm between the generations, he believes that the young and old "must share with each other, participate together, sharing together the bread of this time. When old and young come together and truly talk about what's going on, and together act on what they've said, the mouths will be unstopped and the gap will be bridged."

Rev. Bash's speech was part of the 1968 4-H Junior Leadership Conference whose theme for this year is "Pursuit of Excellence in Communications."

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178-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 19, 1968

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* FOR RELEASE: *
* After 7 p.m., *
* Thursday, June 20 *
* * * * *

AWARDS PRESENTED TO 4-H ALUMNI AND SPONSORS

Fourteen Minnesotans were given special recognition this evening (Thurs., June 20) for their services in helping 4-H youth.

Four alumni awards, given annually to adults who exemplify effective community leadership, public service, service to 4-H work and success in their chosen careers, went to Mrs. Leo Crummy, Argyle; Mrs. Clifton Holmquist, Okabena; Rudy Gustafson, Fergus Falls; and T. Willard Isfeld, Taunton.

The four received plaques from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New York.

Top executives of companies which have given long-time support to The Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce-sponsored 4-H Banquet were honored at a President's Table and given plaques by the Minnesota State 4-H Federation. They are Phil Harris, president, Northwestern National Bank; George Dixon, president, First National Bank of Minneapolis; Robert H. Engels, president, Northern States Power Company.

Lester Wakefield, chairman of the board, Jefferson Transportation Company; H. J. Parsinen, president, Our Own Hardware; Otto Silha, executive vice president and publisher, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company; James Watson, president, Red Owl, Inc; J. D. Bond, executive vice president, Soo Line Railroad; Lowell Andreas, president, Archer Daniels Midland Company; and Fredrick H. Corrigan, president, Peavey Company.

Presentation of the awards was made during the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce banquet for 4-H junior leaders at the Radisson Hotel. The event was held as part of the 1968 Minnesota 4-H Junior Leadership Conference.

add 1 - awards

Mrs. Leo Crummy has served for six years as an adult leader in Marshall County. She helped the home agent organize a new 4-H club. Active in community affairs, she also served as an officer in the Marshall County 4-H Federation and on the Homemakers Council.

Mrs. Clifton Holmquist has been an adult leader for 25 years in Jackson County. She serves as the office manager of the Southwest Minnesota School for Crippled Children in Worthington. Mrs. Holmquist has also given clothing and food and nutrition lessons to young women.

Rudy Gustafson is presently vice president of the Otter Tail Power Company in charge of sales. He has headed promotional programs in livestock judging for youth and adults through the Winter Shows at Crookston and Valley City, N. D. A 4-H member for six years, Gustafson also received a degree in agricultural education from the University of Minnesota.

T. Willard Isfeld is a farmer in Lincoln County. He received a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Minnesota. He has renewed the interest of individuals in his community in the 4-H program. Isfeld has also participated in such community affairs as the school board, Farm Bureau, Community Chest and county politics.

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176-mkb-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 19, 1968

FOR RELEASE: June 20
7 p.m.

UM DEAN RECEIVES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AWARD

MINNEAPOLIS--Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, was honored here today (Thursday, June 20) by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for his outstanding contributions to American agriculture.

The presentation was made at the awards banquet of the 4-H Junior Leadership Conference by J. Roscoe Furber, president of the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The banquet was sponsored by the Chamber.

Berg, who has served as chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, is an outstanding 4-H alumnus. As a 4-H member, he was a delegate to National 4-H Club Congress, and also attended National 4-H Conference. He has shown continued interest in and support of the 4-H program as dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

In presenting the Chamber's outstanding achievement award, Furber commended Berg for the contributions he has made to the people of Minnesota and to world agriculture as chairman of the Food and Fiber Commission and as dean of the Institute of Agriculture. Berg has been dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture since 1963 after serving for six years as head of the University's agricultural economics department.

He is presently serving on the President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs.

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179-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 20, 1968

Immediate release

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES FACE BRIGHT EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

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

The annual survey of 14 Midwest Land-Grant institutions reveals a 7 percent increase in estimated starting salaries as compared to a year earlier.

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

Participating schools report on placement of 1967 graduates and estimate job prospects and salaries for 1968 graduates.

In 1967, the 14 colleges graduated 2,867 students with bachelor of science degrees, 1,061 with master of science degrees and 589 with doctor of philosophy degrees. The number of graduates at both the undergraduate and graduate levels were higher than a year earlier.

