

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

"BOB" HODGSON PASSES AWAY

Robert E. Hodgson, who served as superintendent of the University of Minnesota Experiment Station from 1919 until his retirement in 1960, passed away Saturday, August 31, at his home in Wasoca. Funeral services will be (woro) held at the First Congregational Church in Wasoca on Tuesday, September 3.

Hodgson was born October 26, 1893, at Luverne, Minnesota. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1916 and his M.S. in 1930.

He joined the University staff in 1915 as an instructor in the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus of the University and in 1918 served as Lyon County agent at Marshall, Minnesota.

In paying tribute to "Bob" Hodgson, as he was widely known in Minnesota, two University officials, Sherwood O. Berg, Dean of the Institute of Agriculture, and William Huog, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, characterized him in these words:

"Hodgson was one of southern Minnesota's outstanding teachers and leaders. Through his efforts a low swampy area was converted into a modern research facility serving the entire southern part of the state. In addition, his ability to communicate effectively added greatly to the University's contribution to the entire state."

From 1919 to 1953 the station he directed concentrated on research in the many fields of benefit to the farmer. Then in 1953 its responsibilities were expanded. A new School of Agriculture was built at Wasoca to give the area the advantages of both the teaching and research activities of the University.

(more)

add 1 -- Hodgson

Research at Waseca has covered a wide range. Superintendent Hodgson was particularly interested in the accomplishments of the station in such fields as testing the Minnesota lines of hogs and experimentation with various methods of crossing breeds; breeding of corn for improved varieties and corn borer resistance; fundamental research in corn breeding; cattle breeding; developing a new breed of sheep, the Minnesota No. 102; and in breeding of Poland China hogs.

"Eeb" Hodgson successfully sandwiched a number of hobbies into his off-duty hours. He planted several thousands of trees, most of the plantings marking a date important to the Hodgson family or the Waseca station. He also was one of Minnesota's most active leaders in the Boy Scouts of America, serving as scout-master of a Waseca troop for 25 years.

To many Minnesotans, however, Hodgson was best known for his former newspaper column, "Bob Hodgson Talks." For over 20 years his "talks" ran weekly in more than 100 rural newspapers and in the Farmer Magazine, St. Paul. His excellent working relationship with the editors of the state was exemplified by a unique award from the First District Editorial Association of Minnesota-- the honorary title "Friend of Editors and Farmers."

He was a member of several honorary and professional organizations, including Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta and Iron Wodge. Farm organizations and other groups that have claimed him as an officer or former officer include: Minnesota Farm Managers' Association; Minnesota Milking Shorthorn Breeders' association (secretary for 25 years); the Lions club; the First Congregational Church of Waseca for nearly 50 years; and Northern Nub Growers' Association.

He is survived by his wife, Helen; three daughters, Margaret (Mrs. R. E. Horner), Los Angeles, California; Doris (Mrs. Wayne Gilliland), St. Paul, Minnesota; and Lois (Mrs. Eric Hyde), San Rafael, California; and one son, Robert L. Hodgson of Glenwood, Iowa. Other survivors include 16 grandchildren and one brother, Raymond W. Hodgson, San Pedro, California.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 2, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

READ LABEL
BEFORE YOU BUY
BONDED FABRIC

Bonded fabrics will continue to improve in quality in the years ahead. And these "self-lined" fabrics will be more popular than ever with most women if such problems are eliminated as separation of the two fabrics.

Actually, manufacturers and dry cleaners, working to bring an end to dissatisfactions with bonded fabrics, promise that problems will be virtually eliminated by late 1969, reports Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. That's because they are committed to an extensive testing program and to setting some standards for bonded fabric.

Three trade associations -- The Tricot Institute, the Fabric Laminators' Association and the Foam Fashion Forum are proposing that all bonded fabrics meet the L22 standards of the U.S.A. Standards Institute. Adhering to the standards will produce bonded fabrics which

- . Hold up under a reasonable number of washings or dry cleanings.
- . Do not shrink beyond a certain acceptable minimum.
- . Do not crack, peel, pucker or bubble.
- . Retain drape and breathability.
- . Do not stiffen.
- . Absorb no odor.

-more-

add 1 -- bonded fabric

- . Resist discoloration.
- . Have no strike-through of adhesive.

Bonded fabrics that meet these standards will have been tested in three launderings or three dry cleanings.

To be sure a garment has been tested and meets these standards, the consumer should check the garment label for some certification by one of the three associations. One manufacturer of a tricot backing provides a Certifab label that guarantees to the consumer for one year the performance of the bonded fabric.

However, if the guarantees are to hold, the customer has the responsibility of following the care instructions on hang tags and labels, Miss Baierl emphasizes.

-jbn-

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September 2, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(First in a series of stories to
use before National 4-H Week.)

4-H'ERS TURN FOOD DETECTIVES

Why does a potato turn dark after it has been peeled?

What happens to muffins when they're overmixed?

Why does bread become springy and elastic as it is kneaded?

These are only a few of the questions 4-H members are asking who are becoming interested in food science, an aspect of the foods and nutrition project, reports Home Agent _____ (Marian Larson, assistant state leader 4-H and youth development.

For many years 4-H'ers have excelled in baking golden brown loaves of bread and mouth-watering cakes, in canning and freezing fruits and vegetables and in preparing well balanced meals for the family. This past year more than 24,000 boys and girls were enrolled in foods and nutrition projects.

But now, in addition to learning the "how" of preparing foods, more and more 4-H members are becoming interested in learning the "why" certain things happen in food preparation. As a matter of fact, science has become an important part of nearly every 4-H project. For example, 4-H members are studying animal science, veterinary science, the scientific aspects of field crops, clothing and horticulture projects.

Here are some of the problems young 4-H scientists have been investigating in relation to foods: why jello does not set when fresh pineapple is added; why vegetables change color in cooking and how to preserve the color; what ingredients

add 1 -- food detectives

in bread affect the color, flavor and volume; why a low fat diet is important.

One exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair compared what happened to popcorn when it was popped in butter, in shortening and in vegetable oil. Another exhibit

proclaimed that eggs, meat and fish are the best baits for food poisoning called salmonellosis and warned "So -- refrigerate sandwiches" with these fillings.

And investigating the "why" is making food projects more challenging, 4-H'ers say.

-jbn-

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September 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

FALL CORN AND
SOYBEAN FIELD
DAYS PLANNED

Corn and soybeans will be featured at three field days during September at University of Minnesota branch experiment stations.

Dates and locations of the fall field days are:

- * September 17 at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * September 18 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * September 19 at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

Tours of research plots will run continuously, and each experiment station will feature a corn and soybean disease and insect clinic. Farmers are invited to bring specimens of insects and diseased plants. University specialists will be available to identify the specimens and answer questions.

Discussions will include fertilizer trials, time of planting for corn, weed control, insecticides, row spacing and population studies.

Farmers, growers, seed handlers and agribusiness people will have an opportunity to learn about the latest developments in corn and soybean production. University bulletins on corn and soybean production will be available. Tours start about 9 or 10 a.m. at the stations and continue to about 2 to 4 p.m.

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To all counties
Immediate release

DO A GOOD JOB
OF EVALUATING
CORN HYBRIDS

Do a good job of measuring corn yields if you're comparing different hybrids so the information you get is accurate, says Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Hicks says you should select sections of rows to be used at random, rather than selecting the best area of the field. An average yield of several of these row sections will give the most reliable indication of a hybrid's performance.

After weighing the harvested corn, calculate the yields and adjust them to a common moisture level before you make comparisons. To adjust the yields to 15.5 percent moisture, multiply the weight of the wet corn by 100 minus the initial moisture percent divided by 84.5. This equals the weight of the corn at 15.5 percent moisture.

All environmental variables such as fertility level, planting date and row width should be the same when yields of corn hybrids are compared, so that differences are due to the hybrid and not a different environment.

Usually longer season hybrids yield higher than shorter season ones, Hicks says. In addition to yield, consider factors such as planting date, length of growing season, crop rotation, harvesting methods and the harvesting schedule when considering the relative maturity group of hybrids to plant. Comparisons of the same maturity classification will indicate the highest yielding hybrid of that maturity group.

Hicks says growers should remember that each growing season is different, and this may change the relative performance of corn hybrids. Don't make a conclusion as to the "best hybrid" on the basis of a one year test. Three or more years of testing are usually necessary.

The specialist says that yield tests should be "replicated" -- more than one strip of each hybrid planted where the yield is to be measured. This improves the reliability of the test.

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September 2, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

APPLY LIME FOR
SPRING ALFALFA
STANDS THIS FALL

Fall is the time to apply lime on land that you plan to seed to alfalfa next spring.

A set of soil samples should be taken to determine the lime needs of the soil, says Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Recommendations on the amount of lime needed to correct acid soil can be made quite accurately from soil tests.

Much land used for alfalfa must be limed for a successful seeding catch and stand management.

Overdahl says long-term rotations show that maximum crop yields are produced from soils that are nearly neutral with respect to acidity. Proper liming will reduce acidic soils to near neutrality, except in western Minnesota, where sub-soils usually have sufficient lime.

The specialist advises farmers not to topdress lime on legume sod, and not to wait until the new seeding is planted and then hope that surface applications will benefit the immediate crop. Changing an acid soil to one neutral enough for alfalfa takes at least six months, even when the lime is well mixed with surface soil.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Silage Distributor Helps Make Better Silage. Using a silage distributor can help you make better silage in conventional upright silos, according to John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. True says silage distributors have these advantages: The storage capacity of the silo is increased, since the material is more evenly distributed--forces are more evenly distributed on the silo wall--movement of oxygen into the pack is cut down--soft spots throughout the pack are reduced--moisture tends to migrate toward the center of the pack rather than toward the silo walls--and, the silo unloader will remove material from the silo more uniformly and efficiently.

* * * *

Don't Breed Cows Too Soon After Calving. Breeding too soon after calving or before the cow is in good reproductive health usually costs you more time than if you'd delayed breeding until the proper time. Wait at least 50 days after calving before breeding cows in excellent reproductive health, advises Joe Conlin, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. For cows in poor reproductive health, use the date your veterinarian suggests, or allow at least 90 days after calving. The earliest date may have to be changed, depending on conditions after calving, Conlin says.

* * * *

Stimulate Milk Let-Down. Thoroughly washing and massaging the udder and teats of each cow results in faster milkout time, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Attaching the milking machine promptly--within 1 minute after milk let-down--also shortens milkout time.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 3, 1968

Immediate release

UM ECONOMISTS DISCUSS RISE IN STATE'S MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing development in Minnesota between 1939 and 1963 compared favorably with manufacturing development nationally, says John S. Hoyt, Jr., and Surjit Sidhu, University of Minnesota economists.

During this period the state's share of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States decreased from 2.1 to 1.8 percent. At the same time the number of establishments in the state increased 47.7 percent compared to a 79.4 percent increase for the United States.

Despite these two trends, overall manufacturing development in Minnesota showed gains that were comparable to or better than the national average. For example, during this period the state's share of the national total value added in manufacturing increased from 1.2 to 1.5 percent, and the average output per establishment increased from 53.6 percent of the national average in 1939 to 83.3 percent in 1963.

The increase in output per establishment was due to a more rapid increase in the average unit size of manufacturing establishments in Minnesota than nationally.

And, the annual average rate of growth in value added from 1939 to 1963 for Minnesota was 9.4 percent as compared to 8.6 percent in the United States. The "average rate of growth in value added" is a measure of net output, the economists said.

Annual average growth rates in employment and production workers in Minnesota also were well above national rates during this period.

The overwhelming concentration of manufacturing activities in the seven-county Metropolitan Region continued during the period. From 1939 to 1963 this region experienced a tremendous growth in number, size and efficiency of manufacturing establishments. In 1963 manufacturing indexes in this region were above the U. S. averages as judged by all economic measures.

In addition during this period the number of manufacturing establishments, the total value added, the total employment and the value added per establishment increased in all 10 out-state regions.

Even per establishment employment and the number of production workers increased in all except the Northern Region. The Northern Region is composed of Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Hoochiching, and Lake of the Woods counties.

These gains outside of the Metropolitan Region in Minnesota indicate that the manufacturing sector in Minnesota's economy is basically healthy and is growing in most areas of the state, the economists said.

The Metropolitan Region will continue to dominate the manufacturing sector both in absolute size and rate of growth, but other regions in the state have demonstrated a growth potential that will be increasingly realized in the future.

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254-wobn-68

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

September 3, 1968

To: Area Newsmen

Enclosed is a copy of a special publication issued recently by the University of Minnesota on manufacturing activity in Minnesota from 1939 to 1963.

The report is based on a study sponsored by the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

We are sending this publication for your background information and also to allow you to study more closely the figures for your county or region.

Also enclosed is a news release based on this publication, which is one in a series on Minnesota county and regional data. We will make the forthcoming available to you as they are published.

Sincerely,

Vernon A. Keel

Vernon A. Keel
Extension Information Specialist

VAK:per

Enclosure

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 5, 1968

Immediate release

STATE 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW SET FOR SEPTEMBER 12-14

The State 4-H Market Livestock Show will be held at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds in St. Paul September 12-14.

The show will be held for 4-H members who qualified with their livestock projects by placing in county shows. Live judging and carcass judging are on the agenda for the annual show.

Judging of sheep and swine is set for Friday, September 13, at 8:30 a.m. in the Swine Barn. Breed champions will be judged in the afternoon beginning at 1:15 p.m.

Steer judging will be held on Saturday, September 14, at 8:30 a.m. in the Hippodrome. The beef champions will be judged at 1:15 Saturday.

A special educational program on processing and market quality will be held for exhibitors from 2:45 to 4:45 on Friday.

Livestock exhibited at the show will be consigned to commission firms at the South St. Paul Stockyards, where the top quality animals will return top market prices to their owners.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the show, which is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and the Minnesota Livestock Breeder's Association.

Aside from the class prizes awarded by the sponsors, the various breed associations will award prizes to the top animals in each breed. Business donors provide additional cash awards to exhibitors placing in the blue and red ribbon groups.

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255-jms-68

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Immediate release

UM SPONSORS DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE AND SANITARIANS CONFERENCE

A three-day Dairy Products Institute and Sanitarians Conference will be held September 10-12 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. in the Food Science and Industries Building each day of the conference.

Presentations on manufactured milk products and new product development, including imitation products, will be given during the first two days of the conference. A fieldmen's session on Thursday morning, September 12, will stress recent developments on standards for manufacturing grade milk, what's new in accepted 3-A practices for milking equipment, and experiences with the Milk-O-Tester.

A combined dinner meeting of the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society and Dairy Products Institute will be held at 6:30 Wednesday evening, September 11.

The Sanitarians Conference on Thursday, September 12, will include talks on testing for staphylococcus enterotoxins, bacterial contamination in hospital dishwashing facilities, and National Sanitation Foundation standards.

The annual banquet of the Minnesota Sanitarians Association will be held Thursday evening.

A general session for sanitarians and individuals in dairy products on Thursday afternoon will stress developments in waste disposal and the pesticide problem. The business meeting of the Minnesota Sanitarians Association will follow these presentations.

The Institute and Conference is sponsored by the University's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, the Institute of Agriculture and the Department of Food Science and Industries.

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256-wobn-68

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Immediate release

MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE BEGINS MONDAY

More than 250 university and feed industry representatives from the north central region are expected to attend the 29th annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference which begins Monday, September 9 in Minneapolis.

The two-day event will be held in the Holiday Inn Central, 1313 Nicollet Ave., and will include discussions of nutritional problems of swine, poultry, and beef animals with major emphasis on recent research.

Two symposiums will be featured this year. Monday afternoon sessions will be part of a symposium on "Formulation in the Age of Computational Analysis." Participants include H. S. Wilgus, manager of the Technical Research Service, of Hoffmann-La Roche's chemical division, on vitamin requirements of turkeys; D. E. Becker, University of Illinois, on amino acid nutrition of swine; J. K. Matsushima, Colorado State University, on evaluation of energy systems for beef cattle; R. D. Taylor, project specialist in life sciences for the New Enterprise Division of Monsanto Co., on parametric linear programming technique in ingredient and nutritional analysis; and a panel discussion led by J. W. Nelson, research director of Cargill Inc.'s Nutrena Feed Division.

Speakers and topics for the Tuesday symposium on nutrition of turkeys include: L. M. Potter, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, on high energy rations for turkeys and growth promotants in corn-soybean diets; P. E. Waibel, University of Minnesota, on amino acids and protein for growing turkeys; J. Brenes, University of Minnesota, on the influence of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D on bone metabolism; R. W. Berg, University of Minnesota, on cage management for turkey breeder hens; and a panel discussion led by M. H. Hanson, University of Minnesota.

-more-

add 1 - Minnesota Nutrition Conference

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

The Tuesday morning sessions include talks by R. S. Emery, Michigan State University, on biosynthesis of proteins and fats of milk; J. L. Sell, North Dakota State University, on the magnesium requirement of the laying hen; and on wheat in poultry rations; I. E. Liener, University of Minnesota, on a simplified method for determining the available lysine in proteins; and G. M. Speers, Iowa State University, on strain, space and protein for hens.

John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs at the University of Minnesota, F. G. Moore, director of the University of Minnesota's Foreign Student Adviser's Office, and L. A. Freeh, head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Agricultural Short Courses, will discuss the impact of American education on foreign students at the Monday luncheon.

Speaker at the Tuesday Luncheon will be L. E. Hanson, University of Minnesota, whose topic will be "Soviet Union Revisited."

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

Registration fee for the conference is \$15, and registration for those who haven't pre-registered will begin at 8:15 a.m. Monday.

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257-vak-68

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 5, 1968

Immediate release

HORTICULTURAL FIELD DAY AT EXCELSIOR SET FOR SEPTEMBER 14

Visitors Day at the University of Minnesota Horticulture Research Center will feature tours of the farm and test orchards and a pest control clinic. The program is scheduled for Saturday, September 14.

Tours of the farm and test orchards will start from the administration building at farm No. 1 at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Specialists will be on hand to answer questions on pest problems.

No guided tours of the Landscape Arboretum are scheduled, but individual groups are welcome to visit the Arboretum, and will be directed to various points of interest by a printed tour guide.

Picnic tables will be available on the administration building lawn for those who wish to bring picnic lunches.

The Horticulture Research Center is located about 25 miles west of Minneapolis, near Excelsior on Highway No. 5.

The event is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota Horticulture Research Center and the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

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258-jms-68

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

Special Note to County Agents:

This news release on the Southwestern Feeders' Clinic and Livestock Outlook Meeting is sent to you for use in weekly papers. A separate release will be sent to all Minnesota daily newspapers, radio and television stations next week.

FEEDERS' CLINIC
SET FOR TRACY ON
SEPTEMBER 26

More than 1,000 cattle feeders and livestock producers are expected to attend the 15th annual Southwestern Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Clinic and Livestock Outlook Meeting at Tracy, Thursday, September 26.

The program will begin with a beef barbecue dinner at 5:30 p.m. sponsored by the banks of Southwestern Minnesota. The barbecue will be served by the Tracy Chamber of Commerce at the Central Feeder Yards in Tracy.

The various grades of feeder cattle, their availability, costs, and profit prospects will be demonstrated and discussed at 6:45 by Ken Thomas, University of Minnesota extension economist and Francis Anderson, head of Central's stocker and feeder operations.

The evening program will be held in the Tracy High School Auditorium starting at 7:30.

Dr. James Hanson, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, will discuss preconditioned feeder cattle, focusing on what preconditioned cattle are and what they're worth.

Feeding cattle for optimum quality and cutability will be the highlight of a presentation by Ron Osborne, meats specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Ken Thomas, extension economist at the University, will discuss highlights of the livestock outlook in 1969.

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September 9, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

UM PROF STRESSES
NEED FOR GOOD
SOIL SAMPLES

The results of soil tests are only as good as the samples on which the tests are made, says John Grava, supervisor of the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory.

A good soil sample reflects the fertility of the entire field which a farmer wants to test. The representative sample is important if the soil test is to accurately measure the nutrient levels of a field and provide a basis for accurate lime and fertilizer recommendations.

The following steps are suggested for collecting a soil sample:

1. Divide each field into uniform areas. These areas should not represent more than 20 acres on level, uniform fields, or more than five acres on hilly or rolling fields. The soil in each area should have the same color and texture, cropping history, and fertilizer and lime treatments. The sample should consist of a mixture of about 15 subsamples taken from each of these uniform areas. This mixture is called a composite sample.
2. Avoid taking soil from low spots and unusual spots, dead or back furrows, old straw piles, terraces and fence rows, fertilizer bands, urine spots or near crushed rock roads.
3. Sample each area separately by scraping away all surface litter. Sample to plow layer depth for all row crops. On permanent pastures, sod crops, or lawns, sample to a depth of three inches. If you use a spade or trowel, dig a V-shaped hole and remove one-half inch slice from the side of the hole. Place the core in

add 1 -- need for good soil samples

a clean pail. However, Grava says that a plastic container should be used to avoid contamination if the soil is to be tested for zinc.

Repeat this sampling procedure in about 15 places in the area. Mix the subsamples thoroughly, and fill a pint soil container with this mixture. Both soil sample containers and information sheets can be obtained from the county extension agent.

4. Label each container with the sample number and your name and address. Keep a record of where you took what samples.

And, it is extremely important to fill out the information sheet completely, Grava said. This is necessary if the University's new computerized soil testing program is to give lime and fertilizer recommendation.

If the soil is wet, don't dry it on a stove or in an oven. Let it air dry or mail it immediately to the laboratory, together with the information sheet in an envelop containing a check or money order payable to the University of Minnesota for all services.

Mail to the Soil Testing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Farmers also should carefully check the tests they want run on the information sheet which is sent with the sample, Grava says. The regular test includes tests for acidity, lime, phosphorus, potassium, organic matter and texture. Also, tests are now available for zinc, sulfur, soluble salts, and acidity and lime only.

As of September 15 these soil tests and the recommendations will be computerized to give faster, more efficient service to farmers.

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FALL SOIL TESTING
CAN HELP FARMER
PLAN SPRING WORK

Soil testing from late summer through the fall can have definite advantages for the farmer.

William Fenster, University of Minnesota extension soil specialist, says the state soil testing lab analyzes about 40,000 soil samples a year. Farmers who take soil samples in the fall can avoid the spring rush to get test results back, and therefore do not have to take a chance on getting their samples returned too late for spring planting.

Also, Fenster notes it gives the farmer time to plan what fertilizers are best to provide the proper amounts of nutrients for maximum yields.

With fall soil sampling it is possible for the farmer to apply these fertilizers in the fall when soils are in relatively good conditions. Often it is difficult to get into the fields to apply fertilizer before planting time in the spring if the ground is wet.

Be sure soil samples are representative of a field because recommendations for lime and fertilizer will be made from the samples. Avoid taking samples from dead furrows, fertilizer bands, urine spots, and old fence rows. Also it is not advisable to take samples too close to crushed rock roads because lime dust will settle on the fields and erroneous lime recommendations may be made.

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To all counties
Immediate release

UM BEEF CATTLE
FEEDERS DAY SET
FOR SEPTEMBER 19

The first in a series of University of Minnesota 1968 Beef Cattle Feeders Days will be held Thursday, September 19, at the south beef farm of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount.

The program will begin at 9:15 a.m. with an informal observation of cattle experiments and facilities.

