

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 1, 1969

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (April - September)

- April 8 Outstanding Young Farmer Day, Student Center, St. Paul Campus. Features 50 outstanding young farmers (one from each state) and their wives. To acquaint them with Institute of Agriculture, and to hear views and ideas of the young farm families.
- April 19 Alumni Day, St. Paul Campus. For alumni of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Aim is to familiarize them with current and proposed developments in their college and university, and to renew acquaintances.
- April 19 Home Economics Day, St. Paul Campus. For graduates of the University's School of Home Economics.
- April 21-23 Fire Prevention Servicemen's Short Course. For farm fire inspectors, township mutual insurance secretaries. Purpose is to provide basic training in fire inspection procedures with emphasis on specific farm fire hazards.
- April 25 MACE Teacher's Workshop, Spring Meadow Farm, Carver, Minn. For junior and senior high school general science and biology teachers, and elementary teachers. Subjects include conservation education principles, educational programs in environmental ecology, and teaching and interpreting natural resource education.
- April 28 -
May 1 Minnesota State Fire School, Hilton Hotel, St. Paul. For fire department personnel, city officials and government and industry personnel. Purpose is to broaden skills in fire service and to help develop better liaison between fire departments and municipal government and industry.
- April 30 -
May 2 Seminarians Short Course, St. Paul Campus and St. Paul Seminary. For students in last two years at St. Paul Seminary. To acquaint them with the social and economic trends and developments in rural Minnesota and their implications.
- May 4-6 Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention, St. Paul Campus. For state-wide FFA members. Purpose is to conduct state organizations business, hold judging and other contests, and to make awards.
- May 9 Community-Regional Development Workshop, Bemidji State College Campus. For invited top level leaders in Northwest Minnesota. Purpose is to help leaders by providing an opportunity to exchange ideas and to discuss problems and approaches relating to the broad goal of higher levels of achievement for citizens of the region.

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- May 12-16 Kiln Drying Workshop, St. Paul Campus. For employees and managers of firms which are operating dry kilns or contemplating future dry kiln operations. Subjects include modern wood seasoning, kiln drying practices, and how proper seasoning can reduce costs and increase profits.
- June 2-5 Livestock Judging and Evaluation Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For livestock judges, vo-ag instructors, county agents, beef producers and University administrators. Purpose is to teach evaluation and selection of desired meat animals, and to promote more uniformity in selection for the desirable meat animals at various state, regional and county shows.
- June 10-13, & School Lunch Short Course, Waseca. For school lunch personnel.
June 24-27 Purpose is to provide information, methods and techniques needed for carrying out their responsibilities.
- July 15-18 School Lunch Short Course, Morris.
- July 17-18 Frozen Food Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- August 12-15 School Lunch Short Course, Duluth.
- August 19-22 School Lunch Short Course, Crookston.
- August 18-19 Save the Lakes Symposium, Detroit Lakes.
- September 8-9 Minnesota Nutrition Conference, Holiday Inn Central, Minneapolis.
- September 9-11 Dairy Products Institute, St. Paul Campus
- September 13 Southeastern Minnesota Woodlands Field Day, Preston, Minnesota.
- September 15 Commercial Flower Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus.

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Immediate release

UM SPONSORS FIRE INSPECTION SCHOOL

Fire inspectors will study fire prevention and inspection methods at a special training session on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus April 21-23.

About 100 insurance company employees who write farm fire insurance will attend the session, according to Frank Oberg, coordinator of fire service education at the University.

In Minnesota, 40 people died in dwelling fires in the first 10 weeks of 1969, and most of those who lost their lives died in rural fires.

"Hopefully, this tragic toll can be reduced through training sessions such as this," Oberg says. "People on farms should welcome the inspectors-- the life they save may be your own."

The school is sponsored by the University's Office of Special Programs and the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Association of Minnesota.

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PHOSPHORUS KEY TO LAKE ENRICHMENT IN MINNESOTA

Phosphorus is one of the key nutrients regulating the growth rate of water plants, according to University of Minnesota researchers who are studying the process of lake enrichment and aging.

University limnologist Robert Megard has compared the amount of algae with the mineral and nitrogen constituents of lake water, and concludes that the amount of phosphorus is often the limiting nutrient of water plant growth. Megard has measured the amount of algae growth in several Minnesota lakes, particularly Lake Minnetonka.

"Very small amounts of phosphorus can cause large amounts of algae growth," Megard says. He estimates that the 3 pounds of phosphorus contained in the surface layer of an acre of Lake Minnetonka water produces 70 pounds of new organic matter per day.

Some of this algae material is diminished through respiration, but during a 60 day summer period of favorable light and temperature, over 2000 pounds per acre of actual algae organic matter can accumulate. This means there's a multiplication factor of 660 operating when you translate 3 pounds of phosphorus into algae growth over a summer period in Lake Minnetonka.