Minnesota graduated 172 students with B. S. degrees, 65 with M. S. degrees and 34 with Ph. D. degrees, Miller reports.

Private industry took 22 percent of the graduates from the 14 Midwest universities and graduate study accounted for another 25 percent. Other areas employing agricultural graduates were teaching and extension work, 10 percent; farming and farm management, 10 percent; and government work, 8 percent. Military service took 19 percent of the graduates while other types of employment accounted for the remainder.

-more-

add 1 - agricultural graduates

Average monthly starting salaries for 1967 graduates were estimated at \$593 for B. S. recipients, \$703 with an M. S. and \$954 with the Ph. D. In 1966, the estimated averages were B. S. \$550, M. S. \$660 and Ph. D. \$892.

Students graduating this spring with their military obligation completed are faced with nearly an unlimited number of opportunities in some cases. Placement officers at the 14 schools estimate starting salaries for this spring's graduates will be \$621 for a B. S. degree, \$686 for an M. S. degree and \$931 for a Ph. D. degree. These figures are 7-8 percent higher than similar estimates a year ago. Starting salaries in business and industry are running as high as \$700 per month in some instances.

Sales and management positions in business and industry, vocational agriculture teaching positions in high schools, agricultural economics and the food science area continue to present the most opportunities. The placement officers estimate sales and management positions as 33 percent of the available jobs. Ten schools reported this area as the one with the strongest demand. Agricultural education was mentioned by 5 schools, agricultural economics by 4 schools and food science by 3 schools.

The strongest demand for advanced-degree graduates was indicated in the areas of university teaching and research positions, industry and agricultural economics.

Both the number of firms scheduling interviews with prospective graduates and number of firms listing job positions with the placement office showed an increase at all schools. At Minnesota, Miller reports a 20 percent increase over last year in the number of companies interviewing on campus. This past year 222 students were interviewed by company recruiters with the average student having from three to four interviews.

Potential jobs are estimated to be several times the number of graduates from agricultural colleges. Miller foresees a bright employment picture for agricultural graduates in the future. With an increasing world population, the demand for agricultural graduates will continue to grow, he says.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 20, 1968

Immediate release

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS DIRECTOR TO GIVE TALK AT WISCONSIN LUNCHEON

Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will be the featured speaker at the Phi Upsilon Omicron luncheon Friday, June 21, at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisc.

Phi Upsilon Omicron is an honorary professional home economics society. It was founded in Minnesota in 1909. There are now 54 chapters in the U. S.

The Alpha chapter from Minnesota will be sponsoring the luncheon. Active members from the chapter will present a new song for the organization. The song was written by Mrs. Rita Mix of the Alpha chapter.

Phi Upsilon Omicron holds its governing meetings every other year. The theme for this year's conclave is "Profiles in Professionalism."

Dr. Stedman will be speaking on "Profiles in Professionalism Abroad."

Mavis Buchholz, president of the Alpha chapter, will be representing Minnesota at the conclave.

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181-mkb-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 20, 1968

Immediate release

NEW ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENT STATION NAMED

Clifford L. Wilcox has been appointed assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the new position, Wilcox will coordinate programs at the five agricultural branch stations with St. Paul Campus departments according to William F. Hueg, Experiment Station Director. The appointment is effective July 1.

Wilcox has been superintendent of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount since July 1, 1965. He will continue to serve as station superintendent at Rosemount, and an assistant to the superintendent will be named soon.

Wilcox has a background of experience in cattle research and breeding, teaching and extension education. He did his undergraduate work in dairy husbandry at Utah State University and received his Ph. D. in dairy cattle breeding at the University of Minnesota in 1959.

His experience includes serving as a technician for American Breeders Service in Utah, animal husbandman with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University in establishing dairy breeding programs and teaching in dairy cattle breeding.

He has done dairy research at the University of Minnesota, and has participated in extension education in all phases of dairy cattle science and management.

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183-jms-68

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

First in a series of four articles

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION
PROGRAM IN STATE ENTERS
NEW STAGE JULY 1

Minnesota will enter Phase III of the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Eradication Program on July 1, 1968.

Several important changes in rules and in hog cholera control procedures will take place on that date, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

The eradication program is divided into four phases. Phase I is the preparatory phase; Phase II, reduction of incidence; Phase III, elimination of outbreaks and Phase IV, protection against reinfection.