Reports of current research will be given at 10 a.m. by animal scientists Richard Goodrich and Jay Meiske, both from the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, Harley Hanke, from the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, and Ken Miller, from the University's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.

Topics to be discussed include: the value of grinding or rolling dry and high moisture corn grain; the influence of moisture content of corn silage on performance of beef calves; the value of feeding low levels of hay with corn grain or ear corn rations; grain preference of creep-fed calves; urea and biuret in supplements or added at ensiling time for growing calves; corn silage in rations for Holstein steers; liquid versus dry supplements for finishing steers; modified environment housing systems for finishing beef steers; and the influence of a shipping fever vaccine on steer calves.

Summary reports will be given following a beef barbecue lunch. These include reports on: MGA (a hormone for feedlot heifers) and other feed additives by

add 1 -- beef cattle feeders

R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota animal scientist; feedlot health by Dr. James Hanson, University of Minnesota veterinarian; the value of various silage additives by Goodrich; and grain preparation by Meiske.

A group of steers that have received all of their supplemental nitrogen as urea or biuret since calthood will be on display. The value of supplemental potassium also has been studied with these cattle.

A new confined beef cow barn will be open for examination. The beef cow herd at the University's Rosemount north beef farm is now completely in confinement. One-half of the cows are being worked into a fall calving program, while the remaining cows calve in the spring.

Steers under conventional, confined slatted floor and confined solid floor environments will be available for inspection at the Rosemount Agricultural Engineering Farm. An oxidation ditch for processing steer wastes will be in operation.

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September 9, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Third in a series of
stories to use before National
4-H Week.)

4-H OBJECTIVES:
WORKING TOWARD
CITIZENSHIP GOALS

The "head-heart-hands-health" emblem of 4-H is a familiar one to many people, but just how does this pledge fit into the over-all objectives of 4-H?

4-H works to make bright, alert, thinking citizens of its members. Leader-citizens are the end product of 4-H, and the "head-heart-hands-health" pledge guides 4-H'ers to this goal, says Leonard Harkness, state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The 4-H organization is a unique, out-of-school, informal education program for youth. As one of the largest youth programs in the world, 4-H has members living on farms, in small towns, cities and suburbs. All economic and cultural backgrounds are represented in 4-H. They "learn by doing," which is their slogan. Many projects are carried by 4-H'ers--in science, agriculture, home economics, personal development, community service, leadership and citizenship.

The four H's on the cloverleaf emblem stress these educational goals:

- * Head--to learn the value of science through applying the latest scientific knowledge to agriculture, homemaking and other projects.
- * Heart--to develop wholesome character and personality and the qualities of good citizenship.
- * Hands--to acquire useful skills in agriculture, homemaking and other vocations
- * Health--to cultivate good health habits which lead to satisfying, happy living.

add 1 -- 4-H objectives

Through the various 4-H projects, 4-H'ers learn to assume responsibilities which help them become good followers as well as leaders.

Thus, 4-H'ers are concerned not only with how many dresses can be made or how many calves can be produced, but also with developing leadership through these projects.

With its emphasis on leader-citizen building, the 4-H program adapts itself to the rapidly changing times. Evidence of this is the expanded 4-H program in urban areas, the stress on learning the scientific "why" as well as the "how" and the growth of 4-H international projects.

Head, heart, hands and health--each is an important part of the total program in making the 4-H'er a vital leader-citizen in his community.

-mkb-

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Reduce Corn Stalk Rot Losses. If you've noticed stalk rot in your corn fields, it's too late for control measures this fall. But Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, has some suggestions to reduce stalk rot losses in next year's crop.

* Plant full-season hybrids tolerant to stalk rot and other diseases. These are usually hybrids that have proven records of consistent high yield and good standability. Leaf diseases make plants subject to stalk rot.

* Use a balanced soil-fertility program. A fertility imbalance high in nitrogen favors stalk rot.

* Adjust planting rates to the stress level of your hybrid. High population levels increase susceptibility to stalk rot.

* Control soil insects by applying recommended soil insecticides.

* Avoid root injury caused by deep cultivation.

* And, harvest corn as soon as possible after full maturity.

* * * *

Keep Bacteria Count Down in Milk. It's going to be even more important for dairy farmers to keep their bacteria count down in the future, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says the USDA has recently published standards in the federal register that will increase emphasis on quality for market milk. Ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 10, "Keep Your Bacteria Count Down." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

- more -

add 1 -- in brief

New Milk House Law Effective July 1 Next Year. Dairy farmers producing manufacturing grade milk who have a bulk tank must meet the requirements of the Minnesota Milkhouse Law by July 1, 1969. If you're going to have to build or remodel your milkhouse, Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota suggests that you start planning now. Ask your county agent for more information.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENT
Immediate release

BREAKFAST
MAKES A
DIFFERENCE

Breakfast does make a difference--not only for health and energy but also for contributing to a happier, more alert personality.

Since September is Better Breakfast Month, Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you begin to pay particular attention to making better breakfasts for your family. Remember--breakfast should provide one-fourth of your day's food intake.

Studies have shown that children who receive ample breakfasts improve their learning ability and become better-behaved in school. This shows up when they're better able to socialize with other children.

Grown-ups, too, need the energy provided by a high-protein breakfast to help them through the morning--especially that mid-morning "slump."

Studies have also shown that people who eat an adequate breakfast turn out more work during the late morning hours, are quicker in their reactions and do not tire as easily.

The basic breakfast that will give you the protein, calcium and vitamins you need consists of fruit or fruit juice, cereal or bread or both, and milk or eggs or both. You may want to have a beverage such as coffee or tea, too.

You can vary this from day to day so your family won't get tired of eating breakfast. A little persuasion with the help of ham, muffins, bacon or waffles will convince your family that breakfast can be an inviting meal.

And what about the old fallacy that skipping breakfast is a sure way to lose weight? It just isn't so. It's the total calories that count, and it's best to divide these among 3 or more meals a day.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Second in a series of
stories to use before
National 4-H Week.)

4-H FILLERS

By June 1, 1968, 54,743 boys and girls in Minnesota were enrolled in organized 4-H clubs. Of this total, over 24,000 were boys and over 30,000 were girls.

* * * *

Foods is the 4-H project with the highest number of 4-H'ers enrolled. This project had over 24,000 members by June 1 of 1968.

* * * *

Two special education clubs have been organized in Minnesota, one in Mower County and one in Ramsey County. These two clubs have a total of 299 members.

* * * *

Since the beginning of the International Farm Youth Exchange program in 1948, more than 4,000 youth have been exchanged between the United States and 70 other countries. Nearly 100 delegates from the U. S. have participated in the program this year. Over 100 men and women from 34 foreign countries have come to the U. S. in 1968.

* * * *

4-H and 4-H-type rural youth organizations now flourish in more than 75 countries around the world.

* * * *

"Expand 4-H" is the focus of the 1968 National 4-H Week observance. Emphasis will be on 4-H benefits reaching more young people through the Head-Heart-Hands-Health program.

* * * *

About half a million volunteer leaders serve 4-H, coast to coast. Of these, about two-thirds are youth-minded adult men and women, and others are older 4-H'ers called junior leaders.

-mkb-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 10, 1968

Immediate release

FOUR ARTS AND CRAFTS WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED FOR REDWOOD FALLS

Four arts and crafts workshops have been scheduled during the second Southwest Minnesota Art Exhibition in Redwood Falls on the Redwood County fair grounds Sept. 27-29.

The workshops will be in acrylic, watercolor and oils, macrame knotting, life drawing and decorative stitchery and backstrap weaving.

The workshops in acrylic, water color and oils and in macrame will be held Friday, Sept. 27. Instructors will be Paul Kramer, St. Paul artist and teacher of art, for the acrylic, watercolor and oils session and Mrs. Charlene Burningham, St. Paul, for macrame knotting. Macrame is an ancient Italian and Spanish craft using rope and twine in the construction of decorative furnishings such as screens and hangings, according to Huldah Curl, extension arts coordinator at the University of Minnesota.

The workshops in life drawing and in backstrap weaving and decorative stitchery will be conducted Saturday, Sept. 28 in life drawing by Mario Volpe, assistant professor of studio arts at the University of Minnesota and in stitchery and backstrap weaving by Laurel Hanson, St. Louis Park.

All four workshops begin at 10 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m. Fee for each class is \$7.50. Since registration is limited, anyone interested should contact the county extension office to get registration materials and to reserve space.

Principal feature of the Southwest Minnesota Art Exhibition will be the display of art by amateur painters, sculptors and printmakers from 24 southwestern and central Minnesota counties. Entries must be brought to the main exhibition building on the Redwood County fair grounds Saturday, Sept. 14 or Sunday, Sept. 15, between 1 and 5 p.m.

The exhibition will be open to the public Sept. 27-29 with a gallery tour by Miss Curl at 8 a.m. Sept. 27. Other attractions will include the Minnesota Craftsmen's Council 1968 exhibition and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts Artmobile.

The Southwest Minnesota Art Exhibition is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division.

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259-jbn-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 10, 1968

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES COMMERCIAL FLOWER GROWERS' SHORT COURSE

A Commercial Flower Growers' Short Course will be held Sept. 17 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Registration will begin at 8:15 a.m. on the second floor of the St. Paul Student Center. The fee is \$6 which includes a noon luncheon.

Morning speakers will discuss a new concept of one-crop rotation of the carnation, new cultural practices for the geranium and techniques in growing the chrysanthemum more evenly and quickly. The program will feature a telephone hookup with commercial flower growers in California and Ohio.

The afternoon session will include talks on grading standards and mechanization in the floral industry. Speakers will also discuss accurate timing of Easter lilies and the importance of nematodes in production.

The session will draw to a close with round table discussions on chrysanthemums, geraniums, lilies and poinsettias. Weather permitting, an open house in the garden chrysanthemum field will conclude the program.

The short course is being sponsored by the University's Departments of Horticultural Science and Agricultural Short Courses.

For further information, write to: Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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260-jbg-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel.647-3205
September 10, 1968

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES PETROLEUM FIRE FIGHTING CONFERENCE

A Petroleum Fire Fighting Conference for all paid and volunteer firemen in Minnesota will be held on Saturday and Sunday, September 28 and 29, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Individuals who are not firemen but who feel this information and training would be vital in the performance of their duties are invited to attend also.

Both classroom instruction and actual participation in fighting petroleum fires will be included in the program. During the outdoor participation drills, every fireman will have the opportunity to fight various types of petroleum fires in a controlled learning situation.

Instructors include: Myles Woodworth, flammable liquids specialist, National Fire Protection Association, Boston; Jack McKenna, coordinator of the Fire Safety Committee of the American Petroleum Institute; and John A. Ainlay, American Petroleum Institute, Chicago.

Other instructors will include fire and safety experts from most of the major oil companies. The outdoor participation drills will be directed by three gasoline refinery fire marshalls.

The registration fee for the Conference is five dollars. Pre-registration forms may be obtained by writing the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

The Conference is sponsored by the Firemanship Training Division of the Minnesota Department of Education's Trade and Industrial Unit and the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

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261-wobn-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 647-3205
September 10, 1968

Immediate release

BEEF CATTLE FEEDERS DAY SET FOR SEPTEMBER 19 AT ROSEMOUNT

The first in a series of University of Minnesota 1968 Beef Cattle Feeders Days will be held Thursday, September 19, at the south beef farm of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount.

The program will begin at 9:15 a.m. with an informal observation of cattle experiments and facilities. Reports of current research will be given at 10 a.m. by animal scientists Richard Goodrich and Jay Meiske, both from the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, Harley Hanke, West Central Experiment Station, Morris, and Ken Miller, from the University's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.

Topics to be discussed include: the value of grinding or rolling dry and high moisture corn grain; the influence of moisture content of corn silage on performance of beef calves; the value of feeding low levels of hay with corn grain or ear corn rations; grain preference of creep-fed calves; urea and biuret in supplements or added at ensiling time for growing calves; corn silage in rations for Holstein steers; liquid versus dry supplements for finishing steers; modified environment housing systems for finishing beef steers; and the influence of a shipping fever vaccine on steer calves.

Summary reports will be given following a beef barbecue lunch. These include reports on: MGA (a hormone for feedlot heifers) and other feed additives by R. E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota animal scientist; feedlot health by Dr. James Hanson, University of Minnesota veterinarian; the value of various silage additives by Goodrich; and grain preparation by Meiske.

-more-

add 1 - UM Beef cattle feeders day

A group of steers that have received all of their supplemental nitrogen as urea or biuret since calthood will be on display. The value of supplemental potassium also has been studied with these cattle.

A new confined beef cow barn will be open for examination. The beef cow herd at the University's Rosemount north beef farm is now completely in confinement. One-half of the cows are being worked into a fall calving program, while the remaining cows calf in the spring.

Steers under conventional, confined slatted floor and confined solid floor environments will be available for inspection at the Rosemount Agricultural Engineering Farm. An oxidation ditch for processing steer wastes will be in operation.

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262-wobn-68

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

Immediate release

FREEZE SEASONAL VEGETABLES, FRUITS

A good way to preserve some of the freshness of fruits and vegetables now being harvested in home and market gardens is to freeze some of them for use next winter.

You can even freeze potatoes from your garden -- especially if you lack good storage, according to Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Munson says you can freeze successfully any good quality potato if you follow these directions:

Wash and peel the potatoes and remove deep eyes, bruises and green surface coloring. Cut the potatoes into 1/4- to 1/2-inch cubes. Scald for 5 minutes, then chill in cold running or ice water. Drain, package, label, date and freeze immediately.

To prepare for serving, complete the cooking of the potatoes in a small amount of boiling salted water in a covered kettle. Then they may be served with a cream or a cheese sauce. Or frozen cubed potatoes may be used for hash browns or au gratin potatoes, prepared in the usual manner from the frozen state.

Potatoes can also be French fried until a light golden brown, drained and cooled, then packaged and frozen. Be sure to label with the date. To serve, spread the frozen French fries on a cookie sheet or broiler pan and place either in a 350° oven for 8 to 10 minutes or under the broiler for 5 to 8 minutes. Then salt to taste.

Mrs. Munson gives suggestions for freezing other vegetables and fruits in season:

-more-

add 1 - vegetables

. Green peppers. To freeze pepper halves for stuffing, scald them in water for 3 minutes, then cool in ice water, drain and package. Do not stuff until ready to use. Finely chopped peppers for hot dishes may be frozen without scalding.

. Herbs. Wash a few sprigs of garden herbs such as parsley and chives, drain and package in foil, film bags or store in glass jars in the freezer.

. Winter squash. Bake or steam pieces of squash, mash or put through a ricer, package, label, date and freeze.

. Muskmelon. Cut flesh into cubes or balls. Pack in a sugar syrup using 2 cups sugar to 1 quart water. (Do not cook the syrup.) Label, date and freeze. Be sure to serve muskmelon while it is partially frozen; otherwise it will be mushy.

Mrs. Munson gives this warning: don't try to freeze fresh tomatoes and cucumbers. They lose their texture in freezing and are mushy when thawed. Pears are also unsatisfactory when frozen. Can them instead.

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265-jbn-68

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

Immediate release

CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT HOW TO HANDLE MONEY

"Why haven't my parents taught me more about how to handle money? Why haven't I learned more about good buymanship from them and from school classes? "

These are questions teenagers frequently ask -- and legitimately so, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. For, on the average, today's children can expect to handle more than a quarter of a million dollars during their married life. This figure, Mrs. Jordahl explains, is based on 45 years of marriage and an income of \$100 a week. Whether or not, as adults, they will receive the greatest satisfaction from their spending will depend on their buying habits -- many of which are learned early in life as their home environments make lasting impressions about money.

When is a child ready to handle money? When he can count, when he shows an interest in coins or when he has a need for spending or a desire to help others in need, the University home management specialist says.

A child may be started on an allowance of a few cents a week. Usually it's well to consider an allowance as "free money" -- that is money the child may spend as he wishes. A child learns about money by using it regularly in limited amounts. In fact, that is the adult pattern he must grow into, Mrs. Jordahl points out.

Parents can help a child evaluate his purchases by asking: Do you really want this item or this service? What do you plan to do with it? Are you willing to pay that amount of money?

Future standards of living will depend a good deal on how good a shopper or how wise a spender an individual is. Most parents want their children to enjoy spending, to buy wisely, to value saving and to learn to share with others. But the child must learn these values at home.

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263-jbn-68

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

Immediate release

TURKEYS WITH BLUECOMB DISEASE REQUIRE GOOD MANAGEMENT

Management techniques for turkeys suffering from bluecomb disease must be designed to help the birds conserve tissue stores of nutrients and to help them obtain additional sources of nutrients.

Bluecomb disease, which has been prevalent in Minnesota since 1951, is one of the most serious problems affecting the turkey industry in Minnesota, according to H. E. Dziuk, University of Minnesota veterinary physiologist.

Good management techniques are essential because turkeys suffering from this disease have a reduced food intake.

Dziuk and fellow researchers O. A. Evanson and C. T. Larsen presented the results of research on the pathogenesis of bluecomb disease at a recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

They found that sodium, potassium and water are lost from the body during bluecomb disease but that the losses are not greater than in noninfected turkeys that do not have feed available.

What appeared to be a diarrhea in bluecomb affected turkeys was caused by an increase in the percentage of water in the feces when food intake is reduced.

The practical significance of our research is related to the management of affected flocks, Dziuk said.

The use of additional heat to keep the turkeys warm during the disease would help by reducing the energy requirements for maintenance of body temperature. This, in turn, would conserve the bird's nutrient stores, Dziuk said.

- more -

add 1 - management

Litter also should be kept dry so the birds can lie down and rest without getting wet.

Since little or no food is consumed during the first week of the disease, substances added to the feed are of little value, the researchers said.

However, drugs or dietary supplements that can be taken orally could be added to the drinking water. And, the use of milk replacer in the drinking water would supply energy and other nutritional requirements during periods of reduced food consumption.

Further research still needs to be done before a complete practical treatment for bluecomb-affected turkeys can be developed, Dziuk said. For example, no information is available on why clinical improvement has been observed by some turkey growers after giving potassium in the drinking water to bluecomb-affected turkeys. Also, the significance of reduced electrolyte concentrations in the plasma of affected turkeys is not clear.

The veterinarians currently are doing research to determine if the normal functions of the intestines of turkeys are affected during Bluecomb disease, and the value of force feeding diseased birds. The normal functions of the intestines are movement of materials, digestion, and absorption of nutrients, Dziuk says.

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264-wobn-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
September 13, 1968

Immediate release

ROUTE NAMED ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

Harlund G. Routhe, extension program leader for agricultural production and technology at the University of Minnesota, was appointed associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service today (Friday, Sept. 13) by the University Board of Regents.

Routhe will fill the position left vacant last year when Roland Abraham was named director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

As associate director, Routhe will be responsible for giving broad, coordinated leadership to the expanding continuing education activities of the Institute of Agriculture, according to Abraham.

The Extension Service, which is the continuing education unit of the Institute, includes 220 extension agents in 92 county offices, 30 area agents and coordinators, and a state staff of over 100 subject matter specialists and administrative personnel.

Routhe has served as program leader for agricultural production and technology since 1963. He also was responsible for coordinating the development of programs in agricultural production and management; natural resource development; marketing and utilization of agricultural products; and community and public affairs.

He joined the Minnesota Extension staff in 1952 as field man for the Southwest Farm Management Association at Worthington. From 1955 to 1963 he was extension economist in farm management.

Raised on a hog-dairy farm near Redwood Falls, Routhe was a 4-H Club member for seven years and in 1944 was named Minnesota's outstanding Junior Leader. He attended the University of Minnesota where he earned his B. S. degree with distinction in 1950, and his M. S. in agricultural economics in 1954.

-- more--

Routhe--add 1

He was on sabbatical leave from 1964-1966 to continue graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin under a fellowship from the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study.

Routhe is a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association, the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension professional fraternity, and Gamma Sigma Delta, national honor society of agriculture. He is the author of a number of articles in national magazines, and is academic advisor for the annual Rural Banking School.

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267-vak-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
Sept. 13, 1968

Immediate release

SOIL TESTING IN MINNESOTA ENTERS COMPUTERIZED PHASE

Soil testing in Minnesota entered a new phase today (Friday, Sept. 13) when the first computerized fertilizer and lime recommendation was made at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

The computerized testing program was developed by University soil scientists and has many advantages over conventional methods. County agents have been making recommendations since 1955, but the computer will free the county agent to assist in interpreting recommendations for his county and add refinements when necessary.

Soil testing through the University has been available to Minnesota farmers in some form for the past 50 years, but the new computerized system will give more consistent recommendations while maintaining personalized service, says soil scientist Bill Fenster.

The computer incorporates many criteria into fertilizer recommendations that are too time consuming to do without a machine. For example, the fertility requirements for 68 different crops have been computerized for a wide variety of soil conditions and yield levels. The computer considers subsoil fertility, and other factors such as the relationship of soil temperature to fertilizer response based on soil texture.

The computerized system is also faster. Results will now be in the farmer's hands from 5 to 7 days after the sample is received in the University's soil testing laboratory.

Information from throughout the state will be stored in the computer's memory. This helps scientists make complete soil test summaries which will make better soil recommendations possible in the future.

add 1--computerized soil testing

The computerized system routinely makes nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium recommendations for all crops. It also reports the results of special tests which include sulfur, zinc and soluble salts. Recommendations for these special tests are furnished on a mimeographed form, available from soils specialists or the county agent's office. The system also makes separate recommendations for irrigated and non-irrigated crops.

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268-jms-68

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Weaning Record Part of Good Livestock Record Keeping System. The weaning weight or daily gain from birth indicates the potential to gain rapidly and efficiently and also reflects the dam's milking ability. Conformation score at weaning is a measure of carcass desirability and structural soundness of the animal, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. The specialist says slow gaining, low grading calves should be eliminated as replacements, and poor producing cows and bulls should be culled. Christians says livestock producers should consider joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association to get this weaning weight and grade at weaning time. All records are adjusted to a common 205 day weight to help you make a selection. For more information, write to Charles J. Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Good Swine Selection Program Needed. You can improve your swine herd through a good selection program. Charles Christians extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that producers join the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, and supplement the data obtained from the testing station with a sound on-the-farm testing program. The specialist says improvement depends on how each breeder uses his records when selecting parents for the next generation. For more information on the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, write to Charles J. Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Harvest and Storage of Gladiolus Corms. Gladiolus corms should be dug 4 to 8 weeks after bloom, or after the tops are killed by frost, advises Mervin Eisel, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Use a spading fork to lift the corms. Remove the tops to 1 inch from the corm, then store the corms in a warm, well-ventilated area for two to three weeks. Then remove the remaining tops and any shrivelled corms. Discard corms that show signs of disease. Dust the corms with 5 percent DDT and captan to control thrips and storage disease. Then label varieties and store in shallow trays or paper bags at a storage temperature of 32 to 40 degrees.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

KEEP FENCE IN
GOOD REPAIR TO
AVOID PROBLEMS

A fence needs routine maintenance to prevent major problems, no matter how well constructed or how good the materials are. Here are some suggestions for good fence maintenance from John Neetzal, forester at the University of Minnesota.

* Replace old posts when they've reached the point of failure. If old posts aren't removed, their weight adds to the tension on other posts and the entire fence may fail prematurely. Be sure to remove the section below ground as well as the upper section to prevent damage to machinery from the stubs of old posts.