Megard has studied the use of nitrates as nutrients for algae growth, and reports that many algae species are capable of using nitrogen from air dissolved in water, similar to the way legume plants like alfalfa use nitrogen from the air.

add 1 - phosphorus key to lake enrichment

Lowell Hanson, soils scientist at the University of Minnesota, says soil scientists are finding that surface water and sediment are large sources of phosphorus from the land. But when the soil gets a chance to stay in place and come in contact with soluble or suspended phosphorus compounds, the soil particles absorb the phosphorus quite efficiently.

Hanson says spray irrigation of sewage or feedlot effluents may be one possibility of cleaning up phosphorus polluted waters. Another possibility may be the use of inland potholes which could be used as sites for settling and absorbing nutrients before they get into lakes.

Robert Holt, a USDA soil chemist stationed at Morris, has been measuring the amount of phosphorus coming off agricultural land. His results show that snow melt runoff from grasslands may be an important source of phosphorus in rural watersheds.

"Apparently, the freezing of plant tissues during the winter allows phosphorus compounds to be mobilized and washed off the land with spring runoff," Holt says. "The grassland source is surprising to many people since sod has been considered excellent protection against soil erosion."

But Holt's research indicates that up to one fifth of a pound of phosphorus is carried off an acre of hay land in the spring with snow melt water. This compares to only half an ounce of phosphorus in the melt water from a corn field where much bare soil is exposed. The difference is due to the contact of water with soil, which acts to absorb the phosphorus and hold it on the land.

There's also a low amount of phosphorus in tile line drainage water, which is another indication that soil acts as a pollution nutrient trap, according to Hanson. Recent analysis of tile water samples from fertilized fields in southern Minnesota indicate that water which has percolated through the soil has about 20 parts of phosphorus per billion parts of water.

add 2 - phosphorus key to lake enrichment

This would mean that about one hundredth of a pound of phosphorus would be removed from an acre of land if 2 inches of water were collected by the tile lines over a year's time. On a township basis of 23,000 acres, this would add up to the phosphorus equivalent of 1200 pounds of a 0-45-0 phosphate fertilizer.

But this would mean much less than the fifth of a pound of phosphorus per acre coming from surface runoff from grassland, Hanson explains. Surface runoff from grassland would amount to the phosphorus in 13 tons of an 0-45-0 fertilizer per township.

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TEENAGERS ARE WINNERS IN PHEASANT RELEASE PROGRAM

Six teenagers are winners in the 1968 Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Pheasant Rearing and Release Program, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Tied for first place are Peter Rosendahl, 13, Spring Grove and four brothers, Mark, John, Paul and Joseph Lang, ages 10 to 14, Springfield. The second place winner is Kathy Blank, 14, Janesville.

Other recipients of \$10 awards for their work in the program are John Stadick, 15, New Ulm; James and Matthew Weber, Albert Lea; Merrill Bernau, 15, and Martin Bernau, 13, Emmons; Dan Miller, 16, Austin; Alden Beavers 4-H Club, Alden; Dennis Reiser, 15, Pine City; and Doug Elbert, 17, Bird Island.

Sponsors of awards in the program are Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc. and the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

Peter raised 28 pheasant chicks and released them in the area of a dam and waterway built by his father, Donald Rosendahl. The waterway had been seeded with rye left unharvested, thus providing the pheasants with food, shelter and water in the area. As part of his conservation project over the past two years, Peter had also planted, with the help of his family, 1,000 Ponderosa and Norway pine.

The Lang brothers raised 70 pheasants and released them after 10 weeks. The family had planted 7 acres of oats for nesting purposes and 1-1/2 acres of corn for winter cover and feed. In 1960 the family planted 2000 elms with a seeding of brome and alfalfa on each side. The uncut brome provides good cover and nesting area.

Second place winner Kathy Blank released 23 pheasants in an area bordered by Scotch pines, with corn, water, brome grass and wild shrubs available for food, water and shelter. The family planted the Scotch pines a few years ago along with areas of corn, bean fields and wild shrubbery as part of Kathy's conservation project.

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Immediate release

UM ARBORETUM OFFERS EVENING CLASSES

A series of Thursday evening classes will be starting soon at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, according to Mervin Eisel, extension horticulturist.

Eisel says a reduced rate of \$5 for Arboretum members and \$10 for non-members is available if you register in advance for the series of six classes. On an individual basis, each class will cost \$1 for Arboretum members and \$2 for non-members.

The classes will be held from 8 to 10 p.m., scheduled as follows:

April 17--Horticultural practices for more efficient gardening.

April 24--Ground covers other than grass.

May 1--Tender bulbs in the garden.

May 8--A vegetable garden in a small area.

May 15--Planting and caring for a wildflower garden.

May 22--Plants for shady areas.

Classes are scheduled for the Arboretum classroom and will be taught by faculty members in the University's Department of Horticultural Science. Use the service entrance to get to the classroom. For more information, contact Mervin Eisel, Landscape Arboretum, Rt. 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minnesota 55318. Phone 443-2460.

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Immediate release

KEEP LIGHTS CLEAN FOR BEST ILLUMINATION

Allowing dirt and dust to collect on bulbs, tubes and diffusion bowls-- even on lampshades and fixtures--will mean a substantial loss in light output.