Under Phase III, or elimination of outbreaks, swine on farms with hog cholera won't be vaccinated, Solac says. Instead, hogs on farms quarantined because of hog cholera will be removed. Hogs which can't be salvaged will be destroyed, while healthy swine of salvageable weight will be appraised and can be shipped for immediate slaughter to an inspected slaughtering establishment within the state, under controlled movements.

Solac says no swine will be sent to slaughter or destroyed until all swine on the farm have been appraised. A preliminary appraisal of all swine will be made on farms where hog cholera is suspected. If a diagnosis of hog cholera is confirmed, a true market value appraisal of the swine will be made by an appraisal board. The board will consist of representatives from the USDA, the State Livestock Sanitary Board and the owner of the swine or his authorized agent.

Following the salvage and/or destruction of the swine, the premises to which the swine had access will be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

add 1 -- hog cholera eradication program

To determine indemnity payments for farmers, the value of the net salvage for each animal slaughtered will be deducted from the appraised value of the animal. Indemnity payments will not exceed \$50 for registered swine or \$40 for grade swine.

Premises can't be restocked with swine within 30 days following the completion of cleaning and disinfection.

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

Second in a series of four articles

VACCINATION PROCEDURES
AGAINST HOG CHOLERA TO
CHANGE EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Important changes concerning vaccination against hog cholera will go into effect July 1, 1968, the date Minnesota enters Phase III of the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

After July 1, swine suspected of being infected with hog cholera shouldn't be vaccinated. Under Phase III of the program, salvageable hogs on farms under quarantine will be slaughtered under controlled shipments, and non-salvageable swine will be destroyed on the premises.

Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University, says many other states are restricting the use of vaccines as they advance in the program. Many of these states have experienced problems with vaccination.

The USDA is currently recommending stopping modified live virus vaccinations by January 1, 1969, and eliminating all hog cholera vaccines by January 1, 1971.

"But this time table may be pushed forward," Solac says. The interstate shipment of all hog cholera vaccines may be banned by January 1, 1969. Solac says if interstate shipments of the hog cholera vaccine are stopped on January 1, vaccination within the state will be largely determined by the amounts of vaccine on hand on that date, since no hog cholera vaccines are produced in Minnesota.

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

Third in a series of four articles

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS
FOR HOG CHOLERA
LOSSES START JULY 1

Indemnity payments will replace vaccination to protect the farmer from financial losses due to hog cholera after July 1 of this year in Minnesota. That's the date when the state enters Phase III of the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

Indemnity payments for farmers with infected herds, record keeping and reporting will receive added emphasis under Phase III of the program, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

If hog cholera is suspected on a farm, the attending veterinarian must quarantine the herd and immediately report to the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board. The farm will then be visited by a state or federal veterinarian.

The veterinarian will explain the duties, responsibilities and procedures under the program. He will also gather a case history, make necessary examinations and collect specimens for laboratory examinations.

If hog cholera is confirmed, the veterinarian will return to the farm to take care of appraisals, destruction and disposal of swine. He'll also supervise cleaning and disinfection, release of quarantine and swine repopulation of the premises.

If hog cholera is not confirmed by the laboratory, the hogs will simply be released from quarantine.

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

Last in a series of four articles

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS
IMPORTANT PART OF
HOG CHOLERA PROGRAM

Indemnity payments are an important part of the elimination of hog cholera outbreaks, or Phase III of the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

Under Phase III of the program, farmers whose hogs are under quarantine no longer have a choice of keeping or vaccinating their swine herds, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Solac says indemnity payments will replace vaccination to protect farmers from monetary losses due to hog cholera. But these payments aren't a money making proposition.

A farmer with hogs that have hog cholera always loses money, but his losses will usually be smaller under Phase III of the eradication program, Solac says. The salvage value of the hogs will largely determine how much money he will lose.

To determine indemnity payments, the value of the net salvage for each animal slaughtered will be deducted from the appraised value of the animal. Under no circumstances will indemnity payments exceed \$50 for registered swine and \$40 for grade swine.

Farmers with grade breeding stock fare better than the owners of valuable registered stock whose market value far exceeds the salvage value, Solac says.