* Place new posts on the opposite side of the fence line wire to relieve pressure on staples.

* Restaple at least one-eighth inch away from the old staple holes when using old posts. If staples are set in the old holes they quickly pull again, or damage the wire if they're driven in too tightly.

* Don't tighten loose wire by adding extra staples to the sides of the posts. This stapling kinks the line wire and shortens its service life. Also, these staples undergo terrific pressure and will soon pull.

* And, don't hang short ends of wire, sections of iron or cloth on line wire. These will shorten the wire's service life by breaking its protective coating.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

CONSIDER ECONOMICS
OF ADDING UREA TO
DAIRY SILAGE RATION

If you're wondering about the economics of adding urea to corn silage this fall, here are some suggestions from Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Calculate the cost of one pound of urea and add the value of six pounds of shelled corn. Then establish a value for seven pounds of 44 percent soybean meal. Compare the two answers. If the urea-corn mixture is cheaper, you can probably trim your protein bills by adding urea to corn silage this fall.

Don't add too much urea to the silage. Wayne says 10 pounds per ton is about right. If you use more, cows may not eat the silage as well. Make sure the urea is mixed well in the silage as it's blown into the silo.

Adding 10 pounds of urea per ton of silage increases the protein equivalent content 40 to 50 percent. This means a lower protein grain mix can be used. But some additional protein supplement will be needed in the grain mixture fed to high-producing cows.

The daily intake from all sources shouldn't exceed one-half pound of urea per cow per day. Cows eating large quantities of urea-treated silage will get almost that much just from silage. Protein in the grain mixture should be provided by plant protein to guard against higher consumption when urea-treated silage is fed.

A 14 to 15 percent crude-protein mixture is adequate to supplement urea silage fed alone or used in combination with medium-quality legume roughages, Wayne adds.

-more-

add 1 -- adding urea

September 16, 1968

Pay close attention to the stage of maturity of corn to be used for silage if you plan to add urea to it. Don't add urea to mature corn silage harvested late in the fall or winter. Dairy cows may not eat much of it if you do. The best stage for chopping is when kernels are well-dented and the lower leaves are brown.

It's easier to blend urea into silage at ensiling time than it is to mix it in the grain ration later. And, it doesn't affect the palability of the feed.

Wayne suggests feeding urea-treated feeds several times a day--experiments have shown this results in better animal use and performance. With the mechanical equipment available for feeding silage frequently, it's easier to dispense urea throughout the day by having it blended into corn silage.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

**DON'T FERTILIZE
LAWNS THIS FALL**

Don't fertilize lawns after September 15 if you want to avoid possible outbreaks of snow mold, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson says lawns shouldn't go into the winter growing at a fast rate for proper control of this fungus. He also suggests keeping the lawn cut in the fall to the normal growing summer height to prevent a mat of grass from forming. You can also apply a fungicide spray in early November before the first heavy snow or before cold, drizzly weather.

The disease is caused by a fungus, which usually appears in winter or early spring in wet, shaded areas or where the snow is slow to melt. It's characterized by circular, dead, bleached areas from one inch to several feet in diameter. Affected grass may be first covered by a dense, whitish-pink or dirty gray to almost black mold growth.

All grasses are susceptible to snow mold, but bentgrasses are more severely attacked than coarser lawn grasses, Johnson adds.

For additional information, ask your county agent for North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 12, "Lawn Diseases in the Midwest." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Fourth in a series of
stories to use before
National 4-H week.)

4-H EXPERIENCE
CAN LEAD
TO CAREERS

"I'm attending the university and majoring in home economics. I know that my background of 4-H work in foods and other family living projects spurred my interest in this area."

Such is the typical comment of many former 4-H'ers--whether they are attending college in home economics, agriculture or any of the related fields, or whether they are applying their 4-H experiences to daily living in their communities.

4-H'ers--young people from 9 to 19 years old--select one or more projects as real-life learning experiences. Different projects for every age are available. Boys oftentimes choose agricultural production and marketing, engineering, conservation or management. Girls usually select projects in family living or personal development. But in many areas boys and girls overlap, and you'll see girls raising cattle and boys venturing into foods and nutrition projects.

But whatever the project, the main goal is for each 4-H'er to gain useful new knowledge, understanding and skills that fit his particular home and family situation, according to _____, _____ County Agent.
(name)

Often these experiences through projects open the doors to future careers. A 4-H boy specializing in raising trees and understanding their value through scientific investigation may become interested in a career in forestry.

A girl with several years of experience in a family living project may decide to follow a college major in sociology, possibly with an emphasis on family relations.

Thus, 4-H projects have a two-fold purpose. First, they help the 4-H'er gain valuable experience and knowledge during the time he participates in projects. Second, they give him the chance to explore different fields deeply enough to spur him on to the goals that can lead to a lifetime career.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 16, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

QUICK ACTION
NECESSARY TO
REMOVE STAINS

A slip of the hand -- and there's a pool of orange drink on the new carpeting. Someone drops a bottle of India ink and the carpet fibers drink up the oozing black liquid.

What to do?

Almost every carpet or rug is the victim of spots or stains at some time. But you can probably avoid having permanent spots and stains, says, home agent _____ (Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University of Minnesota) if you follow three rules from the American Carpet Institute:

1. Act quickly when anything is dropped or spilled. Remove stains before they dry.
2. Have necessary cleaning equipment at hand always.
3. Try to identify what caused the spot and remove it by following directions carefully.

Two types of cleaning material should be kept on hand at all times for quick spot cleaning of carpets and rugs. The two cleaning materials you may safely use at home are:

. A detergent-vinegar-water solution. Make a solution of a quart of warm water, 1 teaspoonful of neutral detergent such as is used for fine fabrics and 1 teaspoonful of white vinegar. The vinegar is a weak acid and will neutralize any alkaline materials.

. A dry-cleaning fluid such as you would use to remove spots on clothing. If you cannot identify a spot or stain on your carpet, use a general cleaning procedure of these five steps, the Carpet Institute suggests:

add 1 -- remove stains

Step 1. Remove excess materials. Absorb liquids with a clean white cloth, tissues or a sponge. Scrape semi-solid materials off with a knife or spatula.

Step 2. Apply the detergent-vinegar-water solution. Use a clean cloth and wipe gently from the edge of the soiled area toward the center. At intervals blot with a dry clean cloth to absorb excess moisture. If the stain seems to be disappearing, repeat the applications.

Step 3. Dry the carpet.

Step 4. If the spot still shows, apply a dry cleaning fluid, working gently from the edges of the spot toward the center.

Step 5. Dry the carpet and brush the pile gently to restore the original texture.

Quick drying of the carpet after cleaning is important to avoid mildew. Raise the cleaned area off the floor if possible or direct the air blast from a fan or vacuum cleaner nozzle against it. Or place towels or other absorbent material under a weight on top of the carpet until most of the moisture is gone.

To remove oily materials such as butter, oil and grease, tar, hand cream and ball point pen ink, use dry cleaning fluid. Use the detergent-vinegar-water solution for candy, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, fruit stains, washable ink, urine.

The detergent-vinegar-water solution followed by drying the carpet and then application of the dry cleaning solvent should remove coffee, tea, milk, gravy, chocolate, blood, ice cream and salad dressing stains.

-jbn-

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
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Immediate release

IOWA 4-H'ER WINS LIVESTOCK ACHIEVEMENT AWARD AT MINNESOTA SHOW

LeRoy Wiegrefe, 19, from New Albin, Iowa, received a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond as 1968 winner of the livestock achievement award at the close of the 50th annual Minnesota State 4-H Market Livestock Show in St. Paul. The show was held in the State Fair Grounds September 12-14.

Wiegrefe is a member of a 4-H club in Houston County. The award was presented at a banquet given by the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce at the Prom Ballroom in St. Paul.

Second place achievement winner was Linda Hagan, 18, Hampton, who received a \$50 Savings Bond. Mike Holmberg, 18, Avoca, was named third place winner and received a \$25 bond. The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company donated the awards.

Livestock achievement awards are based on the 4-H members' overall excellence in livestock projects, knowledge of animal production, and application of management principles and approved techniques for the care and feeding of livestock.

Wiegrefe, who has raised swine as a 4-H project for ten years, started with two crossbred gilts in 1959, then switched to two purebred chester white gilts which he bought eight years ago. He owns one-half interest in a swine herd with his father. Wiegrefe also participates in the 4-H dairy project.

An active 4-H junior leader, Wiegrefe won the Minnesota 4-H Key award in 1966. He also has been swine supervisor at the Houston County Fair for the past two years.

-- more --

add 1 - Iowa 4-H'er

The second place winner, Linda Hagan, has been in 4-H for nine years. She started with one heifer and one steer and has now expanded her project to four heifers and two steers. She has won many trips to the State Fair to exhibit her beef, and in 1967 was named the Minnesota Angus queen.

Linda has held the office of president, treasurer, reporter and song leader in her 4-H club. She has been the County Song Leader for the Dakota County 4-H Federation in 1967 and 1968 and represented Dakota County in the 4-H Share the Fun Festival at this year's State Fair.

In 1966 and 1968 Linda conducted a county beef project meeting on fitting, showing and selection of beef.

Mike Holmberg, the third place winner, has been a junior leader for five of his ten years in 4-H. He has attended a Citizen Short Course in Washington D. C. and a District 4-H Council Seminar, as well as serving as his county 4-H secretary and president.

This was his seventh year he has exhibited at the state livestock show. In the past he has had two Grand Champion Barrows, one Grand Champion gilt, and one Champion trio at the Murray County fair.

In 1966 Holmberg received the Minnesota 4-H Key Award, and in 1967 he was state winner of the Swine Medal and attended the National 4-H Club Congress in the Livestock Achievement Project.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 16, 1968

Immediate release

TOP WINNERS NAMED AT 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW

Jay Baumgard, a 17-year-old 4-H member from Brewster, won the grand champion beef award at the Minnesota 4-H Market Livestock Show Saturday afternoon (September 14).

His Hereford steer topped all entrants in the beef division. This is Baumgard's seventh year in the 4-H beef project and the fourth year he has exhibited at the Market Livestock Show. He was named reserve showman in the beef division in 1966.

The reserve champion beef exhibitor was Bob Gee, a 4-H'er from Cottonwood who exhibited an Angus steer. Richard Schlichte, 18, Wilmont, won the champion beef showman award. He has been in 4-H for eight years and has exhibited at the Market Livestock Show for three years. The reserve beef showman was Gene Gilman, Garden City, who showed a Shorthorn.

Edward Kelcher, Jr., 15, Inver Grove Heights, received the grand champion lamb award with his Purebred Hampshire Market lamb. Kelcher exhibited the 4-H grand champion ewe lamb at the 1967 Minnesota State Fair. He has had a lamb project for all of the six years he's been in 4-H. This was Kelcher's third year at the Market Livestock Show.

The reserve grand champion lamb was a Crossbred exhibited by Ricky Demmer, 17, Ellendale. Demmer also was named champion showman in lamb competition. He exhibited the Reserve Champion Lamb and was named reserve champion showman in 1966. Reserve lamb showman honors went to Lonny Gunderson, 16, Lakeville, who has been in the lamb project for six years.

Reid Merrill, an 18-year-old 4-H'er from Pipestone, won both the grand champion swine award and champion showman with his purebred Hampshire barrow.

add 1 - top winners

He has had the swine project for eight of his nine years in 4-H. In previous years he has exhibited the reserve champion lamb at the Market Livestock Show and has been named reserve champion lamb showman.

The reserve grand champion hog was a purebred Chester barrow shown by Steven Bartsch, 12, Owatonna. The reserve champion swine showman was Don Nilson, 18, of Park Rapids.

Breed and reserve breed champions within divisions were as follows:

BEEF: SHORTHORN--John Arens, Tyler, champion; Margie Jones, Lake Crystal, reserve; HEREFORD--Jay Baumgard, Brewster, champion; Stephen Grogan, Marine On St. Croix, reserve; ANGUS--Bob Gee, Cottonwood, champion, Charles Gray, Jr., Slayton, reserve.

SHEEP: HAMPSHIRE--Ed Kelcher, Jr., Inver Grove Heights, champion; Mark Lia, Milan, reserve; SHROPSHIRE--Gary Orloske, Bingham Lake, champion; Mark Gerard, Spring Grove, reserve; SOUTHDOWN--Steven Goelz, Morton, champion; Mary Pehrson, St. Peter, reserve; OTHER BREEDS--Jay Franz, Bingham Lake, champion; Cynthia Ripley, Zumbrota, reserve; CROSSBRED--Ricky Demmer, Ellendale, champion; Bill Hardenbergh, Austin, reserve.

HOGS: CHESTER WHITE--Steven Bartsch, Owatonna, champion; Douglas Pichner, Owatonna, reserve; DUROC--Randy Broberg, Kerkhoven, champion; Don Nilson, Park Rapids, reserve; HAMPSHIRE--Reid Merrill, Pipestone, champion; Leslie Hanson, Blooming Prairie, reserve; POLAND CHINA--Roger Nickel, Mountain Lake, champion; Harlan Goltz, Jr., Elmore, reserve; SPOTTED--Leon Spronk, Edgerton, champion; Gordon Spronk, Edgerton, reserve; YORKSHIRE--Daryl Pischner, Lake Crystal, champion; Jase Larson, Ada, reserve; CROSSBRED--Jodi Pennings, Blomkest, champion; Roxene Roseboom, Murdock, reserve.

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Immediate release

TOP COUNTIES HONORED AT 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW

The Dakota, Blue Earth and Renville County 4-H delegations received special awards at the conclusion of the Minnesota 4-H Market Livestock Show last week.

About 750 4-H members from throughout the state showed livestock at the show on the State Fair Grounds, September 12-14.

Dakota County 4-H members won the Premier County Livestock Award for outstanding livestock exhibits. Steele County placed second, and Pipestone took third.

As winner of the Livestock Award, the Dakota County group received a rotating trophy donated by the South St. Paul Rotary Club and a plaque to be kept permanently by the county. The award is based on points the 4-H exhibitors earn in herdmanship, showmanship and individual placings, plus a handicap score to compensate counties that enter fewer than average numbers of livestock.

The Blue Earth County 4-H members received the rotating Tellier trophy for the best exhibit of shorthorn cattle.

The Renville County 4-H members won herdsmanship honors and a trophy from the Central Livestock Association. Second place went to Renville, third to Pope, and fourth was awarded to Lyon. Honorable mention went to Steele, Lincoln, Jackson, Murray, Nicollet, Freeborn, Swift and Brown Counties.

Each year the herdmanship trophy goes to the county delegation doing the most thorough job of keeping animals, stable and equipment clean and orderly during the show.

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Immediate release

TIBA, ROW SPACING IN SOYBEANS DISCUSSED AT FIELD DAY

WASECA-- A yield increase of 8 to 15 percent has resulted when TIBA was applied to responsive soybean varieties, a University of Minnesota researcher said here today.

Speaking at the annual corn and soybean field day at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station here today (Tuesday, September 17), agronomist V. B. Cardwell said the application of the growth regulator TIBA reduces plant height and lodging, and also increases pod set 10 to 20 percent on soybeans. But seed size is reduced 8 to 10 percent, so the overall result is an 8 to 15 percent yield increase with responsive varieties.

Timeliness of the application is important, Cardwell added. TIBA must be applied at the onset of flowering. Too early an application results in small plants and reduced yields, and late applications give no response.

The researcher stressed that only responsive varieties have showed a significant yield increase in the University trials. Chippewa is not a responsive variety, but Hark and Amsoy have been very responsive. Cardwell said **TIBA** is cleared only for seed beans, but may be cleared for commercial beans by 1969 planting.

If the chemical is approved for commercial beans, Cardwell says it will be recommended for responsive varieties when adequate moisture is available. Yield increases due to the chemical are reduced under dry conditions. A yield increase of 2 to 2-1/2 bushels per acre is needed to justify the cost of application, according to Cardwell.

add 1 - TIBA, row spacing

The agronomist also said additional yields can usually be obtained by planting beans in 20 to 30 inch rows. Research has shown that maximum yields resulted from 18 to 24 inch rows.

The best system eventually may be the solid drill system, according to Cardwell. Plants can make better use of available sunlight and water. But the biggest drawback to the solid drill system is to get adequate weed control, since herbicides aren't persistent or don't control all weed species when beans are drilled.

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Immediate release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

A 4- by 8-inch wedge of watermelon contains about 115 calories.

* * *

Pork is one of the most digestible of foods, ranking about 98 percent in digestibility, according to the American Meat Institute.

* * *

Fewer families in the U. S. have good diets today than they did 10 years ago, partly because they use fewer vegetables and fruits. Consequently, many diets are lacking in vitamins A and vitamin C.

* * *

Short on Vitamin A? You'll find it in yellow fruits, dark green and yellow vegetables like cantaloupe, broccoli and carrots. Vitamin A is needed to protect against night blindness, to keep mucous membranes firm and resistant to infection, to help keep skin smooth and soft.

* * *

Since your body can't store vitamin C, it's important to replenish the supply every day, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Vitamin C helps to resist infection and prevent fatigue, assists in healing wounds and broken bones and makes walls of blood vessels firm. These fruits and vegetables supply the amount an adult needs each day: 1 medium orange; 2/3 cup orange juice; 1-1/2 cups raw cabbage; 2/3 cup cooked broccoli; 2 medium fresh tomatoes; 3/4 cup fresh strawberries; 1/2 large cantaloupe.

* * *

When bread is left in its original wrapper, it will keep fresh longer in the bread box than in the refrigerator. In hot, humid weather, however, the refrigerator will protect it better against mold, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

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Immediate release

NUTRITION EXPERT FROM INDIA AT U HOME EC SEMINARS

A leading expert on nutrition in India and a nutrition consultant who has served in Latin America will be featured speakers during a special series of intercultural-international programs in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota Oct. 6-18.

Mrs. Rajammal Devadas, director of the Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College in Coimatore, India, and joint director of Extension in the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture, will give a public lecture on "Family Nutrition Programs in India" at 8 p.m. Monday, Oct. 7, in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Mrs. Jean Audrey Wight, former Food and Agriculture Organization regional home economist, supervising home economics programs in 21 Latin American countries, will give a response to the address. The lecture will follow a dinner at which the two women will be special guests. Mrs. Wight will participate in the two-week program the first two days only (Oct 7 8).

Mrs. Devadas is president of the Indian Home Science Association, editor of the Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics and author of numerous research papers and books written in both English and Tamil. Among the first students to receive the B. S. in home economics from Madras University, Mrs. Devadas was selected for the Government of India Overseas Merit Scholarship for advanced studies in home economics in the United States. She received her Ph. D. from Ohio State University.

add 1 - Home Ec Seminars

Mrs. Wight has been a nutrition consultant for Central America and for Chile with the World Health Organization (WHO), nutrition and home economics consultant with the Organization of American States (OAS) for five South American countries and most recently Latin American regional officer for FAO. She has spent most of her life in Latin America but is presently a doctoral candidate in home economics education at Oklahoma State University.

The two home economists will conduct a seminar on Tuesday (Oct. 7) at 4:15 p.m. in McNeal Hall on "Initiating Change in Another Culture." Emphasis will be on nutrition in different cultures, particularly in India and South America. They will appear on a television program on KTCA-TV, channel 2, at 9:30 p.m. Oct. 10 on the University's Town and Country show.

Subjects of seminars which Mrs. Devadas will conduct the week of Oct. 14 will be Extension programming in India and changing values in family living in different cultures, with implications for international understanding.

During the two-week period Mrs. Devadas will meet with home economics classes, various student and faculty groups and hold individual conferences.

The Oct. 6-18 sessions are part of a year-long program of special seminars, lectures and planning in the School of Home Economics to develop a stronger intercultural-international focus in teaching, research and service. The year's special program was initiated by Dorothy Lee, cultural anthropologist, who directed an intensive workshop for home economics faculty and graduate students July 22-Aug. 2. Other distinguished scholars and educators from different areas will present seminars in November.

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

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Immediate release

GRAIN SORGHUM RESEARCH DISCUSSED AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

LAMBERTON--Grain sorghum may be a better bet than corn on alfalfa ground that's been plowed the year before, especially on sloping ground in southwestern Minnesota.

Speaking at the annual corn and soybean field day at the Southwest Experiment Station here today (Wednesday, September 18), University of Minnesota agronomist R. G. Robinson said grain sorghum is capable of withstanding dry spells in mid-summer better than corn, so it's less of a risk in drought-prone areas.

Robinson said grain sorghum is the second highest producing grain crop in southern Minnesota, in pounds of grain per acre.

He also discussed results of grain sorghum plots at the Lamberton station. Visitors saw plots of grain sorghum which can be grown as a cultivated crop like corn, or as a non-cultivated crop like small grains. The agronomist said many hybrids are available, but that many are too late for Minnesota. And, even the earliest varieties usually require drying after combine-harvest.

Results of grain sorghum variety research are available in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." The publication is available from your county agent, or can be ordered by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

Results of this year's grain sorghum variety trials will be available when the publication is revised in January, 1969.

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September 19, 1968

Immediate release

SOYBEAN INOCULATION, FERTILIZATION DISCUSSED AT MORRIS FIELD DAY

MORRIS--Farmers should check the value of inoculating soybeans on their own farms, a University of Minnesota soils specialist told visitors at the annual corn and soybean field day at the West Central Experiment Station field day here Thursday, September 19.

University soils specialist G. E. Ham said soybean seed should always be inoculated when a soybean crop is grown in a field for the first time, or if the previous crop had a few or no nodules.

But if a nodulated soybean crop has been grown on a field during the last 4 or 5 years, there may not be an advantage to inoculating the crop, Ham said. Recent research has shown that inoculation of soybeans hasn't increased yields. But there still may be advantages to inoculating beans, depending on local environmental conditions.

Ham said farmers should consider the value of inoculating soybeans by planting alternating strips of inoculated and uninoculated seed in the same field and combining and weighing them separately. At least two inoculated strips and two uninoculated strips are necessary for a meaningful comparison.

Inoculation of soybeans isn't a "cure-all", the specialist stressed. If inoculation is needed, it must be used with high quality seed of adapted varieties, proper seedbed preparation, good weed control, and adequate fertility in order to get the most benefit.

The specialist also discussed fertility placement work, where phosphorus and potassium were broadcast, placed 2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed (2 x 2), and seed contact (pop-up). These first year trials, plus nitrogen fertilization trials will be continued.

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September 19, 1968

Immediate release

TRACY FEEDERS' CLINIC SET FOR SEPTEMBER 26

More than 1,000 cattle feeders and livestock producers are expected to attend the 15th annual Southwestern Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Clinic and Livestock Outlook Meeting at Tracy, Thursday, September 26.

The program will begin with a beef barbecue dinner at 5:30 p.m. sponsored by the banks of Southwestern Minnesota. The barbecue will be served by the Tracy Chamber of Commerce at the Central Feeder Yards in Tracy.

The various grades of feeder cattle, their availability, costs, and profit prospects will be demonstrated and discussed at 6:45 by Ken Thomas, University of Minnesota extension economist and Francis Anderson, head of Central's stocker and feeder operations.

The evening program will be held in the Tracy High School Auditorium starting at 7:30.

