

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 4, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

VARIED DIET
IMPORTANT FOR
OLDER PEOPLE

A well balanced diet and exercise can go a long way toward supplying energy, good health and a sense of well being to men and women over 65.

Some exercise is generally recommended to keep the body in tip-top condition. If activity has lessened considerably over the years, calories must be reduced also or overweight may result. However, calories should not be cut to the point of reducing the amount of protein, vitamins and minerals needed each day, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. The tea-and-toast diet older people too often rely upon simply does not supply the nutrients needed to maintain good health.

The best answer to a good diet is to eat a variety of foods from the four food groups: the milk, meat (protein), vegetable and fruit, breads and cereal groups, Miss Brill suggests.

Adults often get the idea they no longer need milk. But, the nutritionist points out, the calcium best supplied in milk and milk products is needed throughout life to maintain bones and teeth, help blood to clot and to assist nerves, muscles and heart in functioning properly.

Older people need 2 cups of milk or its equivalent in other dairy products each day. Some people might prefer to drink a cup of whole, skim or buttermilk and get the equivalent of a cup in the form of cottage cheese, cheddar-type cheese or ice cream. Milk used in making soups, custards and other dishes or on breakfast cereal would count toward the requirement.

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add 1 -- varied diet

Two servings a day of such top quality proteins as lean meat, poultry, fish, sea foods, eggs and cheese will provide the protein necessary for repairing and maintaining tissues and supplying energy. It might be necessary to cube, chop or grind meats difficult to chew. Chicken or meat cut in small pieces can be combined with other foods such as potatoes, rice or noodles and vegetables to make a one-dish meal. Next best in meeting protein requirements are the less expensive dry beans and dry peas, excellent for hearty soups, peanuts and peanut butter.

Many older people do not eat the four servings a day recommended from the fruit and vegetable groups. As a result, their diets are lacking in the essential vitamins C and A. Vitamin C -- supplied in citrus fruits or juices and tomatoes -- helps resist infection and prevent fatigue, helps to heal wounds and broken bones and strengthens the walls of blood vessels. Vitamin A -- present in dark green and deep yellow vegetables and fruits -- is needed to keep mucous membranes resistant to infection, to help keep skin smooth and soft and to protect against night blindness. If chewing is a problem for some older people, cooked fruits and vegetables might be chopped, mashed or even strained. Canned fruits may be substituted for fresh ones, since they are softer. But a wide variety of fruit and vegetable juices, canned or frozen, can be included from this group of foods.

Most people find it easy to get the recommended four servings a day from the bread-cereal group, since these are foods well liked and easy to prepare.

If you're worried about too many calories, avoid sweets and heavy desserts -- the so-called empty calories -- but eat a varied diet from the four food groups.

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TAKE TIME TO
EAT MEALS, OLDER
PEOPLE ADVISED

Many older people who live alone do not enjoy mealtime -- and often skip meals -- because they miss the socialization that comes with eating with another person or with a group.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has some suggestions to make mealtime more pleasant for such folks:

- . Sit at a table near a window -- or take a TV tray to the window -- where you can watch the birds or the children playing in your neighborhood.
- . Use attractive dishes and a pretty place mat.
- . Try new foods and seasonings.
- . Include bright-colored foods for special eye appeal, crisp foods along with soft foods, a strong-flavored food with mild-flavored foods.
- . Take time to eat your meals, and
- . Eat your meals regularly, whether it's three meals a day or four or five.

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USE PALATABLE FEEDS
FOR NEW FEEDER CATTLE

New feeder cattle can be set back by feeding low energy, unpalatable feeds. Here are some tips on feeding new feeder cattle from R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, animal scientists at the University of Minnesota.

When cattle arrive at the feedlot or at a central yard, they are tired, hungry and scouring. The scours usually aren't due to improper nutrition, but are caused by stresses and fright. Special feeds aren't needed to stop this kind of scouring, the specialists say. It will stop by itself if the cattle are allowed to rest and become quiet.

Feed first cutting alfalfa-brome hay free-choice. Don't feed second or third cutting straight alfalfa hay since it may cause scouring. Feed one-half pound of soybean meal per head daily, also rolled oats or coarsely ground corn increased to a rate of 3 pounds per head daily by the third day in the feedlot. Don't let cattle consume large amounts of grain too early.

The specialists say corn silage is also a good feed, but moldy material from the top of the silo shouldn't be fed. More protein supplement is required if you feed corn silage.

For the first few days in the feedlot, provide good clean drinking water in an open stock tank. Range cattle aren't used to drinking from a fountain.

Keep a mixture of 60 percent bone meal or dicalcium phosphate and 40 percent trace mineralized salt available. Cattle from range areas often need phosphorus and calcium because of dry, poor quality range grasses. Salt will replace minerals lost due to scouring.

add 1 -- feeds for new feeder cattle

Feed vitamin A at a rate of 50,000 I.U. per animal daily for three weeks. This can be done by mixing 500,000 I.U. of vitamin A into each pound of mineral mixture. But don't mix large amounts of mineral and vitamin A ahead of time, the specialists caution. Some vitamin A products aren't stable when mixed with minerals.

Feed a broad spectrum antibiotic for the first 2 to 3 weeks to provide 350 mg. per head daily, or inject each animal as they come off the truck with 1 gram of a broad spectrum antibiotic. The proper level of a broad spectrum antibiotic may be fed by mixing 3.5 grams of actual antibiotic into each pound of mineral mixture (60 percent bone meal or dicalcium phosphate and 40 percent trace mineralized salt).

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GOOD MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES REDUCE
CALVING PROBLEMS

Poor management and nutrition of pregnant animals are the most frequent underlying causes of difficult calvings. Proper care at calving time is important to recognize and manage calving difficulties properly, suggests B. J. Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin says first-calf heifers frequently experience calving problems. This may result from breeding a heifer that is too young or breeding a poorly grown, underfed heifer. A poorly grown heifer may be old enough to breed, but body growth has been retarded due to poor nutrition, parasites, or disease. As a result, the size of the birth canal is reduced, and the likelihood of difficult calvings is increased.

Cows with uterine infections have more calving difficulties because these infections may cause permanent uterine damage. Both the sire and dam should be free of infection at the time of service to help control uterine infections. Also, observe a proper interval between calving and breeding.

Hereditary causes of calving difficulties include anatomical abnormalities and inherited breed characteristics. Twinning is a common cause of calving difficulty. During calving, the legs of both calves frequently enter the birth canal together, wedging the calves in the pelvis.

It's essential to maintain accurate breeding records and to know when heifers and cows are expected to calve, Conlin adds. Place the animal in a clean, well bedded and comfortable maternity stall a few days before the expected calving. Observe the cow closely and often at the time of calving for any signs of difficulty.

If the calf hasn't been born within 2 hours after membranes rupture, the local veterinarian should be called to examine the animal and determine the cause of delay. Delaying calling for help when calving problems arise decreases the chance of saving the calf and increases the possibility of permanent damage to the cow, Conlin says.

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PREVENT ANIMAL
DAMAGE TO TREES

Now's the time to protect trees against animal damage this fall and winter. You can prevent animal damage to trees by keeping the tree out of reach or by making it unpalatable to animals, says William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

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

If you have a large number of trees to protect, a repellent is more practical and economical than mesh-wire, Miles says. Repellents make the tree taste or smell bad without poisoning the animal.

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

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

You can control sapsuckers by smearing the bark with Tanglefoot or wrapping it with hardware cloth or burlap. Sapsuckers are birds which damage trees by pecking rows of small holes in the trunk.

The best way to control pocket gophers is to kill them by trapping or poisoning, Miles adds.

If you'd like additional information, ask your county agent for Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Protecting Trees from Animal Damage." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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IN BRIEF

Management of New Cattle Especially Important. Management of feeder calves and yearlings during the initial two to three weeks in the feedlot often determines whether a farmer will realize a profit from the feeding enterprise, say R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal scientists. On the average, profits from 5 to 10 market cattle will be required to pay for each calf lost. Good management practices include proper sanitation, feeding balanced rations, keen observation to detect ailments and injuries and to secure prompt treatment, proper methods of feeding, use of recommended hormones and antibiotics, keeping cattle on feed, care and repair of facilities, and a knowledge of factors to consider in buying and selling cattle.

* * * *

Prepare for New Feeder Cattle. The following management practices should be considered before new cattle arrive in the feedlot, say J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich, University of Minnesota animal scientists: Clean the feedlot, buildings and feed bunks and provide clean bedding; drain water holes and fill with sand and gravel; repair fences; and spray buildings for louse control in the fall and fly control in the spring. Many feedlot problems can be prevented if pens are in good condition so that additional stress is not imposed by making cattle wade through mud and if a clean, dry loafing area is provided.

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add 1 -- in brief

Reduce Fire Threat. When you review your fire prevention program, remember that fire needs three things -- fuel, air and heat. Remove any one of these and the fire will go out. In case of fire, remain cool and decide which method of extinguishing the fire is best. You can remove the fuel supply by shutting off gas or liquid fuel, removing wood or trash, or using fire-resistant materials.

You can eliminate air by using heavy gas such as carbon dioxide, which is heavier than air and forces air and oxygen up. Solid or semisolid materials such as earth or wet blankets won't let air in fast enough to keep the fire going. And, dry chemicals, including baking soda, both smother and reduce fire by chemical action. Foam will also help keep air out.

Electrical fires are usually stopped by turning off electricity. Wood and similar materials are cooled with water, earth, or non-flammable liquids. You can also use a hose, bucket or a pressurized tank.

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Feeder Cattle Need Careful Attention. Feeder cattle, especially calves, require careful attention during the first three weeks in a new environment, say R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal scientists. Every possible management practice should be considered that will allow the cattle to adapt to the new environment as quickly as possible. Some important considerations include isolating new cattle, keeping new cattle quiet, providing clean drinking water, feeding vitamin A, feeding or injecting antibiotics, providing a source of calcium, phosphorus and salt and feeding a good quality, moderate energy ration that contains two to four pounds of grain. After the cattle have become adapted to the new feedlot environment they may be fed higher grain rations by gradually increasing the amount of grain.

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UM RESEARCHERS STUDY CHEMICAL REGULATION OF PLANT GROWTH

Bioengineering--or the biological engineering of plant size--offers vast possibilities for expanding world food production and increasing the production of a variety of plants ranging from corn to ornamental flowers.

Scientists can control plant growth in two basic ways by plant breeding--the genetic control of growth, and by spraying synthetic growth regulators on plants.

Two kinds of growth regulators, inhibitors and promoters are being tested by researchers.

The growth regulators can be compared roughly to two components of your car, the brake which slows it up, and the accelerator which speeds it up.

University of Minnesota horticulturist Robert Nylund has tested chemical inhibitors on peas. He's been able to get dwarfing in the greenhouse, but has had difficulty getting it in the field. Nylund says this is probably due to the differences in characteristics of the leaf surface of field grown plants, which may prevent absorption of growth substance.

Nylund has also been experimenting with a new chemical on potatoes which stops vine growth, but the effect on tuberization isn't fully known.

Maleic hydrazide, a growth inhibitor, is frequently used to prevent sprouting of potatoes after the crop is in storage. The chemical is sprayed on potatoes when the plant is still growing and prevents sprouting when the potato is in the bin.

Nylund explains that maleic hydrazide on potatoes is used especially by large processors, who have their own farms and know when they are going to use the potatoes for chipping or processing. The disadvantage of the treatment for small farmers is that if they don't know when and to whom they will sell their

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add 1 - chemical growth regulation

potatoes, the treatment may prove useless and only an added expense.

For example, if the potatoes are treated and then sold immediately on the fresh market, they are eaten before sprouting occurs and the treatment is a waste of money. And if the potatoes are to be sold for seed, the chemical can't be used because the treated potatoes won't sprout.

Maleic hydrazide has also been used to prevent the development of side branches on tobacco plants. Until this chemical was used, these side branches which reduce tobacco quality had to be removed by hand.

University horticulturist Richard Widmer has worked with growth inhibitors for flowering plants. Widmer says flower growers in Minnesota have been leaders in using growth inhibitors for pot-grown flowering plants. Many flowering plants such as poinsettias and chrysanthemums that are now sold have been commercially treated with a growth inhibitor.

Treatment of bedding plants with growth inhibitors is also increasing. Bedding plants are annual plants used for transplanting into flower borders. Chemical treatment makes the plant more drought resistant, causes the foliage to be darker, and most important, restricts foliage growth.

Tomato growers in Minnesota can spray plants with a growth regulator to get improved blossom set. Apples can also be sprayed with a chemical to delay fruit drop and increase fruit size.

There are many other uses of growth regulators in fruits. Chemicals have been used to induce flowering in pineapples, to widen branch angle and to induce annual bearing in apples. A chemical is also used to elongate berry clusters in grapes.

Dwarf grapes offer a possibility to reduce the labor problem with grape growers. With smaller vines, it's easier to pick the grapes. With dwarf grapes, it may even be possible to grow a plant that is easier for a mechanical picker to harvest, since it has less vine and can be approached easier.

add 2 - chemical growth regulation

Some scientists think there's more promise for long range improvement in plant growth regulation through plant breeding, instead of using synthetic regulators. Plant breeders have been studying dwarf corn, which is caused by an imbalance of the stimulating hormones and the inhibiting chemicals.

Plant breeders have done some of the most practical research with dwarf rice. A short, dwarf variety, known as IR-8 has a yield potential five times greater than the typical varieties grown in India.

Nylund says economics is an important factor in the future of plant growth regulation. Synthetic inhibitors are used in such small quantities that the company marketing the product has a hard time selling enough of it to make a profit. Regulators used for fruit must be cleared by the Food and Drug Administration before they can be legally marketed for use on commercial crops, a process that's time consuming and costly for manufacturers.

Nylund says the main answer to plant growth regulation may be through plant breeding. But if the problem can't be solved this way, synthetic chemical inhibitors can be used.

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DAKOTA COUNTY CITED FOR OUTSTANDING ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Dakota County 4-H'ers have been awarded a plaque for having the outstanding county-wide 4-H electric program in Minnesota, according to V. Joseph McAuliffe, associate state leader in 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

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

Among organizations participating were the Dakota County Electric Cooperative, Northern States Power Company, Univac and the 4-H federation.

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FREEBORN COUNTY AWARDED TOP SAFETY HONORS

Top placing in the Minnesota state 4-H safety competition has been awarded to 4-H club members in Freeborn County who participated in the safety program.

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

Ten individual clubs throughout the state will be awarded certificates for their safety programs: Northern Lites, Anoka County; Lyra Merryworkers, Blue Earth County; Morken Lucky Leaf, Clay County; Riverside Rockets, Lac qui Parle County; Cairo Sharpshooters, Renville County; Battle Plain Busy Bees, Rock County; Wykeham Willing Workers, Todd County; Scott 4-H Club, Stevens County; Tyro Toilers, Yellow Medicine County; Loyal Royals, Morrison County.

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

Activities of their group included distributing slow-moving vehicle signs, participating in the 4-H RFD Safety program and in the pesticide safety program, and writing letters to their congressmen concerning the campaign to reflectorize railroad cars.

Some of the programs conducted by the 10 safety certificate winning 4-H clubs were a snowmobile safety program, a Christmas tree safety program, highway safety and a poison campaign.

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DATES SET FOR LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE

The 20th annual Lumbermen's Short Course has been scheduled for Feb. 10-21 at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, according to an announcement recently by Frank Kaufert, school director.

The two-week course is designed for personnel of retail and wholesale lumber yards and manufacturing plants. Participants will study the properties and uses of wood and wood products, estimating, drafting, building construction and business subjects.

Instructors include building products industry representatives and University staff. Out-of-state instructors include Charles Morschauser, from the National Particle Board Association, Washington, D. C.; and John Black Wood, finishing expert with the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Maximum enrollment for the short course is 35, and this has been achieved during each of the 20 years the course has been offered. There are almost 800 graduates of the course, with the majority engaged in successful careers in industry, Kaufert says. There's a growing opportunity for women in this field, and women are invited to enroll.

The short course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club and the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association.

Registration material will be mailed to the industry on December 30, 1968.

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1968 PEST CONTROL OPERATORS' CONFERENCE SET

The 1968 Pest Control Operators' Conference for pest control operators, sanitarians and other interested individuals will be held Dec. 16-18 in the new Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife Building on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Registration begins at 4 p.m., December 16, with the program beginning at 4:30 p.m. Topics to be discussed the first day include pest control laws and ordinances, fire safety, and human relations.

Sessions on December 17 begin at 1:30 with a Management Seminar and an Insect Identification Workshop, followed by discussion on nuisance bird control, insect resistance with special emphasis on cockroaches, entomophobia and delusory parasitosis, and current insect problems.

The December 18 topics include an insect identification workshop if desired by conference participants, discussions on typical problems in pest control and future pest control service standards.

The registration fee is \$15 per person, which includes three dinners. Further information can be obtained by writing the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

The Conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife.

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SECOND SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS IN HOME ECONOMICS

Housing and family values will be the focus of the second in a series of intercultural-international programs in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics beginning next week.

Africa, Europe and American minority groups will be spotlighted in the seminars, public forums and lectures which begin Nov. 14 and continue through Nov. 27 in McNeal Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

Featured guests will be Grietje van Randen, Melbourne University, Australia, and Gwendolyn Newkirk, chairman of the Home Economics Department, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

Miss van Randen, an expert in housing and former head of the Housing Division, Institute for Home Economics Research, Agricultural University, Wageningen, Netherlands, will be guest lecturer during the two-week period. Miss Newkirk will participate in the first two days of the program. She served for two years as a Fulbright-UNICEF senior lecturer and home science consultant at the University of Ghana and Winneba Specialist Training College in Ghana.

A seminar on "Values in Family Housing in West Africa and Black America" conducted by Miss Newkirk and Miss van Randen on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 4:15 p.m. in 227 McNeal Hall on the St. Paul Campus will introduce the program.

Other subjects to be discussed during the two weeks include planning for international training in home economics, accommodating different cultural values and requirements in private and public housing, extension programming in other countries and planning for international training in home economics.

The November sessions, open to anyone interested, are part of a year-long program of special seminars, lectures and planning in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics to develop a strong intercultural-international focus in teaching, research and service. A series in October emphasized nutrition, with guest lecturers from India and South America.

The program is made possible by Ford Foundation grant funds given to the University's Office of International Programs.

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MINNESOTA 4-H DELEGATES NAMED FOR CHICAGO TRIP

Thirty-three Minnesota 4-H youths are among some 1,600 delegates representing every state, Puerto Rico and Canada who have been awarded trips to the 47th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago Dec. 1-5.

Trips to the Congress are given in recognition of the growth, development and achievement members have made in projects, demonstrations and leadership, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The young people will compete for national honors, including about a hundred thousand dollars in scholarships provided by business firms and foundations, which are also donors of the expense-paid trips to the Congress.

Theme of this year's Congress is "Commitment to Responsibility."

David Thompson, Starbuck, is one of 36 sectional winners in the United States selected for excellence in project work. David was chosen for his work in the dairy program and will receive an all-expense paid trip to the Congress.

Delegates who will receive trips to Chicago as state winners, and the projects in which they have won their awards, are: Gordon Jersvig, Detroit Lakes, automotive; Theodora Cloud, Pine River, achievement; Rolf Hanson, Cromwell, citizenship; Richard Handeen, Montevideo, petroleum power; Linda Hagan, Hampton, beef; Michael Mainz, Hastings, field crops; Susann Pangerl, Hastings, food preservation.

add 1 - 4-H to club congress

Sidney Larson, Preston, horse; Carl M. Bang, Red Wing, agriculture; Susan Michaelson, 5007 30th Ave. S., Minneapolis, bread; Susan Wagenhals, 7310 Plymouth Ave. W., Golden Valley, leadership; Ronald Zellar, Lakefield, photography; Carol Lovander, Willmar, conservation; Susan Hytjan, Balaton, clothing; Claire Metkowski, Silver Lake, food and nutrition.

Gregg Athmann, Hutchinson, horticulture; Thomas Bebernes, Fairmont, electric; Darlene Denisen, Austin, home management; Karen Annexstad, St. Peter, swine; Caroline Drevlow, Ada, home economics; Ross Hanson, Thief River Falls, livestock; Michael Caskey, Glenwood, achievement.

Brock Kiecker, Fairfax, safety; JoAnn Dingels, Olivia, community beautification; Joyce Kriesel, Owatonna, home improvement; Ricky Demmer, Ellendale, sheep; Mary Aho, Wadena, health; Rebecca Zimmerman, Waseca, achievement; Robin Booren, Marine-on-St. Croix, leadership; Daniel Peulen, Stillwater, entomology; Robert Norell, Darfur, shop; and Janet Fobbe, Maple Lake, dress revue.

Accompanying the groups will be University of Minnesota state 4-H staff members, William A. Milbrath, Marian O. Larson, Constance Sanders and Viola Stallman; Murray County agent Rueben Boxrud; and Leo Fehlhafer, extension information specialist. Ron Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, will attend the Congress and participate in a panel during a leaders session.

The Minnesota 4-H delegation and their parents will have a get-acquainted dinner with donors and some members of the University staff on Friday evening, Nov. 29, at 6:30 p.m. at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. The group will leave by train for Chicago on Saturday morning, Nov. 30.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

COLLARS HIGHLIGHT
FALL FASHION
SCENE FOR BOYS

The "collar story" has caused the biggest headlines in fashion news for boys this fall, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The turtleneck, now popularly called the T-neck by fashion-conscious boys, has a great number of variations this year. A bib T-neck has a collar and front panel in contrast to the body of the shirt. An all-over print turtleneck has made the scene this fall, and so has the stand-up ruffle collar, bringing in this year's Victorian influence.

Perhaps one of the most popular looks this fall is the Nehru collar -- seen in a tuck-in version or as an entire shirt-jacket garment.

The Nehru look can be continued in an entire suit or a sport jacket for the masculine set. This Nehru suit is often styled in a soft velvet-like ribless corduroy. The fashion set adds the basic turtleneck and beads or a medallion -- and it adds up to the look of fall.

It's a big season for internationally-inspired fashion, too. Russian Cossack blouses have bright colors and intricate embroidery; other shirts pick their ideas for styling from Greek, Mexican and Far Eastern influences.

Many of the new fashions are durable press, but the manufacturer's label should always be heeded carefully before you attempt to launder.

In general, durable press shirts can be machine-washed with the usual amount of soap or detergent. They should be machine-dried with a final cool-down period to maintain their shape.

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ATT: HOME AGENTS

(First in a series on A
CHILD'S WORLD)

MOTHERS, FATHERS
SHOULD STUDY
JOBS AS PARENTS

If you're a mother or a father, you should continually examine the job you are doing as a parent.