That's why regular care and cleaning are important to keep home lighting at top efficiency, says Glenda Humphries, extension specialist and instructor in household equipment at the University of Minnesota. She gives these suggestions for taking care of light fixtures:

At least every six months

- . Wash glass and plastic diffusers and shields in a detergent solution, rinse in clear warm water and dry.
- . Wipe bulbs and tubes with a damp, soapy cloth and dry them well. Do not immerse bulbs and tubes in water.
- . Dust wood and metal lamp bases regularly with a soft cloth.
- . Clean lampshades regularly with the soft brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner. Wipe parchment shades with a dry cloth. Some shades may need to be drycleaned at intervals; some are hand washable.
- . Replace all darkened bulbs, since a darkened bulb can reduce light output 25 to 50 percent. You may want to use the darkened bulbs in places where less light is needed such as hallways or closets.
- . Replace fluorescent tubes that flicker or have darkened ends.
- . Before using a new lampshade, remove the plastic wrappings.

These not only cause glare but may warp the frame and wrinkle the shade fabric. Some are fire hazards.

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FILLERS FOR WOMEN'S PAGES

The best way to tell when a rib roast is done is to use a meat thermometer. Generally, beef is considered rare when roasted to 140° F, medium at 160° F. and well done at 170° F.

* * * * *

Lean pork has 194 calories in 100 grams (an average serving) compared with 209 calories for lean beef. Lean and marbled pork also contains fewer calories than lean and marbled beef - 240 calories in 100 grams of lean and marbled pork compared with 266 calories in the same amount of lean and marbled beef.

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Butter and margarine have the same number of calories -- 100 calories per tablespoon.

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When you package meat patties or chops for freezing, put a layer of freezer wrap between each two so they will be easy to separate when you're ready to use them.

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Cooking the family's favorite dinners in quantity and freezing the extra portions for a quick and easy meal to use later can save time and sometimes money as well.

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To chop raisins more quickly, add a teaspoon of melted butter or oil for each cup of raisins. Stir well to coat each one, then spread on a chopping board and chop.

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Five tablespoons of peanut butter provide as much protein as 3 ounces of meat.

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The label on canned foods such as soups lists the ingredients in the descending order of their predominance.

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When roasting a leg of lamb, it is not necessary to remove the thin, paperlike covering called the "fell", say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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UM FORESTERS RECEIVE GOUDY SCHOLARSHIPS

John Stellrecht of Spooner, Wis., and Barry A. Stanek of Austin, Minn., both students in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, have been awarded 1968-69 Robert L. Goudy Memorial Scholarships.

The scholarships are awarded annually to transfer students entering the School of Forestry on the basis of scholarship, leadership, character and professional promise.

In announcing the award, Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, said: "Both of these students have maintained excellent academic records and meet the objectives of the scholarship in all respects."

Stellrecht and Stanek are both majoring in the School's forest resources development curriculum.

The Robert L. Goudy Scholarship was established in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Corbett of Georgetown, Colo., as a memorial to Mrs. Corbett's brother, Robert L. Goudy, who lost his life in World War II. Robert Goudy graduated from the School of Forestry in 1937. He entered the Armed Forces in 1942 and served in the African and Italian campaigns. He received a number of citations for leadership and bravery, and lost his life in the Battle for Rome on May 24, 1944.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 7, 1969

To all counties
4-H News
5th in series on
international programs

THINGS TO CONSIDER
WHEN PLANNING
A TRIP ABROAD

If you are among the lucky young people traveling abroad this summer, you will soon be faced with the dilemma of what to take with you.

The most important thing is to decide or know what you'll be doing. Will you be traveling and sightseeing only? Will you be working some, possibly doing manual labor or farm work? Will you be studying, going to classes or conferences? Figure out just what you'll need by making a list of the where's, when's and how's. Where are you going? What will the climate be? How will you have to dress? What activities will be on your busy schedule?

Select clothes to suit what you'll be doing suggests Evelyn Harne, associate state leader 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. If you are planning to do any farm work or manual labor, you will need work clothes. In many countries it may be possible to buy work clothes there. Conferences, programs and parties may require something for dress-up. For boys a suit or at least a sports jacket is necessary. Some trips may require both. It's important to remember that in general Americans are much more casual than is the case in many countries. When packing, don't forget special things to suit your interests such as swim wear.

When you've settled on what you'll need, plan your colors first, so coordination will be the keynote of your travel wardrobe. Then choose fabrics that will travel easily -- knits, blends and polyesters. It is also a good idea to stick to durable press and quick-drying fabrics. Remember that many climates may be humid or rainy and laundry may need to dry over night.

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add 1 -- things to consider

Pants on women are less common abroad, though you might wear culottes or pants skirts. Choose a simple rain coat that is dark enough not to soil easily. If you plan to stay more than one season, the coat should be lined. If it doesn't have a zip-out lining, a coat that will take a sweater underneath is suitable.

Shoes should be versatile and comfortable. Low pumps that will serve for dress and walking are appropriate, but you should also have a pair of comfortable, sturdy walking shoes.