Dr. James Hanson, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, will discuss preconditioned feeder cattle, focusing on what preconditioned cattle are and what they're worth.

Feeding cattle for optimum quality and cutability will be the highlight of a presentation by Ron Usborne, meats specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Ken Thomas, extension economist at the University, will discuss highlights of the livestock outlook in 1969.

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Department of Information
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September 19, 1968

Immediate release

CAREER PROGRAM SCHEDULED AT 12 STATE LOCATIONS

Career opportunities in the food and fiber industry will be discussed for high school students, teachers and parents at 12 locations throughout the state during the next two months.

The special program, titled "In Touch With Tomorrow," will be presented at Willmar, Morris, Crookston, Bemidji, Brainerd, Grand Rapids, Mora, Rochester, Mankato, Marshall, St. Cloud and Duluth.

Three sessions will be presented at each location. The morning and afternoon sessions will be for high school students and counselors. The evening session will be mainly for parents, agri-business and industry representatives, and the public.

Sponsoring the 12 programs is the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in cooperation with the area school systems and local colleges or vocational schools.

Participating in the programs will be students and faculty from the University's St. Paul Campus and the local colleges, as well as representatives from local agri-business firms.

Through talks, panel discussions and a special four-part audio-visual presentation, the program highlights career opportunities in the vast and diverse food and fiber complex, and the training and education necessary and available for success in these careers.

Dates and locations for the 12 programs are:

Willmar, Sept. 24, Old Junior High School Auditorium;

-more-

add 1 - career program scheduled

- Morris, Sept. 26, Edson Hall Auditorium, University of Minnesota Morris;
- Crookston, Oct. 1, Kiehle Auditorium, University Technical Institute;
- Bemidji, Oct. 3, Memorial Hall;
- Brainerd, Oct. 8, Washington Jr. High School
- Grand Rapids, Oct. 10, Auditorium, Itasca State Junior College;
- Mora, Oct. 17, High School Auditorium;
- Rochester, Oct. 29, (place to be announced)
- Mankato, Oct. 31, Student Union, Mankato State College:
- Marshall, Nov. 7, Southwest State College
- St. Cloud, (Date and place to be announced)
- Duluth, (Date and place to be announced)

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties
For immediate release

HEREDITY PLAYS AN
IMPORTANT PART IN
SWINE IMPROVEMENT

You can't create new genes in your swine herd, but you can select for the combination of genes that produce a superior individual. Select parental stock with the best genetic makeup to develop prolific stock that gain rapidly and efficiently, advises Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Breeding stock can't be selected on the basis of sight alone if maximum genetic gain is going to be made. Christians says modern selection programs must emphasize overall performance records.

Genetic progress is slow, but faster improvement can be made by selecting for highly heritable traits. Characteristics like carcass merit, structural soundness and growth rate are medium to high in heritability estimates, Christians says, while reproductive traits such as litter size and birth weight are relatively low.

Concentrate on traits that have major economic importance. When you select several traits, expect slower improvement in each trait. Research has shown that if two traits are selected, selection for either of the two can be only 70 percent as intensive as when selection is practiced for only one trait.

Christians suggests that swine producers join the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, and supplement information from the testing station with a sound on-the-farm testing program. For more information, see your county agent or write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties

Immediate release

TIME TO PLANT YOUR
PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Now's the time to plant perennial flowers like lilies, daylilies and peonies. These flowers need a loamy soil, good drainage, and a sunny location, says Mervin Eisel, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

You can improve the soil by adding 3 to 4 bushels of well-rotted manure per 100 square feet. Plant small lily bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, while large bulbs may be planted 4 to 6 inches deep. The madona lily should be planted so that the top of the bulb is 1 inch below the soil.

Plant the crowns of daylilies 1 to 2 inches deep.

The peony buds should be placed so that they're 2 inches below the soil. Deeper planting may prevent blooming.

Water these perennials thoroughly after planting. A loose weed-free mulch after the ground freezes prevents frost heaving, and is cheap insurance for unestablished perennials.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties
For immediate release

PREPARE TO AVOID
LOSSES FROM STORAGE
ROT IN STORED CORN

Badly rotted corn is worthless for seed or feed, and storage rots may develop on cribbed ear or binned shelled corn if the kernel moisture content is above 13 percent and if the air is warm enough for fungi to grow.

You normally won't be bothered by storage rots in ear corn if it's harvested at a moisture content below 20 to 23 percent and is stored in well-ventilated, covered cribs, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

But Johnson says ears may become moldy in the field if it is too wet for proper maturing and drying. Such corn should be artificially dried when harvested to a moisture content low enough to stop mold growth.

Storage molds in shelled corn can be controlled if the grain is dried to a moisture content of 13 percent or less. Stored grain should be probed frequently for "hot spots" which indicate spoilage.

If you find a hot spot or a crust of moldy grain, remove the rotted and moldy grain, check the moisture content of the remaining corn, and turn this corn (or stir it mechanically) and thoroughly mix it to redistribute moisture and allow heat to escape.

Sometimes a fan can be used to remove small amounts of air through the grain to help maintain a uniform temperature and prevent "wet" spots. For this treatment to be effective, the initial moisture content and temperature of the grain can't be very high, and the relative humidity and temperature of the outside air must be relatively low.

Corn with 25 to 30 percent moisture can be stored safely for feed purposes in airtight silos or other structures that are free of air leaks. Respiration of molds and grain soon use up the oxygen, halting the growth of harmful fungi. But corn this high in moisture may contain yeast fungi, which together with the high moisture content make it suitable only for feed.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties
For immediate release

IN BRIEF

Keep Accurate Records on Calves Born This Fall. The birth record is one of the records you need in order to improve your livestock through a good breeding program. An accurate identification of the calf, cow and sire is essential to a good record keeping system, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Cattle may be identified with hide brand numbers, horn brands, ear tatoos, ear tags or neck chains. Christians recommends joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association to get on a good record keeping system. For more information on the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association, write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Consider Soundness of Swine Breeding Stock. Straight, sound, well placed feet and legs are a must, especially when hogs are to be raised on concrete. Underlines and freedom from abnormalities must also be considered in selecting breeding stock, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Consider both the number and spacing of nipples when selecting both boars and gilts. There should be a minimum of 12 well spaced, functional nipples, and breeding stock with inverted or blind nipples should be culled.

* * * *

Overwintering Canna Roots. Cannas should be dug when the tops have been killed by frost. Dig plants and remove excess soil from the roots. Then remove the tops, leaving 3 inches of stem. Let the clumps dry for a week in an area protected by frost. They should be stored in a slightly dampened peat or a mixture of equal parts of sand and peat. If this material is too wet, the roots will decay, and if it's too dry the roots will shrivel. Inspect the roots every 2 to 3 weeks for drying and disease. Remove diseased portions of the clump and dust with sulphur. Store at 50 degrees F. Divide the clumps before planting in the spring.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For immediate release

WRAP GAME WELL
FOR BEST KEEPING
IN FREEZER

If there are hunters in your family, no doubt they're looking forward to freezing some of the game they bring home.

A good precaution to keep in mind is to spend a few extra cents for good wrapping materials and enough time for proper preparation so the game will retain its good natural flavor, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

Considering hunting costs, the meat of wild duck, pheasant, geese, venison or any other game is actually pretty expensive; hence it's worthwhile to spend enough money for good moisture-vapor-proof packaging materials to freeze it properly, Mrs. Munson points out.

She recommends heavy-duty aluminum foil as a good wrap. Mould the heavy foil closely around the product after the game has been dressed and cleaned properly. Then protect the foil from puncturing by slipping the packaged game into a polyethelyne (plastic) bag.

When game birds and venison are well wrapped, they will keep frozen satisfactorily for 6 to 9 months if the temperature of the freezer is 0° F. or less.

-jbn-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Fifth in a series of stories
to be used before National
4-H Week.)

MINN. 4-H'ERS
STRIVE TO
EXPAND 4-H

"Expand 4-H" is the focus of this year's National 4-H Week (October 6-12) observance, and one of the ways that 4-H'ers are expanding their world is through international exchanges with youth of many other countries.

The 4-H idea has circled the globe and about 75 countries have now adapted the 4-H idea to their own needs. 4-H has become "4-S," "4-K" or "5-V" in other countries, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader in 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

One of the outstanding 4-H international programs is the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program. Through this exchange, young Americans go to other countries and young people of foreign lands come to the United States to live, work and share experiences for a few months with host families. Through this program, 4-H'ers hope to increase world understanding at the family level and to expand their own experiences.

Another 4-H international program is the Teen Caravan. This six-week program is designed to give the selected 4-H'ers experience in living and working with host families in countries abroad. 1968 was the first year that Minnesota hosted Teen Caravaners from other countries. Nine youth from the Netherlands visited in three counties in the state.

A special project was undertaken this year by over a hundred 4-H clubs in Minnesota when they contributed enough money to send 18,000 packets of flower seeds to South Korea. The more than 50,000 4-H members in a South Korean province had needed seeds to beautify the province, and the Minnesota 4-H'ers came through with the materials to fulfill their needs.

Thus, 4-H'ers are concerned not only with making their own communities better, but also with improving understanding of the world outside. This is one way they work to "expand 4-H."

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 23, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
For immediate release

4-H HEALTH CHAIRMEN
TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Health education will receive new emphasis in 4-H clubs throughout the state as the 4-H health project is changed and developed to meet the needs of young people, according to County Agent _____.

As one of the first steps in enlarging and intensifying the project, training meetings are being held during October for county health chairmen or committee members.

Selected from _____ County to attend the training session in _____ on _____ are: (give names, addresses)

Among objectives of the training meetings are to help the participants understand the role and responsibilities of the county health project chairman, to learn about approaches and techniques for introducing the new project format and working with local health project leaders, to become familiar with new project literature and to gain a fuller understanding of community resources available in health education.

The 4-H health camp will be discontinued and financial resources directed instead to a leadership development program for the health project, according to William A. Milbrath, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 25, 1968

Immediate release

AMATEUR ARTISTS TO DISPLAY WORK AT REDWOOD FALLS

Nearly 300 paintings, prints, drawings and pieces of sculpture by amateur artists from 24 southwestern Minnesota counties will be on display at the second Southwest Minnesota Art Exhibition in Redwood Falls Sept. 27-29.

The art will be on display at the main exhibition building on the Redwood County Fairgrounds.

On exhibit in the 4-H building will be pottery, jewelry and fabrics made by members of the Minnesota Craftsmen's Council. The Minneapolis Institute of Arts artmobile, parked on the fairgrounds, will feature works from the Institute collections.

A special program planned for the weekend includes a gallery tour of the amateur artists' exhibition by Huldah Curl, extension arts coordinator at the University of Minnesota, at 8 p.m. Friday (Sept. 27); a slide lecture on weaving Saturday evening (Sept. 28) at 8 p.m. by Laurel Hanson, St. Louis Park art teacher; and an informal discussion Sunday at 2 p.m. by members of the jury who will judge the show.

The fairgrounds will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Friday and Saturday and from 12 noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission to the fairgrounds will be 75 cents.

Featured also in the weekend program are four workshops offered on Friday and Saturday -- in acrylic, watercolor and oil; macrame knotting; life drawing; decorative stitchery and backstrap weaving. Anyone interested in registering for the workshops should check with his local county extension office to find out if there are still openings. Tuition for each workshop is \$7.50.

All events of the Southwest Art Exhibition are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division. More than 1,000 southwest residents attended last year's exhibition.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 25, 1968

Immediate release

CARCASS CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED AT 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW

Winners in the carcass contest of the State 4-H Market Livestock Show were announced today by Ronald Usborne, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the carcass contest committee.

JoAnn Jensen, DeGraff, won the grand champion beef award and a \$300 prize with an Angus steer. The reserve champion beef carcass award of \$150 went to Kelvin Grabau, Wykoff, also with an Angus.

The grand champion lamb carcass award of \$200 went to Karen Larson, Mabel, with a Southdown lamb. John Hart, Kinbrae, received the reserve champion lamb carcass award of \$100 with his crossbred lamb.

Mike Holmberg, Avoca, had the grand champion hog carcass and won \$200 with his Crossbred. Reserve champion hog carcass and a \$100 award went to Leslie Hanson, Blooming Prairie, with a Hampshire.

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

The carcass contest is an important part of the State 4-H Market Livestock Show since it emphasizes quality meat production, according to Usborne. The carcass evaluation is based on the quality and type of meat demanded by today's consumer.

Quality of the show was up this year, Usborne says. A total of 15 more blue ribbons and 70 more red ribbons were awarded this year compared to 1967.

Blue ribbon winners in the beef class received \$30; in the hog division, \$15; and in the lamb class, \$10. Various business organizations contributed to a donor fund for blue ribbon awards.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 25, 1968

Immediate release

HERE ARE KEYS TO PREPARING DELICIOUS GAME BIRDS FOR TABLE

When it comes to serving game birds that are a real taste treat, the hunter shares the responsibility with the cook.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says there are two secrets to preparing game birds that are delicious eating: proper handling of the birds after they are shot and gentle cooking with the addition of either fat or moisture.

The importance of eviscerating birds and cooling them promptly after they are shot can't be emphasized too much, the University nutritionist declares. Shot pellets rupture the intestines, spilling the contents into the abdominal cavity. The warmth of the body plus the bacteria in the intestines causes spoilage to set in immediately. But when the entrails are removed as soon as possible after shooting and the birds have been cooled and kept cool until they're cooked, the meat should retain its natural flavor. There should then be no need for extensive soaking in salt and soda, since there should be no objectionable flavors to remove, according to Miss Mikesh.

If you're planning to freeze game birds, you need the best of packaging to preserve the flavor and prevent drying out. Clean the birds so they are ready for use and wrap in heavy-duty aluminum foil or store in heavy plastic bags. Be sure there are no sharp bones to puncture the wrap. Label and store at 0° F. or lower. Before cooking the birds, thaw them slowly in the refrigerator to cut down on moisture loss.

Because the meat of game birds is lean and often less tender than that of domestic fowl, cooking at low heat with additional fat or moisture is necessary to keep the meat from drying out. Miss Mikesh has some suggestions on cooking pheasant and wild duck.

-more-

add 1 - here are keys to preparing

Browning pieces of pheasant in butter and then cooking them in cream will develop a delicious flavor. Bake in a covered casserole in a slow oven 300° to 325°F. for one to two hours, depending upon the age of the bird.

If you like your duck well cooked as most Midwesterners do, oven roast it at low heat -- 325° F. in an open pan. Some people contend that duck is juicier if it is roasted about 45 minutes; others prefer it cooked longer. Strips of bacon or salt pork laid over the breast will help keep the meat moist. Basting with pan drippings also helps.

Duck may also be cooked in a covered pan, allowing for browning by removing the cover either at the beginning or end of the cooking period.

Apples, onions, celery or oranges are often used to stuff wild duck to develop the flavor, and orange juice is frequently used as a basting liquid.

Wild duck may be cut up like pheasant, browned, then roasted until tender in a covered pan with milk or cream added. Serve with brown or wild rice.

Information on field care of game birds and recipes for preparing wild duck, goose, pheasant, grouse, partridge and woodcock are included in a recent University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, Game Birds from Field to Kitchen. Written by Miss Mikesh and Thomas Kean, Lake County agricultural extension agent, the publication is available from any county extension office in Minnesota or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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280-jbn-68

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 26, 1968

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1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER

- 3 BEEF INSTITUTE, Crookston
- 6 - 12 NATIONAL 4-H WEEK
- 8 and 10 SHORT COURSE ON DIRECT MICROSCOPIC METHOD (DMC) FOR DETERMINING MILK QUALITY; St. Paul
- 9 CHEESE ASSOCIATION MEETING, Minneapolis
- 16 LIVESTOCK DAY, North Central School and Experiment Station Grand Rapids
- 17 ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE FOR VETERINARIANS, St. Paul
- 21-23 FARM INCOME TAX SHORT COURSE, St. Paul
- 21-24 ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE, St. Paul
- 26 - 28 4-H JUNIOR LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP, Kare Phree Pines Resort, McGregor
- 30 DAIRY DAY, Detroit Lakes

"IN TOUCH WITH TOMORROW," food and fiber industry career opportunity presentations:

- 1 Crookston
- 3 Bemidji
- 8 Brainerd
- 10 Grand Rapids
- 17 Mora
- 29 Rochester
- 31 Mankato

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 26, 1968

Immediate release

KNOW YOUR MUSHROOMS BEFORE YOU PICK THEM

If you're thinking about going wild mushroom picking this weekend, the best advice University of Minnesota plant pathologists can give you is-- don't.

Don't, that is, unless you are absolutely sure of the difference between poisonous or non-poisonous varieties or have an expert to identify them for you.

Even so, the plant pathologists say, a poisonous mushroom could easily get into a batch of edible mushrooms and cause trouble. Illness--even death--can follow eating non-edible wild mushrooms.

Never rely on the old wives' tales which are suppose to identify the poisonous varieties from those that are edible, the plant pathologists warn. These "quick" methods are completely unreliable. One such old wives' tale is that if a silver spoon is put into water with wild mushrooms it will turn black if they are poisonous.

So unless you know your wild mushrooms, better content yourself with the mushrooms you can buy at your grocery store.

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283-jbn-68

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 26, 1968

Immediate release

SCHOLARSHIPS GO TO 57 ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENTS

Fifty-seven freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota will share approximately \$20,000 in scholarships for the present school year. These students have received scholarships ranging from \$300 to \$500.

The scholarships and recipients are as follows:

Green Giant Scholarships: Roger Kingstrom, Olivia; Michael Mainz, Hastings; Gene Greimann, Blue Earth; Wayne C. Kube, Arlington; Merlin Mackenthun, Brownton.

The Pioneer Hybrid Seed Company Scholarship: Dean Fultz, Tracy.

American Dairy Association Scholarships: David Blomquist, North Branch, David Sellman, Center City; and Robert Starz, Zumbro Falls.

Minnesota Veterinary Medicine Association Scholarships: Bruce Dean Hultgren, Cambridge, and Michael P. Kennedy, St. James.

MoorMan Feed Manufacturing Association Freshman Scholarships: Rolland E. Durst, West Concord, and Gordon L. Borner, Hastings.

Minnesota Renderers Scholarship: Richard M. Nelson, Redwood Falls.

Sears Roebuck & Company Freshman Scholarships in Agriculture: Gregory R. Dvorak, Belle Plaine; Larry R. Milkelson, St. James; Michael C. Hanson, Windom; Wayne R. Hauschild, Hendricks; Neil L. Donat, Burtrum; Lawrence D. Kiewel, Jordan; Kenneth F. Rose, New London; Wayne F. Olson, Braham; and Elred E. Statz, Foley.

Future Farmers of America Foundation Scholarship: Donald L. Buhl, Tyler.

Sears Roebuck Company Scholarships for Women: Carol P. Estenson, Sunburg; Vicki L. Roseberg, Isle; and Jayne L. Dorenbush, Sebeka.

add 1 - scholarships

Augustus L. Searle Scholarships: Nealna M. Bollesen, Tyler; Sharon M. Boyum, Kasson; Pamela J. Dettmer, Owatonna; Sheila J. Kenlund, Mazeppa; Gayle D. Hasselquist, Center City; Kathleen M. Juhlke, 704-8th St. S. E. Minneapolis; Angela G. Mickelson, Goodridge; Beryle A. Raun, Cloquet; Kathryn Seedorff, Upsala; Ann Louise Sommers, Lewiston. Christine A. Swenson, Svea; Nancy J. Welter, 1777 Lincoln, St. Paul; Jeanne L. Wabbe, Waconia; Patricia L. Claggett, 2431 E. 19th Ave. N., St. Paul; Naomi H. Paasch, 723 14th St. N., Moorhead; Mary B. Pinsonneault, Wabasha; Barbara L. Rousseau, Greenbush; Susan E. Junkin, 3114 Hennepin Ave. So., Minneapolis; Zuzette M. Davis, 611 Carroll Ave., St. Paul; Patricia L. Bordson, Wanamingo; Lisa J. Lindberg, Stillwater; Rose D. Vogel, Forest Lake; Nancy L. Jeffers, Cohasset; Joan E. Heinrich, 588 Ottawa, St. Paul; Bonnie J. Minks, Princeton; Diane J. Ravey, 1712 Upper Afton, St. Paul; Mary L. Richie, Faribault.

The Mr. & Mrs. Eugene S. Andrews Scholarship: Karen S. Briesacher, Farmington.

The Freshman Chapman Foundation Scholarships: Mark Pollock, 749 Cherokee, St. Paul; and James A. Carlson, Battle Lake.

Ralph E. Miller, secretary of the scholarship committee for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, reminds high school seniors that December 15, 1968 is the deadline in filing for freshman scholarships for fall of 1969.

The freshman scholarship application blanks for the University of Minnesota will be available through high school counselors' offices. County agents, vocational agriculture teachers and high school home economics teachers will be receiving information about the University of Minnesota freshman scholarship program.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
September 26, 1968

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER

- 3 BEEF INSTITUTE, Crookston
- 6 - 12 NATIONAL 4-H WEEK
- 8 and 10 SHORT COURSE ON DIRECT MICROSCOPIC METHOD (DMC) FOR
DETERMINING MILK QUALITY; St. Paul
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McGregor
- 30 DAIRY DAY, Detroit Lakes

"IN TOUCH WITH TOMORROW," food and fiber industry career
opportunity presentations:

- 1 Crookston
- 3 Bemidji
- 8 Brainerd
- 10 Grand Rapids
- 17 Mora
- 29 Rochester
- 31 Mankato

Departments of
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St. Paul, Minnesota
55101

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

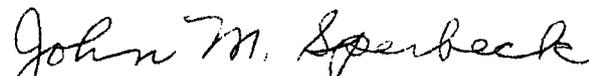
September 27, 1968

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Enclosed is a packet of stories on the agricultural outlook for 1968-69. The stories are based on the information in the new publication, "University of Minnesota, Farm Management Series FM-1," which you will receive.

Outlook meetings are presently being held throughout the state by agricultural economists, and you could use some of these articles as coverage stories for meetings in your counties.

Sincerely


John M. Sperbeck
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:bd

Enclosures

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

To all counties
Outlook Series

DAIRY PRICES PREDICTED
TO BE STABLE DURING
NEXT 2 TO 3 YEARS

Prices to dairy farmers during the next 2 to 3 years will probably continue at present levels, according to University of Minnesota extension economist Kenneth Thomas.

Thomas says production is likely to stabilize and possibly show a modest increase, and present demand conditions suggest a stable to modest increase in commercial sales.

But if supplies lag, there will probably be some modest price increases. And if supplies begin to outpace demand, then prices will likely decline since federal budget considerations will probably preclude excessive government involvement.

Thomas says three factors--the general economy, substitutes, and farmers attitudes toward dairying as an occupation--will be the key variables in determining future prices.

The economist anticipates a fairly stable commercial sales situation, possibly with some small year-to-year increases. This assumes that retail price changes for a period of time are likely to be small compared to the past two years, and that population growth will tend to offset further declines in consumption. Continued increases in per capita disposable income should also help, Thomas adds.