Becoming a student of parenthood is the best way for you to examine your abilities and the qualities you need to strengthen as parents, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

Common sense is not a sufficient qualification for becoming a good parent. How much, for example, Pitzer asks, does common sense tell you about what factors influence your child's development?

"Unlike most important jobs, no special qualifications or evidence of ability must be demonstrated before embarking on the career of parent," Pitzer says. "Yet the testimony of judges, educators, psychiatrists and social scientists points consistently to parents as the strongest single influence in the development of children."

Seeing yourself as a student of parenthood, you will realize that you will learn much about child development and parent-child relationships. You will improve in your role as a parent while you learn. You will not be afraid to recognize your shortcomings, realizing that as "students" you are not expected to be perfect.

While you're learning, you're also living in the real world in an everyday family situation where you must make decisions. You will make these on the basis of the best knowledge, judgment and wisdom available to you at the time and not fret about the adequacy of your decisions.

As a student, however, you will be aware that you may not have learned enough to be able to solve some particular problem. You will, therefore, seek to learn more, and if the situation seems to be getting out of hand, you will go to someone who can help you find the answer.

There is no single method of child-rearing that is the way -- but as students of parenthood you can learn to develop a good design for child rearing, with the goal of being able to teach, explain and guide your children so they learn to get along on their own as self-respecting, responsible, contributing members of society.

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START NEW CATTLE
ON FULL-FEED OF
GRAIN GRADUALLY

Allow about three weeks after cattle arrive in the feedlot to get them to a full-feed of grain.

If sickness develops more time may be needed. But large amounts of feed are wasted if cattle are fed for little or no gain during the adaptation period, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich.

The scientists say a balanced ration should be fed at all times. This insures that cattle will gain as rapidly as possible and make the most efficient gains. Feeding balanced rations implies that cattle aren't overfed or underfed with regard to protein, minerals or vitamin A.

Never allow hungry cattle to be turned to a bunk full of grain and supplement. If they are allowed to become overly hungry, forage should be fed before feeding grain.

Cattle should be full-fed, the scientists say. They should have some feed, mineral, and water available at all times. This will prevent digestive disturbances and animals going off feed due to over consumption following periods when no feed is available.

When getting cattle to a full feed provide enough bunk space so that all animals can eat at one time and consume their portion of grain. If forage -- corn silage, hay or haylage -- is offered free-choice, the grain intake for calves may be increased at a rate of one-half to one pound per head daily. For yearlings, it's often possible to increase the amount of grain slightly faster, the specialists say.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 8, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PLAN AHEAD TO
IMPROVE FORAGE
QUALITY NEXT YEAR

Now's the time to evaluate the quality of your forage supply and plan ahead for next year's program.

If forage quality this year is poor due to weeds, poor varieties or low fertility, take steps to correct this condition for next year, advises Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

If added fertility or lime is indicated, take a soil test this fall to confirm this. Then apply a topdress application of lime or fertilizer or both to correct this need. High fertility levels will improve forage quality, reduce winter killing and increase yields, Strand says.

Have representative samples of forages tested for digestible protein and fiber content so that total digestible nutrient content can be evaluated. This can be a big aid in balancing livestock rations.

If weeds were a problem in alfalfa, you can still take some control measures this fall. Simazine is now cleared for application on alfalfa after the crop is dormant to control winter annuals such as hoary alyssum and yellow rocket. Simazine will also give some control of seedling biennials such as white cockle. MCPA or 2, 4-D amine may also be used when legumes are dormant. Follow label directions for application.

Time of cutting is the greatest single factor involved in producing high quality hay. Alfalfa should be cut before one-tenth bloom. This means cutting first crop hay the first part of June in most of Minnesota. Each day that you delay after June 1 results in a higher fiber content and lower intake and digestibility by livestock.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 8, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Proper Milking Helps Reduce Mastitis. Proper milking techniques help reduce mastitis. Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers the following pointers:

- * Prepare each cow for milk let down by washing and massaging the udder.
- * Place the machine on the cow within one to two minutes, applying the teat cup to the teat as low as possible.
- * Remove the unit as soon as the cow is milked out. There should be an average milking time of six minutes or less per cow in an average herd.
- * Don't strip cows longer than about 20 seconds, and break the vacuum before removing the unit.

* * * *

Keep New Cattle Away From Other Stock. Farmers should keep all stock that are brought to the farm away from cattle already there, say J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich, University of Minnesota animal scientists. If the newly purchased cattle are in the incubation stage of a disease or are carrying a disease, precautions at this time may prevent other finishing cattle from being exposed. Also, the isolation of new livestock allows them time to adapt to the new environment and feed before being exposed to other cattle.

* * * *

Farmers Should Move Cattle Quickly. Feeder cattle should be moved from the market to the feedlot as quickly as possible to prevent additional stress and exposure to disease, say R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal scientists. If cattle cannot be moved, arrangements should be made for their care, feed and bedding. Also, in moving cattle the truck should be bedded with sand or a combination of sand and straw to prevent slipping and possible injury to the cattle. This practice may prevent trampling losses and will reduce the amount of stress.

* * * *

- more -

add 1 -- in brief

Keep New Cattle Quiet. New cattle should not be handled roughly, according to J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich, University of Minnesota animal scientists. This means that farmers should not use electric prods on these animals and the cattle should not be moved more than necessary. Calves especially have been severely stressed by the time they get to the feedlot. Usually they have been weaned, hauled without feed or rest for many hours and placed in a strange environment. A local veterinarian should be contacted before new cattle arrive so that a general health program can be followed. Depending on the condition of the cattle, he may recommend starting vaccinations immediately or allow the cattle to rest for two to three weeks before starting a vaccination program. Of course, sick cattle must be treated immediately.

* * * *

Cattle Management. Farmers operating cattle feeding operations in which cattle constantly are being "topped out" and new cattle are being added to a single pen are violating a rule of cattle management that should be followed: cattle of different sex, weight or stage of condition should not be mixed. R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota animal scientists, say cattle in different stages of the finishing program should not be mixed because foundering, scouring and digestive disturbances may result if new cattle that are not adapted to high-grain rations are placed in a lot with cattle being fed high-grain rations.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 8, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

FARMERS REMINDED TO KEEP
ANTIBIOTICS OUT OF MILK

Make sure you withhold milk at least 72 hours from cows treated with antibiotics, unless the label states otherwise. The Federal Food and Drug Administration requires a zero tolerance on drugs in milk, so any detectable antibiotic is too much, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Antibiotics can get into milk three ways: by direct injection into the udder, intramuscular injection or through feed. If only one quarter is treated, discard milk from all quarters, since there is a carry-over. If a cow gets a "shot" of antibiotic, some eventually ends up in the milk, so discard it.

The label on the container will tell you the necessary withholding time for milk from treated cows. Packard cautions that label information usually refers to a given dosage. If the label claims that 500,000 units will clear from the milk in 72 hours, a larger dose may not clear in that length of time.

It's important to keep antibiotics out of milk since some people have a sensitivity to antibiotics. In some cases this sensitivity is so great that dilution with good quality milk, even in tank trucks during bulk milk pick-up, isn't sufficient to prevent illness.

Milk containing antibiotics can't be used for making cheese since the bacterial culture won't grow, Packard adds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 8, 1968

CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION

The crisis in communication among individuals and between various social, economic and ethnic groups will be the subject of a special conference Nov. 20-22 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis.

The conference, titled "Communication to Build the Future Environment," is an attempt to bring together a large group of individuals and organizations which share the common goal of narrowing the communications gap in society.

Attending will be individuals from different backgrounds and interest representing all aspects of community life, but who share a common desire to find new ways for increasing human understanding.

Major emphasis will be on communication in cities, towns and rural areas. Conference participants will be involved in discussions and evaluations of communications problems between individuals and groups. They will also explore ways and methods to facilitate communication in communities.

Topics to be considered include: "Dimensions of the Communication Gap--the abrading impact of change on the social order"; "Building a Communications City--multiple barriers to understanding in the metropolis"; "Discovering Micro-City--significance of smaller urban centers"; "Forming Rural Coalitions--high priority of communication in rural areas"; "Utilizing the New Technologies--promise of new modes of communication for society"; and "Communication to Build the Future--the prominence of communication for tomorrow's world."

-more-

add 1 - communication conference

Special features of the conference will include an exhibition of "Signals in the Environment" by the U. S. Public Health Service's Department of Housing and Urban Development, films, an exhibition of the work of the artist Sister Mary Corita as an illustration of an artist's desire to communicate, and demonstrations of mass media programs, do-it-yourself films; video taping, neighborhood dialogues, and other special communication methods.

Some of the featured speakers will be Donald Bourgeois of the Urban Coalition, Washington, D. C.; Paul Cashman, vice president, University of Minnesota; Arthur Flemming, president, Macalester College; Hazel Henderson, writer and civic leader in New York City; Edward P. Morgan, correspondent, Public Broadcast Laboratory; Theodore Peterson, head of the Department of Mass Communications, University of Illinois; Robert Theobald, socio-economist and author, New York City; and Whitney Young, director of the National Urban League.

The conference is sponsored by Town Meeting, Inc., the American Institute of Planners, the Northern States Power Company, the American Lutheran Church, the National Urban Coalition, the Center for Urban Care of Augsburg College, Northwestern Bell Telephone, and the University of Minnesota.

Contributors include the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, the Southwestern Minnesota District of the American Lutheran Church, Dayton's, First National Bank of Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis Gas Company.

For further information on the conference, write to Town Meeting, Inc., Post Office Box 185, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

November 8, 1968

Dear Friend:

It's becoming increasingly popular these days to talk about many of our social and economic problems as being "communications problems." If people could only understand other people better, we hear people say. If the rich could understand the poor, if the privileged could understand the less privileged, if the whites could only understand the blacks.

While it's true that many of our problems may not be communications problems as such, most people agree that we would make greater strides toward resolving some of our social ills if people could better communicate with one another.

It is for this reason that the Town Meeting, Inc., and the American Institute of Planners, as well as a host of other local and national groups, have called a conference on "Communication to Build the Future Environment." This is the first conference of its kind to be held in this country. The enclosures will tell you more about it.

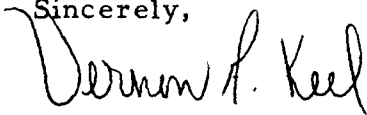
The subject of human communication, I'm sure you will agree, is important and timely. Therefore, we would like to cordially invite you or anyone from your organization to attend all or any part of this conference Nov. 20-22.

We can provide your meals which are part of the conference, and of course you will not have to pay the registration fee. We will have press and recording facilities available in the hotel. We intend to have a roster of resource people and participants, news releases on most of the presentations, pictures of speakers and, when possible, copies of their formal talks.

In addition, we will have information available on the various demonstrations, exhibits and films that will be a significant part of the conference. We will also try to arrange news conferences with some of the more prominent speakers.

I hope you will plan to attend. If you have any questions, please contact me in St. Paul at 612-373-0710. Or write me at 107 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Sincerely,



Vernon A. Keel
Extension Information Specialist
VAK:per

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 12, 1968

Immediate Release

ALFALFA GROWTH STAGE CAN BE USED AS GUIDE FOR HARVESTING

NEW ORLEANS, LA., --Research by University of Minnesota agronomists indicates that growth stage of alfalfa may be a better guide for harvesting than the calendar date if a standard quality of alfalfa is desired.

Gordon C. Marten, associate professor of agronomy and USDA research agronomist, and L. J. Elling, professor of agronomy, both at the University of Minnesota, found that the range of quality values at a given time of cutting averaged over 1.5 times that at a given bloom stage.

Speaking here before a recent meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Marten said that it is extremely difficult to guarantee consistent quality simply because alfalfa is cut on certain dates. However, he emphasized that using the calendar date method results in good quality, but not always standard quality alfalfa.

A more consistent quality could be obtained if the alfalfa was cut at the first bloom of the year instead of on a given date.

However, Marten said this information probably will be of use mostly for research purposes where precision measurement is important or where a standard product is demanded, because it is often easier for a farmer to determine date of harvest than growth stage.

The research was done in controlled situations, using two artificial climates--one climate with a day temperature of 60 degrees fahrenheit and a night temperature of 50 degrees, and a climate with 80 degree fahrenheit day temperature and a 70 degree night temperature.

When alfalfa was harvested at either first bloom or 50 percent bloom, acid detergent fiber, acid detergent lignin, and in vitro digestible dry matter were not influenced by temperature. Crude protein, on the other hand was consistently higher under the 80/70 degree regime.

This indicates that temperature alone does not critically affect overall alfalfa quality, and that crude protein may give a misleading estimate of quality for alfalfa grown under differing climates.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 12, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, November 13

MINNESOTA SOIL SCIENTISTS DISCUSS RESEARCH ON SOIL TEST

NEW ORLEANS, LA.--A widely used routine test for phosphorus may yield incomplete information on highly fertilized calcareous soils in some cases, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists G. W. Randall and John Grava.

The researchers found that soil tests for phosphorus when using the standard method Bray 1 test with 1 part soil to 10 parts solution--did not give as reliable results as the same test using ratios of 1 part soil to 50 parts solution.

This is because soil carbonates probably were neutralizing the small amount of acid used in the Bray 1 solution of 1 part soil to 10 parts solution, and therefore the phosphorus test was lowered, Randall said.

Changing the test to a ratio of 1 part of soil to 50 parts of extracting solution reduced the variability of the test results. A 1 to 100 ratio of soil to solution did not extract appreciably greater amounts of phosphorus than the 1:50 ratio test. The Bray 1 method is the most commonly used phosphorus test in the Midwest.

This information is important, Randall said, because with higher rates of phosphate fertilizer being applied to soils, it has become increasingly difficult for soil testing laboratories in Minnesota to determine phosphorus availability in calcareous soils using the standard Bray test.

Speaking before a recent meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Randall said that both farmers and soil scientists had observed that phosphorus test values often varied greatly within fields of uniform fertilization. In some cases very low phosphorus values still occurred after years of heavy phosphate application.

-more-

add 1 - research on soil test

In some areas in Minnesota the variability of phosphorus using the Bray 1 test with a 1:10 ratio varied as much as from 120 to 3 pounds per acre of extractable phosphorus within 100 feet.

However, despite this type of test results, there must have been adequate phosphorus available to plants because farmers did not observe differences in crop growth or yields in fields with areas giving different soil test phosphorus levels, Randall said.

The research results apply primarily to calcareous soils of western Minnesota containing calcitic carbonates. The researchers did not find as large discrepancies when testing soils containing dolomitic carbonates.

The research indicates that soil phosphorus in these calcareous soils, build up by fertilizer applications, would be best determined by using wider ratios of the Bray 1 test.

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322-wobn-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 12, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, Nov. 13

UM AGRONOMIST RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

NEW ORLEANS, LA.--Charles R. Burnham, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota, was honored here today (Nov. 13) by the American Society of Agronomy during the group's annual meeting.

Burnham, along with 32 other agronomists, was named a Fellow of the Society for his professional achievements and meritorious service. During the past 44 years, the Society has named 505 Fellows.

Burnham joined the University faculty in 1938, and has been active as a teacher, researcher and advisor to graduate students. He has conducted research on cytogenetics of crop plants and applications of cytogenetics to studies of chromosome behavior and plant breeding.

He was a contributor to the book Plant Breeding Symposium, and authored the text Discussions in Cytogenetics, as well as other technical bulletins.

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319-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 12, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, November 14

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RESEARCHER DISCUSSES SOIL STRUCTURE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.--Soil aggregates formed through natural processes following rain or granulated by tillage implements may be unstable for a period immediately after formation, according to George Blake, professor of soil science at the University of Minnesota.

Consequently, not overworking a field for a day or two after seedbed preparation may be a good farming practice.

In recent research, Blake found that newly formed soil aggregates are initially non-stable, but that stability increases with time after the particles are brought into close contact. The stability results from the building up of linkages between clay particles and bonds between clays and organic material.

These stable aggregates resist hydration and puddling, and contribute to a more favorable soil structure for crop growth.

Blake described his research on the process of aggregate formation and stability of aggregates in the soil at a recent meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in New Orleans.

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321-wobn-68

Department of Information
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November 12, 1968

Immediate release

HUNTERS SHOULD GET PERMIT TO CUT CHRISTMAS TREES ALSO

Hunters who intend to bag a Christmas tree as well as a deer during hunting season this fall, should remember to get the landowners consent before cutting any trees.

Anyone caught cutting a tree without permission can be held liable for a misdemeanor, says Bill Miles, University of Minnesota extension forester.

Also, commercial Christmas tree cutters or anyone hauling over six trees on a public highway in anything other than a common carrier must have a transportation permit.

Cutting and transportation permits can be obtained from the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101, or the Division's field forestry offices.

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318-wobn-68

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 12, 1968

Immediate release

PUBLIC FORUM ON HOUSING ON U ST. PAUL CAMPUS

How different cultural values and requirements can be accommodated in private and public housing will be the subject of a public forum Tuesday, Nov. 19, in the North Star Ballroom on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The forum is a featured event of a two-week intercultural-international program sponsored by the University School of Home Economics emphasizing housing and family values.

Principal speaker at the forum will be Grietje van Randen, former head of the Housing Division, Institute for Home Economics Research, Wageningen, Netherlands and now of Melbourne, Australia.

Richard Flesher, director of community services, St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and Talbot Jones, director of planning, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority, will respond to her talk. Representatives of social agencies, minority groups and the Housing and Redevelopment Authority will serve as a reactor panel. Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art in the University's School of Home Economics, will moderate the forum.

Opening event in the two-week program Thursday, Nov. 14, at 4:15 p.m. in McNeal Hall is a seminar on "Values in Family Living in West Africa and Black America" conducted by Gwendolyn Newkirk, chairman of home economics North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., and for two years a lecturer and home science consultant at the University of Ghana. Miss van Randen will respond to Miss Newkirk's talk. Miss Newkirk will participate the first two days of the program.

add 1 - public forum on housing

Subjects of other seminars during the two weeks include planning for international training in home economics, extension programming in other countries and home economists around the world. Miss van Randen will be guest lecturer for the two-week period.

A tea honoring Miss van Randen will be given by the Phi Upsilon Omicron alumnae chapter Sunday, Nov. 17, in the Fireplace Room, McNeal Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The tea, all seminars and the housing forum are open to anyone interested.

The November sessions are part of a year-long program in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics to develop a strong intercultural-international focus in teaching, research and service. A series in October emphasized nutrition.

The program is made possible by Ford Foundation grant funds given to the University's Office of International Programs.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel.-373-0710
November 14, 1968

Immediate release

SYMPOSIUM ON ANIMAL WASTE IN AGRICULTURE SET AT UM

An invitational symposium on "The Disposal of Animal Waste in Agriculture" will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on November 21, according to Vern Freeh, head of the University's Office of Special Programs.

The symposium will be attended by educational, research and regulatory agency personnel who are interested in the problems of animal waste disposal.

The purpose of the symposium is to examine research in the area of solid animal waste disposal, to identify areas for further research, to develop an educational program which points out recommendations which can be made now to facilitate waste disposal, and to initiate a plan of action for further work and study in the area of pollution.

From this meeting we also hope to develop directions for educational programs in the area of animal waste disposal, Freeh said.

Among the speakers at the conference will be: Cecil Wadleigh, director of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Washington D. C.; Floyd Forsberg, chief of the Division of Solid Waste, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; John Badalich, director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; Samuel Hart, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of California, Davis; and William E. Bullard, Jr., soil conservationist, Research Development Division, Soil Conservation Service, Washington D. C.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the State Soil Conservation Service, and the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

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324-wobn-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 14, 1968

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMIST WORKS WITH HANDICAPPED HOMEMAKERS

DULUTH--A pretty 18-year old girl visits the Nat G. Polinsky Memorial Rehabilitation Center once a week after school to get instruction in cooking. A victim of cerebral palsy, she must overcome her fear of heat as she learns to cook bacon or to put bars made from a mix into the oven.

A diabetic who has lost her right hand learns how to make meals for her family in spite of her disability.

An elderly man who is an amputee living alone seeks help in learning to prepare meals for himself. He is concerned with many factors -- with safety, with nutrition and also with having social experiences that will make eating an enjoyable experience.

These are only a few of the people Mrs. Harriet Meldahl, extension home economist in rehabilitation on the University of Minnesota staff, is helping to find new ways to use their abilities and to live within the limitations set by their physical handicaps.

Rehabilitation, according to Mary Van Gorden, executive director of the Nat G. Polinsky Memorial Rehabilitation Center, is concerned with four facets of the individual -- the physical, social, emotional and vocational. Anyone who is impaired physically may have social and emotional problems as well as physical and vocational problems. Hence, "rehabilitation is not just giving a man a crutch; a crutch is not enough," Miss Gorden points out. Under one roof the Center employs people who can help the patient in all aspects.

add 1 - handicapped homemakers

A dimension has been added to the Center with Mrs. Meldahl's work in helping women -- and men, too -- adjust to home life and home tasks by making the best of their handicaps. Although her first objective is to help the physically handicapped return to usefulness in the home, social and emotional therapy are important, too.

Success, for example, in making a meal, provides motivation--the desire to try many home tasks. To two stroke victims, success meant making bar cookies that could be served to an occupational therapy class of 25. Often depressed because of their physical handicaps, patients respond to the socialization of eating a meal with Mrs. Meldahl and others or chatting over a cup of coffee and testing a cake they may have prepared for the first time since their disability.

The kitchen in which such people work at the Rehabilitation Center was especially designed for the handicapped, using ideas developed at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the New York Medical Center. Sometimes called the wheel-chair kitchen, it is planned to provide energy-saving arrangements in space which can be copied in the homemaker's own kitchen. A pull-out board with cutouts to hold mixing bowls is placed low enough to be comfortable in a sitting position. An electric cook top has units flush with the work counter so pans can be slid rather than lifted back and forth. The ideas incorporated in the kitchen range from simple devices which a handy husband can build to appliances with features especially helpful to the handicapped homemaker.

Duluth is the only place in the state where the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service sponsors a home economist working with a rehabilitation center. Doctors consider homemaker training -- or re-training-- so important in the rehabilitation of patients recovering from stroke, heart attacks and severe arthritis, that they refer many of their patients to Mrs. Meldahl.

add 2 - handicapped homemakers

For a period of half an hour to as long as 3 hours, Mrs. Meldahl may work with the patient, sometimes teaching such a simple task as peeling potatoes with the use of a homemade board with two nails to hold the potato. After a few sessions, using special devices perhaps to hold a mixing bowl or a beater, the patient will graduate to preparing a complete meal made with some convenience foods, some from scratch--as the woman did who had lost a hand.