Farmers don't get paid for pigs that are dead before the swine are appraised on the farm. Indemnity payments can be received only for pigs that are slaughtered or die later, and after the farmer has complied with state regulations applying to condemned animals.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
June 21, 1968

Immediate release

STATE 4-H FEDERATION OFFICERS NAMED

Pat Swanson, 18, Hastings, will direct the activities of nearly 55,000 4-H members in Minnesota this coming year.

She was elected president of the State 4-H Federation at closing activities of the annual 4-H Junior Leadership Conference held in the 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds this week.

Elected to other state federation offices were Leonard Saari, 17, Floodwood, vice president; Kalen Harr, 18, Monticello, secretary; and Darwin Huartson, 18, Greenbush, treasurer.

The new president of the State 4-H Federation plans on attending the University of Minnesota this fall.

She has participated in projects in junior leadership, beef and foods. She has received the Key Award and has also won trips to national conferences.

A member of 4-H for 9 years, Pat has served as local club president and secretary and as county 4-H federation president.

She was a member of Thespians, participated in band and served on the student council in high school.

Pat is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Swanson, Route 1, Hastings.

Leonard has participated in 4-H for 9 years and has served as his local president and vice president. He also served as president of his county 4-H federation and was an executive committee member.

- more -

add 1 - state 4-H officers

He plans on attending the University of Minnesota in Duluth this fall.

Leonard has received the Key Award and was also voted the outstanding 4-H boy in Itasca County. His major projects have been junior leadership and forestry. He received the forestry county medal.

In high school, Leonard participated in wrestling and cross country and was an honor student.

He is the son of Mrs. Lennea Saari of Route 1, Floodwood.

The new secretary of the State 4-H Federation has been a member of 4-H for 8 years. Kalen raises registered Appaloosas for her horse project and has won county showmanship awards and reserve champion awards in 1965 and 1966 in her county. She has also participated in the junior leadership project.

Kalen has served her local club as president and song leader. In her county 4-H federation she served as president and advisory council president.

Kalen's high school activities included band, drama and working on the annual staff. She was also a member of National Honor Society.

She plans to attend South Dakota State University with a double major in music and history. She hopes to serve with VISTA or the foreign service following college.

Kalen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Harr, Route 2, Monticello.

Darwin has participated in leadership and dairy projects. A member of 4-H for 7 years, Darwin has also received the Key Award.

He served as president of his local 4-H club and as vice president and president of the Roseau County leaders council.

In high school, Darwin was a member of Future Farmers of America where he served as secretary and president.

Darwin plans to attend Bemidji State College where he will major in pre-agriculture and will then complete his education at the University of Minnesota, majoring in agricultural education.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Huartson, Greenbush.

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University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

PROGRAM, SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED FOR RURAL BANKING SCHOOL

Agriculture and the rural community in transition, financial management for tomorrow's agriculture and agricultural policy will be among topics discussed at the special three-state Rural Banking School July 21-26 at the University of Minnesota Morris Campus.

Details of the week-long program were announced today by Paul W. Gandrud, Benson, president of the Minnesota Bankers Association.

The School, held for the first time last year, is sponsored by the bankers associations of the three states, and is designed primarily for bankers responsible for agricultural lending.

According to Gandrud, the main objective of the School is to provide participating bankers with improved skills for community service and leadership in rural areas, and to improve their ability in farm and home financial planning.

The School this year will involve two classes. The 80 bankers from the three states who attended the first session last year will return for their final year of instruction. A new group of 80 bankers will make up the first year class.

The session will begin Sunday (July 21) with a general orientation for both classes, and will conclude with a banquet Friday evening (July 26). The two classes will meet separately the first four days, but will hold joint sessions on Friday and in the evenings.

Rodney Briggs, dean of the University of Minnesota-Morris, will deliver the address at the banquet on Sunday, July 21. The following morning Willis Alexander, vice president of the American Bankers Association, will give a keynote address titled,

-more-

add 1 - Banking School

"The Challenge for Bankers--Why are We Here?"

Other speakers at the School will include: bankers from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Indiana; agricultural economists and agricultural scientists from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Michigan, and Indiana; farm managers and farmers from the Midwest.

Speaking on the Rural Community in Transition at the second year school will be: E. Walton Jones, North Carolina Field Director, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina; Duane Mattheis, Commissioner of Education, State of Minnesota; and Kenneth Raschke, Commissioner of Higher Education, State of North Dakota. Ernest G. Booth, director of Field Service, United States Department of Commerce, will discuss "The Business Firm in a Changing Rural Community."