Thomas also predicts that milk production will stabilize during the coming year, with some gradual increases by 1970 or 1971. The effect of the "seven-day a week" grind and the substitute threat on expansion plans for dairymen will partially determine milk production in the future.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties

Outlook Series

LAMB PRODUCTION, FEEDING
OPERATIONS SHOULD BE
PROFITABLE IN 1969

Profits for lamb producers should be at least as good as last year, and profits for lamb feeders will probably average about the same to slightly less than last year due to higher priced feeder lamb prices.

Fed lamb prices for the remainder of 1968 will probably average above a year ago, says Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. The economist says Chicago prices will probably be in the range of from \$23.75 to \$24.75 per hundredweight.

This means that 1968 should close out as a favorable profit year for well managed ewe flocks. And, if sheep supplies continue to decline in 1969, the favorable price conditions in 1968 should carry into 1969, causing another good year for sheep producers.

A shorn wool incentive price of 69 cents a pound will be offered for 1969 marketings, which is an increase of 2 cents over the 1968 level, according to Egertson.

Lamb feeding operation profits were good to excellent in 1967-68 due to lower feeder prices last fall, lower feed grain prices and much higher slaughter lamb prices. The demand for feeder lambs this fall will be strong because of abundant feed supplies of cheap feed and the favorable profit conditions which existed a year earlier. Feeder lamb prices will probably average within a range of \$23 to \$25 per hundredweight compared with \$22 to \$24 a year earlier.

Lamb prices will likely average somewhat higher with less pronounced seasonal change during 1969, but part of this increase will be offset by higher feeder prices, Egertson adds. Feed prices are expected to average about the same as the 1967-68 feeding year.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties

Outlook Series

POULTRY OUTLOOK MORE
FAVORABLE FOR 1969,
UM ECONOMIST SAYS

Poultrymen can expect normal egg price increases in the last quarter of 1968, with average prices in the 36 to 38 cents range. First and second quarter prices for 1969 should average 34 to 36 cents, and 31 to 33 cents respectively, according to Lyndell Fitzgerald, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Fitzgerald says these prices are U.S. average farm prices, and adjustments must be made to meet each individual's pricing framework. But these prices are 4 to 6 cents above the same periods a year earlier and may trigger a large replacement hatch next spring. The economist says over enthusiasm could spell low prices again in 1970.

Broiler consumption in the first 5 months of 1968 exceeded 1967 levels by 1 percent at prices about 4 percent higher. This consumption increase, plus a production potential at levels in line with demand, indicate that broiler prices into the first half of 1969 should be comparable to 1968, or 25½ to 26 cents a pound.

If prosperity in the broiler industry stimulates a heavy breeder replacement during the next few months, prices could be under pressure again by late 1969, Fitzgerald says.

Turkey prices should show a slight improvement into late fall, with prices expected to average 20½ to 21½ cents live at farms. With prices at these levels, little expansion is expected during the next 12 months and early 1969 prices should average well above the 1968 levels. But these improved prices may not do more than cover full production costs, the economist adds.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties

Outlook Series

FARM PRICES AND
PROFITS EXPECTED
TO REMAIN STEADY

Farm prices and profits will remain fairly steady during the coming year. This prediction comes despite a predicted decline in the national growth rate during the second half of 1968 and a possible leveling off in the real gross national product (the value of all goods and services) in the first half of 1969.

University of Minnesota agricultural economists Paul Hasbargen and Vernon Ruttan believe that a slow down will occur as the result of the income tax surcharge and a slow down in the growth of federal spending. These steps were taken specifically to cool an overheated, inflationary economy.

Unfortunately these attempts came approximately two years after the need to dampen inflationary pressures became obvious. If Congress has enacted the tax increase by the third quarter of 1966 or even as late as the fall of 1967 the impact of the tax would have been more favorable, the economists said.

Because of the lateness of the remedial actions, it is doubtful that the cost-push inflationary cycle can be significantly slowed until the first half of 1969.

The continued rise in consumer prices and in the prices of farm inputs will erode farm purchasing power. The slow down in the rate of real economic growth next year will reduce the demand for livestock products.

Gross farm income may make some gains in the year ahead, but continuing inflation will eat away most of this gain.

add one - farm prices

Large crops during 1968 probably will result in lower crop prices during the coming marketing year, the economists said. However, price support levels should prevent prices from dropping as much as the marketing volume will increase--allowing crop income to remain about the same as in 1967.

Livestock sales may show some gains in the year ahead if volume isn't increased more than current indicators suggest.

If farm costs are inflated only moderately, net farm income could be up slightly again in 1969.

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wobn

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties

Outlook Series

SOYBEAN PRICES WILL
HOLD NEAR SUPPORT
LEVEL THIS YEAR

A record 1968 U. S. soybean crop coupled with competition from other feed alternatives and a record carryover from last year will hold current soybean prices on or near the \$2.50 per bushel support rate.

However, growing pressure to lower the soybean price support level below \$2.50 probably will develop later this year as soybean stocks continue to mount, according to James Houck, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

A one-million acre increase in soybean plantings this spring over 1967 levels should produce the nation's first billion-bushel soybean crop this year. With a 150 to 160 million bushel carryover possible, soybean supplies will be more than ample. As a result harvest time prices will dip below the local loan rate in many areas.

Lower corn-urea mixture prices may increase competition with soybean meal in cattle rations. This competition will be intensified by larger supplies of cottonseed meal, another major high-protein feed. Soybean meal, however, will continue to hold about 60 percent of the total high-protein feed market.

The expanding demand for meat in many foreign nations will favor high protein feeds like soybean meal produced from imported soybeans or purchased directly as meal, Houck says. Continued low and stable prices for soybeans will favor whole bean exports to nations with their own crushing facilities.

add one - soybeans

United States per capita consumption of vegetable oils will continue to expand at the expense of animal fats such as butter and lard, however, larger supplies of cottonseed oil will increase competition for soybeans in this market.

Declining soybean oil exports to traditional markets in Western Europe will be partly offset by increased commercial exports to developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But substantial non-commercial exports of soybean oil under the United States' Food Aid Program still will be required to utilize oil production not demanded domestically or by cash customers abroad.

Houck says that both crushings and exports of soybeans will expand this year. Total exports of meal and oil also will advance moderately, although commercial oil exports will lag.

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wobn

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties
Outlook Series

1969 BEEF OUTLOOK
IS LESS FAVORABLE
THAN LAST YEAR

Profit prospects for cattle feeders during the 1968-1969 feeding year appear less favorable than the past year, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

This situation is the result of feeder cattle prices which are high in relation to the price farmers can expect to get from the cattle when they reach market age, coupled with feed costs which are only slightly lower than the 1967-1968 feeding year.

Exceptions to this prediction may be some heifer calves and possibly some lower grade feeding programs if feeders are purchased with large discounts, Hasbargen says.

Market weights also are expected to be higher during 1969 than last year. If this expectation is met, the average price differentials between grades and sexes will become smaller. This is one reason why heifers and lower grade feeding programs may prove more profitable than high quality steer feeding programs.

Total U. S. feeder cattle numbers are slightly higher than a year ago, but feeder prices this fall will remain above levels a year ago when choice yearlings averaged \$26.50 and choice steer calves were around \$29 at South St. Paul.

Although some seasonal decline in feeder cattle prices is expected, the decline will be very small, Hasbargen says.

add one - cattle

The marketings of feed cattle for slaughter during the last half of 1968 will be at least 4 percent greater than in the July-December marketings in 1967, and will continue to rise in 1969.

And, the larger supply of lightweight feeders, coupled with larger feeder imports this fall, probably will culminate in a relatively greater slaughter increase during the last half of 1969.

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wobn

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

To all counties

Outlook series

ABOVE AVERAGE HOG PRICES
SHOULD CONTINUE INTO
FIRST HALF OF 1969

Hog producers can expect above average hog prices to continue during the fall of 1968 and the first half of 1969. However, increased farrowings during the 1969 winter and spring seasons could result in more hogs and lower prices during the last half of 1969.

Continued low corn prices and good hog prices in the immediate period ahead may prompt some hog producers into larger farrowings, which will contribute to the expected lower than average returns in 1969.

Kenneth Egertson, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, says that economic conditions have been favorable in the hog industry for the past three years. The average price for barrows and gilts at eight major markets from early 1965 through July 1968 was approximately \$21 per hundredweight, compared with a \$16 level during the previous two five-year periods.

Barrow and gilt prices should remain good this fall, but show a seasonal decline of about \$2 per hundredweight from the late August \$20 per hundredweight level. Profits on fall marketed pigs should remain fair to good.

The price and profit situation during the first half of 1969 will be influenced largely by the June to November 1968 fall pig crop, Egertson says. This fall's pig crop is expected to be up 3 to 5 percent from a year ago.

The predicted increase is expected to carry over into the 1969 spring farrowing period.

-more-

add one - hogs

During the first half of 1969 barrow and gilt prices on eight major markets should average \$1.50 to \$2.00 under the \$20 per hundredweight average established during the first half of 1968. The expected 4 to 8 percent increase in the 1969 spring pig crop will contribute to lower prices during the latter half of 1969.

Despite pressure on prices, the profit prospects for the hog producers appear good for much of 1969, Egertson said. However, a great deal of price and cost uncertainty exists about late 1969, which means that hog producers should study conditions closely as they develop.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 27, 1968

To all counties

Outlook Series

ECONOMISTS PREDICT
RECORD FEED GRAIN
CROPS DURING 1968

This year's total production of feed grains will top last year's record levels, even though four percent fewer acres were planted in feed grain in 1968 than in 1967.

Based on September 1 estimates, the 1968 feed grain crop will total 177 million tons or about two million more than last year's record crop, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists Charles Cuykendall and Richard Hawkins.

When this record production is added to the 49 million tons of carryover from the 1967 crop, the feed grain supplies for use through 1969 could total 228 million tons--16 million more than last fall.

Feed grain prices probably will average below last year's levels, particularly at harvest time, because of increased carryover of crops, the economists say. The projected 1968 crop will more than meet the feed grain utilization needs, and the carryover in the fall of 1969 will likely be 55 to 60 million tons compared to 49 million tons this fall.

Corn production could approach last year's record of 4.72 billion bushels even though there were eight percent fewer acres planted to corn this year than last.

Part of this increase is the result of favorable weather and increased use of technology which are expected to push yields per acre to new record highs--over 84 bushels per acre on a national basis.

-more-

add one -- grains

When this production is added to 1.2 billion bushels of carryover from last year's crop, the predicted total corn supply will be about 5.9 billion bushels--400 million more than last year.

Oats, barley and wheat will provide competition for corn feeding early in the year, since all three probably will be relatively lower priced than corn.

Although corn utilization by livestock, industry and for export markets will be high in 1969, the carryover a year from now is still likely to be 100 million bushels higher than now.

The economists say that corn prices likely will continue to drop to harvest time lows of 80 to 85 cents per bushel. With these price levels, coupled with more corn eligible for loan, a greater amount will be diverted from fall sale this year.

Consequently upward price movement could come earlier in 1969 than in 1968, although price averages for the 1969 year will end up about the same to slightly lower than 1968.

To avoid harvest time price penalty, farmers should arrange for drying and/or storage facilities for this year's crop. All indications point to more favorable returns for those having and using drying and storing capacity.

The corn situation as well as that for the rest of the feed grains should increase participation in the 1969 feed grain program and provide good argument for the continuance of a government feed grain program into the 1970's.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 30, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TRY ORANGE
WITH WILD DUCK

Orange complements wild duck in the same way that butter helps to enhance the flavor of pheasant.

That's the opinion of Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

If you've always stuffed the cavity of wild duck with celery leaves, onions or apples, you may want to try a quartered orange or two -- peel and all -- instead. Squeeze the juice from another orange for basting and lay the flattened peels on the breast. Roast the duck, covered, at 325^oF. until tender. This may take ½ to 2 hours.

Some people prefer to roast duck in an open pan at 300^oF., placing strips of bacon over the breast and basting them often with pan juices to prevent dryness. Others say the duck is juicier if you roast it at 350^oF. for 45 minutes. However, most Midwesterners prefer duck roasted for a longer time so it is well done.

One duck will usually serve two people, although large mallards will serve more.

When people say they dislike the "wild" taste of game birds, they may actually refer to the off-flavors caused by improper handling, University nutritionist says. The distinctive flavor of wild duck and other game birds is quite different from such off-flavors. Prompt cleaning of the body cavity followed by cooling will help prevent off-flavors and prevent spoilage.

The hunter, therefore, who wants to enjoy the taste treat of wild duck must care for it properly after shooting.

add one - wild duck

Miss Mikesh emphasizes the importance of removing entrails from all game birds as soon as possible after shooting, as well as the the oil sac and crop from wild ducks. Avoid piling warm birds on top of each other in the field or in the trunk of the car. Cool the birds quickly and thoroughly and keep the meat cold until it is cooked. If ducks are plucked soon after shooting, it's best to let them age and tenderize in the refrigerator three or four days.

A recent publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Game Birds from Field to Kitchen, Extension Bulletin 346, gives information on field care of game birds as well as recipes for duck, wild duck and goose, pheasant and partridge. Written by Miss Mikesh and Thomas Kean, Lake County extension agent, the publication is available from the county extension office.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 30, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Last in a series of
stories to be used before
National 4-H Week.)

VOLUNTEER LEADERS
AID IN GUIDING
4-H'ERS

National 4-H Week is Oct. 6-12. As with any other organization, 4-H has its share of volunteer members who are the "unsung heroes" of the organization.

In 4-H, nearly half a million men and women serve as unpaid volunteer leaders of 4-H clubs across the nation. Many of these volunteers are parents; some are youth-minded adults who are interested in seeing youth reach their goals.

County Agent _____ reports that the _____ volunteer leaders in _____ (name) County have made an important contribution to the growth and welfare of the county's 4-H'ers.

Volunteer leaders are selected, trained, advised and assisted by the county extension agent. As the volunteer leaders work with 4-H'ers, they counsel and encourage members, observe progress of projects and make suggestions when needed.

Volunteer leaders multiply a county extension agent's effectiveness a hundredfold, says Leonard Harkness, state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. He reports that volunteer leaders contribute an average of 15 to 20 days a year in counseling and working with 4-H youth.

Adult leaders can become very specialized. They may help to conduct meetings, separate from the regularly scheduled meetings, where they give advice on special projects.

In Minnesota, more than 13,000 men and women serve as adult leaders. Their five main project areas are mechanical, plant and soil science, special, home economics and livestock. But in addition to this, many of them aid 4-H'ers in activities connected with the county or state fair and other events, with recreation and drama, with record keeping or with organization.

Volunteer adult leaders are the key people within the community of 4-H'ers. These leaders can provide the needed "go-between" -- linking the 4-H'er with his leader on the county level.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 30, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Use during 4-H WEEK or any
time thereafter.

CAMPING ADDS
SPICE AND VARIETY
TO 4-H PROGRAM

Camping has become an important aspect of 4-H not only in _____ County but in Minnesota as well.

This past summer 19 counties added a camping program, thus making a total of some 70 counties which are extending this 4-H experience to youth who do not take part in traditional 4-H work. In _____ County, _____ 4-H'ers had camping experience. (Add any local information such as where the camp is located, etc.).

In addition, some 280 older 4-H members in Minnesota served as junior camp counselors, gaining invaluable training in leadership, according to Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota. (You may want to list those from your county here.)

"Camping is one of the many growth experiences a young person may have in 4-H," Miss Larson declares. "It adds color and fun to the 4-H program, of course, but it is also a method for accomplishing the national 4-H objectives."

A quality camping program promotes safety, health and fitness; helps 4-H'ers to learn to live with others and develop desirable relationships with them; teaches them to observe the wonders of nature and to appreciate the importance of conserving natural resources; and helps them to learn how to use leisure creatively.

Besides providing new experiences to young people, camping helps them gain a sense of responsibility. It is a step in their learning to be independent of the family and gives them an opportunity to counsel with adults other than their parents, Miss Larson says.

One of the many enriching experiences 4-H'ers point to from camping is the development of true appreciation of the outdoors.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 30, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

SOW PRODUCTIVITY
RECORDS IMPORTANT
FOR SWINE PRODUCERS

Consider more than the record of one litter when analyzing your sow productivity records. A sow's production record for one litter often doesn't indicate what her next litter will be like, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Christians says sow productivity is a measure of reproductive ability or prolificacy, milking ability and mothering ability. Number of pigs farrowed and weaned, and individual pig and litter weights at weaning are the most common measures of sow productivity. Litter weaning weight is probably the best single measure.

Litter weights at 3 to 5 weeks of age are a better measure of milking ability than weights at 6 to 8 weeks, Christians says. But the most important thing is to get litter weights at an age that fits individual management procedures and your breed association's production registry programs. Most breed associations require certain standards to qualify for production registry.

Christians advises swine producers to join the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program to help develop a good swine selection program. For more information, see your county agent or write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters 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
September 30, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
WIN HONORS IN
CARCASS CONTEST

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

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

The carcass contest is an important part of the State 4-H Market Livestock Show because it emphasizes quality meat production, according to Ronald Usborne, meat scientist at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the carcass contest committee. The carcass evaluation is based on the quality and type of meat that today's consumers demand.

Quality of the show was up this year, Usborne says. A total of 15 more blue ribbons and 70 more red ribbons were awarded this year, compared to the 1967 show.

JoAnn Jensen, DeGraff, won the grand champion beef award and a \$300 prize with an Angus steer. The reserve champion beef carcass award of \$150 went to Kelvin Grabau, Wykoff, also with an Angus.

The grand champion lamb carcass award of \$200 went to Karen Larson, Mabel, with a Southdown lamb. John Hart, Kinbrae, received the reserve champion lamb carcass award of \$100 with his crossbred lamb.

Mike Holmberg, Avoca, had the grand champion hog carcass and won \$200 with his Crossbred. Reserve champion hog carcass and a \$100 award went to Leslie Hanson, Blooming Prairie, with a Hampshire.

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

-more-

add 1 -- 4-H market livestock show results

Blue ribbon winners in the beef class received \$30; in the hog division, \$15; and in the lamb class, \$10. Various business organizations contributed to a donor fund for blue ribbon awards.

Usborne says that leanness of carcass and quality of the meat are among the criteria used to judge carcass quality. In beef, carcasses should have more than 1.9 square inches of rib eye area size per 100 pounds of carcass weight. The amount of finish, or fat, should be less than .12 inches per 100 pounds of carcass weight over the loin eye. Pork carcasses weighing 140 to 165 pounds should have at least 4.25 square inches of loin eye muscle and less than 1.3 inches of backfat. Carcasses weighing 166 to 190 pounds should have at least 4.5 square inches of loin eye muscle, and less than 1.4 inches of backfat.

Lamb carcasses weighing 40 to 45 pounds should have at least 2.2 square inches of loin eye muscle, those weighing 46 to 55 pounds should have at least 2.3 inches, and carcasses from 56 to 65 pounds should have a minimum of 2.4 square inches of loin eye muscle. Lamb carcasses weighing 40 to 55 pounds must have less than .30 inches of fat cover, and those weighing 56 to 65 pounds are permitted a maximum of .40 inches of fat cover.

Beef and lamb carcasses should grade Choice to Prime in quality.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 30, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Beef Breeders Need Long Range Breeding Program. Purebred beef breeders can make genetic improvements in their herds only if they have a long range breeding program, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Christians says the rate of genetic improvement is relatively slow with beef cattle, so you can't afford to make many mistakes.

A good breeding program consists of selecting top bulls and mating them to the best cows available. But accurate records are needed to identify top animals. Joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association can help you improve your livestock breeding program through a good record keeping program. For more information on the program, write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

New Names for Dairy Testing Programs. Two main types of dairy herd records, official and non-official, have been designated, announces Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Under official description will be the program formerly known as Standard DHIA, now to be known as Official DHI. The DHIR program will be known as Official DHIR, Wayne says. All other records will be known as non-official records, such as Non-official and Owner-Sampler.

* * * *

Garden Clean-up Time. Fall is a good time to clean up your garden, according to University of Minnesota extension horticulturists. If you've had disease and insect problems, remove all the trash and destroy it by burning. At the same time, dig the soil to loosen it and destroy any insects which tend to winter over in the garden soil.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 1, 1968

Immediate release

INTERCULTURAL LECTURES, SEMINARS TO BEGIN OCTOBER 7

Changing family values in different cultural groups within the United States and in other parts of the world, particularly in the area of nutrition, will be the focus of a series of intercultural-international lectures and seminars Oct. 6-18 in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics.

Featured as guest lecturer during the two weeks will be Mrs. Rajammal Devadas, a leading expert on nutrition in India who is director of the Home Science College in Coimbatore, India, joint director of Extension in the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture and editor of the Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics. Participating in the program the first two days will be Mrs. Jean Audrey Wight, a supervisor of home economics programs for FAO in 21 Latin American countries, who has spent most of her life in South America.

A public lecture by Mrs. Devadas on "Family Nutrition Programs in India" will open the activities Monday (Oct. 7) at 8 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center. Mrs. Wight will give a response to the address.

"Initiating Change in Another Culture" will be the subject of a seminar conducted by Mrs. Devadas and Mrs. Wight Tuesday (Oct. 8) at 4:15 in McNeal Hall. They will discuss food and family living in India and South America on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, at 9:30 p.m. Thursday (Oct. 10) on the University's Town and Country show.

Changing roles of women and interpersonal relationships in the family and community in different cultures and their implications for international understanding, nutrition research and extension programs in India will be

add l - intercultural lectures,

topics of various seminars Mrs. Devadas will conduct the week of Oct. 14.

Developing a stronger intercultural-international focus in teaching, research and service is the purpose of the year-long School of Home Economics program of special lectures, seminars and planning, of which the Oct. 6-18 sessions are a part.

Other lectures and seminars are planned for November. The program is made possible by Ford Foundation grant funds given to the University's Office of International programs.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 1, 1968

Immediate release

4-H CHANGING TO MEET NEEDS OF MORE YOUTH

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 this past year, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Nearly half of these were enrolled in TV action and science clubs and short-term programs such as career exploration, bicycle safety and baby sitting.

However, 54,743 boys and girls 9 to 19 years of age were year-round members of the 2,137 organized 4-H clubs in Minnesota.

In addition to the young people actively involved with 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.

Harkness made his report as 4-H'ers throughout Minnesota and some 3 million throughout the nation prepared to observe National 4-H Week Oct. 6-12.

4-H continues to be a "learn by doing program," Harkness says, but many of the traditional projects in home economics and agriculture are taking on a new look as stress is placed on both economic and scientific aspects -- the "why" as well as the "how."

New projects are added each year to broaden the appeal of this educational program to more urban and suburban young people as well as rural youth. This year, for example, a new creative arts and crafts project is being added to the 4-H program in Minnesota. Photography, dog care and training, entomology, conservation and plant pathology are examples of projects which are interesting more and more urban and suburban youth. Career exploration is receiving

more-

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

Immediate release

KNOW YOUR CHEESES

October is Cheese Festival Month, and a time when you can especially focus your attention on the many kinds of cheeses available to you today, say University of Minnesota extension nutritionists.

There are many varieties of natural cheeses--the product made by heating, pressing and curing the curd of milk. In the U. S. one of the most popular types of natural cheeses is cheddar, commonly known as American cheese.

Cottage cheese is a natural cheese that is unripened. It is made from skim milk and is usually salted. The curds may be in varying sizes.