Traveler's checks are a must for purchasing souvenirs, personal items, food and lodging.

Because it's difficult to remember everything when planning a long-range trip, it's a good idea to keep a list and to add and check-off items as you think of them.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Grow Sunflowers Only on Fertile Soil. Sunflowers yield best on fertile soils. In many cases, little fertilizer is needed for sunflowers if the preceding crop was adequately fertilized, according to Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Soil test recommendations and past experience are a good guide to fertilizer needs. The crop has responded to nitrogen and phosphorus in some trials, so 10 to 40 pounds of nitrogen and 20 to 40 pounds of phosphate are usually suggested. Place the fertilizer away from the seed to avoid injury. Where potash soil tests are medium to low, 20 to 40 pounds of potash should also be included.

* * * *

Take Care of Stainless Steel Equipment. The cost of stainless steel equipment is high. Whether you buy bulk tanks, processing equipment or home cooking ware, your investment is worth protecting, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. A strong corrosion-control program adds life to equipment, and should be considered a must. Ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 2, "Stainless Steel Corrosion." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Publication on Custom Rates Available. If you hire or do custom work and are faced with the problem of determining a charge for services performed, a revised publication available at your county agent's office can help. The publication summarizes custom rates in common use in Minnesota during 1968 and shows how to figure cost of custom work. Ask for Extension Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations."

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add 1 -- in brief

Control Weeds Early in Sunflowers. Cultivation is the major method of weed control in sunflowers. Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says many weeds in sunflowers can be killed by spike-tooth or coil spring harrowing about 1 week after planting, but before sunflowers germinate. After sunflowers emerge, implements such as the weeder, rotary hoe, spike-tooth or coil spring harrow may be used to kill weeds. Eptam and Treflan, applied preplanting and incorporated, are the only herbicides cleared for use on sunflowers. Both herbicides kill many grasses and some broadleaved annual weeds, but aren't usually effective on wild mustard, common ragweed, smartweed or wild oats. So even if you use chemicals, supplemental cultivation is probably needed, Miller adds.

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AIM FOR HIGHER
SUNFLOWER YIELDS

Grow sunflowers on fields that have a high fertility level and an adequate soil moisture supply for highest yields, advises Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Sunflowers are a long-season crop and require adequate moisture supplies during late July and August to fill well. However, sunflowers have done well on light soils in and east of the Red River Valley, Oelke says. Tests on sandy soil north of Minneapolis indicate the crop has potential in the area north of where soybeans are well adapted. But avoid planting sunflowers on heavy, low lying soils that are poorly drained.

Sunflowers should be grown in a rotation of four years or longer because of losses due to diseases, insects and weeds. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, corn, millet or fallow should follow sunflowers since they can be sprayed with 2,4-D to control volunteer sunflowers the following year.

Varietal selection depends on the market source. The four recommended varieties are Mingren for the human food market, Arrowhead for the birdfeed market and Peredovik and VNIIMK 89.31 for the oilseed market. Of the oil varieties, VNIIMK 89.31 has yielded slightly more than Peredovik in many cases.

Seed treatment may help control some seedborne diseases and should be used at the recommended rate of one-half ounce of active material per 100 pounds of seed. Captan (Orthocide) is the only seed treatment approved by USDA.

add 1 -- higher sunflower yields

The seedbed should be firm to insure even germination. A firm seedbed will bring soil moisture near the surface and permit shallow planting -- 1 to 2 inches deep -- to give rapid and even emergence. Don't plant deeper than necessary to reach moisture, since colder soil at lower depths of 3 or more inches slows germination and will delay maturity.

A satisfactory planting time for most years is May 1 to May 25. If planting is delayed much beyond this, Arrowhead, Mingren and the early maturing oilseed varieties -- Krasnodarets or Armavirec -- should be used. For extremely late planting, use only Armavirec, Krasnodarets and possibly Arrowhead.

Sunflowers are usually planted in rows 30 to 40 inches apart with corn planters, in rows 22 to 24 inches apart with beet planters or with grain drills with certain grain box holes covered to give rows of suitable width for cultivation.

Plant population depends on the amount of spring rainfall, the amount of subsoil moisture in the spring, the soil moisture holding capacity and summer temperatures. Fieldmen from contracting companies often recommend a population that may give the optimum yield for a particular area.

For maximum yields of all varieties, about 26,000 plants per acre on a silt loam or clay soil give best results. This population requires a planting rate of about 30,000 seeds per acre, Oelke says. When a premium is paid for large seed, Mingren may be planted at lower rates, since the yield losses will offset a higher price per pound.

Oelke advises observing fields closely during the early seedling stage for cutworm damage. Consult your county agent if you notice damage.

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REVISED FEEDER
PIG GRADES ARE
EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

Revised grades for feeder pigs became effective April 1, 1969, announces Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The new feeder pig standards provide for six grades -- U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3, U.S. No. 4, Utility and Cull. These grades are directly related to the revised grades for slaughter barrows and gilts and barrow and gilt carcasses, Christians says.