The first year curriculum will include discussion and speakers on "Financial Management for Tomorrow's Agriculture," "Farm Credit Analysis," "Profitable Crop Production," and "Livestock Systems."

Individuals speaking on topics under "Financial Management for Tomorrow's Agriculture" will discuss the importance and complexity of financial management in tomorrow's agriculture and the implications of such management for bankers.

The topic, "Farm Credit Analysis," will include workshops conducted by bankers and University staff on detailed farm credit analysis. These workshops will give the bankers an opportunity to increase their understanding of loan analysis techniques of a farm business and provide guidelines for agricultural credit analysis for sound lending practices. The workshops will also increase the banker's ability and experience in practical application of agricultural credit techniques to a farm case example.

Discussions on "Profitable Crop Production" and "Livestock Production" will assist the bankers in understanding technical and economic considerations of profitable crop and livestock production.

Speakers for the second year class will discuss topics under the following headings: "The Man in Management," "Beef Enterprise Analysis," "Beef Cow-Calf Systems,"

add 2 - Banking School

"Feedlot Operations," "Small Business Analysis in the Rural Community," and "Agricultural Policies Affecting the Rural Community in Transition."

Topics under "The Man in Management" are designed to assist bankers in understanding, assessing or measuring management ability.

Topics dealing with "Beef Enterprise Analysis," "Beef Cow-Calf Systems" and "Feedlot Operations" will assist the bankers in understanding the nature of trends and developments in the beef industry, improve their understanding of the management considerations and costs with alternative beef cow systems and feedlot operations and assist them in identifying major problems and opportunities for financing the beef enterprise.

Individuals speaking on "Small Business Analysis in the Rural Community" will present a series of lecture discussions and question and answer periods on the role and problems of businesses in the rural community.

Discussions under "Agricultural Policies Affecting the Rural Community in Transition" will present the bankers in the second year curriculum with a series of presentations and discussions on U. S. agricultural policy and its effect on the rural community.

On Friday (July 26) bankers in both the first and second year curriculums will participate in a series of lectures and discussions on "The Rural Community in Transition." This series of seminar presentations are designed to help the bankers understand social and economic problems affecting the rural community in transition.

Topics on the Friday session will include: "Rural-Urban Interdependence," "Education in the Rural Community," "Location of a Business in the Community," "Industry and Business Development," and discussion groups on "Factors Affecting Business and Industry Location."

Members of both the freshman and senior classes also will participate in a series of evening presentations on "Agriculture in Transition."

These evening sessions will include seminars which will analyze the agriculture and rural community of the Upper Midwest and the banker's role in the rural community.

Cooperating with the banker's associations are the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; the West Central Experiment Station; and the University of Minnesota, Morris.

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To all counties
Immediate release

GOOD HEAT DETECTION
PROGRAM IMPROVES
BREEDING EFFICIENCY

A good heat detection program is the best way to prevent heat failures and improve breeding efficiency, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin says a University of Minnesota study has shown that nearly 90 percent of heat failures in dairy cows were the result of the farmer's failure to observe the cow in heat.

He suggests these steps:

- * Know the signs of heat and be aware of the variations in heat signs among cows.
- * Observe the cows for heat frequently and closely for 15 to 30 minutes each time.
- * Record all heat dates, calving dates, breeding dates and other events in your records.
- * Use the records to anticipate the next heat.
- * And, have a veterinarian diagnose and treat problem cows and determine pregnancy.

Following this program gives you a good chance to find each cow in heat and time the breeding for maximum fertility.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Pamphlet No. 222, "Heat Detection and Time to Breed." You can also order a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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June 24, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

GRIND MORE
FREQUENTLY IN
WARM WEATHER

Odors and flavors in feed are more troublesome in warm weather, and dairy cows may refuse feed that's the least bit moldy, musty or rancid.

High producing cows especially will drop in milk production if their grain intake drops, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Corn that is moldy when it's ground, or grain that molds after it's ground and mixed is less palatable, Wayne says. And, if you're using high moisture corn in your grain mix, molds may start growing quickly. One practical solution to the problem is to grind more frequently in warm weather.

A drop in milk production as the days get hotter can be a clue that your cows are eating less grain. When cows drop in production because of inadequate nutrient intake, act quickly. It's difficult to raise their production after a slump. Keep a close eye on the cows and the feed quality for steadier milk production this summer.