When you're buying natural cheeses--of which there are more than 400 varieties--you should be most concerned with flavor and texture. The best way to find out what cheese you like the best is to eat it! As for texture, you can rub a small piece of the cheese between your fingers. It should break down easily and be smooth and waxy--not rubbery.

Natural cheeses and cottage cheese are good suppliers of protein, riboflavin and calcium--another good reason for you to buy cheese and enjoy it!

Process cheese is made from one or more natural ripened cheeses of the same variety or of two or more varieties. These cheeses are ground up, melted, pasteurized and blended with a chemical additive which keeps the fat and protein from separating.

Pasteurized process cheese foods are like process cheese but contain less fat and milk solids and more moisture.

Pasteurized process cheese spreads have a higher moisture content than process cheese foods and a lower fat content.

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

Immediate release

WOMAN FROM BRITAIN JOINS 4-H STAFF

A youth worker from Warwick, England, Constance Sanders, has joined the University of Minnesota state 4-H staff as a visiting youth specialist for a year of work and study.

A former teacher of speech and drama, Miss Sanders is research and education officer for the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs in England and Wales. For the past nine years she has been associated with the Young Farmers' program and is responsible for staff training, leadership, recruitment and research.

While in Minnesota Miss Sanders will have the title of acting 4-H and youth development service leader. She will prepare and carry out extensive 4-H program reviews in designated counties, working with state 4-H staff and district supervisors. Among other duties will be to evaluate and improve certain 4-H activities related to speech and drama, to assist with development of the international aspect of the citizenship program and to assume leadership for strengthening work with older teenagers.

The plan of having a professional youth worker from abroad come to Minnesota for a year to observe and actually serve on the state 4-H staff or a county extension staff is unique in this country, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development. The project was initiated last year with the selection of Maijaliisa Peusa from Finland. She spent most of last year in Carlton County as a 4-H club assistant.

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October 3, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA GIRL IN THAILAND AS IFYE DELEGATE

Anita Syltie, 24, Porter, is begining a six-month period of living and working with rural families in Thailand as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program delegate.

Miss Syltie, who graduated from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D., worked as a nurse at Methodist Hospital in Rochester before going overseas. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Syltie of rural Porter.

She was a 4-H member in Lincoln County for 10 years. During that time, Miss Syltie was a junior leader and won many awards on 4-H clothing, home improvement and livestock exhibits and demonstrations.

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

A new dimension has been added to the program, with U. S. youth offering technical assistance in developing rural youth programs, increasing food production and promoting better nutrition.

On the national level Miss Syltie is sponsored by International Minerals & Chemical Corp.

She is one of 45 youth in the third group of IFYEs to leave the United States this year, bringing the 1968 total to 103. In return, 99 exchangees from 36 countries have come to the U. S.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IMPROVED EGG PRICES TO
FARMERS WILL CONTINUE

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report shows improved egg prices to poultry farmers for the next 12 months, according to Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Egg prices for the next 12 months are expected to average about 5 cents a dozen over the preceding 12 months. Feed costs during this same period are expected to average 1/2 cent a dozen less than a year earlier. Much of the decrease, however, is expected to be offset by higher labor rates and increases in other production costs.

During the coming three months egg prices to farmers are expected to be about 10 cents over the low prices of October-December 1967, according to the report. First quarter 1969 prices are likely to be 8 cents above the same period a year earlier. Second quarter prices are expected to be 4 cents higher and third quarter prices about 2 cents above the same period of 1968.

The nation's layer flock is expected to stay under levels of a year earlier until the third quarter of 1969, Hamre says. The rate of lay is also expected to be lower than the average of the same period a year earlier until mid-year. The larger and younger laying flock projected for mid-1969 will result in production increases and corresponding lower price levels at that time.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

NOW'S THE TIME TO
WINTER LANDSCAPE
WITH CUT EVERGREENS

You can make your yard more attractive during the winter months by winter landscaping with cut evergreen trees.

Cut evergreens will last from late November until early May. Jack, Red (Norway), White pines and Balsam fir all work well for winter landscaping, says John Neetzel, forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Neetzel recommends selecting trees 4 to 8 feet tall, and using 4 inch steel pipes about 18 inches long embedded in the ground to hold them in place.

Set the pipes firmly in the ground so the top is about an inch below the soil or grass. Then you can use a wood cap set flush with the ground during summer months when the trees aren't in place. Choose the places where you want your trees and set the pipes now, before the ground freezes.

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

You don't need perfect trees for winter landscaping. Light or deformed branching on one side can be corrected by placing the tree in a group next to other trees, Neetzel says. Forked and crooked trees are usually satisfactory if the foliage and branching are full. You can usually get these lower grade trees at a lower cost from Christmas tree lots or farms.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

ACCURATE PROGENY
TEST GOOD MEASURE
OF GENETIC MERIT

Progeny testing is one of the most accurate ways to measure the genetic merit of a sire or dam.

But the accuracy of a progeny test depends on unbiased comparisons, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. The specialist has some suggestions when you're comparing sires in your swine herd.

* Mate boars to a random group of dams. The sows should be comparable in age and genetic background. For example, don't breed all gilts to one sire and older sows to another sire. Gilts usually have smaller litters and give less milk than older sows, and this influences sire performance.

* Select a representative sample of each progeny group. Don't choose the very best or poorest pigs in the litter.

* Provide the same management and nutrition for all the progeny groups. If you enter progeny groups in the central evaluation stations, the environment is uniform and accurate comparisons can be made.

* Use equal sex distribution. Although sex corrections can be made, a more valid test results if one barrow and one gilt are tested from each litter.

* Make enough comparisons. The minimum number of progeny required to certify a sire is two pigs from five different litters where not more than two of the dams are full sisters or dam and daughter.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all Counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Graze Early Sown Winter Rye Now. If you planted winter rye in August, cattle can lightly graze the crop now without risking crop injury, according to University of Minnesota agronomists R. G. Robinson and E. A. Oelke. But winter rye shouldn't be grazed so short that it won't hold snow, and it shouldn't be grazed when the soil is soft to avoid trampling damage.

There's still time to see hardy rye varieties like Caribou or Frontier, although you should expect lower yields from late sowing, the agronomists say. The best time to seed winter rye is from August 25 to September 15 in northern Minnesota and from September 5 to October 1 in southern Minnesota. Rye gives good soil cover during the fall, winter and spring when soil erosion losses are frequently at their worst. Sow 1 bushel per acre to a depth of 1 to 2 inches for soil cover. In the spring, you'll have to plow to kill the rye plants if you want to plant another crop.

* * * *

Standing Corn Makes Good Snow Catch. A few rows of standing corn can give you a cheap snow catch along long driveways and other places where you need protection from blowing snow. John Neetzel, forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota, says 6 to 10 rows of standing corn gives better and more economical protection than a slat snow fence. The standing corn also provides a good shelterbelt and food supply for wildlife. You can pick the corn by hand this fall, or use the picker for any remaining corn next spring.

* * * *

Don't Stretch Fence Wire Too Tight. Barbed wire should always be hand stretched, never power stretched, says John Neetzel, forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. When you're stretching woven wire, never remove more than half the hump. If the wire is stretched too tight, the fence will become loose the following summer as it expands. Barbed wire doesn't have a built-in gauge like the hump in woven wire to tell when it's stretched too tightly. But if a hand stretcher is used, it seldom will be too tight.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

PREPARE PHEASANT
LIKE CHICKEN
FOR GOOD EATING

The delicate flavor of pheasant makes it one of the most popular of game birds for eating.

That flavor is insured by good field care and by cooking at low temperatures, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Miss Mikesh is co-author with Thomas Kean, Lake County extension agent, of a recently published University Agricultural Extension Service bulletin, Game Birds from Field to Kitchen, Extension Bulletin 346, available from the county extension office.

Pheasants should be drawn as soon as possible after shooting because the shot pellets often rupture the intestines, spilling the contents into the body cavity. The hunter is the person who is responsible for preventing off-flavors and rapid spoilage by cleaning out the entrails as soon as possible in the field, Miss Mikesh emphasizes. The job can be completed upon arriving home. It's also important to cool the birds after they are pre-cleaned. Spread them out; never throw them in a heap in the car trunk.

Since pheasant is similar to chicken except that the meat is drier, most methods of cooking chicken are also suitable for pheasant.

If you plan to serve three or four people from one pheasant, a good way to prepare it and to avoid waste, the University nutritionist suggests, is to cut it into serving-size pieces, dip it in a mixture of flour, salt and pepper and brown it in butter. Browning the pheasant in butter develops its flavor and gives it a good color. Then pour a cupful of coffee cream over the pheasant, cover the utensil tightly and cook in a 325°F. oven for about 1½ hours or until the meat is tender.

Serve with mashed potatoes to make use of the delicious gravy and with cranberry sauce to complement the flavor of the pheasant.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 7, 1968

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

FIRE DRILL RULES
REDUCE PANIC IN
EMERGENCIES

More than 2,000 children die every year in home fires, according to the Health Education Service of the American Medical Association. County agent _____ (name) _____ says that this makes home fire safety precautions very important for 4-H'ers to know and to follow.

He offers these suggestions for setting up fire drills at home:

- * Map out two escape routes from each room--a main route and an alternate. Main exits are usually doors and stairways; alternates can be windows.
- * Use a portable ladder to provide a good escape from second-story windows.
- * Be sure to escape immediately. Don't pause to gather possessions. And set a spot outside the house where the family should gather for a head count.
- * Break the window if it is jammed or frozen shut. You can smash the pane with a shoe; then use the shoe to run around the inside of the frame to clean off jagged edges.
- * Remember that smoke is deadly. Many fire victims are asphyxiated by the smoke before the flames even touch them. Don't brave a smoke-filled hall; even wet handkerchiefs over the mouth are not sufficient in filtering out poisonous gases in smoke.

* Make your fire drills a monthly routine. By practicing these drills regularly, you can reduce the panic that usually grips people when a fire occurs.

You older 4-H'ers can help your mom and dad by teaching younger brothers and sisters these rules and making sure that they can get out of the home safely if fire strikes.

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

Immediate release

UM Dean Says:

UNIVERSITIES MUST RESPOND TO ACADEMIC, WORK WORLDS

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.--If universities wish to stay "in tune" with the times, they will have to operate more and more with one foot in the academic world and one foot in the occupational or work world, a University of Minnesota dean said here today (Oct. 8).

Speaking at a national conference for less-than-baccalaureate degree programs in agriculture, Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, told participants that institutions of higher learning have a responsibility for offering both academic and occupational programs appropriate and necessary for students enrolled in our educational system.

A good many of these programs, he said, will have to be below the baccalaureate or undergraduate degree level.

"In the years ahead at least a fourth of our nation's youth will be needed for occupations for which a baccalaureate or higher degree is necessary and proper preparation," he explained.

"But during the same period, at least half of the nation's youth must seek employment for which one to three years of education and training beyond high school are necessary.

"When we talk of post-high school education for three-fourths instead of one-fourth of our youth, universities must be prepared and willing to provide additional new and different educational programs. They will continually have to evaluate and revise their educational programs and offerings in keeping with changes in society, the work world and the needs of the people."

add 1 - Berg

What kind of administrator will be needed to carry out these less-than-baccalaureate degree programs? Berg offered the following description:

He must be a person with broad knowledge in a variety of areas. He must be an innovator, a planned programmer, a director, a communicator and a coordinator.

He must have one foot in the academic world and one foot in the work world. He must be continually searching the work world for existing and emerging educational needs. He must be able to assess these needs in terms of available educational resources and opportunities, and then work with the academic world to plan and provide appropriate educational opportunities where they are needed.

"In short," Berg said, "the administrator of less than undergraduate degree programs must serve as a catalyst for the work world pointing out to people the need for them to continue and extend their education.

"At the same time, he must be a catalyst for the academic world inspiring its members to recognize existing and emerging educational needs and to develop programs to meet these needs."

Also on the program for the three-day conference from Minnesota were LaVern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, and Stanley Sahlstrom, director of the University's Technical Institute at Crookston.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 8, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO BOTSWANA AS IFYE DELEGATE

Minnesota will send its first International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to Africa when Larry Zilliox, Belgrade, leaves for Botswana in mid-October.

He will spend a year instead of the usual six months in Botswana. During that year, Larry will expand the youth programs and work with community development and extension groups.

Larry will be continuing the work of Lyle Murphy, an IFYE delegate from Michigan who began the project a year ago as the first U. S. IFYE delegate to go to Botswana. Four men from Botswana have spent time in the U. S. studying extension programs.

A Stearns County 4-H'er for 7 years, Larry has participated in beef and junior leadership projects, has won the Key Award and has been in the Junior Market Livestock Show.

Larry is a senior at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, majoring in animal science with an emphasis on the dairy program.

He has spend a year as a VISTA volunteer and a summer as an extension assistant in Wright County.

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

Now, a new dimension has been added, with U. S. youth offering technical assistance in developing rural youth programs, increasing food production, and promoting better nutrition.

Botswana, in southern Africa, was formerly the British colony Bechuanaland. It is bordered by Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Zambia and South-west Africa.

Its "4-B" program was established in late December, 1967. The four Bs stand for words meaning better citizen, trustworthy, hard worker and Botswana. The emblem for the program is a four-leaf clover with a B in each corner and a zebra in the center.

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October 8, 1968

Immediate release

MINN. COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS TO HEAR ABOUT FAMILY OF FUTURE

A Canadian psychiatrist and the head of the Department of Child Development at the University of Connecticut will be featured speakers at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Council on Family Relations Friday evening, Oct. 25, at Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota.

John Rich, Montreal, Canada, will address the group on "The Family of the Future." Mrs. Eleanore Braun Luckey, professor of child development at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, will react to Rich's address, drawing implications for people interested in family life education, counseling and community work.

Rich is the author of Catching Up With Our Children and Interviewing Children and Adolescents. He has done research in juvenile delinquency and set up the first Canadian hospital for emotionally disturbed children.

Mrs. Luckey, formerly of the University of Minnesota, gathered some of the research material used by Vance Packard in his recent book, The Sexual Wilderness.

The meeting is open to anyone interested, according to Ronald L. Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota. Registration fee is \$2.

A reception in the Campus Club at 5:15 and dinner in the Junior Ballroom at 6:30 will precede the lecture at 7:45 p.m. Advance reservations may be made with the Minnesota Council on Family Relations, 1219 University Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, 55414.

The Minnesota Council of Family Life is composed of professional men and women interested in the family, including sociologists, marriage counselors, teachers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers and psychologists.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 8, 1968

Immediate release

UM REPORT DISCUSS TAX STRUCTURE ON LAND USE AND GROWTH

A study of variables which affect the tax structures of Twin City Metropolitan Area communities and some alternatives designed to correct inequities in the tax structure has been published in a new report by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The publication, "Alternative Suburban Land Uses: Their Fiscal Impact on Municipalities," is the result of an economic analysis of 46 metropolitan area communities by University of Minnesota economists David M. Nelson and Jitendar S. Mann.

Robert Knepper, University public affairs economist, says research findings indicate that current municipal tax structures in the metropolitan area may significantly affect land use development patterns in such a way as to limit the ability of the area to provide an adequate transportation system, ample open space, and other facilities necessary for a quality lifestyle.

The study is part of the continuing analysis of metropolitan problems by the University of Minnesota Community Service Program. Hopefully this data will assist metropolitan and local planners to coordinate development on a metropolitan-wide basis, Knepper said.

The report will be distributed at community meetings designed to inform interested citizens of the impact of alternative growth pattern decisions so that they may fully and meaningfully participate in the decisions. The dates and places of the meetings will be announced later in the fall.

The report also is available from John S. Hoyt, 190 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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290-wobn-68

Radio News s

For A Growing Minnesota

October 11, 1968

Check for Barren Corn Stalks

Barren corn stalks cost as much to produce as well formed ears. Dale Hicks, agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says there can be several reasons for these barren stalks.

* Your fertility may be inadequate or out-of-balance. Or, weather conditions such as drought, floods, hail or excessive heat during critical times such as during corn pollination can cause barren stalks.

* Another cause can be insect or disease attack. Smut sometimes causes barrenness when it occurs on the upper leaves, ear shoot or tassel.

* Too high or too low plant populations can be another cause of barren corn stalks.

Hicks says if you can find the problem this year, perhaps you can prevent barren stalks in next year's corn crop.

* * * *

Accurate Records Needed to Identify Top Beef Animals

A long range breeding program is essential for purebred beef breeders to make genetic improvements in their herds. Charles Christians, livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the rate of genetic improvement is relatively slow with beef cattle, so you can't afford to make mistakes.

Christians says a good breeding program consists of selecting top bulls and mating them to the best cows available. Accurate records are needed to identify top animals. Joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association can help you improve your livestock breeding program through a good record keeping program. For more information, see your county agent or write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. Zip code 55101.

* * * *

Weedy Soybeans Can be Storage Problem

Weedy soybeans can present a problem when it comes to storage. Dale Hicks, agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says a properly adjusted combine will help keep some of the weedy green material out of the beans. But the beans will also absorb moisture from the weedy material, so extra precautions are needed so the beans don't mold during storage. Hicks says letting the beans sit in a wagon during a sunny day, or stirring and agitating them after they're in the bin will help relieve the moisture problem.

* * * *

Dairy Testing Programs Now Designated Either Official or Non-official

Dairy testing programs have new names. Two main types of dairy records have been designated, official and non-official. Ralph Wayne, dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the program formerly known as Standard DHIA will now be officially known as Official DHI. The DHIR program will be known as Official DHIR. All other records will be known as non-official records, such as Non-official and Owner-Sampler.

* * * *

Time to Clean Up the Garden

Fall is a good time to clean up your garden. University of Minnesota horticulturists say if you've had disease and insect problems, remove all the trash and destroy it by burning. At the same time, dig the soil to loosen it and destroy any insects which tend to winter over in the garden soil.

* * * *

School Lunch Program Aids Needy Children

This week, October 13-19, marks the twenty-second year of the Federal School Lunch Program. Since 1946, federal, state, and local appropriations have made it possible to serve meals, without cost or at a reduced price, to children who are unable to pay the full cost. At present nearly 19 million children benefit from the School Lunch Program.

* * * *

Knowing Winter Squash

Winter squash is plentiful on the market now. To help you select squash University of Minnesota extension horticulturist Orrin C. Turnquist gives these descriptions of the more common varieties of winter squash.

The Buttercup variety is the most popular. It is the highest-quality squash for baking, with a small seed cavity and a thick, attractive orange flesh. It is turban-shaped and green in color. It may have light green stripes and a cap of light green. The Buttercup has a thicker rind than other varieties and is a good keeper.

The Hubbard variety of winter squash is nine to twelve inches in diameter. It is round and tapers to points at both ends. It usually has a warted, ridged appearance. The skin of the Hubbard is orange, green or blue gray in color and the flesh is light orange.

* * * *

Checking Bartlett Pears for Quality

Bartlett pears will continue to be on the market through November. If you like to make salads with cottage cheese and pears, you should choose your pears carefully. University of Minnesota extension nutritionists say if you find "U. S. No. 1" on the label of pre-packaged pears, you're getting good quality fruit.

You should select Bartletts with color ranging from pale to rich yellow. Look for pears that have already begun to soften slightly. Be careful not to pick pears that are shriveled or dull-appearing or those with soft spots on the blossom end and sides. If there is a russeting on the surface, don't worry about it, because it won't affect the eating quality.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 11, 1968

FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY P.M., Oct. 11

CHANGES ANNOUNCED WITHIN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The University of Minnesota Department of Agricultural Short Courses was renamed the Office of Special Programs and made a part of the Agricultural Extension Service in administrative action reported today (October 11) to the University Board of Regents.

The action also involves designating the present head of Agricultural Short Courses, LaVern A. Freeh, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service and head of Special Programs.

In addition, Freeh will spend about one-third of his time as special assistant to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs, will assume Freeh's present responsibility as Foreign Contact Officer for the Institute of Agriculture. Freeh, in turn, will serve as Foreign Contact Officer for Program Planning and Operations.

"The change making the Short Course Department part of the Agricultural Extension Service should help assure proper coordination of the Institute's continuing educational programs," Berg said. "Moreover, the organizational shifts will strengthen the Institute's efforts in support of the overall continuing education programs of the University."

Functions to be performed by the new Office of Special Programs, he explained, include the planning and implementation of 1) short courses, conferences, institutes and workshops; 2) pilot and special programs; 3) programs less than undergraduate degree courses for foreign participate groups and foreign exchange students; and 4) programs for groups visiting the St. Paul Campus.

add 1 - changes within Institute of Agriculture

The University's over-all international effort is directed and coordinated by the Office of International Programs under the direction of Dean Willard W. Cochrane. Within the Institute of Agriculture, some foreign training functions will be conducted by the Office of Special Programs but most of the Institute's policy decisions on international matters will be centralized in the Office of International Agricultural Programs.

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October 11, 1968

Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES FIVE PESTICIDE WORKSHOPS FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER

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

Workshops are scheduled for October 30-31 at Engineering Building, West Central Experiment Station, Morris; November 6-7 at the Area Vocational School in Detroit Lakes; November 25-26 at the Area Vocational School in Thief River Falls; December 10-11 at the University of Minnesota's Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca; and December 12-13 at the Bavarian Buffet in St. Cloud.

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

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

The workshop faculty will include Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota entomologist; Herbert G. Johnson and Howard L. Bissonnette, University plant pathologists; Gerald Miller, University agronomist; John True, University agricultural engineer; and Rollin Dennistoun, Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

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

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 11, 1968

Immediate release

ANNUAL EXTENSION SERVICE MEETING SET FOR OCT. 21-24

"The Management of Instructional Systems" will be the focus of the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Oct. 21-24 at the Hotel St. Paul.

About 250 agents from county extension offices throughout the state, and about 100 subject matter specialists and administrative staff from the University's St. Paul Campus will attend the conference.

The purpose of this year's conference, according to Uel Blank, extension agricultural economist and chairman of the conference committee, is to inspire the development of new dimensions in extension educational programs.

The conference begins Monday (Oct. 21) with registration and afternoon meetings of the Minnesota Association of Extension Home Economists and the Minnesota Association of County Extension Agents.

On Tuesday morning, Roland Abraham, director of the Extension Service, will address the group on "Our Client Needs: The Basis for Extension Programs." He will be followed by a panel of five Minnesota citizens who will outline the educational needs of the various client groups.

The client panel will consist of Mrs. John A. Stoesz, a homemaker from Mountain Lake; Edgar Urevig, manager of Tilney Farms near Lewisville; Patricia Swanson, University student from Hastings; and state 4-H Federation President; Leslie Peterson, executive vice president of Farmers State Bank in Trimont; and Ben Patterson, manager of Pines Resort and former state senator from Deer River.

In the afternoon, Wells Hively, associate professor of educational psychology, will speak about defining objectives for instructional systems. He will be available for consultation as the extension staff discusses--in small

-more-

add 1 - extension conference

groups--systems design. The day's program will conclude with a response from the client panel.

On Wednesday, managing the components of instructional systems will be discussed by Lawrence L. Boger, professor and chairman of agricultural economics at Michigan State University; Harold D. King, extension publications editor at the University of Wisconsin; and Walter W. **Kemmerer**, director of research and development for KTCA-TV in the Twin Cities. Boger will talk about computers, King will discuss the telephone, and Kemmerer will discuss television as instructional system components.