The four numerical grades include only pigs that are thrifty -- with an apparent ability to gain weight rapidly and efficiently. The Utility and Cull grades are for unthrifty pigs.

Differences between the numerical grades are based entirely on differences in logical slaughter potential -- the pig's expected slaughter grade at a market weight of 220 pounds after a normal feeding period. So pigs in each of these feeder grades are expected to produce the corresponding grade of slaughter hog -- and carcass -- when marketed at 220 pounds.

Pigs in the new No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 grades are similar to those in the former No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 grades. The new No. 1 grade has been added in the revised standards to recognize the outstanding pigs being produced which weren't adequately identified previously.

The major feature of the new standards is the new No. 1 grade, Christians explains. Through selection and breeding, the swine industry is producing pigs in ever-increasing numbers that are highly desirable to everyone from the producer to the consumer. Cuts from carcasses produced by these pigs are sought by today's housewife for their high ratio of lean to bone and fat.

Producers and feeders recognize these "meat-type" pigs as fast, efficient gainers from birth to finished weight. The new No. 1 feeder pig with its thick muscling, relatively large frame, and thriftiness is a desirable "meat-type" that can be expected to produce economical growth for both the producer and the feeder.

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To all counties
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WATCH FOR WARM
WEATHER STORAGE
LOSSES IN GRAIN

Losses in stored grain due to insects and fungi will increase rapidly in spring and summer, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

The only effective way to prevent storage losses in grains is to dry the seed to safe moisture levels before temperatures rise enough to promote fungus and insect activity. Johnson says many crops harvested last fall were stored at moisture levels too high for safe keeping. Winter temperatures have maintained quality in most cases, but some heating has already occurred.

Storage losses appear as reduced germination for seed, reduced feed value, reduced value for processing purposes and the possible development of toxins resulting from the growth of certain fungi. These toxins can cause livestock to refuse to eat the feed and gains may be reduced. Sickness and death may result in some cases.

Moisture contents for safe storage of grain in moderate to high temperatures must be below 13 percent for corn, barley and wheat; below 12 percent for soybeans and below 10 percent for flaxseed. These moisture percentages are for all seeds in the storage bins and don't allow for moisture movements, Johnson stresses.

If seed is dried, it must be given time to distribute moisture uniformly within individual seeds or some methods of moisture reading may represent only the outer shell of the seeds. For example, in one case soybean moisture was determined to be 11 percent as it came from the drier, but two days later a reading of 15 percent was found.

For additional information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 226, 1968, "Maintenance of Quality in Stored Grains and Seeds." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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CONTROL FEED INTAKE
FOR SOWS AND GILTS,
RESEARCHERS ADVISE

Controlling feed intake and preventing excessive weight gain in pregnant sows and gilts reduces feed cost. In addition, there's a lot of evidence that sows and gilts which are overfed immediately following conception suffer greater embryo mortality than those fed at moderate levels, according to University of Minnesota animal scientist R. J. Meade.

Meade recommends feeding 3 to 4 pounds of feed per animal daily to gilts and sows maintained in drylot. And when sows and gilts are on excellent pasture, you can do an acceptable job with as little as 3 pounds of feed per head daily.

During severe winter weather, it may be necessary to increase the feed intake by 1 to 2 pounds per animal daily to prevent excessive weight loss, since the animals require more energy to keep warm.

Meade and co-workers used first litter gilts in their study, and the gilts were taken through only one reproductive cycle. Gilts fed the daily ration of 3 pounds per head gained about 0.6 pounds daily, while those fed 5 pounds per head gained slightly more than 1.1 pounds. Gilts that were fed 5 pounds of feed daily lost more weight following farrowing than those fed only 3 pounds, and they also lost more weight during the nursing period. So some of the advantages of more total gain was lost, Meade says.

Feeding level had no effect on litter size, either total pigs per litter or live pigs per litter. Pigs from gilts fed 3 pounds daily averaged 3 pounds at birth, while those fed 5 pounds averaged 3.25 pounds. There was no difference in the average strength of the pigs.

add 1 -- control feed intake

There's been some concern that gilts fed at low levels would not be able to nurse their litters satisfactorily. But in this experiment the gilts that were fed only 3 pounds of feed daily before farrowing withstood the stress of lactation very well, Meade says.

Individual pigs from the sows fed 3 pounds of feed during gestation gained about 1.8 pounds less in the first 21 days of life than the gilts fed 5 pounds. But the pigs weren't stunted and the rate and efficiency of gain after 21 days was just as good as the pigs that were slightly heavier at 21 days.

The researchers collected carcass data on 88 pigs from each experimental group. Measures of carcass leanness such as backfat thickness, loin eye area, percentage yield of trimmed ham and loin and percentages of water, protein and fat in the loin muscle didn't differ due to feeding level of the gilt during the gestation period.

Meade cautions producers that this experiment was conducted during summer months and that gilts fed out of doors during severe winter months and housed in minimal shelter will require additional energy. A pound or two of corn during stretches of severely cold weather should meet the additional energy requirements.