Wayne also reminds dairymen that rations high in fat may go rancid more readily in hot weather than lower fat rations, so high-fat rations must be ground fresh every few days.

A medium grind texture is best. Cows didn't like finely ground, powdery feed. Powdery feeds also tend to develop off-flavors and odors in milk quicker than coarsely ground feed.

Dairy cows may reject summer feed for other reasons. If you add ground soybeans to rations containing urea, a strong ammonia odor may develop which the cows will find objectionable. Soybeans contain an enzyme urease, which causes the breakdown of urea, releasing ammonia, Wayne explains.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Farm Machinery Can Be Dangerous. Improper use of farm machinery is a major cause of farm accidents. Follow these safety tips when using farm machinery.

- * Keep shields in place and shut the power off before unclogging.
- * Keep children off and away from machines.
- * Hitch equipment only to the draw bar of the tractor.
- * Be cautious on grades and slopes -- always drive at a safe speed for ground conditions.
- * Use the slow moving vehicle emblem when on public roads.
- * And, equip the tractor with a protective frame or heavily constructed cab.

* * * *

Reproductive Failures Expensive. Reproductive failures in dairy herds affect both current and future profits. These reproductive failures reduce current profits because there are fewer calves to market for cash and less milk being marketed, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. They reduce future profits because fewer herd replacements will be available to replace low producing cows in the herd. For more information on reproductive failures and profits, ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet #219, "Extra Money By Improving Reproductive Performance."

* * * *

Feed Hay to Young Dairy Calves on Pasture. Keep good hay available at all times to young calves on pasture. Dairy calves can't eat enough pasture to grow normally since pasture is low in dry matter, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Feed up to four pounds of grain per head per day, depending on the condition of the calves.

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To all counties
Immediate release

PRODUCERS FORM
BEEF IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION IN STATE

A Minnesota Beef Improvement Association has been formed to improve the efficiency of beef production in the state, announces Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Christians says the organization will give added support to the Minnesota Beef Improvement Program and support activities such as performance tested sales, junior field days, and performance records on all youth beef projects.

The organization will sponsor weighing and grading operations on breeding cattle and feed-lot operations. This will aid in the selection of more efficient beef cattle which produce more desirable carcass characteristics, Christians says.

Official graders approved by the association will make this service available to all Minnesota cattlemen.

The organization also approved a yearly judging and evaluation clinic to be held in June on the University's St. Paul Campus. The clinic will stress the use of performance records, live animal evaluation and carcass evaluation.

Christians says membership in the organization consists of both purebred breeders and commercial producers. He will act as program supervisor.

Extension livestock specialists from the University will assist in the program by acting as ex-officio members.

The organization elected the following officers:

President, Bob Miller, Mabel; vice president, Jack Delaney, Lake Benton; secretary-treasurer, Maurice Mitchell, Westbrook.

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

CARPET COLOR
AFFECTS MAINTENANCE
AND APPEARANCE

The color you choose for your new carpeting or rug will affect not only the appearance of the room but the amount of maintenance it will need.

Your first decision should be whether you want to keep your floor neutral in tone so you can build several different color schemes around it, or whether you want to select a color or a pattern that may limit your use of color in other furnishings. Unusual colors and patterns are not as versatile as neutral colors, but they are far more exciting and interesting, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota. Bright colors in an area rug, which can be moved about, will often give a room the lift it needs.

The best rule of thumb in choosing a pattern is to use small patterns in small rooms and large ones in large rooms.

If yours is a big family, you'll want to consider a color that will show the least soil. Some colors have been found to have high soil concealability -- that is, they show less soil than others. The blue-green family of colors in medium tones and tweeds show soil the least, Mrs. Zabel says. Yellows and golds show soil more readily. All very light colors and white will show soil and lose their original fresh appearance quickly. Dark colors, on the other hand, show lint and dust if the carpet is darker than the soil tracked in.

A good rule to remember in choosing a color that will be slow to show soil is to select a color value between the lightest and the darkest that exactly matches the color value of the soil tracked in.

When you go shopping for carpet, take along samples of colors you have already used in the room -- in upholstery and draperies. When you have eliminated all but a few of the possible choices, ask to take rug samples home with you to see if the carpet goes well with your furnishings under the lights you have in your room.