On Wednesday afternoon, Russell W. Burris, director of the University's Center for Study of Programmed Learning, will speak on "You, the Manager of Instructional Systems." After group discussion on systems design, Frank F. Murray, assistant professor of educational psychology, will discuss further perspectives on the educational process.

Donald K. Smith, University vice president for administration, will speak briefly at an honors breakfast Thursday morning on "The University, 1968."

A panel of Institute of Agriculture deans and directors will take a look to the future following the annual recognitions program. On the panel will be Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute; John Blackmore, director of International Agricultural Programs; William F. Hueg, Jr., director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Keith N. McFarland, assistant dean and director of resident instruction; and Roland Abraham, Extension director.

Following a conference evaluation, Abraham will close the conference.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(First in a series of stories
on the health project.)

"NEW LOOK"
FOR 4-H
HEALTH PROJECT

There's a new look in the 4-H health project. 4-H'ers will be encouraged to do their work in groups, instead of individually, and each 4-H club will be encouraged to have a health project leader to work with the young people participating in the project.

The new 4-H health project is now divided according to age groups--as is the new project literature--because each age has different interests and needs in relation to health education.

The beginner phase of the project, for young people 9 to 11 years old, will be focusing on personal health habits and the development of responsibility for these habits.

Interest in health problems and questions of a personal nature will be the concern of the juniors project for 4-H'ers of ages 12 to 14.

Advanced members in the new project will be studying community health, such as air pollution and fluoridation of water, as well as personal decisions related to smoking, alcohol, narcotics and health careers.

Every club project group will have a health project leader. These leaders will be trained by the county health project chairmen who have already received their training in statewide meetings. _____ County health chairman is

(name)

(address)

The 4-H'ers involved in this new health project will have a chance to be in groups where they can share their ideas with each other and compare attitudes and ideas.

They will also receive assistance, advice and stimulation from a trained adult, the health project leader, who is interested in their ideas and problems.

The health record is different from that of previous years. The 4-H'er lists the things he would like to learn and to do at the beginning of the project. At the completion of the project, he reports on the things he has learned, the activities in which he has participated and explains the health problems or questions he intends to work on in the future.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

RATE OF GAIN
CAN BE IMPROVED
BY SELECTION

Selecting for rate of gain in swine breeding stock can increase profits. Rate of gain in hogs is about 25 percent heritable, which permits improvement by selection, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

For example, if boars and gilts that weigh 20 pounds above the herd average at 5 months are selected, a 5 pound improvement can be expected in their offspring.

Fast gaining pigs cut production costs by reaching market weight at an earlier age. As an example, marketing 100 hogs 10 days earlier saves the producer 1,000 hog feeding days. Figure the economics of feeding hogs for fewer days on your farm to determine feed costs, labor, interest on investment, depreciation, increased death risk and the marketing outlook.

Age at 200 pounds is the most convenient way to measure growth rate, Christians says. This weight is obtained when the pigs are approaching market weight and takes into account both the before and after weaning gains.

To meet certification standards, pigs must weigh 200 pounds or equivalent at 170 days. A scale will strengthen your breeding program since you can get accurate production records, and it improves systematic marketing of hogs at desirable and economical weights.

- more -

add 1 -- selecting for rate of gain

Feed conversion-- or feed efficiency, can also be selected for, since it's about 30 percent heritable, Christians says. But feed efficiency is more difficult to measure than rate of gain. It requires either individual feeding or feeding of small progeny groups, which demands additional equipment and labor.

If it's possible, keep on-the-farm feed conversion records on a litter basis, or on a representative sample of the herd. Christians recommends joining the Minnesota Swine Improvement Association, and supplementing your on-the-farm records with those of representative samples of pigs at the swine evaluation station that were sired by the same boar and fed out under uniform conditions.

For more information on the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, see your county agent or write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

FARMERS SHOULD FILE
FOR TAX EXEMPTION
BEFORE NOVEMBER 1

November 1 is the last day for farmers to sign up for a tax exemption that gives preferential assessment, deferred taxes, and deferred special assessments for certain farm property.

The law can save money for some farmers who own land that has potential for more intensive use and development for non-farm urban purposes if they file applications by the November 1 deadline, according to Robert Snyder, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

A copy of the new law and a more detailed discussion of its provisions can be seen at the county agent's office or at the county assessing office.

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

An eligible farm must be operated and resided upon by its owner and must consist of adjoining land parcels, Snyder says. There are other important details in the law and he urges farmers to learn about them as soon as possible.

The November 1 deadline is coming soon and a decision whether or not to take advantage of the law must be made quickly.

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To all counties
Immediate release

SYNTHETIC RESINS USED
AS SURFACE MATERIAL FOR
COW STALL PLATFORMS

Synthetic resin mats provide a smooth, easily cleaned surface on cow stall platforms, according to University of Minnesota research.

University agricultural engineer Donald Bates says the mats have a soft surface which yields under the weight of animals' feet, giving firm footing. But when the surface is wet and has no bedding, it may be slippery to a man.

Researchers found that 2 pounds or less of sawdust as bedding was adequate to keep cows clean in tie stalls with properly adjusted cow trainers.

Bates says the mats have a sanitary advantage over mats which are mechanically held in place, since contamination can't get under them. The resin is placed as a liquid, so trimming or fitting is eliminated and a tight seal is produced over the entire stall surface.

The mats aren't commercially available at present, Bates adds. More development work is needed before the mats can be produced on a commercial basis.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Provide Adequate Holding Area for Cows. Provide dry approaches and holding areas for cows to help produce sediment-free milk, advises Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says this will reduce the amount of mud and manure tracked into the barn or milking parlor and help keep the cows clean. Paved areas are best. Allow 20 square feet of concrete per cow in the holding area, or 400 square feet for a herd of up to 20 cows. For each cow over 20, add 10 square feet. Slope the holding area to drain away from the barn. Make the approach at least 8 feet long and as wide as the door. For more information, see your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 11, "To Produce Sediment-Free Milk." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Keep Records on Reproductive Performance and Longevity. Progeny records on beef cows and bulls provide information on reproduction rate and calving intervals, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Christians says selection of replacement heifers and herd sires should be made from cows with high reproduction records. The specialist recommends joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association to help develop a long range breeding program. For more information, write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

* * * *

Dairy Barn Plans Available. Two plans for dairy barns are available and may be purchased from the University of Minnesota. The plans are a 60 cow, "Tie Stall Dairy Barn," which costs \$2.16, and a 80 cow, "Free Stall Dairy Barn," which costs \$2.47. Order the plans through your county agent, or write to Extension Agricultural Engineering, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

MSC
7A-27P

WOMEN FIND
EXTENSION PROGRAM
DOOR TO LEARNING

As one of today's homemakers, how do you acquire the information you need to make wise decisions about what to buy, how to budget the family income, how to feed your family good nutritious food, how to care for the children? And how can you stretch your time and energy to cover all you must do?

One answer, says Home Agent _____, lies in the learning opportunities of the extension home economics program. In _____ County, extension homemakers' groups (use the term familiar in your own county, whatever it is -- clubs, groups, whatever) are a part of this nationwide out-of-school home economics education program for the family.

Extension home economics family living programs are conducted in all counties of Minnesota by more than 80 home agents, who are trained home economists. This past year more than 50,000 homemakers in the state took part in the program in organized groups. In addition, more than 45,000 family members were reached in educational programs related to family concerns for health, housing, consumer buying, child development, nutrition, money management, furnishing and equipping the home, clothing and other subjects related to family life.

The extension home economics program, which is carried out in Minnesota through the cooperation of the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the counties, is constantly broadening to meet the growing needs of today's family in a modern, technological society, according to Mrs. Evelyn Quesenberry, state leader, home economics extension at the University of Minnesota.

add 1 -- Home Economics Extension Program

This year, for example, the extension home program will offer a large number of legal affairs symposiums throughout the state, planned in cooperation with the Minnesota Bar Association. These will center on family law, legal rights, wills, joint tenancy and contracts.

Plans are under way for conducting seminars on parenthood, meetings on money management, workshops on consumer credit and insurance planning. Workshops on the use of color, consumer buying and nutrition will be held in many counties this year.

(You should add information here on your own county program or substitute it for the two paragraphs above.)

The home economics extension program is an open door to learning how to make wise decisions that will benefit the family, _____ says. Anyone interested in joining an extension home economics group (use your own terminology here and complete the sentence by giving information on joining a group. Or add: For more information about the extension home economics program see your county home agent.

- jbn -

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 14, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

NO SHORT STORY
COMPETITION
THIS YEAR

The short-short story competition which has been a part of the annual University of Minnesota's Town Country Art Show program will not be held this year.

The 1969 Town Country Art Show, however, is scheduled for March 9-28 in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries. As in previous years, the art show will be open to amateur rural artists. Entry rules will be available in January.

- jbn -

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 17, 1968

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS

Ten Minnesota 4-H members have won trips to the National Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 27-30 as a result of their records in promoting safety.

They are David Peterson, 15, Tamarack; Bradley Hollerich, 16, Good Thunder; Laurel Buck, 16, Felton; Barbara Compart, 17, Nicollet; Elaine Krause, 17, Eagle Bend; Bonnie Fischer, 15, Stillwater; Susan Turja, 17, Dassel; and Kathy Yost, 18, Glenville. Rosemary Sipe, 15, 4229 Toledo Ave. N., Minneapolis and Jeff Peltier, 15, 3320 E. Roselawn, St. Paul are being sponsored by the Minnesota Safety Council to collect information at the conference to help in developing safety programs in urban areas.

Many of the delegates have served as safety project leaders in their clubs and have stressed safety at each club meeting. They have been involved in such safety activities as making and installing stop and yield signs at the ends of driveways, selling fire extinguishers, Slow Moving Vehicle signs and first aid kits for automobiles, placing No Smoking signs in barns, painting the top and bottom steps of basement stairs white and distributing wallet size cards on artificial respiration. They have taken gun safety courses, learned artificial respiration, water and bicycle safety. Many of the delegates have given demonstrations and talks on safety.

Wayne Hanson, assistant program leader, Agricultural Production and Technology, University of Minnesota, and Jo Ann Ross, Lac qui Parle home agent, will accompany the group.

The trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Safety Council, Mutual Service Insurance Companies, Midland Cooperatives, St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch and Freeborn County Safety Council.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 17, 1968

Immediate release

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS GO TO ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENTS

Eight more freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota have been awarded scholarships for the current academic year, according to Ralph E. Miller, secretary of the College Scholarship Committee.

These scholarship winners are in addition to 57 recipients announced earlier. In all, the 65 students with awards ranging from \$300 to \$500 will share well over \$20,000 in scholarships this year.

Among the recent scholarship winners are five agricultural science students, who received the Sears Roebuck and Company Freshman Scholarships in Agriculture. They are Joseph W. Anderson, Red Wing; Stuart N. Bernard, Spring Valley; Bruck Brockmann, Granada; Daniel Gensmer, Hutchinson; and James Harsdorf, Stillwater.

Three students majoring in agronomy received the following scholarships: Arlo P. Thompson, Kensington received the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association Scholarship; Alan K. Walker, Alden, the Northrup, King and Company Scholarship; and Mark R. Parker, Redwood Falls, the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company Scholarship.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 17, 1968

Immediate release

GIRLS AWARDED BONDS FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

Canning and freezing are not lost arts, judging from the records of five Minnesota 4-H'ers who have won \$25 bonds for outstanding records in food preservation.

Together the girls have canned and frozen a total of nearly 7,000 pints of fruits, vegetables and meat and frozen nearly 4,000 pounds of meat.

Award winners are Carol Korista, 17, Silver Lake; Katheryn Salfer, 18, Redwood Falls; Margaret Sax, 18, Donnelly; Myrna Kay Franklin, 18, North Redwood; and Emilie Marie Snyder, 18, Spring Valley.

The awards are given by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation, Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

The five winners have been enrolled in the 4-H food and nutrition project from five to nine years. During that time they have made pickles, jams and jellies, besides freezing and canning fruits, vegetables and meat. All of the girls have demonstrated and exhibited food preservation at fairs and won ribbons. Holding the record for quantity among the five is Miss Korista, who has canned and frozen 2,348 pints of fruits and vegetables and frozen 3,737 pounds of meat since 1963.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
October 17, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA AGENTS RECEIVE OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARDS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.-- Three Minnesota extension agricultural agents were honored for outstanding service and received Distinguished Service Awards here Thursday (Oct. 17) during the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Receiving awards from Minnesota were: Arnold H. Claassen, Ivanhoe, county agricultural agent for Lincoln County; James L. Edman, Benson, Swift County agent; and Ernest A. Nelson, Detroit Lakes, county agent in Becker County.

Claassen has been agricultural agent in Lincoln County for the past ten years. Before that, he served the Agricultural Extension Service for six years as soil conservation agent. He has a B. S. degree in agricultural engineering from the University of Minnesota.

Edman has been on the Extension staff for 14 years, having served continuously as agricultural agent for Swift County. He holds a B. S. degree in agricultural education from the University.

Nelson joined the Agricultural Extension Service in 1951 as soil conservation agent in Fillmore County. In 1955 he was appointed to his present position as agricultural agent for Becker County. He has a B. S. degree from the University in agronomy and soils.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

RATE OF GENETIC PROGRESS
IN WELL-PLANNED BEEF
BREEDING PROGRAM VARIES

The amount of progress you can expect through a well-planned beef breeding program depends on heritability, selection differential, genetic association and generation interval.

Heritability is the portion of the average superiority of selected parents that they will pass on to their offspring, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Heritability is an estimate of the total variation in animals that is due to heredity.

The heritabilities for economically important traits vary considerably. For example, cow reproduction efficiency has a low level of heritability, so improvement of this trait by selection is slow. But selection for measures of carcass merit -- dressing percent, rib eye area and tenderness -- which is the most highly heritable trait, results in relatively rapid changes.

Selection differential is the difference between the selected individuals and the average for all animals in their herd. It's influenced by the proportion of the total number of animals selected, the number of traits selected for and the variation present in the initial population.

Selection differentials with high values usually can be obtained in sire selection because a relatively low proportion of males are chosen for breeding purpose. Christians says only major, economically important traits should be included in the selection program.

Genetic association may exist between two or more traits, the specialist says. So if selection is practiced for one trait, associated traits could improve automatically.

Generation interval is about 5 years in most beef herds. 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.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRYMEN ENCOURAGED
TO INVENTORY ROUGHAGE
NEEDS IN NEAR FUTURE

Dairy farmers should estimate the roughage required by the herd this winter and plan for possible shortages before next spring.

Here are some tips for estimating the amount of roughage your herd will require this winter.

First, figure the total hay equivalents your herd will require. Use these figures: Each milking cow needs $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of dry hay between now and the spring grazing season.

Each bred heifer will eat $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of hay. And each heifer under one year of age will need three-fourths of a ton of hay.

If you're substituting silage for hay, remember that it takes three pounds of 70 percent moisture silage to equal the amount of dry matter in a pound of hay.

Two pounds of haylage provide the same amount of dry matter as a pound of hay.

If it looks like you're going to run short after taking inventory, consider buying additional hay or increasing the rate of grain feeding.

Here's a guide to help you decide which to do.

Two pounds of good quality legume-grass hay equal one pound of good quality grain ration containing about 75 percent total digestible nutrients. If your grain ration costs about \$2.50 per hundred pounds, you can afford to pay at least \$25 for a ton of hay.

There's a limitation to the amount of roughage that can be replaced with grain. Each cow should get at least 12 to 15 pounds of dry hay, or an equivalent amount of dry matter from silage, per day.

When the amount of roughage drops below this level, milk fat tests may be extremely low and digestive disturbances are apt to flare up.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Select for Important Traits in Swine Breeding Program. A sound swine selection program should emphasize only the important traits, says Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist. Sow productivity, feedlot performance, carcass merit and soundness are usually considered of greatest importance in hog production. The performance and production of each animal must be measured and recorded if your swine selection program is going to improve overall genetic merit. Christians advises swine producers to join the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program to get on a good record keeping system. For more information, see your county agent or write to Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Apply Potassium on Alfalfa Yearly. Potassium applied on alfalfa can increase your profits, especially on sandy soils, says Curt Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Overdahl says potassium should be applied every year for best results. University experimental plots showed high yield increases each year from 3 years of annual topdressing. When the topdressing was eliminated the fourth year on half the plots, there was a significant yield decline, Overdahl says.

* * * *

Check Water Supply for Sediment. You need a clean water supply in order to produce clean milk. Water itself may be a source of sediment -- dust particles, rust and aquatic growth, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. If necessary, filter or strain all water used for cleaning and rinsing milking equipment.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

TOPDRESS ALFALFA NOW
OR EARLY NEXT SPRING

Experiments show that alfalfa stands should receive high rates of potassium applied at seeding time and topdressed later for high yields and most economical production.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says research shows that adequate potassium levels are a must for consistent success with your alfalfa crops.

In Minnesota, soils low in potassium generally prevail north and east of a line from the Twin Cities to Alexandria. Overdahl says tests in southeast Minnesota also indicate inadequate potassium levels, but to a lesser degree.

Experimental results showed that 200 pounds of 0-0-60 (120 lbs. of K_2O) topdressed annually produced good alfalfa yields. But 400 pounds (240 lbs. of K_2O) topdressed annually gave the highest yields and was the most economical.

After 3 years of this experiment on a Brainerd sandy loam, the annual topdressing was omitted on half the plots. The following year plots having had 200 pounds of 0-0-60 had 0.9 tons per acre less alfalfa. Yield dropped by 0.37 tons even where the 400 pound treatment had been made annually.

Another advantage of annual topdressing on sandy soils is when late cuttings have been made. Experiments showed that when third cuttings were taken about September 1, lower yields were observed the next year when compared to only two cuttings. The high annual rate of topdressing had a lower reduction than the lower potash rate.

Other minerals are also important, says Overdahl. Often, lime rates that are too low or neglected entirely and phosphorus deficiencies reduce alfalfa yields.

Add 1 -- topdress alfalfa

University researchers are continuing experiments to determine necessary lime rates. Test results so far show that 2½ tons of lime per acre boosted yields, but that five tons of lime increased yields even more.

These yield increases were from soils with a surface pH of 6.3 before lime applications, although subsoils were more acid. The soil pH changed to 6.7 with the 2½ ton per acre lime rate, and pH moved up to 7.0 with the five ton per acre lime application.

Overdahl says most soils north and east of a line from the Twin Cities to Alexandria test high or very high in phosphorus. However, on plots where phosphorus tested only medium-high, additional phosphorus increased alfalfa yields.

On soils testing medium high in phosphorus, annual applications with 30 to 60 pounds of P₂O₅ increased alfalfa yields from one-half to three-fourth tons per acre.

Certain other deficiencies can also hurt alfalfa yields, says Overdahl. Soils with low organic matter content resulting in boron deficiency should receive borated fertilizers every two or three years.

Sulfur deficiency cuts alfalfa yields. And many soils in about a 10 or 15 county area in north central Minnesota are extremely sulfur-deficient. Overdahl says farmers should consult county agents for recommendations on local conditions and consider getting their soils tested for sulfur when in doubt.

Alfalfa growers should also consider varietal selection and weed and insect control. Watch cutting or grazing times for best production and prevention of winter kill.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Second in a series of
stories on the health project.)

4-H'ERS LEARN
GOOD HEALTH
THE FUN WAY

Would you like to build good muscles so you can be good at sports? Or be happy and gay so you're having fun? Or help your friends do all this, too?

One way to be able to do these things is to keep well. And now there's a new fun way to have good health--through the new 4-H health project.

Projects planned for 4-H'ers aged 9-11 are in the health bulletin, "Good Health and You." This publication will teach you more about good health by giving you some ideas to work with.

Did you know that the way you stand, sit and walk tells other people something about you? Good posture tells them that you have good muscles, your body is well-balanced and you have confidence in yourself. If you're a poor posture person, other people will see that you're not sure of yourself. The posture you have can make you look better in your friends' eyes, and you'll feel better, too.

You might want to keep a record for a week of the foods and beverages you've eaten. Then you'll know how to improve your eating habits so you can have stronger muscles, better teeth and the other good things that come with good health.

Your health project leader can help you decide which parts of the health project you may want to work on this year. Your friends in 4-H will be working with you and your parents can help, too. Maybe they'll notice something about you that you haven't seen, and they can encourage you to improve your health habits.

It's important to you to have friends; you'll want to have a pleasing personality that makes friends easily. And personality starts with good health.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

RADIO SPEAKING
CONTEST ANNOUNCED
FOR 4-H'ERS

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

Topic of the contest will be "Who Am I--And How Do I Make My Presence Felt In Today's Society?"

Any 4-H'er in _____ County who is 14 years old but not more than 19 years on January 1, 1969, may enter the contest. Speeches must be original and should be 5 to 7 minutes long.

The _____ County contest will be held sometime before February 1, 1969. District contests, in the form of actual radio broadcasts over local radio stations, will be scheduled between February 1 and 8. The state contest and educational program on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus has been set for March 2-4.

The contest is being sponsored for the 27th year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

The Jewish Council provides all awards, including a \$100 cash award to the state champion and \$50 to purchase books on citizenship and human relations for the winner's local school or public library; \$50 to the reserve state champion and \$25 to buy books for the local library.

District winners and reserve champions receive an all-expense paid trip to St. Paul to the state contest and educational program. County winners will receive \$5 in cash and the right to broadcast in a district event.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 21, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

STUDY FEATURES
OF DRYER
BEFORE BUYING

Before you invest in an automatic clothes dryer, take time to compare different models, evaluate the features and decide which are most appropriate for your needs.

A clothes dryer is a long-term investment that should serve you for many years -- a point to keep in mind as you shop, emphasizes Glenda Humphries, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Ask yourself these questions to help you in your selection:

. Is the manufacturer well known in the laundry appliance field -- or am I familiar with the brand name because of other types of appliances? A manufacturer who has been making high-quality laundry appliances for years has a reputation to maintain and can usually be counted on to make all improvements possible.

. Is there a warranty on the appliance? Is the warranty easy to read and understand? Does the warranty promise exchange or repair if there are defects?

. What kind of service on the machine will be available if something goes wrong?

. Does the dryer have settings for regular fabrics to handle the bulk of the family wash, but also for permanent press and other types of fabrics or finishes?

. Does the dryer have an electronic control which "feels" the clothes, determines when they have reached the proper dryness and then automatically shuts off? You may want such a control to eliminate guesswork in setting the timer and to prevent overdrying as well as underdrying of garments.

Add 1 -- study dryer before buying

. Do I have a location for the dryer where it's possible to vent it to the outdoors? Dryers that are not vented may add from two to four quarts of moisture to the air. If it is impossible to vent to the outside, a portable dryer not requiring venting may be the answer.

. Do I have clearance space in front of the dryer of at least 3 to 4 feet in which I can work easily?

. Do I have space to place the dryer convenient to the washer for ease in transferring clothes from one to another?

Miss Humphries says you will want to decide, also, whether a gas or an electric dryer will be most economical for you to operate. Your decision will depend on which fuel costs less in your area and which you use for heating and cooking. If installation of a gas line or an electric circuit is necessary, it will add to the original cost.

It takes time to evaluate the dryers on the market and make the best selection, but choosing an appliance that will give you years of dependable service is well worth the effort, according to Miss Humphries.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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October 22, 1968

Immediate release

MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW DATES SET

The 1969 University of Minnesota Town/ Country Art Show has been scheduled for March 9-28 in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries, A. Russell Barton, coordinator, announced today.