Meade also points out that this experiment used first litter gilts carried through only one reproductive cycle. However, other research indicates that feed restriction can be practiced through several reproductive cycles without interfering with productivity.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Housing series

PROPER LIGHTING
PREVENTS GLARE

Inadequate lighting in your home may not be due as much to the lack of light as to the quality of lighting.

Light that produces direct or reflected glare can cause eye strain and eye muscle fatigue, says Glenda Humphries, extension specialist and instructor in household equipment at the University of Minnesota. It's important, she points out, to avoid light or lamps that produce bright spots or glare or emphasize deep shadows in a room.

She gives these examples of poor quality of light:

- . A brightly lighted area such as a desk with surrounding areas low in brightness or with no other light in the room.
- . Unshielded lamp bulbs.
- . Use of highly polished lamp bases or shades that reflect the light directly.

Overall or general lighting in the room will help to prevent the glare that comes from a brightly lighted area, Miss Humphries says. Each room should have some type of general lighting in the form of ceiling fixtures, architectural fixtures over windows or on walls or even by the use of portable lamps but any of these controlled by wall switches at the door. In addition to such overall lighting, additional lighting should be supplied for specific tasks such as working at the desk, sewing, reading or work in the kitchen or home shop. A third type of lighting -- accent lighting -- can be used to highlight a picture, an art object or an interesting wall treatment.

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GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW UM HORTICULTURE BUILDING

Ground was broken for a new \$4 million Horticultural Science facility on the University's St. Paul Campus here today (Monday, April 7).

The four story facility will provide classrooms, laboratories and research facilities for the Department of Horticultural Science, according to Leon C. Snyder, department chairman. Four additional greenhouses and a headhouse will also be built in the Campus greenhouse complex. The new facilities will provide for continuing education and public service activities.

The specialized research laboratories, growth chambers and additional greenhouses are necessary for much of the basic research being initiated in the department. The new facilities will also provide for proper temperature control in refrigerated units to study storage problems facing the potato, apple, nursery and florists' industries.

The new facility is financed by state and federal funds and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1970.

The original Horticultural Science building was built in 1898 to house both the Horticulture and Forestry departments when both were in their infancy. The present facilities no longer meet the demands required by the department in serving the fruit industry, vegetable production and utilization, floriculture, turf and nursery management, arboriculture and landscape design and services. These activities represent over \$300 million a year to the state's economy, according to Snyder.

About 50 people from the state's horticulture industry, University administration and the Department of Horticultural Science attended the ceremony.

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83-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 7, 1969

Immediate release

NEW FINDINGS IN SWINE EDEMA REVEALED

Discoveries by University of Minnesota researchers have opened the door to new findings that will help explain why pigs die from swine edema disease.

University veterinary pathologist Dr. Harold Kurtz and co-workers concentrated their research on animals which recovered from the disease. Kurtz points out that most hogs with swine edema die from the disease, and the cause of the disease is thought to be due to large amounts of edema or fluid built up in the pig's brain.

The researchers found brain lesions in animals that recovered from the disease. Areas in the brain were soft and degenerated. "This brain degeneration is probably caused from vascular damage and excess fluid in the brain," Kurtz says.

The Minnesota scientists also discovered that lesions of diseased pigs are primarily located in the blood vessels. Cells making up the blood vessel wall degenerate and die in diseased pigs.

"Changes in the blood vessels are possibly due to a direct effect of toxins produced by bacterial organisms in the intestine. These poisons then circulate in the blood stream to cause vascular damage which results in edema or excess fluid in body tissues," the scientists say.

Edema usually affects pigs in the early weaning period, but it can affect pigs of any age group. Outbreaks usually occur after pigs are placed on a well balanced ration which is intended for producing weight gains rapidly.

Researchers believe that diet changes also change the intestinal environment of the pig so that specific types of bacteria grow at a rapid rate. Scientists think that these bacteria grow rapidly and produce and excrete an exotoxin or poison which produces edema disease and kills the pig.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 7, 1969

Immediate release

UM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HOME ECONOMICS ALUMNI TO MEET

Student unrest, the problem of pollution and world food problems will be the topics of three seminars at the annual alumni association meeting of the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The meeting will be held Saturday, April 19, on the University's St. Paul campus. Registration will begin at 1:15 p.m. in the Food Science and Industries Building.

The first seminar, "The Institute of Agriculture's Role in Meeting World Food Problems," will begin at 1:30 p.m. It will be followed at 2:45 p.m. by a seminar on student unrest at the University's response to this unrest, and a seminar on the problems of pollution at 3:45 p.m. All seminars will be held in room 15 of the Food Science and Industries Building.

A coffee hour will be held at 5 p.m. in the St. Paul campus student center's staff dining room. The alumni banquet will begin at 6:15 p.m. in the student center. Dinner music will be provided by Mike Hauser, a Sarnis flamenco guitarist who is a forestry graduate, and by the St. Paul Campus Chorus.