Besides her one-to-one relationship with the physically handicapped, Mrs. Meldahl conducts a series of classes for homemakers, teaching them to analyze their own homemaking tasks and showing them how to make adjustments to their disabilities by simplifying homemaking practices or adopting new techniques. The emphasis is on saving time and energy. Although Mrs. Meldahl headquarters in Duluth, she gives rehabilitation training in five northeastern counties -- St. Louis, Carlton, Lake, Cook and Itasca.

Lessons cover general body mechanics and fatigue; arrangement of kitchens for step saving; prevention of fatigue in cleaning; time and energy-saving methods in the laundry; and adapting clothing for certain disabilities. The classes benefit not only the women themselves, but their families, too, and through re-training, the women learn to do enough housework so they do not have to hire outside help. Psychologically, the classes help the women by restoring confidence in their ability to be useful to their families. They also maintain an incentive to try new things. And homemakers always benefit from seeing others with similar handicaps and hearing how they solved their homemaking problems.

An advisory board of 15 members provides suggestions and consultation for the home economist in rehabilitation, gives guidance in obtaining referrals and helps promote the program. Members on the board represent civic organizations, the American Red Cross, welfare, education, health, hospital and home economics groups.

-more-

add 3 - handicapped homemakers

Mrs. Meldahl also works with Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation headquartered on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Mrs. Melrose has conducted a statewide program for 10 years, working in 82 counties.

Mrs. Meldahl's project is part of the statewide Homemakers' Limited program carried out by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Health, the Arthritis Foundation--Minnesota Chapter, the Minnesota Heart Association and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

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For a period of half an hour to as long as 3 hours, Mrs. Meldahl may work with the patient, sometimes teaching such a simple task as peeling potatoes with the use of a homemade board with two nails to hold the potato. After a few sessions, using special devices perhaps to hold a mixing bowl or a beater, the patient will graduate to preparing a complete meal made with some convenience foods, some from scratch--as the woman did who had lost a hand.

Besides her one-to-one relationship with the physically handicapped, Mrs. Meldahl conducts a series of classes for homemakers, teaching them to analyze their own homemaking tasks and showing them how to make adjustments to their disabilities by simplifying homemaking practices or adopting new techniques. The emphasis is on saving time and energy. Although Mrs. Meldahl headquarters in Duluth, she gives rehabilitation training in five northeastern counties -- St. Louis, Carlton, Lake, Cook and Itasca.

Lessons cover general body mechanics and fatigue; arrangement of kitchens for step saving; prevention of fatigue in cleaning; time and energy-saving methods in the laundry; and adapting clothing for certain disabilities. The classes benefit not only the women themselves, but their families, too, and through re-training, the women learn to do enough housework so they do not have to hire outside help. Psychologically, the classes help the women by restoring confidence in their ability to be useful to their families. They also maintain an incentive to try new things. And homemakers always benefit from seeing others with similar handicaps and hearing how they solved their homemaking problems.

An advisory board of 15 members provides suggestions and consultation for the home economist in rehabilitation, gives guidance in obtaining referrals and helps promote the program. Members on the board represent civic organizations, the American Red Cross, welfare, education, health, hospital and home economics groups.

-more-

add 3 - handicapped homemakers

Mrs. Meldahl also works with Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation headquartered on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Mrs. Melrose has conducted a statewide program for 10 years, working in 82 counties.

Mrs. Meldahl's project is part of the statewide Homemakers' Limited program carried out by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Health, the Arthritis Foundation--Minnesota Chapter, the Minnesota Heart Association and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel.-373-0710
November 14, 1968

Immediate release

SYMPOSIUM ON ANIMAL WASTE IN AGRICULTURE SET AT UM

An invitational symposium on "The Disposal of Animal Waste in Agriculture" will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on November 21, according to Vern Freeh, head of the University's Office of Special Programs.

The symposium will be attended by educational, research and regulatory agency personnel who are interested in the problems of animal waste disposal.

The purpose of the symposium is to examine research in the area of solid animal waste disposal, to identify areas for further research, to develop an educational program which points out recommendations which can be made now to facilitate waste disposal, and to initiate a plan of action for further work and study in the area of pollution.

From this meeting we also hope to develop directions for educational programs in the area of animal waste disposal, Freeh said.

Among the speakers at the conference will be: Cecil Wadleigh, director of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Washington D. C.; Floyd Forsberg, chief of the Division of Solid Waste, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; John Badalich, director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; Samuel Hart, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of California, Davis; and William E. Bullard, Jr., soil conservationist, Research Development Division, Soil Conservation Service, Washington D. C.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the State Soil Conservation Service, and the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

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324-wobn-68

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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November 15, 1968

Immediate release

400 EXPECTED AT HUMAN COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE

Nearly 400 persons from throughout the United States and parts of Canada are expected to attend a special conference on "Communication to Build the Future Environment" next week in Minneapolis.

The three-day conference will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (Nov. 20-22) at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel.

Participants will include individuals from different backgrounds and interests representing all aspects of community life, but who share a common desire to find new ways for increasing human understanding.

"The conference is being held in an attempt to bring together a large group of individuals and organizations which share the common goal of narrowing the communications gap in society," according to Osgood T. Magnuson, president of Town Meeting, Inc.

Town Meeting and the American Institute of Planners are hosts for the conference. Sponsors include Northern States Power Company, the American Lutheran Church, the National Urban Coalition, the Center for Urban Care of Augsburg College, Northwestern Bell Telephone, and the University of Minnesota.

Contributors are the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, the Southwestern Minnesota District of the American Lutheran Church, Dayton's, First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Gas Company, and the Pillsbury Company.

The conference will begin Wednesday with registration in the morning and a buffet luncheon at 11:30 a.m. Featured speaker at the afternoon session Wednesday will be Robert Theobald, socio-economist and author from New York City. He will speak on "Dimensions of the Communication Gap: The

add -- communication conference

Abrading Impact of Change on the Social Order." Speaker reaction and workshops on defining a communication system will follow his presentation.

At 5:30 the group will adjourn to Northern States Power Company to view "Signals in the Environment," an exhibition of the U. S. Public Health Service's Department of Housing and Urban Development. The exhibit is designed to present a glimpse into the threat and promise which technology holds for man's senses, intellect and spirit.

On Thursday morning, the subject for discussion will be "Building A Communication City: Multiple Barriers to Understand in the Metropolis." Featured speakers are Arthur S. Flemming, president, Macalester College; Whitney M. Young, Jr., director of the National Urban League, New York City; Arthur Naftalin, mayor of Minneapolis; and Edward P. Morgan, correspondent, Public Broadcast Laboratory.

The topic in the afternoon will be "Discovering Micro City: Significance of Smaller Urban Centers." Speakers include Edward L. Henry, director, Micro-City Study Project, Collegeville, Minn.; Thomas L. Anding, Upper Midwest Research and Development Council; Larry R. Salmon, Sioux Falls, S.D., Community Action Agency, Inc.; and John W. Bachman, president of Wartburg College. Workshops on organizing a communication system will follow.

On Friday, the morning subject will be "Forming Rural Coalitions: High Priority of Communication in Rural Areas." Speakers include a representative from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Lee Dreyfus, president of Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point; George Donohue, sociologist, University of Minnesota; and Raymond D. Vlasin of the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay.

In the afternoon, "Utilizing the New Technologies: Promise of New Modes of Communication," will be discussed by Theodore Peterson, head of the Department of Mass Communications, University of Illinois; James C. Cain, Mayo Clinic and Experimental City Project; and Alan Burns of National Broadcasting Company.

-more-

add 2 - communication conference

Workshops on maintaining a communication system will follow.

The dinner discussion Friday will center around "Communication To Build the Future: Prominence of Communication for Tomorrow's World." Speakers will include Ben Bagdikian, project director of Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif; Hazel Henderson, writer and civic leader in New York City; and Paul Cashman, vice president, University of Minnesota.

Evening sessions include demonstrations of communications skills, including such things as an exhibition of the work of artist Sister Mary Corita, demonstrations of mass media programs, do-it-yourself films; video taping, neighborhood dialogues, and other special communication methods.

For further information on the conference, write to: Town Meeting, Inc., Post Office Box 185, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 15, 1968

Immediate release

FREE FILMS TO FEATURE PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENT

A series of 11 films on the problems of our future environment will be shown free to the public Tuesday through Friday at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis.

The films are part of the three-day conference on "Communication to Build the Future Environment." They will be shown continuously on Tuesday from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.; on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.; and on Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

All showings will be in the Lakeland Room on the ground floor of the Pick-Nicollet Hotel. The film titles and descriptions are as follows:

"America: On the Edge of Abundance" explores the far-reaching economic and social consequences of our increasingly automated and computerized society.

"City of the Bees" shows the efficiency of the bee hive and how ruthlessly the state is everything and the individual is nothing.

"The Embattled Cell" through time lapse photography depicts the struggle of defensive cells, cleaning mechanisms of the lung, and the lung's blood supply.

"The Futurists" centers around future-oriented scientists and academicians who believe the only way we will have a future is to plan for it now.

"Incredible Machine" shows some of the almost fantastic ways scientists are using computers in communications research.

"One Dimension, Two Dimension, Three Dimension, Four" is a succinct plea for planning in our cities today.

-more-

add 1 - free films to feature

"Pandora's Easy Open Pop Top Box" is an examination of the physical environment, man's influence on it and the resulting impact on man.

"Standing Room Only" examines steps 21st Century man must take to alleviate the population explosion.

"View from the People Wall" relates the computer to the application of science and technology on our environment.

"Waters of the St. Croix" depicts the beauty and grandeur of four complete seasons on the St. Croix River.

"Year 1999 A.D." shows things like the house of tomorrow, home-based computers and suburbia, at the turn of the century.

Also free and open to the public as part of the Conference will be "Signals in the Environment," an exhibition of the U. S. Public Health Service's Department of Housing and Urban Development. The exhibit is designed to present a glimpse into the promise and threat which technology holds for man's senses, intellect and spirit.

It will be open to the public at Northern States Power Company, 414 Nicollet Mall, from Wednesday (Nov. 20) through and including Saturday, Nov. 30. Hours are 8 a.m. - 9 p.m., Monday and Thursday; 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., Saturday; and 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. all other days except Sunday.

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324-vak-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Second in series on
A Child's World
Immediate release

HUSBAND-WIFE
RELATIONS AFFECT
DEVELOPING CHILD

Concerned with being a good parent? Then you need to give as much attention to analyzing and improving yourself and your marriage relationships as on child rearing itself.

So says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

It's true, declares the University specialist, that parents alone cannot provide everything a child needs for his development. A child is the product of many influences: genetic inheritance, parents, brothers and sisters, teachers, friends, popular heroes, neighborhood, school, church, national culture, to mention a few.

But in the lives of children, people are more important than any other factor--and parents exert the strongest force in the lives of children.

The quality of the marriage relationship is perhaps the single most important factor in child rearing--in the effect on the child, according to Pitzer. Whether the relationship between husband and wife is good or bad, it establishes the atmosphere of the home and affects the happiness and well being of every member of the family. For the children it also serves as a model of man-woman relationships and of family life.

Personal adjustment of the parents is another important factor in the child's personality development. Any problems or deficiencies of the parents are communicated to the children. But children take minor lapses on the part of parents as long as the overall environment is good.

Research shows that it is the total situation in the home--the nature of the relationships--that determines personality formation.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Three million boys and girls in the U. S. from the ages of 9 to 19 are members of 4-H. Of this number, 2½ million are in organized clubs and 3/4 million are enrolled in 4-H TV series and 4-H special interest groups.

* * * *

Adult volunteer leaders are 400,000 strong in 4-H clubs across the U. S. One hundred fifty thousand junior and teen leaders make up the rest of 4-H leadership.

* * * *

Of all boys and girls in 4-H in the U. S., 35 percent come from families with incomes of less than \$3,000.

* * * *

More girls than boys are enrolled in 4-H in the U. S. Of all 4-H members, 55 percent are girls and 45 percent are boys.

* * * *

Seventy-three percent of 4-H members live on farms and rural non-farm areas. The other 27 percent of 4-H members hail from towns and cities. Six percent of these members are in metropolitan areas.

* * * *

The 4-H clubs in the U. S. claim 26 million alumni.

* * * *

4-H'ers in this country have exported their idea of "learning by doing" to 75 countries around the world. The membership in 4-H and 4-H type organizations now approaches eight million young people worldwide.

-mkb-

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Shape Spruce and Fir in Dormant Season. The dormant season -- from October to April -- is the best time to shear spruce and fir Christmas trees, according to Marvin Smith, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Smith explains that the shearing operation on spruce and fir, unlike pine, doesn't have to be timed to cause bud formation. You can get good results at any time of the year, but the dormant season is recommended since your workload is spread out and the shaping cuts are usually hidden by the next season's growth. For more information, ask your county agent for Forestry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Shaping Conifers for Christmas Trees."

* * * *

Operate Pipeline Milking Unit Correctly. The proper installation and operation of pipeline milkers can help avoid mastitis problems. Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota offers these tips:

* Make sure milk flow is always away from the teat toward the pipeline, never falling back.

* There should be no interference with air movement in the line.

* Pipeline filters should be placed where they can't interfere with milk flow or vacuum level -- on the pressure side of the line, beyond the releaser.

* * * *

Abnormalities in Dairy Heifers. You can often recognize heifers with abnormal reproductive organs if you keep records of heats before breeding. About 1 of every 10 heifers has an abnormality of the reproductive organs, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Heifers not in heat should be examined by a veterinarian, since some may be treated successfully, Conlin says. Remove heifers that are found sterile from this group. Early detection of these abnormal animals saves you the rearing cost of nonbreeders.

* * * *

add 1 - in brief

Generation Interval Can be Shortened With Good Records. The generation interval in most beef herds is about five years, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. But the generation interval can be shortened and yearly progress increased by replacing breeding stock that don't breed regularly or develop rapidly enough to calve at 2 years of age. Good records obtained through membership in the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association can help you make management decisions resulting in extra income. For more information on the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association, write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Time to Prune Forest Trees. Now's the time to start pruning forest trees, says Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Miles recommends winter pruning -- between the first few days of freezing temperatures in fall and until the first noticeable bud swelling in spring -- because summer pruning invites disease and insect infestations. There are other advantages to winter pruning:

- * Winter is a less busy period for the farmer.
- * Branches break off cleaner with less risk of tearing bark.
- * Leaves are down, allowing better vision.
- * And, there are no insects or excessive heat.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

APPLY FOR
TREES NOW

Prospective tree planters are urged to send in their applications for seedlings from nurseries of the State Division of Lands and Forestry as soon as possible.

Supplies of Ponderosa pine and black walnut are already gone. Evergreens still available are the white, Norway and jack pines, black, white and Colorado spruce and Balsam fir.

Hardwood species available are soft maple, green ash, Caragana, Russian olive, poplar, Siberian elm and honeysuckle. These seedlings are available in lots of 100 with a minimum order of 500. Cost of seedlings is \$1.50 per hundred.

Some transplant conifers are also available at \$3 per hundred and include white, Ponderosa, and Norway pine and Colorado and white spruce. Transplants are normally a year older and have been moved once in the nursery to improve root development.

Orders are filled on a first-come-first serve basis. Applications may be obtained from county agents, SCS offices, local state foresters or by writing to the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PREPARE FOR
WINTER STORMS

Keep plenty of fuel and livestock feed ahead so you won't be caught short during winter storms. You should have a 3 to 5 day reserve supply of feed concentrates on hand, since a bad snow storm can leave you snowbound for several days, says Clif Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

Dairy farmers should check with the milk plant on emergency milk storage facilities if the milk hauler can't get through. Standby generators will be valuable to run the milking machine, well pump and other chore equipment. Livestock farmers should locate foraging stock if a storm is expected and move them to feed and water supplies.

Follow weather reports closely so you'll have an idea of what to expect, especially if you're traveling a long way from home. A battery powered radio will help you keep in touch with the weatherman.

Flashlights and lanterns, with extra bulbs and fresh batteries will also come in handy in case of a power failure. Each family should have a complete supply of first aid materials, and at least one family member should have a working knowledge of first aid and home nursing.

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

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 18, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

EXCESS ATRAZINE
HARMS CROP THAT
FOLLOWS CORN

The adage, "If a little bit is good, a lot will be better" is risky when you're using pesticides.

For example, moderate amounts of atrazine applied to the soil of a corn field will kill the weeds and leave the corn unharmed. But atrazine remains active in the soil a long time, and excessive amounts that carry over to next year can kill the next crop, unless it's corn.

Farmers should apply the least amount of atrazine that will kill most of the weeds to avoid this loss. They should also keep in mind the factors that contribute to atrazine carryover, says Russell S. Adams, Jr., soil scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Adams says if a rotation is planned, it's better to apply atrazine lightly and let a few weeds survive among the corn -- then the soybeans or other crop that follows next year won't be harmed.

Chemical reactions -- especially those caused by active bacteria and molds in the soil -- will destroy man-made compounds such as atrazine in time. But the more atrazine present, the longer the bacteria and molds will require to destroy it. And under cold, dry conditions the bacteria and molds are less active and their work of destroying atrazine slows down.

The organic content of the soil is important when using atrazine, Adams says. For best results, a farmer may have to apply different amounts of atrazine from one part of his field to another as the soil varies in composition.

add 1 -- atrazine carryover

Trouble often originates after harvest during the plowing of a former corn field that received atrazine. Most of the leftover atrazine is in the topsoil. In plowing the back furrow, the farmer throws one layer of topsoil on top of another, thus doubling the atrazine in a strip down his field. The next crop may fail to grow along that strip.

Harmful carryover of atrazine is most likely in alkaline soils. The amount of phosphorus is also a factor, Adams says. If an extra heavy application of phosphorus fertilizer occurs in some parts of a field where atrazine remains, those places may have some atrazine damage later.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 18, 1968

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE: 8 p.m., Tues., Nov. 19
* * * * *

HOUSING MORE THAN HOUSES

Lack of appreciation of the wider meaning of housing--the house plus its environment--has resulted in extensive house building without due regard to families' needs, a housing expert from the Netherlands charged today (Tues. 8 p.m., Nov. 19).

At a public forum on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, Grietje van Randen, former head of the housing division, Institute for Home Economics Research, Agriculture University, Wageningen, Netherlands, explained that housing includes "all the things that make us feel at home where we live." Among these she listed near-the-house playing areas, the garden, trees, pleasant common entrances in multi-family buildings enhancing social contact and well planned car parking "which does not make a metal jungle of what should be nice living surroundings."

Because of the large shortages of dwelling units in many countries and cities, emphasis is placed on production of as many houses as possible within as short a time as possible without due regard to the totality of housing. Miss van Randen called for an integrated approach which recognizes the basic housing needs--physical, psychological and sociological.

Physical needs, related to physical health, working conditions and comfort, include protection against the unfavorable elements of nature such as cold and heat; hygiene; and space and facilities to carry out certain activities and to store belongings.

She described psychological housing needs as the need for privacy, the need to pursue one's creative and leisure activities and the need for surroundings to carry out various tasks without undue mental strain. Among sociological

add 1 - housing

housing needs are the need for communication with family members and others and participation in group activities and entertainment.

Before it is possible to solve existing problems, Miss van Randen declared, those concerned with public and private housing must recognize the need for:

- . Large numbers of dwellings for low-income families. This need is constantly increasing because of migration to cities and towns of large numbers of people without sufficient source of income.

- . More and better planning for integrated housing as part of man's physical environment.

- . More housing designs which reflect the people's culture and allow families and individuals to express themselves adequately in their housing environment.

- . More efficient and better adapted financing systems to make it possible for more families to acquire their own and better housing.

- . Increased awareness on the part of government, politicians, architects, builders and families that housing is more than mere houses and that adequate housing is one of the prerequisites for a happy and healthy life.

- . Greater willingness on the part of some families to spend a higher proportion of their income on housing as a means of contributing to a happy family life and a balanced development of the family members.

In order to solve housing problems, Miss van Randen pointed out that more research will be needed in such areas as: the order of priority families in different cultures attach to housing requirements, and designs of low-cost house plans more suited to creative use by families. In addition, she stressed that families and individuals need more education and advice on such subjects as their housing requirements, how to improve the use of their resources in financing housing, how to live in harmony with other families in high density establishments and how to make better use of the housing they have.

Richard Flesher, director of community services, St. Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and Talbot Jones, director of planning, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority, responded to her talk.

The forum was a featured event of a two-week intercultural-international program sponsored by the University's School of Home Economics. Miss van Randen is guest lecturer for the two week- period. # # #

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 18, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H CLUBS CITED FOR COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Thirty-six Minnesota 4-H clubs have been cited for their work in community beautification, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

These clubs will receive 1968 Keep Minnesota Green certificates recognizing them for their efforts from the Keep Minnesota Green and Scenic, Inc.

The clubs were selected at the county level for programs conducted such as controlling litter, constructing nature trails and planting trees.

The clubs are: Riverside Liberty 4-H Club, Aitkin County, Burlington Cubs, Becker County; Go Getters, Benton County; Lake Hanska Alerts, Brown County; Gophers, Northstar and Rose Harbor 4-H Clubs, Cook County; Triple A, Crow Wing County; Silver Meteors, Dakota County; Urness, Douglas County.

Thriftyville Workers, Fillmore County; Golden Oak, Freeborn County; Caledonia Rockets, Houston County; Mantrap Valley, Hubbard County; Ever Ready, Isanti County; Blackberry, Itasca County; Gemmell North Stars, Koochiching County; Valley Voyagers, Lake County; Ace Capers, Lake of the Woods County.

Island Lake "Zeps," Lyon County; Bear Lake Beavers, McLeod County; Kathio Merry Makers, Mille Lacs County; Eagerettes, East Otter Tail County; Fast Freighters, Pine County; Cyrus Boosters, Pope County; Happy-Go-Luckiers, Red Lake County; Kingman Ramblers, Renville County; Springwater Hustlers, Rock County; Normanna, South St. Louis County.

West Cherry, West St. Louis County; New Prague Boosters, Scott County; Henderson Livewires, Sibley County, Jolly Jets, Wadena County; Fieldon Rustlers, Watonwan County; Silver Hill Ramblers, Wright County; and Normanites, Yellow Medicine County.

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Department of Information
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November 18, 1968

Immediate release

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

A Conference on Regional Development and the Future of Small Communities will be held Dec. 9 at Southwest State College, Marshall, for Southwest Minnesota leaders in government, business, community affairs and education.

The purpose of the conference is to give these leaders an opportunity to discuss ways and means for improving the level of social, political and economic welfare of the citizens and communities of Southwest Minnesota, according to John S. Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist and program chairman.

Topics and speakers on the program include: "The Challenge of Rural Renaissance," by Governor Harold LeVander; "The Evolving Regional Community" by Wilbur Maki, University of Minnesota economist; "Regional and Local Governments" by David Kennedy, Minnesota State Planning Agency; "The Small Community and the 21st Century," by Bruce Macy of Midwest Research Institute; "Growth and Change in Southwest Minnesota" by John S. Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist; and "Industrial Development in Southwest Minnesota," by John D. Peterson of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development.