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University of Minnesota
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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

PRACTICE BOATING
SAFETY FOR
SUMMER FUN

Did you know that two out of three boating accidents involve boats carrying less than ten people? Or that two out of three accidents are due to collisions with other boats?

This is what the National Safety Council reports and they have some suggestions for safer boating this summer:

* Have a Coast Guard approved life preserver for everyone on board. Children and non-swimmers should wear them from the beginning to end of each boat ride, and everyone should wear them in rough water.

* Know the rules of the waterway -- how to overtake another boat, how to turn when approaching another craft and when to yield the right-of-way.

* Know how to stay afloat if your boat capsizes. Try to stay with the boat, because even an overturned boat makes a good life preserver. It will usually stay afloat. You can grip the stern of the boat, kick and steer the boat toward shore with your body.

* Be sure to check weather reports before you go boating. If a storm comes up quickly, head for shore.

If you remember and practice these boating safety procedures, you will have a safer and more enjoyable summer.

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UM ENTOMOLOGIST REPORTS ON CORN ROOTWORM STUDIES

LAMBERTON--Yield increases and a reduction in corn lodging four years after aldrin was applied to corn were noted by University of Minnesota entomologists.

H. C. Chiang told visitors at the Southwest Experiment field day here today (Thursday, June 27), about results of an observation in 1967. Alternating strips of corn were treated with aldrin in 1963, and four years later the populations of both the western and northern corn rootworm, plus corn lodging and ear growth were compared in the untreated and treated strips.

Chiang said there were reductions of about 40 percent in the larval population and 35 percent in the adult population of the rootworms, and a 65 percent reduction in lodging due to the residual effect of the aldrin application. There was a 9 percent increase in corn yields in the treated strips.

The reduction in yield in the untreated strip was due to a greater percentage of lodged plants and a lower weight of ears on these plants, Chiang said. Weight of ears on standing plants in the treated and untreated strips was the same.

Chiang also discussed results of a study on the relationship of egg hatching in the rootworm to soil temperature. Knowledge of the relationship of hatching to temperature will be useful for more effective timing of insecticide applications. The researcher found that the eggs of the northern corn rootworm start to develop when temperatures reach 52 degrees F.

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HERBICIDES, CULTIVATION DISCUSSED AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

LAMBERTON--A complete weed control program includes herbicides, proper crop selection, good cultural practices and cultivation, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Miller told visitors at the Southwest Experiment Station field day Thursday (June 27) about the University's continuing evaluation of weed control methods which is designed to keep area farmers supplied with up-to-date information.

A wide range of chemicals is available to help keep down weeds, which are a major profit limiting factor for field crops. And, researchers continue to improve the performance of existing herbicides, discover new ones, and test various combinations of herbicides.

But even with the new discoveries in herbicide research, good cultural practices and cultivation are still valuable techniques to control weeds. In most cases, effective weed control calls for a combination of herbicides and cultivation, Miller said.

Most weed control chemicals used on corn and soybeans are preemergence herbicides applied on the soil after the crop is planted, but before the crop or weeds emerge. The preemergence herbicides work best if about one-half inch or more rain falls within 10 to 14 days after application.

But some weeds usually escape the preemergence weed killers and this is where cultivation can be used to good advantage. Early cultivation is more effective, and this means getting at the weeds from the time they are just germinating until they are about one-fourth inch tall.

- more -

add 1 - herbicides, cultivation

Miller said University research over the past few years has shown that you'll usually get less than maximum returns if you rely on either herbicides or cultivation alone.

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

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

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JULY

June 30 - July 6	NATIONAL BOATING SAFETY WEEK
21 - 27	NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK
22 - 26	RURAL BANKING SCHOOL, Morris
24	IRRIGATION FIELD DAY, Elk River
30	DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN FESTIVAL, Marshall, Westside Grade School
31	DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN FESTIVAL, Hayfield, High School

FIELD DAYS

2	Southern Experiment Station, Waseca
11	West Central Experiment Station, Morris
17	Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston
18	North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT SEMINARS

18, 19	Tractor Hydraulics, Canby
22 - 26	Tractor Service and Maintenance, Staples
29 - Aug. 2	Tractor Ignition Testing (snap-on), St. Paul Campus
29 - Aug. 2	Advanced Arc Welding, Alexandria

SCHOOL LUNCH SHORT COURSES

16 - 19	Morris
23 - 26	Moorhead
30 - Aug. 2	Duluth

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