Entry rules will be available in January. As in previous years, however, amateur painters or sculptors, high school age or over, living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less, will be eligible to exhibit.

There will be no creative writing short-short story competition or music contest this year, Barton said.

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Immediate release

AWARDS TO 4-H'ERS FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements in their 4-H projects have won awards for Minnesota 4-H members in the form of bonds, cash and merchandise, Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota, has announced.

Named state winners of \$50 bonds for accomplishments in particular projects are William Nunn, Jr., 19, Champlin, veterinary science; Leland Mammen, 18, Morton, sheep; Bruce Adams, 18, Cosmos, poultry; and David Thompson, 18, Starbuck, dairy.

For their ability as gardeners, three girls and two boys have been awarded cash prizes of \$10: Patricia Darsow, 16, Hastings; Linda Muller, 17, Rochester; Kathleen Rysavy, 18, Owatonna; Bob Jamison, 18, Borup; and Ronald Vermeersch, 17, Ghent. Gregg Athman, 17, Hutchinson, will receive the \$5 horticulture cash award from the Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota.

Other 4-H members receiving special awards ranging from certificates to merchandise for outstanding work in various projects are Rolf K. Hanson, 18, Cromwell and Barbara Jo Field, 18, Stephen, citizenship; Micallee Corbin, 17, Rochester, dog project; Faythe Haugrud, 18, Pelican Rapids, dairy foods; Thomas J. Kroll, 16, Long Prairie, forestry; and JoAnne Prinzing, Faribault, 17, dairy foods.

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Department of Information
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October 22, 1968

Immediate release

EXTENSION AGENT ASSOCIATIONS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers of the two county extension agents' associations were elected Monday (Oct. 21) at the annual conference of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

The conference began Monday at the Hotel St. Paul, and will end Thursday noon.

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

The Extension agents elected five new members to the Association's board of directors. They are: Marvin Olson, Willmar; David Radford, Cloquet; Russell Krech, Caledonia; Orville Gunderson, Morris; and Oscar Nelson, Mahnomen.

Eileen Anderson, Minneapolis, was named president of the Minnesota Association of Extension Home Economists. Elected to other offices were Mrs. Sharon Gilsrud, Mankato, first vice president and president-elect; Mrs. Margueriete Green, Gaylord, second vice president; Mrs. Audrey Tolzman, St. Peter, secretary, and Marie Henriksen, treasurer.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

NOV. 1 IS DEADLINE FOR FARM TAX EXEMPTION

Farmers who want to take advantage of a tax exemption that gives preferential assessment, deferred taxes, and deferred special assessments for certain farm property must sign up by Nov. 1, according to Robert Snyder, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

The law can save money for some farmers who own land that has potential for more intensive use and development for non-farm urban purposes if they file applications by the Nov. 1 deadline, Snyder says.

A copy of the new law and a more detailed discussion of its provisions can be seen at the county agent's office or at the county assessing office.

To be eligible for the new provisions, a farm must be "actively devoted to agriculture," as defined in the law. This means that gross agricultural products sales must have averaged \$750 per year and \$25 or more per acre per year during the last two years before the date when the assessment application is made.

Also, Snyder explains, the property must not be used for non-farm purposes or placed in a soil conservation program that involves payment from the federal government.

An eligible farm must be operated and resided upon by its owner and must consist of adjoining land parcels. There are other important details in the law and Snyder urges farmers to learn about them as soon as possible.

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Immediate release

U PUBLICATION GIVES TIPS ON COOKING FISH

A fish dinner can have real appeal for your family if you cook the fish properly.

There's no problem in cooking fresh water fish, say University of Minnesota extension nutritionists Verna Mikesh and Grace Brill; the trick is to cook it the right length of time.

Overcooking fish is more common than undercooking it, they say. As a consequence, fish is often dry. You'll have moist fish with fine flavor if you cook it only until it flakes easily when tested with a fork.

Lean fish like bass, perch, walleyed pike, crappies and sunfish usually are best panfried or broiled with additional fat. These varieties of fish may also be baked if fat is added. Fat fish, on the other hand, are especially adapted to baking with little additional fat. These include carp, whitefish, lake and brook trout.

Serving fish with a tossed green salad and a sharp dressing will enhance its flavor. Green vegetables like asparagus, broccoli, spinach or peas will add color to the meal, as will a variety of garnishes. Complete the menu with creamed, baked or au gratin potatoes. Fish, like meat, furnishes protein, fat, minerals and vitamins - nutrients needed for body growth and maintenance.

The two University nutritionists are authors of a University Agricultural Extension Service publication just off the press, Fresh Water Fish -- Care and Cooking, Extension Bulletin 356.

The publication contains tips on cleaning, filleting and freezing fish, as well as recipes.

Single copies of Fresh Water Fish -- Care and Cooking, Extension Bulletin 356, are available free of charge from County extension offices or Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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302-jbn-68

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Third in a series of
stories on the health
project.)

TEENS WORK ON
DEVELOPING
"TOTAL LOOK"

If you're in your teen years now, sometimes you probably wonder: How do my friends see me? Do they see me as a peppy, outgoing teen who likes to have fun?

It's natural for you to be concerned about your whole being at this age, and it's important for you to look, act and feel your very best so you give that impression of happiness and health, says Home Agent _____.

Some good ideas for you to try when you're working on improving your appearance are found in the new 4-H health bulletin, "Swing Into Life With Health," prepared for young people 12-14 in the health project for juniors.

For example, this new bulletin helps you plan your wardrobe--by discussing style, fit, color scheme and appropriateness of clothing for different occasions.

More important than that, the new bulletin helps you to work on the total "you"--and that includes not only your personal appearance, but also your relationships with your friends, physical fitness, your diet and your personal decisions.

You'll be working with your friends in group sessions if you're enrolled in the new 4-H health project. You'll discuss problems and solutions and try to help each other.

For instance, you could set up a panel to discuss smoking. Your bulletin gives you many facts on the relationship of smoking to health and disease.

This is just one example of the many subjects that can be springboards for discussion, according to _____ County health project chairman

(name)

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 28, 1968

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

ADVANTAGES IN
BOTH UPRIGHT AND
CHEST FREEZERS

If you're in the market for a freezer, you may wonder whether to choose an upright or a chest-type model and how big a freezer to buy.

Experts seem divided on which type is preferable, according to Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

However, the space you have in which to place the freezer may be the determining factor. An upright type will occupy approximately half the floor space required by a chest type, Miss Humphries says. But if room is not a problem, you may like the convenience of extra counter space offered by a chest model.

An upright freezer will require less stooping. This fact is an advantage to some people who find it difficult to reach the bottom of a chest type for removal of food packages or to clean the box.

When the door is opened, an upright freezer has the disadvantage of letting in more warm air than the chest-type. Hence frost is likely to collect faster in uprights and can add to operating costs.

Whether you decide on a chest-type or upright freezer, the size and capacity will depend on your particular needs. You can now buy a compact freezer as small as 3 cubic feet or one as large as 32 cubic feet. One cubic foot will hold 35 pounds of frozen food if the package is square, regular in size and stored in contact with another item. Irregular packages require more space. Normally, a family can figure on allowing from 3 to 6 cubic feet per person, Miss Humphries says. However, she suggests that you allow extra space if you have guests often and if you do a great deal of home freezing. In any case, be sure the size appliance you decide on will fit into the space available.

For optimum operation, freezers should be placed in a cool, dry location and always leveled. If you use the freezer often, it may be more convenient to place it on the first floor rather than in the basement.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 28, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

PREVENTION BEST
TREATMENT FOR
BLACKLEG DISEASE

Young cattle are especially susceptible to blackleg disease when streams in blackleg areas overflow. The best treatment for blackleg is to prevent it, says Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

On farms and other premises where blackleg is known to exist, it's customary to vaccinate calves to protect them through their most dangerous age, from four months to two years of age. Sheep are also susceptible to blackleg, Solac says.

Fall and spring seasons are most favorable for the development of blackleg, but the disease can occur at any time.

Antibiotic and antiserum treatment is of doubtful value in advanced cases of blackleg. In known blackleg districts, blackleg infections should be suspected and a veterinarian called when calves and yearlings die suddenly on pasture.

Animals that die of blackleg should be completely burned or deeply buried, Solac advises. Blackleg spores continue to live in the soil and can be carried near the surface by earthworms, so burial should be at least six feet deep. Bedding containing the discharges from the animal should be burned.

Animals infected with blackleg have a high fever and become stiff and lame. Swellings appear on the body and upper parts of the legs. Slight pressure on these swellings cause a paperlike crackling because of the collection of gas formed by the organisms as they multiply.

The disease is usually fatal, and most animals die within 12 to 36 hours after the first signs appear. Carcasses of animals that die from blackleg soon become distended by gas and the legs stick out from the body.

Blackleg germs gain entrance into the body of the animal from the soil and water containing the organism. In cattle, it's believed that entrance is most commonly made through the digestive tract. The disease isn't passed from one animal to another, and it doesn't affect man, Solac adds.

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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 28, 1968

To all counties
Immediate release

TAKE PROPER CARE
OF NEWBORN CALVES
TO PREVENT DISEASE

Improper nutrition, management, and housing facilities cause many diseases in newborn dairy calves.

Provide clean, sanitary and well-bedded stalls for the newborn calf and fresh cow to help prevent diseases, advises B. J. Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

The newborn calf should nurse as soon as possible, or at least within 2 hours after birth to obtain the beneficial effects of the colostrum. Colostrum contains important immune bodies, and also provides laxative properties during the first 24 to 35 hours of life.

Many hereditary conditions, such as cleft palate, edema, mule foot, undershot jaw, contracted tendons, and blindness may affect newborn calves. Once such a condition is recognized, the offspring should be considered unfit as breeding animals. In many cases, it's advisable to eliminate the dam of such a calf from the herd, Conlin says.

Many diseases of the newborn calf, such as various generalized infections, enteritis and pneumonia may develop shortly after birth. Most of these ailments are contracted after birth from infected surroundings, either from navel infection or through the mouth.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Reduce Abortions and Calving Problems. It's impossible to prevent all losses due to abortions and calving problems, but good management and sanitation practices can significantly reduce these losses. Here are some tips to reduce problems during pregnancy and at calving from B. J. Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

- * Control and prevent diseases, especially reproductive diseases.
- * Use artificial insemination or disease-free bulls.
- * Provide clean, well-bedded box stalls at time of calving.
- * Closely observe all cows for any problems at calving time.
- * And, have regular reproductive examinations by a skilled veterinarian.

For more information, ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 227, "Abortions and Calving Problems." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Sex of Pig Affects Muscling, Gains. Sex of the pig affects both muscling and gainability, according to trials at Minnesota swine evaluation stations. Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says on the average, gilts have 0.1-0.2 of an inch less backfat, about 0.4-0.5 of a square inch more loin-eye area and about 1 percent more ham than littermate barrows. Boars normally probe 0.2-0.3 of an inch less backfat than littermate gilts. Boars usually grow faster on less feed than barrows or gilts, while barrows reach 200 pounds sooner than gilts, Christians adds.

* * * *

Milk Strainer is Only a Safeguard. If you're doing a clean job of milking, the filter pad in the strainer will remain clean. The purpose of straining isn't to "clean" dirty milk, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Clean milk should be produced, and the strainer used as an added safeguard. Milk should be strained in the milkhouse or milkroom where dust in the air can be minimized.

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To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL HARMFUL PARASITES
IN LIVESTOCK THIS FALL

Control harmful parasites in livestock this fall, advises Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Dipping, spraying, dusting, back "pour on" and worming should begin when animals are put into the feedlot and buildings. Non-chemical control, such as keeping feeding and watering equipment clean and adequate, and keeping feed and water free from the animals own droppings are important, Solac adds.

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

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

Winter freezing and thawing destroys many parasite eggs and larvae which were seeded on pasture during the fall. So it's important to control parasites on livestock during the fall and winter to prevent the animals from bringing these parasites into "clean pastures."

For additional information on control of external parasites, ask your county agent for University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 263--Revised, "Insecticides and Their Uses in Minnesota--1968."

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HEALTH ACTIVITIES WIN MINNESOTA 4-H CLUBS STATE RECOGNITION

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

The 4-H clubs are: Hamlin Hustlers, Lac qui Parle County; Glencoe Pioneers, McLeod County; Rutland 4-H Club, Martin County; Center Valley Dairylanders, Morrison County; Hendrum Hustlers, Norman County; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted County; Boon Lake Orioles, Renville County; Everglad 4-H Club, Stevens County; Burtrum Boosters, Todd County; and St. Croix Loggers, Washington County.

Working as groups, most of the clubs were engaged in community service activities, according to William Milbrath, associate state leader of 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. They sponsored immunization clinics, worked to correct farm and home health hazards and initiated many volunteer projects at state hospitals and nursing homes.

Individual members also gave health talks, worked with civil defense projects and assisted with immunization clinics.

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

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VOLUNTEER EDUCATION AIDE PROGRAM OPEN TO OLDER PEOPLE

Men and women 60 years of age and older now have an opportunity to give a few hours each week of their services in a volunteer educational aide program.

The program was recently initiated in the Related Art Division of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics by Mrs. Signe Betsinger, art librarian. Purpose of the program is to make use of the resources of senior citizens to help with special projects such as designing art models and repairing costumes in the historical costume collection. Actually, many kinds of skills are needed, Mrs. Betsinger says, such as ability to work with special exhibits.

At present a 75-year-old woman goes to the St. Paul Campus twice a week to do sewing and repairing of costumes used by the costume design classes. A man confined to his wheelchair works out intricate models with wood at a workshop in a retirement center where he is a resident.

Older men and women interested in volunteering a few hours each week as educational aids should call Mrs. Betsinger at 373-1552 or write: Mrs. Signe Betsinger, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Although there are no special qualifications, volunteer educational aides should be physically well enough to walk stairs. Free parking will be provided near McNeal Hall where the Related Art Division is located.

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OLD TIME LUMBERJACKS WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT

Paul Bunyon style lumberjacks would be amazed at the sophisticated machines used by some woods workers today.

With an ax and crosscut, a good man could make a cord of wood per day. Using a chain saw, he can make 4 to 5 cords. But now machines are in use that let a single man harvest up to 10 to 15 cords of wood a day without touching the wood or putting his foot on the ground, according to William Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

These machines are in the process of mechanizing the forestry industry much like automatic harvesting machines have done for farming.

Lumberjacks used to fell and buck trees with the ax and saw. Horses were used to move the wood from where it fell to the yarding area, where the logs were handled by hand and transported by water to processing centers. Railroad transport of logs replaced water transport between 1875 and 1925.

Then power saws replaced the hand tools and lug type tractors moved the logs to the landing, where they were transported by trucks.

But now a hydraulic shears mounted on a crawler tractor is being used to fell trees. Power saws on machines buck the tree, and rubber tired tractors and front end loaders transport the wood to the loading area and load it.

Minnesota has long been a center of the nation's logging industry. In 1903, the largest number of logs were cut and processed of any single year in history. The logging industry has seen its share of change and experienced some ups and downs since the turn of the century.

add 1 - forestry mechanization

But today the forestry products industry in Minnesota is the third largest industry in the state. Over 50,000 men are employed full or part-time by the forestry industry, and the industry does about 1/2 billion dollars worth of business annually.

Despite the many advances that have been made in the forestry industry, a mechanized system of full tree logging is only in the formative stages, according to Miles.

Although some large logging firms are using sophisticated equipment, much of the wood in Minnesota is still felled with a chain saw and cut into smaller lengths on the spot. But Miles says the entire process will probably become completely mechanized to cope with the short supply and high cost of labor.

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Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

- 6 - 7 DAIRY CATTLE NUTRITION CONFERENCE FOR
 VETERINARIANS, St. Paul Campus
- 6 - 7 REGIONAL PESTICIDE WORKSHOP, Detroit Lakes,
 Area Vocational School
- 21 POLLUTION SYMPOSIUM ON THE DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL
 WASTE IN AGRICULTURE, St. Paul Campus
- 22 - 28 NATIONAL FARM CITY WEEK
- 25 - 26 REGIONAL PESTICIDE WORKSHOP, Thief River Falls,
 Area Vocational School
- 29 - Dec. 7 INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, Illinois

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS WORKSHOPS

- 18 - 19 St. Paul Campus
- 25 - 26 St. Paul Campus

PROPERTY TAX SHORT COURSE FOR LOCAL ASSESSORS

- 12, 18 Rochester, Holiday Inn, 1630 Broadway
- 13, 19 Waseca, Auditorium, Southern School and Experiment Station
- 14, 20 Driftwood Steak House, 2 miles north of Windom on Hwy. 7
- 15, 21 Willmar, City Auditorium
- 18 St. Cloud, Moose Lodge, Waite Park, 2 miles west of St. Cloud
 on Hwy. 33
- 19 Hibbing, Inn Towne Motel
- 20 Bagley, Legion Club
- 21 Fergus Falls, Ranch House, Hwy. 59 east of Fergus Falls

"IN TOUCH WITH TOMORROW," food and fiber industry career opportunity presentations:

- 13 - 14 Duluth
- 27 Worthington

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Immediate release

UM SCIENTISTS GROW EXTRA-FANCY MUSHROOMS ON SAWDUST

Get yourself a bushel of oats, six bushels of sawdust, and some one-gallon glass jars and you may get in on the ground floor of a mushrooming new Minnesota industry.

What industry? The growing of an extra-fancy and highly productive new kind of mushroom.

Neil A. Anderson and Clyde M. Christensen, University of Minnesota professors of plant pathology, have worked out the method. Anderson describes their research in the fall issue of Minnesota Science, quarterly magazine of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

One-sixth oats and five-sixths aspen sawdust is the mixture to use, writes Anderson. Put it in glass jars and steam it to kill unwanted organisms. Then inoculate each jar with a little spawn of the hybrid oyster mushroom developed by Anderson and Christensen.

Three weeks later you start picking mushrooms of a superior new type. You continue picking for about three months before each jar is through producing. Each gallon jar will produce about a pound-and-a-half of oyster mushrooms fit for an epicure.

Up to now commercial mushrooms have all been of one species. Producers grow them on rotted horse manure--a factor that detracts from their appeal with finicky persons.

The oyster mushroom is a species that grows wild in Minnesota and elsewhere, but Anderson and Christensen have developed an extra-productive new hybrid form and learned how to produce it immaculately on the sterilized mixture of sawdust and oats.

add 1 - extra fancy mushrooms

Hunters of wild mushrooms maintain that oyster mushrooms are far superior in flavor to the mushrooms that have been grown commercially up to now. Accordingly, Anderson believes that the growing of oyster mushrooms by the highly productive new method should develop rapidly into a profitable new Minnesota industry.

Minnesota is favorably situated for this industry because a huge amount of aspen sawdust is produced here as a waste product of the lumbering industry.

Besides describing the basic method of growing oyster mushrooms, Anderson's article also explains the scientific principles of mushroom genetics and reproduction. The research by Anderson and Christensen was sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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Immediate release

UM STUDENT RECEIVES FORESTRY AWARD

Ronald Person, a graduate student in forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the 1968-69 Boise Cascade Corporation Forestry Fellowship. The award was announced recently by F. T. Frederickson, general woodlands manager-supervisor for Boise Cascade at International Falls, and Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Person, who is working on a master's degree, will use the fellowship to support his research on the effect of mechanized logging systems on forest management practices, including road location.

Frederickson and Kaufert point out that as highly mechanized methods of logging are increasingly applied to the forests of Minnesota, it is imperative that foresters know more about their impact on forest management and silvicultural practices.

Person will work under the direction of Alvin Hallgren, forestry professor, and in close cooperation with John W. Hubbard, management and research forester for the Boise Cascade Corporation.

Person attended high school in Bloomington and graduated from the University in 1967 with a B. S. degree in forestry. Since 1967 he has been employed as a forester with the U. S. Forest Service in Arizona with responsibilities in timber management and mineral right examination.

He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, a national forestry honorary society, and Gamma Sigma Delta, an agricultural honorary society.

This is the 21st consecutive year that the Boise Cascade Fellowship has been awarded to a graduate student in forestry at the University. For the past two years, the award was made to Paul Noreen for his study of income from aspen when made into different products.

CONSUMER PRACTICES INFLUENCE MARKET

Merchants are aware of why their prices must fluctuate, but did you know that as a consumer, you influence the market?

Many consumer practices cause market prices to rise. There are a few of the common examples pointed out by merchants of one Minnesota County and reported by Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist of the University of Minnesota.

- . Merchandise is taken out on approval and kept so long it can't be sold in regular stock at regular price.
- . Merchandise is taken out and brought back damaged.
- . Clothing is damaged when it is tried on. A consumer may soil clothing with lipstick, pull a button off or break a zipper, for example.
- . The consumer insists on trading stamps.
- . The consumer may puncture packaged goods.
- . A consumer may open foods and taste them.
- . He may write bad checks.
- . The consumer may ask for special service such as delivery, mail orders or telephone orders.
- . The consumer may be a shoplifter.

As a consumer, you may say that you're not guilty of any of these practices. But all consumers must pay small additional costs on goods to compensate for the losses caused by a few others.

How do you fight this? You should learn to recognize good quality in products -- and know the quality to suit your needs. You can encourage good service by stepping in when you see wrong being done. Learn how to make legitimate complaints. And start teaching your youngsters at home how to take responsibility in their shopping.

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Immediate release

RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST FOR 4-H MEMBERS

"Who Am I--And How Do I Make My Presence Felt In Today's Society?" has been chosen as the subject of the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest for 1969.

The event is being sponsored for the 27th year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

To participate in the event, 4-H'ers must be 14 years old but not more than 19 on January 1, 1969. Speeches must be original and should be 5 to 7 minutes long.

County contests must be completed by February 1. District contests will be broadcast on local radio stations around the state between February 1 and 8. The state contest and educational program are scheduled for March 2-4.

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

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

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Last in a series of
stories on the health project.)

ADVANCED 4-H'ERS
FOCUS ON
COMMUNITY HEALTH

As you near the last few years of your teenage life, you are probably becoming more aware of the community around you -- its organization and its problems.

One of the biggest problems of your community can be one of health. This is an area where you can help.

The new 4-H health project for advanced 4-H'ers -- 15 and up -- focuses on the community relating to you in its bulletin, "Community and Personal Health." This bulletin points out some of the many ways that you can examine and learn about health facilities in your area.

As you work on the new health project, you'll be in groups with your friends -- discussing problems and giving each other ideas.

Some of the outstanding clubs in Minnesota who have been cited for their work on the health project in the past have conducted community-related projects. One project involved sponsoring an immunization clinic for the community. One club distributed diabetes test tapes to families. And, one club worked to have members and their families receive physical examinations and dental checkups at a moderate cost.

As you work with your fellow 4-H'ers and with your health project chairman, you'll be thinking of many more ways in which you can help your particular community to solve its problems of health.

The project deals with some specific community problems such as fluoridation of water, air pollution and communicable diseases. And, a portion of the project relates to some of the primary concerns of young people today -- personal decisions on smoking and drinking, narcotics and drugs and health careers.

The idea of the personal community relationship involved in the new 4-H health project mirrors the concept of expanding 4-H as a whole -- reaching out into the community, and being concerned not only about ourselves.