A panel discussion will be lead by Clarence Wiersma of the Southwest Minnesota Economic Development Association.

-more-

add 1 - regional development conference

Registration for the conference will be limited to 200. The registration fee is \$5, which includes conference materials, a noon meal, and a copy of the published proceedings.

Registration forms may be obtained by writing to Office of Special Programs, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

The Conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs.

Cooperating are the gas utility companies serving Southwest Minnesota, Southwest State College, Worthington and Willmar Junior Colleges, area vocational schools, the Southwest Minnesota Economic Development Association, the Minnesota State Planning Agency, and the State Departments of Economic Development and Agriculture.

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November 20, 1968

Immediate release

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS, ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Kenneth W. Fisher, 2208 Wentworth Avenue, South St. Paul, has been elected president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for 1969.

Vincent K. Bailey, 1355 Bailey Road, Newport, was elected to the office of vice president.

Elected to executive board terms of three years were Mrs. W. L. Hedegard, Austin, and Arne E. Karvala, Eveleth.

Election results were announced by Eldred M. Hunt, secretary-treasurer of the Horticultural Society.

Twenty-four award winners for 1968 have also been selected, Hunt said. Citations and award certificates for special achievement in gardening and horticulture will be presented by the society.

Award recipients are:

Bronze medal -- Leon C. Snyder, 2128 Knapp Street, St. Paul;
John E. P. Morgan, 1370 Goose Lake Road, White Bear Lake.

Honorary life membership -- Mrs. R. N. Anderson, Brainerd;
Mrs. Norman Flagstad, Roseau.

Distinguished service certificates -- Mrs. Charles R. Campbell,
4128 Brunswick Avenue South, Minneapolis; Mrs. Ernest Koehler, Owatonna;
Mrs. John Klints, Duluth; Mrs. Mark Richardson, Comfrey; Mrs. Donald
Lansing, Rural Route 3, St. Cloud. 8236 Sheridan Ave.S.

Award of merit certificates -- Mrs. Walter Gelakoski, Bloomington;
Mrs. Arthur Hammer, Duluth; Nels J. Hervi, Virginia; Mrs. Fred Arett, R. 4
and Mrs. Earl Padelford, Route 3, Austin; Mrs. Allan Carnes, 977 Ottawa,
West St. Paul; Mrs. Theodore Nelson, Forest Lake; Donald Hoag and Neal
Holland, Fargo; Mrs. Ernest Krabbenhoft, Jr., Sabin; Mrs. Dorothy Collins,
1101 S. 12th St., Moorhead; Mrs. Lila D. Schmidt, Lake George; Mrs. Oscar
Johnson, Bemidji; Mrs. Allie Rebarchek, Graceton; Eldren W. Minks, Albert Lea.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 20, 1968

Immediate release

MARTIN COUNTY 4-H'ER RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

A Martin County 4-H'er has been named recipient of the \$400 Ball Brothers 4-H Scholarship Award in foods and nutrition, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Nancy Lou Tish, 19, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Tish of Welcome. She has spent 9 years in 4-H. She was selected for the award on the basis of her work in foods and nutrition projects, including food preservation.

Miss Tish has held all the 4-H offices in her club. She has also been a Key Award winner, a county champion junior leader and has demonstrated and exhibited in food science at the State Fair.

She has canned fruits, meats and jellies for the food preservation part of her foods and nutrition project. She has also frozen breads, cookies, meats and fruits.

Miss Tish graduated from high school in 1968 and is attending the University of Minnesota Technical Institute at Crookston. She hopes to follow a career in food service management.

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330-mkb-68

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November 20, 1968

Immediate release

HOW DO YOU RESOLVE SIBLING RIVALRY?

Parents should accept the rivalry of brothers and sisters as fact of life--and not be anxious or embarrassed about it, according to an extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that many of the displays of rivalry and jealousy and actual squabbles may serve the purpose of clarifying individuality, giving the children practice in resolving interpersonal conflicts and introducing them to the rights of others.

However, these displays of temper and jealousy require occasional firm controls on the part of parents. The University family life specialist gives parents some suggestions to help ease the explosive interludes that may puncture the peace in a family:

- . Take mild squabbles in your stride, paying little or no attention to them--whether the squabbles are physical or verbal.

- . If the squabble doesn't seem to work itself out, suggest something interesting or constructive for the children to do.

- . Watch out for the teasee as well as the teaser. The child being teased may have started the whole thing. This is a favorite trick of sisters and of younger children generally. So when an older child is involved with a younger, stop, look and listen. Remember it's easier to have sympathy with the younger child -- who may really be the oppressor. Teach an older child not to hurt a younger, but at the same time teach the younger child not to take advantage of this immunity by being provoking.

add 1 - sibling rivalry

. Let your son appreciate some of the advantages of being a boy, your daughter those of being a girl. And let the older child enjoy some privileges because he is older, and the younger one some rights because he is younger.

. Don't search for the cause of the aggression at the moment of friction. Try to ease the situation; separate the children if necessary without making either one feel like a criminal, and do the detective work later.

. Remember that boys and girls are quick to forgive and forget. Many friendships between children have been spoiled by parents' exaggeration of the importance of young quarrels.

. Don't expect your sons and daughters to play together too much. Try to give your children some freedom from each other.

. Provide your children with projects and games to draw off some of their extra energy.

. Above all, let your children know that you love them equally, though each in a different way.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 20, 1968

Immediate release

CARVER COUNTY AWARDED 4-H AUTOMOTIVE PLAQUE

Carver County 4-H members have been awarded the top county automotive plaque in the state for their work in the county-wide 4-H automotive program, V. Joseph McAuliffe, associate state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

For the fourth consecutive year, Carver County sponsored an automotive short course. This year's short course lectures emphasized traffic codes, costs of operating a car, how to shop for a used car, safety practices and car care.

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

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 21, 1968

Immediate release

ABRAHAM RECEIVES AWARD FROM EXTENSION SOCIETY

Roland H. Abraham, director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Minnesota, recently received the Distinguished Ruby service award from Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national honorary extension fraternity. The award is the highest award given by the fraternity.

Abraham was awarded the Ruby on the basis of "his leadership in re-shaping Extension work in Minnesota, which gave added emphasis to new clientele through community development, urban youth programs, and work with the disadvantaged, while still maintaining genuine empathy with rural Minnesota."

Abraham has made Extension his career for the past thirty years, serving as a county agent, supervisor, associate director, acting director, and director. He was named director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in July of 1968.

Born in Olivia, Minnesota, Abraham graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1938 with high distinction. He was a 4-H club member in Renville County for seven years. Abraham began his agricultural extension career in 1938 and served as a county agricultural extension agent in Minnesota for 14 years, most of that time in Jackson County.

As a county agent, Abraham won distinction as a livestock authority by helping to develop lamb feeding projects, beef tours, swine institutes and similar events.

Abraham received the Master of Public Administration degree from Harvard University in 1951. In 1963, he received his Ph.D. from the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study at the University of Wisconsin.

(more)

add 1 -- Abraham award

He has been chairman of the National Policy Board for the National 4-H Foundation, a member of the National Advisory Committee on the International Farm Youth Exchange, on the executive committee of Livestock, Conservation, Inc.; and on the marketing subcommittee of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy.

In 1964 and 1967, Abraham was a member of a University of Minnesota team which studied the development of Extension work in the country of Chile.

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68-332-jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

DHIA RECORDS
A BIG BARGAIN

DHIA records give you a tremendous amount of information for a small investment, according to Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Erickson says DHIA records help you to cull out low producers and increase net income, feed grain according to production and save money, and select cows whose calves will be good herd replacements.

The monthly report gives milk and fat production for each cow, both currently and since she calved. In addition, the report includes:

- * Income over feed cost per day to determine when to sell cows you will cull.
- * Dates each cow is due to calve and should be dried off.
- * The amount of grain to feed each cow to meet her needs without waste.
- * Amount and cost of feed, value of milk produced, return over feed cost, cost of producing 100 pounds of milk--both monthly and yearly--totals and averages on all these.

DHIA also provides this additional information:

- * A lifetime record of production, breeding and offspring for each cow.
- * An annual lifetime listing of all cows in order of producing and transmitting ability.
- * And, eartagging of all calves for future identification. For information on joining your local DHIA association, see your county agent, DHIA supervisor or board member.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

THIN FOREST
STANDS DURING
WINTER MONTHS

Thinning--the removal of some trees in an immature stand--increases the growth rate of remaining trees and salvages trees that would otherwise be lost through overcrowding. Thinnings are intermediate cuttings between early weedings and the final harvest, according to Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Thinnings are most important for pure and mixed stands of red (Norway) pine, white pine, jack pine, Scotch pine, and upland white spruce-balsam fir stands. Thinnings aren't recommended in pure or mixed black spruce, white cedar, or tamarack stands.

Make thinnings during the winter after the ground is frozen and before the spring thaw. There are many advantages to winter thinning, Miles says.

* There is less damage to remaining trees in the felling and skidding operations because the trees are dormant.

*In winter the bark is tight, branches snap rather than tear off, and the frozen ground reduces the possibility of compaction or mechanical damage to roots.

* Access is possible to stands in the winter, which might be inaccessible in the summer.

* Reduced foliage allows better visibility, there is less fire hazard, and insects and excessive heat are not a problem.

* And, winter is usually a slack period for the farm woodland owner.

For more information on thinning forest stands, contact your local forester.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

NEW GENETIC TOOLS
SOON AVAILABLE FOR
STATE DHIA MEMBERS

Some new genetic tools will soon be available to Minnesota DHIA members to help them evaluate cows more accurately.

The same modern scientific concepts and technology used in sire evaluations are being applied to obtain these new cow evaluations, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Dairymen enrolled in DHIA will be receiving an up-to-date cow ranking and herd summary report with individual lactation summary slips for each cow in the herd. The herd summary will contain some valuable guidelines concerning the progress being made in the herd's breeding program.

The amount of genetic improvement from using top sires and from culling poor cows will be indicated on this report, Conlin says. Statewide breed averages will also be shown to provide a basis of comparison.

Cows in the herd will be ranked on their estimated producing abilities (EPA's) for milk production, just as sires are ranked on their predicted difference. The EPA ranking is the best estimate of the cow's future performance based on all of her previous lactations. These rankings will aid dairymen in making their culling decisions, according to Conlin.

Estimated average transmitting abilities (EATA's) will be provided for each cow to help dairymen determine which sires to breed to each cow, and which cows are likely to produce the best offspring. EATA measures the cow's superiority or inferiority that she is expected to transmit to her average progeny.

add 1--new genetic tools

These new tools aren't foolproof in that the results of individual matings can't be predicted with any high degree of accuracy, Conlin adds. However their use will greatly increase probability of the mating results to be above average in genetic ability.

For more information concerning the Minnesota DHIA program, see your county agent or write to Extension Dairy Science, 101 Haecker Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Plan Sow Housing Carefully. There are many ways to feed and house gestating sows. If you're considering building, here are some pointers to keep in mind from Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* Make sure your sows will have an adequate water supply.

* Design the layout so you can control the amount of feed the sows receive, either by hand feeding limited amounts of feed or allowing sows access to a full feeder for a limited time.

* The building layout should allow you to use power equipment for handling either solid or liquid manure.

Ryan has outlined a number of construction possibilities in a new publication, Agricultural Engineering M-143, "Housing and Feeding for Gestating Sows." Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Calving Difficulties With First-Calf Heifers. Heifers of all sizes and ages normally have more calving difficulty than animals that have calved previously. But well-grown heifers that are at least 24 months old at calving time usually have minimal difficulty, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Conlin says research has shown that the smaller birth canal and V-shaped nature of the pelvic girdle in young heifers (under 24 months) increases the incidence of birth difficulties. And older, underfed heifers in the same experiment had more calving problems than the well-fed animals.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Pruning Improves Wood Quality. Artificial pruning of standing trees assures the earliest production of quality wood material. By artificial pruning, you can speed production of knot-free wood products and eliminate the uncertainty and delay of natural pruning, says Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. But artificial pruning costs money, Miles adds, and should be considered only for trees which will make lumber or veneer. He suggests consulting your local forester about the time and method of pruning.

* * * *

Environmental Factors Important in Mastitis Control. It's usually not one factor, but a combination of several things that cause mastitis, according to Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Genetics and heredity are important since udder attachment and natural defense mechanisms are involved. But even the most resistant cow can contract mastitis if conditions are right. Anything that increases the cow's comfort and reduces stress is desirable. Provide good, dry housing with adequate stall space and ventilation.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

Third in a series on
A CHILD'S WORLD

MORE MOTHERS
ARE WORKING
OUTSIDE THE HOME

Should mothers take employment outside the home?

There's no ringing "yes" or "no" answer to that question, according to Ron Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota. The answer must be tailored to fit the specific family asking it. It depends on many factors--the kind of mother, the kind of family, why and how much she works, her financial needs, her physical stamina, how the family feels about her working and how realistic she is about what she can and cannot do, as well as the husband's willingness and ability to share in the management of the household and the children.

Women comprise over a third of the labor force in the United States. Over a third of all married women living with their husbands now work outside the home either full or part-time. Almost 4 out of 10 mothers with children under 18 are working -- some 10.6 million. About 27 percent of all mothers with children under 6 work and about 48 percent of all mothers with children from 6 to 17 work (6.5 million).

The mother's attitude toward working may be more important in the impact on the child than the fact of working or not working. Research studies of working mothers have shown that when the mother's employment is gratifying to her, the mother-child relationship is a warm one. But when the mother's employment is not satisfying, there seems to be less interaction between mother and child and there are also indications that the child may be heavily burdened with household tasks.

The problems of children are more highly related to the mother's emotional adjustment than to her occupational status.

Another important factor in the effect of the mother's working is the type of child care arrangements that are made.

Of greatest importance to the child, says Pitzer, is the quality of the time the mother spends with her children -- whether she is working or not.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 25, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

TREAT LEATHER
GARMENTS WITH
SPECIAL CARE

Girls have become very fond of the leather look for this fall, either in real leather or in the imitation leathers.

The cost of real leather garments justifies special care, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Between cleanings, smooth leather can be sponged with suds, rinsed and dried. Do this quickly with little water to avoid wetting any backing and lining. Dry quickly away from any heat.

Smooth leather is the hair side of hide. Suede is the rougher inside of the hide. Small areas of suede can be touched up by brushing with an art gum eraser, a terry towel or a dry sponge. But avoid cleaning fluids and liquids of any kind, as they may discolor the suede. Remember, suede really needs special care which only a dry cleaner specializing in suede can give.

If you get a leather outfit wet, wipe it off with a clean cloth as soon as you get indoors and let it dry at room temperature on a padded or shaped hanger.

You should always check the hangtag on real leather for instructions on care. Real leather should not be washed unless the manufacturer's directions say so.

A good idea to follow when you wear leather is always to wear a scarf to protect the leather around the neck from unnecessary soiling.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 25, 1968

Immediate Release

SAVORY COOKING WITH HERBS AND SPICES

Herbs and spices can add zest to your cooking, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. You can become a better cook if you learn how to use herbs and spices wisely.

Remember that a little bit of seasoning goes a long way. Your main reason for using herbs and spices should be to bring out the natural flavors of your food--not to overpower them.

If you've decided to stock your spice shelves, be careful to protect the aroma of those spices. Here are a few tips:

- . Close the container firmly after each use.
- . Store spices in the coolest, driest, darkest place in the kitchen, away from stove heat and bright sunlight.
- . Date each container of spice when you purchase it.

If you're not sure if a spice is fresh, make a simple test: rub a bit of spice or herb between your palms and breathe in the aroma. If there is none, then it's time to buy a new supply of that spice.

You can enhance the flavor of many foods with spices. Herbs and spices can give a delightful taste to meats, for example. Mild herbs such as parsley and chives can be served with the tender, young cuts of beef or lamb. Less tender cuts of meat which demand long cooking periods are enhanced with more robust seasonings such as bay leaf or thyme.

Fish, too, responds well to herbs and spices. Paprika and parsley are the most popular ones used, but dill weed can give that extra touch to fish.

Vegetables have their own natural flavor, but spicing them in an interesting and unusual fashion can be a challenge to any cook. Try nutmeg on Brussels sprouts and spinach; cinnamon on squash. Another taste treat is ginger with carrots.

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336-mkb-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 25, 1968

Immediate Release

RECREATION PLANNING MEETINGS SCHEDULED IN STATE

A series of one-day meetings to discuss county recreation planning and land and water conservation funds will be held throughout Minnesota during December, according to Uel Blank, University of Minnesota economist and recreation specialist.

The meetings, which are open to individuals most directly involved in county recreation planning, are designed to offer information on both recreation planning and on the new guidelines for the allocation of Land and Water Funds.

These meetings are specifically for individuals who are most directly involved in county recreation planning, Blank said. A team of from three to eight individuals from each county may attend the meeting at the location closest to them.

The dates and locations of the meetings are: Dec. 2, Little Falls; Dec. 4, Mankato; Dec. 10, Thief River Falls; Dec. 11, Detroit Lakes; Dec. 12, Marshall; Dec. 13, Willmar; Dec. 16, Rochester; and Dec. 19, Duluth.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota State Conservation Department, and the Minnesota State Planning Agency.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 25, 1968

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD TO YELLOW MEDICINE 4-H'ER

Anne Fyrand, 19, Hazel Run, has been awarded a second \$800 scholarship from Successful Farming through the Edwin T. Meredith Foundation.

Last year she was one of two college freshmen to be named winner of an \$800 4-H scholarship from the Meredith Foundation.

Winning awards is nothing new to Miss Fyrand -- particularly in her 10 years as a 4-H member. In March, 1967 she was state champion and winner of a \$100 cash award in the 4-H radio speaking contest. Winning that state championship was a triumph in persistence for Miss Fyrand. She had participated in the 4-H radio speaking contest in Yellow Medicine County for six years. She has also been a member of the State Fair 4-H dress revue Court of Honor.

Long-time enrollment and participation in the 4-H entomology project earned Miss Fyrand an award trip to the National 4-H Congress in 1964 as state winner in the Entomology Achievement Program. She combined her musical knowledge with her understanding of insects in giving a State Fair championship demonstration comparing the sounds of various insects to the music of different instruments in a symphony orchestra.

Speech therapy and music are Miss Fyrand's consuming interests. A sophomore at Concordia College, Moorhead, she is majoring in speech therapy and hopes to make a career of it. She plays in the college orchestra, first flute in the Concordia College Concert Band and commutes to Minneapolis once a month to take flute instruction from William Hedges, flutist with the Minnesota Symphony Orchestra.

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333-jbn-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
November 25, 1968

For Release

After 2:30 p.m., Monday,

November 25

UM DEAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WORLD TRADE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN--The importance of world trade to Minnesota and the value of agricultural research and extension programs were emphasized by the Dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture here today (Monday, Nov. 25).

Speaking at the 50th annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Dean Sherwood S. Berg stressed the need to remove trade barriers. "The food and fiber industry should be very careful in supporting import restricting programs. We should not abandon our current program unilaterally, but we must be ready to negotiate in a meaningful way," Berg said. "Otherwise, our international dollar markets for agricultural products could stagnate and disappear at a time when continuous vigorous expansion is both possible and necessary."

"It is obvious that our international balance of trade problems would be considerably worse without the favorable export situation," Berg said. Exports of agricultural commodities account for about 16 cents out of each dollar of farm cash receipts in Minnesota, and the exports of agricultural commodities in the upper midwest have risen twice as fast as in the U. S. as a whole.

The production from one out of each four acres of cropland is exported, which amounts to nearly 80 million acres. And, agricultural exports provide employment for 1 out of each 8 farm workers plus a large number of urban workers.

Berg said one of every 3 Minnesotans is employed in farming or in businesses closely related to agriculture. Minnesota ranks among the top five states in cash receipts for farm marketing. The state ranks first in the production of oats, turkeys, creamery butter and non-fat dry milk.

add 1--Berg speech

Underlining the importance of agricultural research to the state, Berg said "One dollar invested in agricultural research returns \$25 in new income to the state."

"Our farm work force has become so productive that one farm worker produces food for 42 persons, and this could easily be extended to 100 persons if we raised productivity to that of the upper 25 percent of farms," he said.

"At the 1920 level of productivity, we would need 21 million workers to produce our present farm output, but we are now using only 5 million. Research also creates new jobs and new industries, holds down prices to consumers and develops natural resources."

"The Agricultural Extension Service has been remarkably successful in mobilizing the knowledge gained from research and communicating it to the farmer. Other agencies, such as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, are looking at the Agricultural Extension Service as a model to examine in constructing an urban extension service," Berg added.

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334-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 373-0710
November 27, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Mon. A.M., Dec. 2

WOMAN STUDENT WINS VETERINARY SCHOLARSHIP

A young woman who is studying veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota has been awarded an \$800 scholarship in nationwide competition.

Patricia Schultz, 22, Faribault, is one of two former 4-H members in the United States to receive the Lassie scholarship, being given for the first time. She received the award today (Dec. 2) at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Competition for the awards was open to present or former 4-H youths enrolled in one of the 18 Colleges of Veterinary Medicine in the United States. The Lassie scholarships are provided in observance of the 15th anniversary of the Lassie television show. Donors are the Wrather Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., and the Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J. Scholarship winners also received the trip to Chicago to accept the awards.

Miss Schultz is in her third year of veterinary medicine, after completing two years of pre-veterinary studies. She has maintained nearly a straight A average since entering the College of Veterinary Medicine. She plans to go into research or to work with small animals as a veterinarian.