Maynard Speece, WCCO farm director and a 1943 graduate of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will be awarded the Minnesota Alumni Service Award at the banquet. Also, Mrs. Keith McFarland, St. Paul, who **graduated** from the School of Home Economics, and Robert Herbst, Glenview, Ill. who graduated from the School of Forestry, will receive special certificates as outstanding alumni.

William F. Hueg, Jr., director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, will give the annual meeting address at the banquet.

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81-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 10, 1969

Immediate release

STATE FFA CONVENTION SET FOR MAY 4-7

Nearly 2,500 high school students from outstate Minnesota will be on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus May 4-7 to take part in the 1969 Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Convention and Leadership Training Program.

The meeting will kick off Sunday, May 4, with a display of horticultural machinery at the State Fair Grounds. Convention participants will have the opportunity to attend a Twins baseball game in the afternoon. A talent show and vesper service will be held in the evening.

The convention will wind up Wednesday with a training session for newly-elected state FFA officers. The theme for this year's event is: "FFA-- An Opportunity for Youth."

During the convention the FFA'ers will make plans for their annual corn drives for Camp Courage, their December drive for cash and gifts for mentally retarded, and the dime per member program for March of Dimes.

Special sessions will be held for individual members interested in developing new techniques in their state-wide programs in the areas of fire and railroad crossing safety, wild life habit improvement projects, anti-smoking campaigns and off-farm agricultural occupations.

An annual highlight of the convention is the hand milking contest between the State Star Dairy Farmer and Minnesota's Princess Kay of the Milky Way in front of Coffey Hall on Tuesday at 9:45 a.m.

add 1 - FFA Convention

Monday's events will include judging contests, the annual Creed Contest, annual extemporaneous speech and public speaking contest, an awards luncheon honoring FFA'ers excelling in supervised agricultural experience programs. The awards are financed by State and National FFA Foundations. Rescue demonstrations on water and fire safety for judging team members and advisers will be the final afternoon event.

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening for the 33rd annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Governor Harold Levander and National FFA president Charles Hanlon, Cornelius, Oregon, will be the principal speakers.

Another banquet highlight will be the presentation of the State and regional Star Farmers and Agricultural Proficiency Award winners.

The 32nd annual parliamentary procedure contest and the 40th annual public speaking contest will be held on Tuesday.

The State FFA band and chorus will give concerts during the convention and Leadership Conference. State convention band director is David Gleason of Howard Lake. Layton Peters of New Ulm will direct the state chorus.

The delegates will be encouraged to take part in "Operations Books to Korea and Tools for Overseas." The chapters will collect agriculture books and garden-carpenter tools for overseas shipment in May. The books will be shipped to agriculture students in Korea and the small hand tools to vocational schools in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

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87-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 10, 1969

Immediate release

SPEECE TO BE GIVEN UM ALUMNI SERVICE AWARD

Maynard Speece, farm service director for WCCO radio in Minneapolis, will receive the University of Minnesota's Alumni Service Award at the annual alumni banquet of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on April 19.

The award is given to former University of Minnesota students who have made important contributions to the University. The banquet will be held at 6 p.m. in the St. Paul Campus student center. A social hour from 5 to 6 p.m. will precede the banquet.

Speece, a 1943 graduate of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been farm service director for WCCO since 1952. During this period he has broadcast over 3,500 programs featuring University of Minnesota guests with messages of importance to the state.

He also was active in the organization and initiation of the alumni association for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and served as its first president in 1959-1960.

Besides initiating many special programs that were of special value to the University and the Institute of Agriculture, Speece has consistently helped spread the story of the University of Minnesota nation-wide.

He has been a willing host to visiting foreign students and to communications specialists from abroad who came to the University to study the techniques of modern communication and to witness cooperation between educational institutions and the business world.

Speece also has served the youth of Minnesota through his active support and publicity of the 4-H movement and the work of 4-H members. He has served as an adviser to both club members and staff attending the yearly 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and has been an active participant in 4-H Club weeks and the Minnesota State Fair.

As a result of his work for 4-H, he has been one of a few persons to receive the coveted "Friend of 4-H" award.

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86-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 10, 1969

Immediate release

UM WILL HOST NATIONAL DAIRY MEETING IN JUNE

The annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association will be held at the University of Minnesota June 22-25, 1969.

Headquarters for the national meeting will be in the University's Coffman Memorial Union, according to S. T. Coulter, chairman of the Department of Food Science and Industries.

Scientists from throughout the United States and several other countries will present scientific papers on manufacturing, industry and business, extension work and production in the dairy industry. One of the features of the event will be a symposium on "Dairy Foods and Imitations in Nutrition and Markets." Special programs for women, youth, and students are also planned.

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85-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 10, 1969

Immediate Release

TURKEYS PLENTIFUL IN APRIL

Turkey heads the list of foods which the U. S. Department of Agriculture says will be plentiful during April and a good buy.

Other foods in abundant supply this month will be canned and frozen green beans and sweet corn, onions, dry beans, rice, prunes, peanuts and peanut products.

If you're concerned about keeping your food budget in line, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest that a good way is to plan menus around the foods that will be plentiful during the month.