For seven years she was an active member of the Pioneer 4-H Club in Rice County. In 1962 and 1963 she was Rice County winner of the 4-H radio speaking contest. In 1964 she was named Minnesota 4-H Holstein girl for her Holstein production record. The same year she won a trip to the National 4-H Dairy Conference for her work in the dairy project. During her 4-H years she received six trips to the Minnesota State Fair to demonstrate and exhibit her dairy animals.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
November 27, 1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DECEMBER

1 - 5 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS, Chicago
3 DAIRY DAY, Waseca
4 BEEF DAY, Crookston
5 BEEF DAY, Morris
5 MILK PASTEURIZATION SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
6 BEEF DAY, Lamberton
7 SOUTHWEST FARM MANAGEMENT ANNUAL MEETING, Worthington
9 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE, Marshall, Southwest State College
14 SOUTHEAST FARM MANAGEMENT ANNUAL MEETING, Owatonna
16 - 18 PEST CONTROL OPERATORS' CONFERENCE, St. Paul Campus
16 - 20 DHIA SCHOOL, St. Paul Campus
17 BEEF DAY, Waseca
17, 18 SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE, Minneapolis Auditorium

FIRE INSTRUCTORS SHORT COURSE

2, 3 St. Paul
9, 10 St. Paul

REGIONAL PESTICIDE WORKSHOPS

10, 11 Waseca
12, 13 St. Cloud

RECREATION PLANNING MEETINGS

2 Little Falls
4 Mankato
10 Thief River Falls

(more)

add 1 -- calendar of events

RECREATION PLANNING MEETINGS (continued)

11	Detroit Lakes
12	Marshall
13	Willmar
16	Rochester
19	Duluth

LOGGERS WORKSHOPS

2	Bemidji
3	Baudette
4	Bigfork
5	Two Harbors
9	Little Fork
10	Orr
11	Grand Marais
12	Floodwood

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSES

2	St. Cloud
2	Rochester
3	Hibbing
3	Waseca
4	Bagley
4	Windom
5	Fergus Falls
5	Willmar
9	St. Cloud
10	Hibbing
11	Bagley
12	Fergus Falls

336-mkb-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Fourth in series:
A Child's World

QUALITY OF TIME
FATHER SPENDS WITH
CHILDREN IMPORTANT

"It's as easy to become a father as it is difficult to be one" runs a popular saying.

Because no particular talent is required for biological fatherhood, hundreds of thousands of children, while legitimate, are born to fathers who are indifferent, openly rejecting or psychologically non-existent as far as the child is concerned, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. These men are biological fathers only. In the meaningful sense of fatherhood, they are almost completely lacking.

Being an adequate psychological father requires a great deal more of a man than merely being a biological father, the University family life specialist declares. It requires love, acceptance and respect of one's offspring, as well as generous amounts of tender loving care. It involves being a worthy example, living and not simply preaching the basic values of life such as honor, integrity and kindness.

Psychological fatherhood is what really counts in the life of a child of any age. Unfortunately, mere biological fatherhood is no guarantee that the child's basic needs for love, respect and encouragement will be supported, Pitzer says. Thus an adoptive father who warmly accepts and genuinely loves his adopted child may be immeasurably better than the child's biological or so-called "real" father.

Pitzer lists some obstacles to becoming an adequate father:

- . Lack of preparation.

add 1 -- father with children

. Deficiencies in masculinity. Boys who suffer inadequate fathering themselves grow up to be inadequate fathers. Boys who are smothered by mother and starved by father are not likely to grow up to be adequate as husbands or fathers. A man is more likely to become an adequate father if he is secure in his own masculinity to begin with and if he is able to function effectively as a husband.

. Pseudo-masculine notions. The false idea that feelings of affections, compassion and kindness are feminine and hence unmanly is probably part of the basis for many fathers not being as affectionate and emotionally close to their children as they should be and as their children need them to be. Fathers should not be afraid to love their children openly and as generously as mothers, Pitzer declares. After all, a child's psychological development depends on this love as much as his physical development depends on good nutrition.

. Lack of depth of fatherliness. When fathers are not as wholeheartedly committed to the rearing of their children as mothers, to that extent the child is denied a significant and crucially important human relationship. The father also misses a rewarding human experience.

Another source of difficulty is the limited amount of contact many fathers have with their children. In a recent study, a group of 300 seventh and eighth grade boys kept accurate records for a two-week period. The average time the father and son had alone together for an entire week was 7½ minutes.

A real problem in many families is that business or professional success might be achieved at the price of being less adequate as a father. However, the University specialist stresses that it is not simply a matter of quantity of time a father spends with his child, but the quality of the relationship that counts.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

GIRLS MAKE
FASHION NEWS
WITH "LEATHER"

Girls on the go in the fashion world are probably well aware of the versatility and beauty of the new leather-like fabrics, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Many of the leather-like fabrics duplicate the new looks in the real leathers, such as the "wild" and "antiqued" looks, which are important for separates and sportswear as well as for rainwear and its accessory items. Or, the leather-like fabrics can be used as important trimming in combination with tweeds, plaids, knits, jerseys and fake furs.

There are three types of leather-like fabrics available by the yard for the girl who likes to sew: the vinyl surface, the cotton canvas and the nylon knit.

The vinyl surface fabric has a cotton knit backing and is light to heavy-weight with a smooth or antiqued finish. It is available in a variety of colors. Some of these fabrics are machine washable, but should not be ironed.

The cotton canvas fabric has a resin coated outer surface. These fabrics are washable and dry cleanable and, if done carefully, may be ironed on the wrong side. This really looks like fabric and doesn't try to imitate leather.

The nylon knit fabric has an embossed surface which gives it the look of soft, sleek kid leather. This can be washed and pressed lightly.

To avoid any mistakes in the care of your new leather-like garment, be sure to check the manufacturer's label or hangtag for exact instructions.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

ABNORMAL REPRODUCTIVE
CONDITIONS CAN CAUSE
HEAVY ECONOMIC LOSSES

You can't prevent all losses caused by abnormal reproductive conditions in your dairy herd, but good management skills can help reduce these losses. Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends keeping good reproductive records, closely observing your animals and using the services of a veterinarian.

Usually only one to two cows in a herd will have abnormal reproductive problems at the same time. But even a few cows affected with these conditions can cause sizable economic losses.

Absence of heat or abnormal heat is one of the most frequent problems dairymen experience with problem breeders. Some cows won't show estrus, and others show estrus every few days or constantly.

Conlin says about 90 percent of the cows reported as failing to show heat are really the dairyman's failure to observe heat. The remaining 10 percent don't show heat because of some abnormality in the cow's reproductive organs.

Many times a veterinarian can successfully treat these abnormalities, while in others there is not way to restore the animal's normal reproductive condition. These animals should be diagnosed and removed from the herd to prevent undue economic loss.

Conlin has authored a new publication, Extension Pamphlet 228, entitled "Why Some Cows Don't Conceive." Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Use Care When Selecting Evergreens for Pruning. An acre of red or white pine can support only a limited number of mature quality trees, so no more than 100 to 150 trees should be pruned per acre. Select well distributed trees with good form, vigorous growth and freedom from defects, says Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. In stands that are very dense or subject to high fire risk, or where markets exist for evergreen boughs, more pruning (or pruning all trees to a height of 6 feet) may be justified. This increased pruning makes further cultural work easier and reduces fire hazard, according to Miles.

* * * *

It Doesn't Cost to Test. DHIA members wouldn't invest in records year after year if it didn't pay. DHIA members in one Minnesota association increased average milk production almost 4,000 pounds of milk per cow in 10 years, according to Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This increased production at present prices of feed, overhead and milk brought them an average increase of over \$100 per cow per year for their labor--mostly through the use of DHIA records as guides for culling, feeding and breeding. DHIA can give such returns to you. For information on joining, see your county agent or DHIA supervisor.

* * * *

Use Winter Gasoline. You're inviting trouble if you try starting a gasoline engine in cold weather on summer gasoline, according to Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Bates says none of the gasoline may vaporize enough to form a combustible mixture. Use only fresh fuel processed for your area and season. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 11, "Gasoline -- Facts and Fallacies."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

GET ADVICE FROM LOCAL
FORESTER BEFORE YOU
PRUNE HARDWOOD STANDS

Pruning hardwood stands is an involved problem since they usually contain several species of varying ages. And some species have characteristics that suit them for high value products, so they are worth more than other species, according to Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Miles recommends that you contact your local forester before starting to prune hardwood stands because of the many angles involved.

Individual species differ in growth characteristics and responses to cultural practices. In general, sugar maple, elm and yellow birch respond well to pruning and are valuable for veneer and lumber.

Some species of trees don't respond well to pruning. For example, high quality black walnut logs bring high prices. But when pruned, black walnut often develops branches from dormant buds above and below the pruning wound. Other species, such as the oaks, produce sprouts around the wound. Instead of one branch, many are formed.

Unlike conifers, hardwood trees don't produce sealing resins to protect wounded areas. So some species are susceptible to rapid invasion by wood-rotting fungi through the pruning wound.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

ILLINOIS FARMER
TELLS HOW TO GROW
80 BUSHEL SOYBEAN

An Illinois farmer will tell how he grows 70-80 bushel soybeans at a soils and fertilizer short course December 17-18 at the Minneapolis Auditorium.

John Reiser, from Ashland, Illinois, will discuss techniques and principles that Illinois farmers use to grow high yield soybeans.

Also featured will be a new research method for analyzing the effect of soil management practices on crop root development. W. W. Nelson, superintendent of the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton, will present visuals showing the effects of soil management practices such as mulching, fertilizer levels, and tillage methods on corn and soybean root development.

Nelson uses a new technique for "washing" the soil away from plant roots and photographing root development.

One of the largest displays of fertilizer and chemical equipment in the upper Midwest will be featured at the event. A variety of plant production topics will be discussed by plant scientists, including tillage trends, innovations in corn and fertilizer research, chemical weed control, insect control and the problems that soil salts and iron cause with soybeans and corn.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Plant Food Association and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

For additional information, write to the Office of Special Programs, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 3, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Dec. 5, 1968
Thurs. p.m.

FEED EFFICIENCY, COST FAVOR ROLLED HIGH MOISTURE SHELLED CORN

MORRIS-- Feed efficiency and feed cost per 100 pounds gain favored rolled high moisture shelled corn over whole high moisture shelled corn in University of Minnesota trials.

University animal scientists H. E. Hanke, R. E. Smith, J. C. Meiske, and R. D. Goodrich compared whole high moisture shelled corn and rolled high moisture shelled corn as the grain portion of the ration for full fed finishing steer calves and limit-fed heifer calves.

The scientists discussed their research at the Beef Cattle Feeders' Day at the West Central School and Experiment Station here Thursday, Dec. 5.

Feed efficiency for the steers full fed rolled high moisture shelled corn was 818 pounds per 100 pounds gain, as compared to 866 pounds for steers fed whole corn.

Feed cost per 100 pounds gain slightly favored the steers fed rolled high moisture shelled corn (\$12.72 vs. \$12.88). Heifers limit-fed rolled high moisture corn had a feed cost of \$12.55 per 100 pounds gain, compared to \$13.81 for heifers fed whole high moisture shelled corn.

Feed efficiency for the limit-fed heifers also favored the rolled high moisture shelled corn--1075 pounds per 100 pounds of gain compared to 1211 pounds per 100 pounds gain.

In other Minnesota trials in which dry shelled corn was used with young finishing steers it made little difference whether the dry shelled corn was fed whole or ground.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 3, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Dec. 4, 1968
Wed. p.m.

RESEARCH SHOWS GROUND CORN GRAIN BETTER THAN GROUND EAR CORN

CROOKSTON--Corn cobs in ground ear corn rations were of little value when compared to rations containing only ground shelled corn in University of Minnesota feeding trials.

University animal scientists R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske discussed the feeding trials at the Beef Cattle Feeders' Day held at the Northwest School and Experiment Station here Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The scientists compared the value of ground corn grain and ground ear corn, with and without two pounds of alfalfa-brome hay daily for finishing steers. They found the addition of two pounds of hay to the ration improved the rate of gain to a greater degree when fed with ground shelled corn than when it was fed with ground ear corn.

Ground ear corn didn't compare favorably with the ground corn grain. Rates of gain were lower and amounts of feed required per 100 pounds gain were increased when ground ear corn was fed.

Including two pounds of hay in the rations saved an amount of digestible energy approximately equal to that in the corn that the hay replaced.

More total feed was consumed per 100 pounds gain by steers fed ear corn than by steers fed shelled corn--818 vs. 640 pounds. And, larger amounts of energy were required per 100 pounds gain when ground ear corn was fed.

When the total digestible nutrients in only the grain portion of the ground ear corn was considered, similar amounts of total digestible nutrients were required per 100 pounds gain when steers were fed ground ear corn or shelled corn.

Apparently the corn cobs contributed no TDN, the scientists said. Ground ear corn was worth less than 80 percent as much per pound as ground shelled corn, according to their calculations.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 3, 1968

FOR RELEASE: 6 p.m. Wed. Dec. 4

AITKIN CO. 4-H GIRL RECEIVES \$800 AWARD

CHICAGO--Dorothy Kangas, 18, McGregor, Minn., is one of two 4-H'ers in the nation to be awarded an \$800 Edwin T. Meredith Foundation merit scholarship this year.

The award was announced during the National 4-H Club Congress being held here this week. Miss Kangas, who is a freshman at Brainerd Junior College, is not attending the Congress.

Miss Kangas is beginning her 10th year as a member of the Riverside Liberty 4-H Club. She has taken a wide range of 4-H projects, including dairy, food preparation, gardening, clothing and junior leadership. She has shown her dairy animals at the Aitkin County and Minnesota State Fairs numerous times and was a member of the Aitkin County dairy judging team at the 1968 State Fair.

For four years she received the Sorenson-Root award for her 4-H record and has won the 4-H Key Award for leadership and achievement. Last year she was secretary for the Aitkin County Leaders' Council.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kangas of rural McGregor.

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Department of Information
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December 3, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS WIN NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

CHICAGO--Four Minnesota youths attending the National 4-H Club Congress here this week (Dec. 1-5) as state winners in particular projects have won \$600 scholarships in national competition.

They are Carol Lovander, 19, Willmar, Claire Metkowski, 18, Silver Lake; Gregg Athmann, 17, Hutchinson; and Sidney Larson, 17, Preston.

A graduate of Willmar High School, Miss Lovander received her award in conservation. She has taken the 4-H conservation project for four years. Her interest in conservation prompted her to organize a special conservation club separate from but affiliated with her regular 4-H club. Activities of this club include wildlife habitat improvement, building game bird feeder stations, establishing a library on conservation, cleanup campaigns and distribution of conservation materials. She has also been instrumental in initiating and carrying out many soil conservation practices on the family farm. Sponsor of her \$600 scholarship is John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

A freshman at the University of Minnesota, Miss Metkowski was one of six 4-H'ers throughout the nation to receive a scholarship for her 4-H food-nutrition work. Donor of the scholarship is General Foods Corp., White Plains, N. Y.

For the past eight years the McLeod County 4-H'er has been planning the family meals and making many of them. She has also studied wise food buymanship as a part of her 4-H project. She has held most of the offices in her local 4-H club and in 1968 was Minnesota Top Teen Girl for Youthpower.

-more-

add 1 - minnesota 4-hers win national scholarships

She plans to pursue a career in microbiology.

For his achievements in horticulture, Athmann was one of eight 4-H members awarded a \$600 scholarship from Allis-Chalmers Farm Equipment Division, Milwaukee.

The McLeod County youth has carried on a well rounded horticulture program including home yard improvement, indoor gardening, lawn and landscape design, vegetable gardening and small fruit growing. During the five years he has taken the horticulture project, he has given many demonstrations and project talks on horticulture. He is a freshman at Willmar Junior College.

Larson's achievements in the horse project won national recognition in the form of a scholarship from Merck and Co., Inc., Rabway, N. J. During the seven years he has taken the 4-H horse project he has learned how to show horses, to select and care for horses and to keep records on them. He has gone a long way in the horse project since the first year when his mare ran into a fence and slashed her neck. Now a student at Luther College, Larson has been a delegate to Boys' State and is a member of the National Honor Society. He has won numerous awards in the horse project.

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Department of Information
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December 3, 1968

Immediate release

CARCASS EXHIBIT PART OF BEEF FEEDERS' DAYS

A carcass exhibit showing desirable quality and yield factors will appear at the 1968 Beef Cattle Feeders' Days, announces Ronald Usborne, meat scientist at the University of Minnesota.

A desirable beef carcass, a poor quality carcass, an over-finished carcass and a poorly muscled carcass will be on display. These are examples of four types of cattle currently being produced in Minnesota.

Usborne describes a desirable carcass as weighing 600 to 650 pounds with "A" maturity (or 15 months), with modest marbling and a quality grade of choice. The percent kidney fat should be less than 2.5, ribeye area should be at least 14 square inches, fat thickness should be 0.3 inches or less at the 12th rib and the yield grade should be 1 or 2.

Usborne urges farmers to select for animals to grade choice at the desired market weight and to feed for the desired yield grade. This can be accomplished only by obtaining carcass data on your cattle, he adds.

The USDA Livestock Division's Meat Grading Branch provides a service in making the carcass data available to the producer at a nominal fee, and the charge is well worth the investment to both the feeder and the breeder.

Beef Cattle Feeders' Days are scheduled for Agricultural Experiment Branch Stations on the following dates: December 5, Morris; December 6, Lamberton; and December 17, Waseca.

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339-jms-68

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 3, 1968

Immediate release

UM CROPS JUDGING TEAM PLACES SECOND IN CHICAGO CONTEST

The University of Minnesota Crops Judging Team won second place honors in the International Collegiate Crops Contest last week at Chicago, according to team coach Laddie J. Elling, agronomy professor.

With a total of 5,279.6 points, the Minnesota team was second only to Texas Tech, which had 5,291.4 points. Oklahoma State was third.

The team also placed first in seed analysis, second in grain grading, and fourth in seed identification.

The Minnesota team members are Thomas Butler, Blooming Prairie; James Dale, Fertile; Gary Kaufenberg, Olivia; and Neil Roesler, Waldorf. Roesler is a junior and the others are seniors, all in agronomy.

In individual placings, Kaufenberg was first high individual in the contest. He was also second high individual in grain grading and first high individual in seed analysis. Dale was second high individual in seed analysis.

Elling explained that the crops judging contest is composed of three phases. In the crop identification phase, contestants must identify and write correctly the common and Latin names of 199 crops, varieties, weeds or crop diseases.

In the seed analysis part of the contest, the students are required to identify and correctly classify ten seed samples. For the grain grading phase, contestants grade eight samples of grain according to the standards used by official inspectors who grade grain for the cash grain market.

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338-vak-68

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
December 5, 1968

Immediate release

ATRAZINE SHOWS LITTLE BUILD-UP IN SOIL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. --Atrazine showed little build-up in sandy loam soils over a 4 year period in trials conducted by University of Minnesota scientists.

Speaking at the North Central Weed Control Conference here this week, Lloyd Darwent explained results of a 4 year study where atrazine was applied to sandy loam soil.

Rates of 0, 3 and 6 pounds per acre of atrazine were applied to three types of plots; fallow plots in which soil was kept free of all vegetation, silage plots in which corn was grown to the dent stage and then all vegetation was removed, and grain plots in which the corn was grown to maturity, the ears harvested and the stalks plowed down.

Darwent said less than 3 pounds per acre of atrazine was detected in late August of 1968 where soils had received 6 pounds per acre of atrazine annually for 4 years, or a total of 24 pounds per acre.

Where 3 pounds per acre was applied, there was less than 1 1/2 pounds of atrazine detected in August, 1968.

Of the atrazine detected in the soil at the end of the four year period, two-thirds or more of the total amount remained in the top 6 inches of soil. Some atrazine was detected at depths as low as 30 to 40 inches, but very small amounts.

The type of cultural condition to which the atrazine was applied had little influence on the dissipation or leaching of atrazine, Darwent added.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 5, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Friday p.m. Dec. 6

GRINDING HAY OR CORN DOESN'T AFFECT STEER PERFORMANCE

LAMBERTON--Grinding hay and corn didn't affect productivity of young finishing steers in University of Minnesota trials.

Animal scientists J. C. Meiske, R. D. Goodrich and J. H. Thornton compared whole shelled corn or ground shelled corn, long alfalfa-brome hay or ground alfalfa-brome hay, and 10 pounds or 15 pounds of corn silage per steer daily in finishing rations.

They discussed results of their research at the Beef Cattle Feeders Day held at the Southwest Experiment Station here Friday, Dec. 6.

Cattle fed either whole or ground dry corn didn't differ significantly in rates of gain, feed dry matter required per 100 pounds gain, or margin over feed costs per 100 pounds gain. Carcass characteristics weren't affected by the form of corn fed.

Although the young finishing cattle didn't require dry shelled corn to be ground in this trial, the scientists say feedlot operators should realize that differences in corn due to variety and hardness may influence acceptability and digestibility. In addition, other Minnesota trials have shown that high moisture shelled corn should be rolled and not fed whole. And, the form in which the supplement is supplied should also be considered so that separation doesn't occur.

There was no economic advantage for grinding hay in the trial. Cattle fed the ground hay gained slightly faster than those fed an equal amount of long hay--2.82 vs. 2.66 pounds per day. They also consumed more feed dry matter per day, but were not more efficient in converting feed to gain than the steers fed the long hay.

Steers fed 10 pounds of corn silage per head daily gained slightly faster than those fed 15 pounds of silage daily (2.78 vs. 2.70 pounds per day). But other performance measures, economic returns and carcass characteristics were not greatly affected by the level of corn silage fed.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 5, 1968

Immediate release

"WEED NURSERY" USED TO EVALUATE HERBICIDES

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.--It's not too often that we're concerned because we can't grow enough weeds. But a University of Minnesota scientist has established a soybean-weed nursery to help evaluate the performance of different herbicides.

"Field evaluation of herbicides is often hampered by inadequate stands of desired weed species," explained agronomist Robert N. Andersen. Andersen spoke at the annual meeting of the North Central Weed Control Conference here this week.

Andersen said mixtures of weed seeds are sometimes used to supplement the natural population, but only a few weed species can be grown together if each species is to be abundant enough for reliable evaluation. He feels that growing weeds in monoculture should assure adequate stands for reliable determination of the effectiveness of a herbicide on a specific weed.

Andersen divided the weed nursery into three blocks to provide a 3 year rotation. One block is used for experimentation each year, while herbicide dissipation and weed seed buildup is allowed in two maintenance blocks.

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December 5, 1968

Immediate release

MAINTAIN WATER LEVEL IN CHRISTMAS TREE STAND

If advertising for artificial Christmas trees has made you wonder if it's safe to decorate a natural tree in the home, you can put your mind at ease.

Research demonstrates that when a freshly cut tree is brought indoors and kept standing in water, it won't burn unless another source of flame is applied continuously, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Maintaining water at a level above the new stump cut will keep the Christmas tree fresh, preserve its color and reduce needle shedding.

Research has also shown that certain "additives" such as aspirin, sugar, household bleach, syrup and micronized iron are no better than plain water at keeping Christmas trees fresh, Smith says. He offers the following suggestions for keeping your Christmas tree fresh and safe over the holiday season:

- * Select a fresh tree with tight needles. Then store the tree in the shade, in a cool place away from sun and wind.

- * Use a tree stand with a water holder when setting the tree up.

- * Saw a fresh cut on the stump end two inches above the original cut. Bevel the edges of the cut at a 45 degree angle with a sharp knife.

- * Place the base of the tree in the stand with water. Check the water level in the holder several times a day, especially during the first week.

- * Place the tree away from radiators, registers, stairs and doorways.

add 1 - maintain water level

Don't use inflammable ornaments on the tree, Smith cautions, and don't allow bulbs to come in contact with needles. Check the light strings and discard frayed lights. Use only Underwriter Laboratory approved strings.

Plug the lights in an outlet that's removed from the tree and easily reached in an emergency. Never leave the lights burning when there's no one in the house, and don't allow wrappings or paper to pile up around the tree. If the tree is unsteady or could be pulled over by small children, wire the top to something like a curtain rod or window shade holder.

After the holidays, remove the tree before it shows signs of getting dry. Chop the tree up and burn it in an outdoor incinerator, not in a fireplace or furnace.

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344-jms-68

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

PLAN NOW
FOR
COLLEGE

You juniors and seniors who are planning to attend college in the fall of 1969 and 1970 should start planning now if you want to be eligible for financial aid through various programs.

If you ranked in the upper fourth of your class at the end of your junior year and have financial need, you will probably have a good chance of receiving some aid, according to Ralph E. Miller, secretary of the Scholarship Committee of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Among the financial aids available are the Economic Opportunity grants, Work-Study programs and National Defense loans. Many freshman scholarships are available, too. The University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Scholarship Committee works in cooperation with the Student Financial Aids Office of the University in allocating these scholarships.

Your high school counselor can give you the blanks that are necessary for application. These application blanks, accompanied by a Parental Confidential Statement, should be submitted by December 15 preceding the year of college entrance.

Awards are also available through 4-H scholarships. These awards are based on 4-H accomplishments, scholastic achievement and financial need. To apply for an award of this type, you should submit a 4-H Scholarship Application form, a transcript of high school credits and, in some cases, a standard report form and a short paper relating to the area of interest. However, be sure to check carefully the eligibility and required materials sections of the 4-H scholarship listing, which you can receive from your county agent. These applications are due in the State 4-H Office before September 15 of the year of college entrance.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Fifth in series:
A Child's World

Immediate release

ORDER OF CHILD'S
BIRTH AFFECTS
HIS DEVELOPMENT

The order of a child's birth in the family, his treatment compared to that of his brothers and sisters and his relationships with them have definite influences on his development.

The first-born is often the most joyously received and this fact presumably affects his parent's relationship with him, says Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. Though parental concern and devotion may be uncomfortably intense at times, it can and often does give the child a sense of having a particularly important place in the family. He may also resolve his rivalry with later children in the family by considering himself as a third parent to them instead of a competitor.

With only adults as models in his earliest years, an eldest child often tries to be adult beyond his years. Used to the company of adults, he may find himself out of step with the more relaxed ways of other children.

Parents can help the eldest child, Pitzer says, by keeping his responsibilities specific, by tempering demands they make on him and by aiding him when his younger brothers and sisters invade his privacy.

As each child arrives, most parents relax progressively in their discipline and are more sure of themselves. Middle children benefit from the first-born's function as the "practice baby."

add 1 -- order of child's birth

Children born second or later in the family are more likely than the first to learn how to get along with other children. But there may be a constant excessive striving to keep up with the first child -- behavior which may be hard on the second child if he has difficulty "keeping up." On the other hand, this kind of ambition often produces strong leadership qualities in the child in his own group.

The in-between child, however, sometimes feels lost in the shuffle and so uncertain of his place in the family that he may become shy and withdrawn or overly aggressive or competitive in an attempt to get recognition. Parents can help strengthen his feelings of individuality by encouraging him to develop his own interests and to regard them as just as important as an older brother's or sister's achievement or the new baby's "cuteness," Pitzer suggests.

When the last child is born, the parents are likely to want to enjoy his childhood as long as possible. Consequently fewer demands are made on the youngest, and under such pampering, youngest children often become self-centered and unwilling to work for themselves and others. On the other hand, the fondness and uncritical attitude of parents -- if not coupled with too much babying -- may give the youngest an ideal self-confidence enabling him to use all his capacities to the full. If he has also developed considerable competitiveness in the wish to catch up with his older brothers and sisters, the combination may produce an unusually ambitious and successful person in the work of the world.

As for the child without brothers and sisters, research shows there is little difference between "only" children and those with brothers and sisters.

If parents examine the ways in which birth order may influence the child's development, they are likely to be more sensitive and more understanding of the situation of each child, Pitzer says, and can thus avoid potentially harmful influences.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Extra Protein Supplement in Dairy Ration. Many dairy farmers will need to add extra protein supplement to their grain rations to supplement poor roughage this winter. The state experienced the third largest rainfall ever last year, and most of it came after June 1, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This meant that much of the hay in the state was cut late and badly weathered, and some of it is musty and moldy. The only farmers able to harvest high quality hay were those who were finished before June 10, or those lucky enough to put up hay on the few good drying days afterward. In addition, much of the silage corn was frozen, and then fall rains delayed harvesting even more, resulting in silage with the green color being lost and lower palatability.

* * * *

A Fallacy to Forget. Your car won't start any better this winter if you switch to premium gas if the car runs well on regular gas in the summer. Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says that premium and regular gasoline have essentially the same blending and starting characteristics, provided they're produced by the same manufacturer and at the same season. For more facts on gasoline, ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 11, "Gasoline -- Facts and Fallacies."

* * * *

How Many Trees Do You Prune? Prune only those forest trees left for final harvest, except in special cases. Select hardwoods on the basis of species, form and vigor, says Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Because of the variety and complexity of Minnesota's hardwood stands, no specific number for pruning can be recommended. For more information, contact your local forester.

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- more -

add 1 -- in brief

Finishing Houses for Swine. If you're considering building a hog finishing house, you have to decide whether you prefer a cold finishing house to a warm one, according to Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. If you prefer cold over warm, you must decide between slats and liquid manure or bedding and a solid dunging alley. Ryan says the factors to consider in making your decision are original cost--maintenance cost--labor saving aspects--feed conversion--and esthetic values such as lack of odors and cleanliness of the hogs. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of M-133 (Revised), "Cold Hog Finishing Houses With Either Slats or Bedding."

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

To all counties
Immediate release

RECOMMENDED CROP
VARIETIES FOR 1969
ANNOUNCED BY UM

Four field crop varieties have been added and seven removed from the University of Minnesota's recommended list for 1969, announces Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

Added to the list were Portal oats, Conquest barley, Leeds durum wheat, and VNIIMK 89.31 sunflowers. Varieties removed from the list include Tippecanoe and Minhafer oats, Parkland barley, Caribou and Elk rye, Flambeau soybeans and Stral dry edible beans.

Four new varieties were also released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station during the year, and are automatically recommended. They are Polk wheat, Nored flax, Clay soybeans and Fox bromegrass.

Portal oats is medium late in maturity, yields well, has average straw strength, good test weight and groat percentage and some resistance to crown rust.

Conquest barley, a blue-aleurone variety, is superior to Parkland in yielding ability and lodging resistance, Otto says. It's the only commercially available variety with resistance to loose smut, and is approved for malting.

Leeds durum wheat has better test weight, seed quality and disease resistance than Wells and Lakota.

The VNIIMK 89.31 sunflower variety has high oil content in the seeds, and performs much the same as Peredovik.

Recommended varieties have demonstrated superior performance compared to other varieties tested. Growers should plant certified seed which has known varietal purity in order to receive the benefits incorporated into these varieties.

add 1 -- crop recommendations

Certified seed is not more than three generations removed from foundation seed and is known to be pure for variety, according to Otto. Production and processing of certified seed are supervised by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

In addition to varietal purity, certified seed must be high in germination and meet high standards for freedom from weeds, other crop seeds and inert material. With certified seed, a tolerance for these factors is allowed.

For example, the minimum germination allowed in small grains is 85 percent, but individual lots may have higher germination. This means that some certified seed is better than others, so study the analysis tag to determine quality factors for each individual lot.

Seed cost represents only a small fraction of the total cost of producing an acre of a given crop, so a farmer can't afford to take a chance on planting poor seed. And, a dealer can't afford to sell any seed which isn't as good as the best available, Otto adds.

Following is the complete list of recommended varieties for 1969:

Barley: Conquest, Dickson, Larker

Oats: Garland, Lodi, Portal

Rye: Frontier, Pearl, VonLochow

Wheat: Hard Red Spring: Chris, Manitou, Polk

Durum: Lakota, Leeds, Wells

Winter: Minter

Millet: Turghai, Empire, White Wonder

Flax: Bolley, B5128, Nored, Summit, Windom

Soybeans: A-100, Chippewa 64, Clay, Corsoy, Grant, Hark,
Merit, Portage, Traverse

Sunflowers: Arrowhead, Mingren, Peredovik, VNIIMK 89.31

Dry Peas: Century, Chancellor

add 2 -- crop recommendations

Birdsfoot Trefoil: Empire

Red Clover: Dollard, Lakeland

Sweetclover: Evergreen, Goldtop, Madrid

Bromegrass: Achenbach, Fischer, Fox, Lincoln

Timothy: Climax, Itasca, Lorain

For more complete information on field crop varieties, ask your county agent for Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," which will be available in January. You can also write for a copy 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
December 9, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

ENSILED POPLAR BARK
HAS LIMITED FEEDING
VALUE, RESEARCHERS SAY

Ensiled poplar bark doesn't have a large amount of available energy, and costs of hauling and grinding through a hammer mill may be greater than its nutritive value, University of Minnesota trials showed.

Researchers J. W. Enzmann, R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske conducted digestibility trials to determine if poplar bark contained adequate amounts of available energy for wintering livestock. Large amounts of poplar bark are available in northern Minnesota from pulp peeling operations. Previous Minnesota research had shown that the bark could be ensiled successfully.

The scientists say anyone attempting to feed poplar bark should be sure to meet the animal's entire protein needs with supplemental protein, since poplar bark has no digestible protein. This means that a 1000-pound beef heifer would need 3.5 pounds of soybean meal or equivalent protein.

Phosphorus, salt and vitamin A supplementation are also necessary, and potassium supplementation may also be required. Grain feeding will also be necessary to provide adequate energy for pregnant animals. On a dry matter basis, the poplar bark used in this study contained only 36.7% TDN, as compared to a value of about 55% for alfalfa-brome hay.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

BREEDING COWS BACK
TOO SOON MAY RESULT
IN PERMANENT DAMAGE

Wait at least 60 days after calving before breeding normal, healthy cows back. Breeding back too soon after calving results in added time lost due to repeat breedings, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin says conception will improve and the number of services per conception will decrease if you wait at least 60 days before breeding cows that are in good reproductive health. And if you breed cows in poor reproductive health back before 60 days, you may be risking veterinary bills or permanent damage.

Cows that had difficult calvings, retained placentas, pussy discharges, or other abnormal conditions should be examined by your veterinarian. Don't breed these cows until the veterinarian has found them ready.

The cow's reproductive organs need time to heal and return to normal after calving, Conlin explains. A Wisconsin study showed that 120 days were required before all the cow's reproductive tracts returned to normal. Only 75 percent of the cows were normal at 60 days after calving.

Even though cows are in excellent reproductive health at time of breeding, it will take longer for conception to occur if you breed before 50 days than if you wait more than 50 days after calving.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 9, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Tues. Dec. 10

HIGH YIELD SOYBEANS, SOILS RESEARCH FEATURED AT CONFERENCE

A new research method for analyzing the effect of soil management practices on crop root development and techniques for growing 80 bushel soybeans will be featured at a soils and fertilizer short course Dec. 17 and 18.

A new technique for "washing" the soil away from plant roots and photographing root development will be explained by W. W. Nelson, superintendent of the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Nelson will present visuals showing the effects of soil management practices such as mulching, fertilizer levels and tillage methods on corn and soybean root development.

John Reiser, a farmer from Ashland, Illinois, will discuss the techniques and principles that Illinois farmers use to grow 70-80 bushel soybeans.

One of the largest displays of fertilizer and chemical equipment in the upper Midwest will be featured. A variety of plant production topics will be discussed by plant scientists, including tillage trends, innovations in corn and fertilizer research, chemical weed control, insect control and the problems that soil salts and iron cause with soybeans and corn.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Plant Food Association and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. It will be held at the Minneapolis Auditorium.

For additional information, write to the Office of Special Programs, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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352-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 9, 1968

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE: 10 a.m. Wed., Dec. 11
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HUMANISTIC CONCEPTION OF MAN ESSENTIAL

A new conception of man suitable for the world of tomorrow is one of today's needs, a professor of human development at the University of Massachusetts declared today (Wed. a.m., Dec. 11).

Ellis Olim told about a hundred county home agents and state extension home economics staff members of the University of Minnesota meeting at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel that the man of the future should be self-actualizing, moving toward a greater realization of his human potential and constantly transcending himself by overcoming self-centeredness and enlarging his self to include concern with humankind. "Man's human potential is not finite; it is infinite," the human development professor said.

The most essential ingredient for starting a child on the road to self-actualization is appreciating him as a human being. Valuing the child for his humanness means that he must be valued for the development of imagination, esthetic awareness, empathy and reason. If as a parent you wish to cripple your child, value him only when he does the things you want him to, and disvalue him when he differs, Olim challenged.

To become a self-actualizing individual requires the courage to face the unknown, the speaker said. For that reason the fully functioning individual is frightening to a conformist, who seeks the security of the known.

Olim cited student activists as young people on the way to self-actualization. Indifferent to the opportunity for status and income, these people question and protest. Studies show they are highly advantaged youths from middle or upper-class families, whose parents tend to be political liberals and relatively permissive and democratic in this relations to their offspring. Most of the student activists are concerned with individual development and self-expression and with the social conditions of others. Their strong humanitarian outlook accounts for the popularity

add 1 - humanistic conception

of Vista and the Peace Corps, for joining in civil rights struggles and for student dissent.

The fully functioning individual will find his way to traditional values that should be conserved, Olim pointed out. A person will not find his way to them if they are foisted upon him by moral exhortation, by citation of tradition and authority. In the fully functioning family the climate is flexible, and members of the family value one another in toto, not merely for certain aspects of their behavior.

If doubt, questioning and non-conformity seem too high a price to pay for growth, the alternative is likely to be the payment of a much higher price in tribulation, bitterness and despair, according to the human development specialist.

- jbn-

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 9, 1968

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FOR RELEASE: Tues. p.m. Dec. 10
* * * * *

OVERWEIGHT ONE OF BIGGEST HEALTH PROBLEMS

Overweight of people of all ages is one of the biggest health problems in Minnesota.

Eating habits acquired when young, heredity and lack of exercise are all factors contributing to the overweight problem, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The effect of nutrition on health was discussed at an in-service training conference, "Focus on Families in Minnesota," being held at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis today through Thursday for about a hundred county home agents and state extension home economics staff members from the University of Minnesota.

Others speaking today on health problems facing Minnesota families were Ellen Fifer, health planning director, State Planning Agency, St. Paul and Norman Craig, associate professor of health education, University of Minnesota.

Besides overweight Miss Brill listed among other nutritional problems affecting the health and well being of Minnesotans poor diets among teenagers and older people, insufficient knowledge of nutrition among young married women in planning proper diets for the family and fad diets.

Six of every 10 girls and four of every 10 boys have poor diets, getting only two-thirds of the nutrients recommended by the National Research Council for their age groups.

Many older individuals have inadequate diets because of poor food habits or lack of interest in eating because they have to eat alone.

Minnesotans are among the millions of Americans looking for a magic formula to increase health and long life through diet. One person in 19, according to surveys, spends \$50 a year on unnecessary or falsely represented vitamin products and "health foods." Older people are particularly vulnerable when it comes to buying so-called "health foods."

During the remainder of the in-service training conference the focus will be on family development, the family and the community, consumer competence and family housing.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 9, 1968

Immediate release

STATE'S SMALL TOWNS WILL BECOME 'BEDROOM COMMUNITIES'

MARSHALL--Many of Minnesota's very small communities of today will become "bedroom communities" of tomorrow--and that's good, according to an economist at the University of Minnesota.

In a talk here Monday (Dec. 9) at a conference on regional development and the future of the small communities, John S. Hoyt, Jr., encouraged small town leaders to review their goals and objectives, and seriously consider a conscious policy for developing themselves as centers of residential excellence.

"Regional employment and trade centers and sub-centers will become locations of specialized economic activities," Hoyt said. "At the same time, most small towns will become 'bedroom communities'.

"But the implications of the term 'bedroom communities' must be thoroughly understood," according to Hoyt, who is program leader for special project development in the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

"Anyone who resides in a 'bedroom community' in a metropolitan area is considered fortunate. This is because the term connotes a place of residential excellence in which the individual lives, and from which both he and his family commute for work, shopping, culture and recreation.

"These same connotations can and should be applied in the rural areas of the state," Hoyt said.

He explained that very small communities which become centers of residential excellence will attract better quality homes, higher incomes, and better school systems. As a result they will have an appropriate tax base and will be better able to satisfy the quality of life standards which are becoming increasingly critical to successful economic and social development.

add 1 - states small towns

"I am convinced that rural Minnesota and rural America in general has a potential for development and growth which is as yet untapped," he said. "I am especially convinced that the thinking of the people of these rural areas must accept a new definition of community. Their new definition must be one that is larger in geographic scope and one that is more cooperative in action as well as in intent."

Attempting to summarize the picture of economic growth and change in Southwestern Minnesota for the future, Hoyt observed that:

* Population growth, which has been negative over the last 25 years, is likely to be negative for the next quarter century as well.

* The effect of improved agricultural technology on agricultural employment will continue to have the effect of reducing on-farm employment numbers.

* Manufacturing activity is on the rise, and there are several sub-sectors which appear to offer substantial further growth opportunities.

* But major or even significant industrial development will not come about for most of southwest Minnesota's 155 communities, which average about 480 persons per community.

"It is these communities that have me most concerned," Hoyt said. "And it is these communities that should be spending their time and energy trying to develop themselves as centers of residential excellence, rather than spend the same resources in a vain search for new industry."

The one-day conference was held on the campus of Southwest State College for leaders in government, business, community affairs and education. Main sponsors were the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 9, 1968

Immediate release

"COMMUNICATIONS CITIES" APT TO EMERGE AS NEW REGIONAL CENTERS

MARSHALL--Communications cities that mediate between major metropolitan centers are likely to emerge as new regional centers, a University of Minnesota economist said here today (Mon., Dec. 9).

Speaking at a state leadership conference on regional development and the future of the small community, Wilbur Maki said a communications city is not necessarily an industrial center, but is within convenient commuting distance of a major metropolitan center.

"The communications city of the evolving regional community is oriented towards information and knowledge, rather than production," Maki said. "It has an appreciation of its regional purpose and a commitment to regional awareness."

Major communication centers for Minnesota residents at the present time are also major transportation and distribution centers such as Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth-Superior, Fargo-Moorhead and Sioux Falls. But future communication centers or subcenters are as likely to be university and college towns--places of learning, information processing and dissemination.

"As an example, Marshall, being a university town, is a potential communication link that can serve Minnesota residents in both Sioux Falls and Twin Cities distribution areas," the economist said.

The quality of life that can be achieved in a residential area is one of the most important considerations in attracting people to relocate, Maki said. "When the quality of life in different communities and areas can be compared accurately, then we have made real progress in achieving an awareness of place--or location--for man's benefit."

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
December 11, 1968

Immediate Release

MANY HOME EC GRADUATES STAY IN TWIN CITIES

How do home economics graduates fare when it comes to job placement and beginning salaries?

Ralph Miller, director of placement for the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, reports that the average salary for home economics education majors graduating from the University in 1967-1968 was \$6,300 a year.

A survey of the 1967-1968 home economics education graduates indicates that they accepted teaching positions ranging in salary from \$6,000 to \$7,150 a year. Most of these positions were in schools outside of the Twin Cities. Home economics graduates hired by the University's Agricultural Extension Service started at an average salary of \$6,700.

Other home economics graduates entered a variety of fields including merchandising, social case work, research, journalism and the Peace Corps. One student reported a beginning salary of \$7,600.

Home economics seniors encounter many uncertainties as far as permanent employment is concerned, Miller says. The fact that many of the seniors either are married or about to be married means that they have limited mobility.

Because the husband is frequently employed in the Twin Cities, it becomes necessary for the home economics graduate to find a position in the immediate area. This factor alone would be sufficient to cause an oversupply of home economics graduates in Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to Miller. However, the problem is further complicated by the influx of graduates from other colleges and other states who prefer to work and live in the Twin Cities metropolitan area or whose husbands are located there. As a result, home economics graduates who wish to live in the Twin Cities must sometimes take employment outside of their major field.

Many home economics graduates seek employment out of state where their husbands are attending graduate school or are employed.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 11, 1968

Immediate release

PREVENT FOOD POISONING

Good sanitation practices and low-temperature storage of food can prevent many of the outbreaks of staphylococcus food poisoning.

Such outbreaks often occur at holiday time when large quantities of food are prepared and allowed to stand at room temperature for long periods, allowing time for bacteria to grow. Staphylococci-causing food poisoning has also been traced to unclean equipment and to boils or infected cuts or to staphylococci shed from the noses and throats of food handlers.

Foods especially susceptible to growth of toxin-producing staphylococci include ham and other prepared meats, poultry and egg products (custards, eggnogs), prepared salads such as tuna, chicken potato and egg, custard-filled pastries and pies, chocolate eclairs, egg, tuna and ham sandwich fillings, raw milk and milk products and prepared casseroles and baked beans.

A New University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Staphylococcus Food Poisoning," Extension Bulletin 354, by Edmund A. Zottola, University extension food microbiologist, discusses symptoms of food poisoning, conditions under which staphylococci will grow and methods of prevention. The bulletin is available free of charge from Bulletin Room; University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or from county extension offices.

An outbreak of food-borne staphylococcus involves large groups of people when it occurs at banquets, picnics or at public institutions. However, the food poisoning may attack only a few people -- perhaps only one or two in a family who may diagnose the illness as stomach flu, Zottola says. Nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhea are symptoms which usually occur 2 or 3 hours after the infected food is eaten. Recovery in most cases is complete within 24 hours.

-more-

add 1 - prevent food poisoning

Prevention of food-borne outbreaks of staphylococcus poisoning is relatively easy if proper precautions are taken, according to Zottola. He gives these two principal precautions:

1. Prevent contamination of food by working with clean hands and using clean and sanitary equipment. If you have an infected cut, a boil or other skin irritation, wear gloves or refrain from handling food. Keep hands away from mouth, nose, hair, and cover coughs and sneezes with tissue.

2. Control food temperature so bacteria does not have a chance to grow and produce toxin. Be sure food to be served cold is kept cold (below 45° F.) and food to be served hot is kept hot (above 140° F.) until it is eaten. Chill leftover food as rapidly as possible to prevent growth of microorganisms during cooling.

Although heat will destroy staphylococci, if the toxin has already developed in the food before cooking, the heat treatment will not destroy it. Hence it is important to handle the food properly before cooking as well as after. Since the toxin produced in the food does not change the smell or taste of the food, it is impossible to tell whether the food is infected. A good motto to follow is "When in doubt, throw it out."

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Immediate release

SOME CONSUMER ADVOCATES ALIENATE BUSINESS

"Competent consumers can deal with confidence in the market place," Ronald Graham, assistant general manager, Better Business Bureau of Minneapolis, told an audience of extension home economists Wednesday evening (Dec. 10).

"In recent years," Graham declared, "it has become politically fashionable to speak of consumers in the mass as if they were sheep grazing in a pasture, herded hither and yon by selfish manipulators and always subject to attack by hungry wolves."

A popular concept of consumer protection, he said, is that these hapless creatures need someone to take care of them.

Consumer advocates bent on this philosophy tend to alienate business and invite business outcries against over-regulation, with the result that business and consumer interests appear to be at odds.

In contrast, a more acceptable view is to help create consumer-business harmony while striving for high standards of business conduct which benefit both business and the consumer, he pointed out.

Graham spoke on Minnesota consumer issues, problems and concerns to about a hundred county home agents and state extension home economists attending an in-service training conference, "Focus on Families in Minnesota," at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis. The conference continues through Thursday afternoon.

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Immediate release

NEW "MULTIPLE BIRTH" SHEEP INTRODUCED AT UM

A new Finnish breed of sheep that has a flock average of three to five lambs per ewe has been imported to the United States and will be used in breeding experiments at the University of Minnesota.

"Ewes of this Finnish Landrace breed have given birth to as many as six and seven lambs, and some flocks average from three to five lambs per ewe," according to W. E. Rempel and William Boylan, animal scientists at the University of Minnesota. Standard breeds in the United States average about one lamb per birth.

Boylan says this is the first time the Finnish Landrace breed has been imported to the United States. Five rams and one ewe were recently brought to New York from Ireland, quarantined, and then flown to the Twin Cities. They will be crossed with standard breeds such as Suffolk and Minnesota 100.

Researchers plan to study the management and rearing problems of the breed and try to develop a cross that will have a substantially higher lambing average.

The importation was sponsored jointly by the University's Animal Science Department and the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Department of Information
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December 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Vaccination Program for Gilts. Vaccinate your gilts for leptospirosis and erysipelas 3 to 4 weeks before breeding, and give an erysipelas booster injection 3 to 4 weeks prior to farrowing. This results in a high level of antibody production and protection for the newborn pigs until weaning age, when they should receive erysipelas vaccine, according to Dr. E. S. Brokken, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Gilts held back for breeding purposes should then be started on the vaccination program outlined above. The erysipelas vaccine is available both as an oral preparation to be mixed in water, and as an injectable vaccine. The leptospirosis vaccine is available only as an injection.

* * * *

Pruning Pines Yields Good Investment. You can earn an 8 percent compound interest rate on your pruning investment over a 60 year period using hand pruning methods. And with power equipment, greater returns may be possible, according to Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Miles recommends both thinning and pruning if you want to improve quality in red (Norway) or white pine plantations rapidly. Without pruning, few trees in plantations are marketable for valuable logs, poles and piling. Pruning conifers also may reduce risk of fire and retard insect and disease infestations, Miles adds.

* * * *

Production Per Cow Best Profit Indicator. Production per cow is by far the best indication of net returns in the dairy business. And Minnesota cows in DHIA tested herds averaged over 12,400 pounds of milk and \$170 return for labor--2½ times as much as the average cow, according to Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This means 10 average DHIA cows are as profitable as 25 average Minnesota cows not on DHIA testing. If you want to improve your dairy profits, see your county agent or DHIA supervisor about joining.

* * * *

- more -

add 1 -- in brief

Prevent Reproductive Problems Due to Poor Nutrition. Faulty nutrition may affect the normal reproductive performance of your dairy cows. Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, offers these suggestions:

- * Feed cows for profit and production.
- * Feed heifers for rapid growth.
- * Include a calcium and phosphorus supplement in the ration.
- * Make sure that ample amounts of vitamins A and D are in the ration.
- * Prepare the dry cow and springing heifer for calving and lactation.

Ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 223, "Nutrition and Reproductive Performance." 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
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PRUNE FOREST
TREES IN THREE
DIFFERENT STEPS

A three-step method of pruning forest trees is usually the most economical, according to Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

In pine or hardwood stands, prune trees first when they are 20 to 25 feet tall or 3 to 5 inches in diameter at breast height. Prune no more than the lower one-third of the total tree height, or to a height of no more than 8 feet.

As the tree grows, increase pruning height to 12 feet and then to a one-log length of 17 feet. Pruning above this height isn't practical, Miles says.

If you delay pruning until trees are 40 to 50 feet tall and then make one pruning, knotty cores in branches are undesirably large.

Remember that pruning injures the tree and generally causes a 1 to 3 year "shock" period with reduction in diameter growth. For this reason, and because it's not economically feasible, annual pruning isn't recommended.

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To all counties
Immediate release

VACCINATE FOR LEPTO
IN AFFECTED AREAS OR
IF HERD IS EXPOSED

You should vaccinate your dairy herd for leptospirosis if you're in an area where the disease is known to exist, or if your herd is exposed through cattle shows or by new animals brought into the herd.

The vaccine for leptospirosis--commonly called lepto--is only effective for 6 to 12 months so it must be given annually, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Animals with lepto show varying degrees of characteristic signs, including fever, depression, loss of appetite, bloody urine, bloody milk and abortion. In more severe cases, abortion occurs at the height of the fever.

Conlin says abortion may be the only sign of lepto in mild cases, and it usually occurs during the last 3 months of gestation. The vaccine is effective in reducing further abortions in the herd late in pregnancy.

The disease can be diagnosed by a blood test or by isolation of the organism from the urine or tissue. Lepto affects all common farm animals, including dogs and rodents.

The disease is caused by an organism that can survive in ponds and streams. An infected stream can serve as a common source of infection for large numbers of farms in an area, according to Conlin. Addition of infected animals can also introduce the disease into a herd, or it can be spread from farm to farm by dogs, rodents and birds.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

FEED VITAMIN A
SUPPLEMENT IF YOU
HAVE POOR ROUGHAGE

Your ration is probably low in vitamin A if you're feeding weathered, poor quality hay and corn silage made after the corn was frozen, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

It costs only about 10 cents a month to supplement the total vitamin A requirement (40,000 I. U.) for a cow, so you can't afford to feed a ration that's lacking in vitamin A. Cows fed a ration low in vitamin A are more susceptible to pneumonia and nervous reactions, more apt to have weak calves and are more susceptible to breeding problems.

Many commercial protein supplements contain vitamin A, so be sure to check the feed tag when buying supplements. Evaluate the cost of the supplement by studying the vitamin A specifications on the tag.

Normally roughages supply an ample amount of vitamin A, Wayne explains. But Minnesota may have a serious vitamin A shortage in roughages this year due to rainy weather during the haying season and wet field conditions that delayed corn silage harvesting until long after frost.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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December 16, 1968

Immediate release

NEW RECOMMENDED FIELD CROP VARIETIES ANNOUNCED BY UM

The University of Minnesota's recommended list of field crop varieties for 1969 includes four new varieties, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

Portal oats, Conquest barley, Leeds durum wheat and VNIIMK 89.31 sunflowers are now recommended. Four other new varieties were also released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station during the year, and are automatically recommended. They are Polk wheat, Nored flax, Clay soybeans and Fox brome grass.

Seven varieties were removed from the recommended list for 1969. They included Tippecanoe and Minhafer oats, Parkland barley, Caribou and Elk rye, Flambeau soybeans and Stral dry edible beans.

Portal oats is medium late in maturity, yield well, has average straw strength, good test weight and groat percentage and some resistance to crown rust.

Conquest barley, a blue-aleurine variety, is superior to Parkland in yielding ability and lodging resistance, Otto says. It's the only commercially available variety with resistance to loose smut, and is approved for malting.

Leeds durum wheat has better test weight, seed quality and disease resistance than Wells and Lakota.

The VNIIMK 89.31 sunflower variety yields a high oil content in the seeds, and performs much the same as Peredovik.

Otto says recommended varieties have demonstrated superior performance compared to other varieties tested. He says growers should plant certified seed which has known varietal purity in order to receive the benefits incorporated into these varieties.

add 1 - new crop varieties

Following is the complete list of recommended varieties for 1969:

Barley: Conquest, Dickson, Larker

Oats: Garland, Lodi, Portal

Rye: Frontier, Pearl, VonLockow

Wheat: Hard Red Spring: Chris, Manitou, Polk

Durum: Lakota, Leeds, Wells

Winter: Minter

Millet: Turghai, Empire, White Wonder

Flax: Bolley, B5128, Nored, Summit, Windom

Soybeans: A-100, Chippewa 64, Clay, Corsoy, Grant, Hark,

Merit, Portage, Traverse

Sunflowers: Arrowhead, Mingren, Peredovik, VNIIMK 89.31

Dry Peas: Century, Chancellor

Birdsfoot Trefoil: Empire

Red Clover: Dollard, Lakeland

Sweetclover: Evergreen, Goldtop, Madrid

Bromegrass: Achenbach, Fischer, Fox, Lincoln

Timothy: Climax, Itasca, Lorain

More complete information on field crop varieties is available in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," which will be available from your county extension office in January. You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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December 16, 1968

Immediate release

DON'T LET THOSE GIFTS OF FOOD SPOIL

Gifts of food you receive this Christmas may present the problem of spoilage unless you care for them properly.

The trouble comes because you're usually well stocked with food at holiday time so that often considerable time elapses before you can use the gifts of food.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives some suggestions on how to care for specific food gifts so they will not spoil.

HAM. Suppose you have a Christmas ham in the refrigerator and then you receive one as a gift. Can you freeze the ham? The answer is yes, but only for a short time. Wrap for freezing or freeze it in the original wrapper if that wrapper is freezer quality, not butcher paper, store it at 0°F. and use it within two months. If you store it in the frozen foods compartment of your refrigerator, use it sooner. The ham will lose its flavor and may turn rancid if kept too long.

If you can use the ham within a few days after you receive it, store it immediately in the refrigerator.

If you get a canned ham, check the label for storage information. Canned hams which are 3 pounds or larger require refrigeration. They will keep indefinitely in the refrigerator. It's best not to freeze canned hams because freezing changes the texture and quality. Small cans of ham or other cured meats usually can be stored on the shelf, but check the label to be sure.

TURKEY. The frozen gift turkey will retain its quality for 6 to 9 months in the freezer when wrapped well. If you don't have freezer space, and if a whole bird is too much for the family, you might take the solidly frozen turkey

add 1 - Don't Let Food Gifts Spoil

to a meat man and ask him to saw through the frozen bird to make turkey roasts the size you want. Wrap these in freezer-weight foil or close tightly in heavy plastic bags. Keep frozen at 0°F.

SMOKED TURKEY. A great delicacy, smoked turkey should be kept refrigerated or frozen. It will keep its quality in the freezer about 4 months. Some turkeys are thoroughly smoked and cooked, ready for slicing. Such turkey may be eaten cold or heated. Others may have been smoked at lower temperatures, making it necessary for you to complete the cooking. Check the label for directions. In any case, keep smoked turkey refrigerated or frozen until ready for use.

SMOKED FISH. Care for smoked fish as you would any other perishable product. Keep it cold and use within four days after you purchase or receive it. Smoked fish may be eaten cold or heated. Since frozen fish gets mushy, its best not to freeze it under home freezer conditions.

CHEESE. Be sure to refrigerate gifts of cheese. Even in refrigerator storage, however, cheese molds after a few weeks. For extended storage, you may wish to freeze cheese. Cut large cheeses into half-pound pieces or smaller, wrap in saran-type film and overwrap with aluminum foil or good quality freezer paper. Freezing will preserve it for six months or longer, although the texture may change somewhat after freezing.

When you are ready to use the frozen cheese, thaw it in its wrapper in the refrigerator. Once it is thawed, let it stand at room temperature an hour before serving it.

FRUIT. Store apples in perforated plastic bags in the refrigerator, if possible, or in a cool basement, just above freezing temperatures. Store oranges and grapefruit in a cool room (60 to 70°F.). If citrus fruits are held too long at low temperatures, the skin becomes pitted.

NUTS. Keep refrigerated, or freeze to prevent rancidity. Salted nuts will keep in the freezer about 6 months, unsalted nuts from 9 to 12 months. Package in moisture-vapor-proof freezer wrap or keep in covered tin cans.

FRUIT CAKE. When tightly wrapped or kept in a tin can and frozen, fruit cake will keep indefinitely. It will also keep for long periods in the refrigerator if it is kept tightly covered.

CANDIES. Almost all candies keep fresh for a year or longer when frozen and kept at 0°F. Spun candy chips, chocolate covered nuts and candy with hard centers may crack or split. Marshmallows freeze well. Overwrap boxes with a good moisture-proof wrap to prevent damage from moisture condensation when the candy thaws. When you take the candy out of the freezer, don't remove the moisture-proof wrap until the candy has warmed to room temperature-- from 4 to 8 hours.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 16, 1968

FOR RELEASE: Tues. p.m. Dec. 17

HARVEST CORN SILAGE AT ABOUT 65 PERCENT MOISTURE

WASECA--Corn silage should be harvested when the corn plants contain about 65 percent moisture, according to University of Minnesota researchers.

Animal scientists R. D. Goodrich, J. W. Enzmann, H. A. Ronnevik and J. C. Meiske conducted trials to determine the influence of corn silage with different moisture contents on the performance of growing beef cattle.

They discussed results of the trials at the Beef Cattle Feeders' Day held at the Southern School and Experiment Station here Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The scientists fed corn silage of three different moisture contents-- 68, 60 and 55 percent--to growing beef steer and heifer calves. They found that feed requirements and feed costs per 100 pounds of gain increased when the 55 percent moisture silage was fed. There was no difference in either feed requirements or feed cost per 100 pounds gain between the 68 percent or 60 percent silage.

The researchers say the poorer performance of the cattle fed the 55 percent moisture silage was due in part to the poor chop obtained and the resulting large feed refusal. But new field choppers can adequately chop the drier corn plants, they add.

Most corn silage is harvested when the plants contain more than the recommended 65 percent moisture. Premature harvest may cause large nutrient losses in juice seepage, especially if it is harvested above 72 percent moisture. And, freezing in the silo is a problem with higher moisture silage.

Fermentation losses were higher for silage containing 68 percent moisture than for 60 or 55 percent moisture silages. Field losses weren't measured, but many studies have shown larger field losses for corn that is allowed to stand for a long period of time.

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357-jms-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 16, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Sixth in series:
A Child's World

Immediate release

GRANDPARENTS PLAY
IMPORTANT ROLE IN
CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT

Grandparents make an essential contribution in furthering the development of their grandchildren, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He cites these specific contributions grandparents can make:

- . They can help children feel secure and loved.

Children can never have too much of the right kind of love -- love that helps them grow and develop, eliminates anxiety, tension and hurt, adds security and trust as well as understanding. However, if grandparents spoil and pamper or try to possess children, their love can be harmful rather than helpful.

- . They help children to know, trust and understand other people.

Learning that Grandma's arms can be just as comforting as Mother's, and that Grandfather's house is also a safe, happy home gives a child courage to trust other people and lays the foundation for a sense of security. They also learn how to be flexible as they adjust to their grandparents' ways.

- . They can help children bridge the gap between past and present.

Grandparents can give children a sense of the continuity of generations. They can share the rich heritage of the past with children, giving them a deeper, broader, more understanding foundation upon which to base their own lives. Grandparents should remember, however, that comparisons in favor of the "good old days" are tiresome, but colorful, lively accounts of these times can be a unique contribution to children.

add 1 -- grandparents' role

- . They can be indispensable on a practical level.

Many a grandmother sees a new family through birth of the children and gives babysitting help. However, grandparents should not be exploited as baby sitters, Pitzer warns.

- . They can provide children with experiences and supervision which their own parents do not have time or money to provide.

A grandfather who has time and money to take his grandchild to the fair, circus, a museum or provide a private kindergarten when the parents are unable to is greatly enriching the life of his grandchild.

- . They help children refine a philosophy of life.

Grandparents can give children a sense of values and a philosophy of life which is the result of years of living.

- . They can give children a wholesome attitude toward old age.

Older people who live rich, fruitful, meaningful lives are a good example for children. The vital, interested grandparent rather than the dour, complaining one will make aging appear less forbidding to the child.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release
4-H NEWS

4-H FILLERS

Six Minnesota 4-H'ers and 4-H "graduates" received scholarships ranging from \$600 to \$800 at the National 4-H Congress in Chicago this year. The Minnesota awards were given for achievements in conservation, foods-nutrition, horticulture, the horse project and veterinary medicine.

Many 4-H'ers get a boost toward their college educations from scholarships provided each year by business and industry. More than 300 scholarships valued at 150 thousand dollars are presented annually to 4-H'ers who achieve in various projects.

* * * *

Some 26 million men and women are 4-H "alumni," according to the Cooperative Extension Service, which supervises 4-H in all 50 states. Each year a number of these alumni are honored through the 4-H Alumni Recognition awards program.

* * * *

Nearly 650 thousand teens are learning good nutritional habits through the 4-H food-nutrition program.

* * * *

About a quarter of a million girls from coast to coast are learning tips on sewing and modeling from local 4-H leaders, home agents and extension specialists in clothing.

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Development of the individual is the primary goal of 4-H. Citizenship and leadership are important aspects of the 4-H program.

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Training and experience received in 4-H is helping many young people in their choice of a career.

* * * *

The green four-leaf clover with white H's in each leaf is the national emblem of 4-H.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
December 19, 1968

Immediate release

UM AGRICULTURE DEAN NAMES NEW ASSISTANT

C. L. Cole, head of the Animal Science Department at the University of Minnesota, has been named Special Assistant to the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

Cole has resigned as department head to assume the new position immediately. In his new capacity he will assist in coordinating construction phases of the building programs of the Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus and at branch stations and locations throughout the state, according to Sherwood O. Berg, Dean of the Institute.

William Hueg, Jr., director of the University Agricultural Experiment Station, will serve as acting head of the Department until a replacement for Cole is appointed. A special committee, headed by Roland Abraham, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, will advise on the selection of a new head.

Cole's distinguished career in animal science at the University began in 1929 at the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. He was a pioneer in artificial breeding of dairy cattle, presenting the first paper in the nation on the subject. He also helped develop the first crosses for the Minnesota No. 1 hog, a new hog breed introduced by the University.

He left the University in 1938 to return to the Michigan State University where he had received his B. S. degree. Later he worked with Colbydale farms near Romeo, Mich. He returned to the University in 1950 as superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station. In 1956 he received his Ph. D. from the University and was named head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, and in 1966 he was named head of the newly created Department of Animal Science. The Department includes the former dairy, animal husbandry, and poultry science departments.

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December 19, 1968

Immediate release

HOW MUCH MEAT SHALL I BUY?

A perennial question when planning company meals during the holidays is the amount of meat to buy.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this guide to follow in estimating the amount you'll need for each serving:

Chicken, broiled- $1/4$ to $1/2$ bird; chicken, roasted or fried - about $1/2$ pound; duck, $1/2$ to 1 pound; goose - about $2/3$ pound; turkey - about 1 pound (allowing for some leftovers); leg of lamb - $1/3$ pound; ham, lamb, beef (boned) - $1/4$ to $1/3$ pound; ham, lamb (bone-in) - $1/3$ to $1/2$ pound; rib roast of beef - $1/2$ to 1 pound; pork roast, bone in (loin, picnic, fresh ham, Boston shoulder) - $1/3$ to $1/2$ pound; pork roast (without bone) - $1/4$ to $1/3$ pound; spareribs - 1 to 2 pounds.

Multiply the amount recommended by the number of people you intend to serve. Miss Mikesh cautions, however, that the amount given is for an average serving. You'll need to consider the appetites of your guests. If you plan on seconds, you may need to increase the amount you buy.

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University of Minnesota
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December 19, 1968

Immediate release

UM DEVELOPS NEW GARDEN 'MUMS FOR '69

Two new garden chrysanthemums have been developed by the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science and will be available for spring, 1969 planting.

Yellow Glow, an excellent cut flower, is a 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 inch, rich yellow, fully double flower with deeper coloring in the center. Plants begin blooming about the first of September in the Twin Cities area and remain attractive until killing frost. Mature plants grown in full sun average 20 inches high and 24 inches wide.

Royal Pomp has 1-1/2 to 2 inch, rich bright purple pompon blooms. The flowers, borne on relatively long and stiff stems, are durable and long-lasting, and have a spicy fragrance. Foliage is rich, dark green and somewhat glossy. Royal Pomp is excellent for flower arranging. Plants bloom about September 1 in the Twin Cities area and are attractive until killing frost.

Yellow Glow and Royal Pomp make satisfactory spring-flowering, 3-inch pot plants and should be available at most garden centers. After blooms fade, plants should be cut back to 3 to 4 inches from the ground and planted in the garden for fall flowering.

If the plants aren't available in your area, write for a list of nurseries and greenhouses carrying the new varieties to the Department of Horticultural Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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Note to editor: Black and white pictures available upon request.

361-jms-68

Department of Information
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December 23, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

TV SERIES
ON YOUTH

Helping older people understand youth and helping youth to understand themselves better is the aim of a six-week television series, "Being Young," to be telecast over KTCA-TV, Channel 2, at 9 p.m. each Wednesday beginning January 8.

Gisela Konopka, professor of social work and coordinator for the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, will be featured in the discussions on the young generation.

The series should have special meaning for both adults and youth -- parents, 4-H adult leaders, 4-H teenagers and all other youth, volunteers and participants in youth-serving agencies, extension homemaker groups and school faculty, says William Milbrath, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

He suggests that interested youth and adults form viewing groups to discuss the program following its presentation.

The following is the schedule of programs:

January 8 -- Youth is People. Dr. Konopka will discuss the great diversity of the youth population in the U. S.

January 15 -- Being Young is Part of the Life Cycle. Several young people will talk about what differences they have experienced in moving out of childhood into adolescence.

January 22 -- Environment Helps to Shape Young People. Dr. Konopka will look at the relationship of the physical and human environment in which the young person grows up to his vocational choice, to the student protest movement and to delinquency.

January 29 -- Being Young Means Establishing New Relationships.

February 5 -- Different Cultures Make Different Demands on Youth.

February 12 -- Growing Up in a Pluralistic Society.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

About 100,000 youth in Minnesota participated in at least one of a variety of 4-H programs conducted by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service during the past year.

* * * *

4-H is a "learn by doing" program, but now it has added stress placed on both economic and scientific aspects -- the "why" as well as the "how."

* * * *

Over 54,000 boys and girls 9 to 19 years of age were year-round members of the over 2,000 organized 4-H clubs in Minnesota in the past year.

* * * *

In addition to the young people enrolled in 4-H programs, more than 13,000 adults acted as volunteer leaders, giving a total of a million hours of service a year, helping 4-H'ers with club organization, activities and projects.

* * * *

Nearly half of the 100,000 4-H'ers in Minnesota were enrolled in TV action and science clubs and short-term programs such as career exploration, bicycle safety and baby sitting.

* * * *

New projects are added each year to broaden the appeal of 4-H to more urban and suburban young people. One of these projects is the creative arts and crafts project. Other examples of projects interesting to these youth are photography, dog care and training and entomology.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

Seventh in Series:
A Child's World

PARENT EXAMPLE KEY
IN DEVELOPMENT OF
CHILD'S CONSCIENCE

By their example, parents play an important role in their children's development of conscience -- their standards of right and wrong.

The quality, intensity, timing and clarity of discipline -- both reward and punishment -- also affect the development of conscience, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

A child is not born with a conscience; it must grow and develop through many stages before he can evolve a sense of values of his own, Pitzer says.

During the child's earliest years, parents are on guard to keep him from succumbing to tempting situations and forbidden kinds of behavior which might be harmful. Eventually, however, the child must learn the appropriate standards of right and wrong and the control of his own impulses toward forbidden behavior. This internal control is vital if young people are to cope with stress and change in an uncertain moral climate, the University family life specialist points out.

How does conscience develop? It begins to develop in a home where the young child is reasonably dependent emotionally on his parents, where he feels accepted and secure in an atmosphere of warm affection, trust and esteem, where the reasons for considering certain behavior good or bad are explained to him. Of great importance is the example of behavior and attitudes the parents themselves provide.

Research shows that the more the control of the child is love-oriented rather than based on physical punishment, the more effective the parent's control over desired behavior and the stronger the development of the child's guilt feelings for improper behavior -- and hence strong development of conscience.

add 1 -- child's conscience

Punishment barely sufficient to get the desired result is more effective in the formation of conscience than severe punishment. Moreover, it is most effective when applied just at the time the child is beginning a disapproved act. He then derives guilt feelings at being tempted. Of course you can't always catch a child right at the beginning of some wrongdoing, Pitzer comments, but studies indicate that a good explanation ahead of time -- especially when you pled with an expectation that the child will obey -- can act as a punishment substitute and cause the desired feeling of anxiety as the child prepares to do something naughty.

How effective discipline will be depends upon whether the child fully understands what is expected of him or what he did that was wrong. If the child does not understand his mistake, punishment does not contribute to conscience formation or to teaching a specific lesson.

Consistency of discipline from day to day and of the demands of mother and father are essential. But perhaps most significant of all in conscience development in the child is the example parents set in attitudes, values and beliefs.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

ROUGHAGE TEST
VALUABLE ONLY
WITH GOOD SAMPLE

Testing your hay and silage for crude protein, dry matter and crude fiber can give you some valuable guidelines for balancing rations, but only if you take a representative sample. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, offers the following suggestions for taking a good roughage sample:

- * Use a core sample for hay bales -- your county agent may have one. Take a random sample of about 12 bales as they come out of the mow.
 - * Mix the sample thoroughly, and send about 1 pint to the sampling laboratory. Place the sample in a plastic container.
 - * Take a separate sample for each cutting of hay.
 - * To sample silage, take a few handfuls as the silage comes down the chute. The outside of the silo may have an abnormal amount of cobs or dry leaves. Seal the silage sample in an airtight container such as a pint or quart jar or plastic bag to prevent it from drying.
- See your county agent for information on where to send the sample, and for assistance in evaluating the test results and planning your feeding program.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

1969 EGG PRICES
TO FARMERS AVERAGE
ABOUT SAME AS 1968

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report shows farm egg prices for 1969 to average about the same as 1968, according to Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The price trend will be reversed, however. In 1969 egg prices will be declining while in 1968 they were rising.

Egg prices in the first quarter of 1969 are expected to average about 5 cents more than the first quarter of 1968, according to the report. Second quarter prices will likely average about 4 cents above the same period of 1968.

Third quarter prices are expected to average 3 to 4 cents a dozen under this past fall's prices. In the last quarter of 1969 prices will likely be 5 to 6 cents under the highly favorable prices that are being experienced in the closing months of 1968.

The number of layers at the beginning of 1969 will be about 10 million less than a year earlier, Hamre says. An expected increase in hatchings will result in a larger flock than a year earlier around mid year. This larger laying flock will have a depressing effect on prices during the last half of the coming year.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 23, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Reduce Reproductive Failures. Many dairymen can raise their yearly profits as much as \$60 per cow by improving breeding efficiency through a sound breeding management program, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin says poor breeding efficiency is costing you money if your cows don't calve regularly every 12 to 13 months -- if your cows don't maintain a profitable level of production up to 60 days before calving -- or if your first-calf heifers haven't dropped their calves and begun paying their way by the time they are 25 months of age.

Ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 219, "Extra Money By Improving Reproductive Performance." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Erysipelas Booster Injection for Sows. Give an erysipelas booster injection to sows 3 to 4 weeks before farrowing, suggests Dr. E. S. Brokken, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. The vaccine usually results in immunity for 5 to 8 months, so a booster before each farrowing is sufficient when sows are farrowed every 6 months. If leptospirosis is present in your area, give the sow leptospirosis vaccine before each breeding.

* * * *

Farmer's Tax Guide Available. The 1969 Farmer's Tax Guide can help answer many questions about Federal income tax that arise from your farming business. Provisions of the tax law that apply to farmers are explained in everyday language, and samples in the booklet show how these rules are applied to actual farming situations. Copies are available from your county agent's office.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

PROLONGED GESTATION
IN CATTLE BELIEVED
TO BE HEREDITARY

Prolonged gestation which occurs occasionally in cattle is probably caused by a simple recessive hereditary factor. Any cow that goes over her expected calving date by two weeks or more should be examined by a veterinarian to determine whether a mistake was made in her breeding date, or if some abnormal condition exists.

Cesarean section may be used to terminate cases of prolonged pregnancy, but metritis and retained placenta often complicate the treatment, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Complications, as well as economic losses caused by prolonging the calving interval should make you seriously consider slaughtering the affected cow.

Cows in prolonged gestation carry their calves in excess of 310 days. Calves may be excessively large, having long hair, long hooves and well-developed incisor teeth. If a calf weighs over 150 pounds, it is considered a giant.

Calves are usually males and typically very weak. They usually die shortly after birth, even when delivered by Cesarean section. The mortality rate in the cows is also high due to lack of normal uterine contractions, severe infection in the uterus and retained placenta.

Prolonged gestation doesn't always indicate a fetal giant. An undersized fetus that never develops beyond 6 to 7 months may also occur. In these cases the fetus fails to produce a proper amount of growth hormone. This type of prolonged gestation is seen mostly in Guernseys and is thought to be hereditary, Conlin adds.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minn. -- Tel. 373-0710
December 26, 1968

Immediate release

GRANDPARENTS CAN TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT CHANGE

Grandparents can play an important role in the life of their grandchildren in teaching them about change-- a far different role from that of grandparents of the past, many of whom were immigrants tied to the customs they left behind in the old country.

In today's changing society grandparents are men and women who have experience in incorporating new ways and new ideas. They are younger than those of previous generations, generally with years of vigorous living ahead. Instead of settling into retirement, they often launch into new activities.

Grandparents may well be the best people to teach their grandchildren about change, since as adults they have lived through so much change themselves--the first movies and airplanes, the first "talkies" and television, the first computers and satellites.

"With a lifetime of experience of how far we have come and how fast, grandparents can give children a special sense of sureness about facing the unknown in the future," says Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. "Having experienced so much that is new, they can keep a sense of wonder in their voices as they tell their grandchildren how something happened, what it was like the first time, and open their grandchildren's eyes to the wonder of what is happening now and may happen soon."

As men and women who are making new beginnings and developing new interests, today's grandparents can demonstrate to children that growing up is only one stage in a lifetime of growth. As in the past, they represent continuity. But now, in a changing society, this continuity includes the future and acceptance of the unknown, according to the University family life specialist.

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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minn. 55101
December 26, 1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JANUARY

- 6 - 8 STATE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SUPERVISORS
 ANNUAL MEETING, Twin Cities
- 7 SWINE FEEDERS DAY, Waseca, Southern School and
 Experiment Station
- 8 SWINE FEEDERS DAY, Lamberton, Southwest Experiment
 Station
- 9 SWINE FEEDERS DAY, Morris, West Central School and
 Experiment Station
- 13 - 17 AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE, Minneapolis
- 15 MINNESOTA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL
 MEETING, St. Paul
- 21 MINNESOTA SWINE PRODUCERS ANNUAL MEETING,
 New Ulm
- 23 WINTER CROPS AND SOILS FIELD DAY, Morris, West
 Central School and Experiment Station

RETAIL DEALERS CONFERENCES-- Jan. 2, Hutchinson and Isanti;
Jan. 7, Mankato and Montevideo; Jan. 8, Alexandria and Owatonna;
Jan. 9, Willmar and Rochester; Jan. 20, New Ulm; Jan. 21, Fairmont
and Moorhead; Jan. 22, Slayton and Thief River Falls; Jan. 23, Park
Rapids.

FIRE INSTRUCTOR SHORT COURSE-- Jan. 6-7; 13-14; 20-21; 27-28. All
on the St. Paul Campus.

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mkb

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101
December 26, 1968

Immediate release

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Department of Information
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December 27, 1968

Immediate release

FORMER UM AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION HEAD DIES

Skuli H. Rutford, an agricultural and educational leader in the state for over 40 years, died early Friday morning after an extended illness. He was 71 years old.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday at the St. Anthony Park Congregational Church in St. Paul. Visitation hours are Sunday from 3-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. at the Holcomb-Henry Funeral Home, 536 Snelling Avenue North.

Burial will be at Forest Hills Cemetery in Duluth on Tuesday following services at the Forest Hill Cemetery Chapel at 1:30 p.m.

Rutford was professor and director emeritus of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. He had served as Extension director for nine years before retiring in January of 1964. He had been a member of the University extension staff since 1924.

As director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Rutford headed a staff of about 350 state and county full-time extension workers in 87 Minnesota counties and on the St. Paul Campus. The Agricultural Extension Service is one of the three main units of the Institute of Agriculture.

A life-long Minnesotan of Icelandic descent, Rutford was born in Duluth July 10, 1897. He attended Duluth Central High School, Syracuse University in New York and the University of Minnesota, where he graduated in 1922 in agricultural economics and dairy production.

He joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff as Yellow Medicine County agent Jan. 16, 1924. Four years later he went to Duluth as South St. Louis County agent. He remained there until the depression of the mid-thirties, when he was named state director of rural rehabilitation. He returned to the Extension Service in 1937 as a specialist in conservation and land use, serving in that capacity until he was appointed assistant state extension director in 1943.

From January 1950 to July 1951 he was acting extension director while the late Paul E. Miller, then director, was on foreign leave.

Rutford served on a number of foreign agricultural missions. In 1946, he spent five months on a mission for the State Department and U. S. Department of Agriculture in Central and South America. In 1952, he accepted a Mutual Security Agency assignment to Iceland, as a consultant to Icelandic efforts to improve agricultural research and teaching for rural people. Four years later, he was an International Cooperation Administration consultant three months in Korea, helping develop an agricultural extension program.

In 1962, Rutford was part of an eight-man team of extension personnel that visited Europe to assess the effect of the Common Market on American agriculture. He was active for many years in the American Institute of Cooperation, an educational and research agency for farm cooperative business, and served as chairman of its Board of Trustees. He was a member of Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, national professional honorary societies.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Rutford, 2107 Commonwealth Ave., St. Paul; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Covert of Belmont, Mass.; and four sons, John, 1384 Raymond Ave., St. Paul; Kenneth, 2381 North Dale, St. Paul; David of Duluth, and Robert of Vermilion, S. D.

Memorials are preferred to the University of Minnesota Heart Disease Research Fund for research on arteriosclerosis. They should be sent to: Special Project Programs, 217 Morrill Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

Eighth in series on:
A Child's World

ATT: HOME AGENTS

TV HAS EFFECT
ON CHILD'S
DEVELOPMENT

Is television for children good or bad? What kind of control should parents exert over what their children view?

These are questions frequently asked by parents.

Television ranks with the family, school and church as one of the powerful forces shaping children's hopes, fears, tastes and ambitions, declares Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

During the peak viewing years, 9 to 12 years of age, the average child devotes more than 23 hours per week to television viewing, studies show. Over a year children spend more time watching television than they do going to school or pursuing any other form of leisure activity.

Since television is one of the influences shaping our children's thoughts and actions, the University family life specialist encourages parents to evaluate their children's viewing habits and the impact TV has on them.

Research studies indicate some of the effects of television on children.

A common belief of mothers that television causes eyestrain is unsupported by research. Even though TV viewing may cut into active playtime, it appears to have little effect on the child's physical well being.

Educationally, television seems to have had little negative or positive effect. It has not had the educational impact some persons had hoped for, but, on the other hand, it does not seem to have kept children from reading and study or hindered their school performance appreciably.

add 1 -- influence of TV on children

However, television has influenced children's emotional and behavioral development, Pitzer reports. Considerable evidence from research supports the charge that violence and aggressiveness on television may result in aggressiveness in children's behavior. Most children have been frightened by some television shows. The effect of the continual high level of excitement in TV programming for children concerns many parents and family life specialists.

The influence television exerts on the young is determined to a considerable extent by the standards parents provide for their children. Do you discuss the story or meaning of a program with your child? Studies show that in areas where a child does not know his parents' point of view and has little knowledge or experience to use as guidelines, television can clearly influence his beliefs, attitudes and behavior.

Pitzer's advice to parents is to control their children's television viewing and take the responsibility for evaluating the content of what the children see. Parents can also wield some influence on programming by writing to sponsors and networks.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 30, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release
4-H NEWS

4-H FILLERS

Youth as well as adults feel responsible for conserving this nation's natural resources. Proof of that fact is the national 4-H Conservation of Natural Resources program which involves parents, children, educators and conservation specialists. 4-H'ers carry out projects in soil and water conservation, wildlife preservation, reforestation and anti-pollution. (Add any local information on types of county projects or numbers of members in county enrolled in conservation.)

* * * *

The 4-H veterinary science program is one of the newest science programs offered to 4-H'ers. Veterinary science is particularly helpful to urban boys and girls who have the care of the family pet or who are among the increasing number of pleasure horse owners. It is invaluable to teenage farmers who have livestock or poultry projects, since animal health and sanitation are part of the program.

The 4-H veterinary science program was developed by a committee of veterinarians and others representing education, private practice and business.

* * * *

Are you interested in automobiles, pets, food, clothing or youth in other countries? Whatever your interests, you'll find a 4-H project right for you. If you're not a 4-H'er now, see your county extension agent, a 4-H leader or member about joining.

* * * *

4-K, 5-V, 4-D, 4-S -- these are some of the counterparts of 4-H around the world. 4-H and 4-H-type rural youth organizations now flourish in more than 75 countries around the world, each doing its part to help boys and girls "learn by doing."

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December 30, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release
ATT: HOME AGENTS

CORRECTION:

If you have not yet used the release to home agents dated Dec. 23,

PARENT EXAMPLE KEY
IN DEVELOPMENT OF
CHILD'S CONSCIENCE

please make a correction.

In third paragraph from end, second page, third sentence, the words you pled should be coupled:

"Of course you can't always catch a child right at the beginning of some wrongdoing," Pitzer comments, "but studies indicate that a good explanation ahead of time -- especially when coupled with an expectation . . . "

- jbn -

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To all counties
Immediate release

TWICE AS MANY BEEF
COWS CARRIED PER ACRE
WITH DRYLOT SYSTEM

About twice as many beef cows can be carried per acre of cropland on a drylot system, as compared to conventional pasture systems, according to a 5-year study conducted by University of Minnesota animal scientists.

J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich say the economic feasibility of the drylot system compared to the pasture system depends on differences in labor costs, in addition to the differences in land area required.

The scientists found weaning weights of the calves raised in drylot were less than those of calves raised on pasture. Fewer accidental losses of animals occurred in the herds managed under the drylot system. There were no marked differences in the health status of cows raised on summer pasture or in drylot.

Conception rates, calf crop percentages, birth dates and birth weights weren't different for the herds managed under the two systems.

An Angus and a Hereford herd were maintained under each system, and all calves were creep-fed.

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To all counties
Immediate release

HAVE VETERINARIAN
EXAMINE COWS THAT
FAIL TO SHOW HEAT

Only about 10 percent of heat failures appear to be the result of cows not coming into heat -- the remaining 90 percent are a result of failure to observe the cow in heat, according to a University of Minnesota study.

Actual heat failures are due to an abnormal condition in the cow's reproductive organs, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Animals should exhibit heat within 45 to 60 days after calving, and heifers should show heat by 12 months of age. Have a veterinarian examine animals failing to show heat within these normal periods. Many heat failures can be treated successfully if caught in time.

Pregnancy resulting from an unrecorded breeding is one major cause of heat failure, Conlin says. A skilled veterinarian can diagnose pregnancy 30 to 60 days after breeding. His examination can also reveal structural abnormalities of the reproductive tract which make the animal incapable of ever producing a calf.

By knowing the facts in the case early, you can plan your culling more intelligently. Many good cows have been sold to market for breeding failures when pregnant. A complete, accurate set of records and the services of a veterinarian will reduce these losses, Conlin adds.

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To all counties

Immediate release

RESEARCHERS STUDY
TYPES OF HOUSING
FOR BEEF STEERS

A research trial with three different types of steer housing -- conventional pole-shed with an outside dirt lot, confinement to an insulated building with a slotted floor, and complete confinement to an insulated building with a solid concrete floor showed no significant differences in performance.

But University of Minnesota researchers say more research is needed to compare different housing systems during different seasons of the year, as well as in years of varying weather severity. The researchers also say more research is needed to evaluate the operation of aeration ditches for beef confinement systems under Minnesota conditions.

Both confinement systems had 20 square feet of space per animal. Bedding was not used in either confinement operation but was supplied to the steers housed in the pole-type shed.

No significant differences in rates of gain, feed efficiencies or carcass traits resulted from any of the environmental treatments. Steers confined on slotted floors had average daily gains of 2.89 pounds compared to 2.68 and 2.50 pounds for steers finished in a pole-type shed and those confined to a solid floor.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Feeds to Avoid. Certain feed additives, including the estrogenlike materials such as diethylstilbestrol, should not be fed to dairy cattle. These substances may interfere with normal reproduction of the dairy animal, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Some weeds contain chemicals that may be toxic to the cow and may cause abortion or other reproductive problems. Eliminate such plants from pastures and crops that will be used by livestock. Sometimes, water or feeds are high in nitrates which may affect the general well-being of the cow or cause abortion. Occasionally, molds and fungi may be problems in some feeds. Avoid any feed that contains excessive amounts of these materials, Conlin says.

* * * *

Baby Pigs Need Iron Injection. Give small pigs an iron injection in the neck region at 3 days of age to prevent iron deficiency anemia, says Dr. E. S. Brokken, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. A single injection of 150 mg. is the minimum recommended dose, and lesser amounts may result in decreased weight gains. Experiments have shown no increase in weight gain at 35 days with either larger initial doses or booster doses. The neck region is preferred for injection because there's less backflow of iron out of the neck than in the ham region, and problems with post-injection lameness are eliminated.

* * * *

Production Records End Guessing. The dairy business is no place for guessing. Production records put an end to guessing, says Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. They make it possible to weed out unprofitable cows, to feed cows more efficiently and to make a lot more money. See your county agent, DHIA board member or supervisor about joining.

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Immediate release

PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE SET FOR JANUARY 13-17

Recommendations and regulations for the proper and effective use of pesticides will be featured in an Agricultural Pesticides Short Course January 13-17 at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis.

The course combines programs directed towards three professional groups. The county agricultural inspectors program covers the entire course, while programs for agricultural pesticide dealers and custom operators will be held on January 15-17.

Course speakers include chemical industry representatives, federal and state government inspectors and university specialists. Registration for the general session is 8-10 a. m., January 15, in the Leamington Hotel's Hall of States. The course fee is \$5 per person for all or part of the course.

The county agricultural inspectors programs on January 13 and 14 will include discussion and weed control and seed inspection. On Wednesday, January 15, a combined session on equipment will be held for agricultural inspectors, pesticide dealers and custom operators.

On January 16, participants in the combined sessions will hear discussions on weed and seed law, discussions on herbicides and pesticides, and custom application.

The banquet on January 16 will feature D. R. Blanchard, Stauffer Chemical Company, who will speak on "Controlling of Weeds Through Sound Waves."

On January 17 the ground sprayers and retailers, and the aerial operators will attend separate programs. The ground sprayers and retailers program will focus on weed control in fruit, herbicides for vegetables and in the landscape, and on control of specific insects.

add 1 - Pesticide Short Course

Topics to be discussed in the aerial sprayers program include cereal disease control by aircraft, safe practices for handling hazardous chemicals, aerial spraying accidents, atrazine application, low volume application and new equipment and a panel on problems in aerial application.

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

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St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
December 30, 1968

Immediate release

UM RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE GRANT

The University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture has received an initial grant from the Hill Family Foundation to aid in expanding its international dimensions of teaching and research, according to John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs.

"This grant of \$25,000 will enable faculty to improve undergraduate student teaching and to organize new courses so that the education of Minnesota's agricultural scientists may be focused more on the growing world food needs," Blackmore said.

The grant will also help bring distinguished foreign professors to teach and lead seminars, it will help expand the international library collection, and it will be used for planning research project proposals.

"The grant is evidence of the growing recognition of the importance of U.S. colleges of agriculture in improving the world food supply system," Blackmore said.

He pointed out that Minnesota is a leading center for training agricultural scientists who must deal with problems of a hungry world.

"The Hill Family Foundation grant will make the professional training of these scientists more relevant to world needs," he added.

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Immediate release

UM OFFERS SEED RIGHTS ON BROMEGRASS VARIETY

The Crop Variety Review Committee of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station voted recently to offer exclusive Foundation seed rights on a new variety of smooth brome grass.

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 William F. Hueg, Experiment Station director, the new variety was released last June for further seed increase. It was made available to Minnesota seed growers and dealers, and to experiment stations and foundation seed programs in other states of the North Central Region.

"Since there were no requests for Foundation seed on the basis of this general release," Hueg explained, "the Committee decided to offer exclusive release to a single seed company, growers association or similar group."

He explained that this does not represent a change in Experiment Station policy concerning release of new varieties. Exclusive release of this variety is offered because there appears to be no interest on the part of growers or companies in a general release arrangement.

Any company or association interested in obtaining exclusive release of this variety should contact Hueg at 200 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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