In spite of reduced marketing of the new turkey crop, supplies of turkeys remain high because the cold storage carryover is well above normal. Turkey prices are considerably below those of April, 1967.

Shoppers looking for good vegetable buys should consider canned and frozen green beans and sweet corn. The large supplies of these products have depressed prices.

Adding to the stocks of the late summer onions in storage are supplies of the early spring crop from the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas.

Pinto beans, baby limas, pinks and blackeyes are the most plentiful of the dry beans.

The record crop of rice in 1967 was surpassed last year with a crop 18 percent above that in '67. Grocers' shelves will carry a variety of different styles of rice for consumers.

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84-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 tel. 373-0710
April 14, 1969

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, April 15

UM RELEASES TWO NEW FIELD CROP VARIETIES

New varieties of soybeans and flax were announced today (April 15) by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station. The announcement was made by William F. Hueg, experiment station director.

Norman soybeans and Norstar flax were developed by the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics and the Department of Plant Pathology in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

J. W. Lambert, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University, selected Norman soybeans from a cross between Acme and Hardome.

Minnesota tests have shown Norman to mature 4-7 days earlier than Flambeau and two-three days later than Portage. Norman is intermediate to these two varieties in standing ability and height, and has yielded more than Portage and less than Flambeau. Norman has light green foliage, purple flowers, and grey pubescence. Its seeds are medium size, shiny yellow, and with colorless hila. The seed quality and protein and oil contents of Norman are good.

The area of greatest use of Norman soybeans is projected to be in east central and northeastern North Dakota and the Upper Red River Valley area of Minnesota. It was named after Norman County. North Dakota and Minnesota are participating in the release of Norman.

Norstar flax is a medium to late maturing variety being slightly later than Summit and earlier than Nored and B5128. Norstar is outstanding in seed yield when sown early. It is moderately susceptible to pasmo, resistant to rust and wilt, has good lodging resistance equal to Summit and Windom. Norstar has relatively high oil content and fair quality. The new variety is medium tall in height, has blue flowers and brown seed of average size.

add 1 - new varieties

North Dakota and South Dakota are participating in the release of Norstar. V.E. Comstock, USDA agronomist and associate professor of agronomy and plant genetics, and Harlan Ford, research agronomist for the USDA, cooperated in its development at the University.

According to Carl Borgeson, associate professor of agronomy, seed of Norstar flax was distributed to registered and approved growers in 36 counties this year and seven counties were allotted Norman soybeans. Seed of both varieties will be available to the public for 1970 planting.

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88 - vak - 69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Nutrition Series

PLAN MEALS
AROUND FOUR
FOOD GROUPS

Keeping the family well fed at a reasonable cost is one of the biggest jobs of today's homemaker.

Planning meals around the four basic food groups is the best guide to a healthful, balanced diet and one that will appeal to the family. Within those four food groups you can make choices of foods that will keep your budget in line, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. (Home Agent _____).

Here are the four basic food groups from which you should select foods every day:

. Milk group -- Everyone needs some milk every day. Children should have 3 or 4 cups of milk daily, teenagers 4 or more, adults 2 or more cups. You can count the milk you use in hot dishes, puddings or in creamed vegetables. Dried skim milk will help to stretch your milk supply. Cheese and ice cream can be substituted for some of the milk.

. Meat group -- two or more servings every day. This group includes not only beef, pork, lamb, veal, poultry, but liver, heart, tongue, and kidneys, fish and eggs. You can also use dry beans, made into hearty soup or baked, dry peas, or peanut butter for one of your meat servings.

. Vegetables-fruits -- four or more servings daily. Be sure to include at least one serving of a vitamin-C rich fruit or vegetable like grapefruit, oranges, tomato juice or two servings of raw cabbage, potatoes cooked in their jackets, tomatoes or greens. Also include a dark green or deep yellow fruit or vegetable providing vitamin A such as apricots, broccoli, spinach, green peppers, carrots, winter squash.

add 1 -- four food groups

. Bread-cereals-- four or more daily servings of whole grain, enriched or restored breads or cereals. Check the label to be sure bread or cereals are enriched. You can count as one serving 1 slice of bread; 1 ounce of ready-to-eat cereal; or $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of cooked cereal, cornmeal, grits, macaroni, noodles, rice or spaghetti.

To round out meals and to staisfy your special cravings, you'll want to add some other foods such as butter, other fats, jams or jellies, sugars and possibly some baked products.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

A WELL-GROOMED
LOOK BEGINS WITH
PROPER STORAGE

The way clothing is stored has a lot to do with the way it looks at a meeting, party, or school. A well-groomed closet, neat dressing table, uncluttered shoe rack and carefully arranged bureau drawers help make for a well-groomed girl.

No matter how pretty a dress is, if you have to search for it in a closely-packed closet, chances are it will emerge wrinkled from being crushed against other clothing. No closet overflowing with suits, dresses, skirts and blouses for all seasons is being used to proper advantage, according to Home Agent _____

The first thing in organizing your available closet space is to remove everything and take stock. Can the rip in that blouse be repaired? Is that a moth hole in your new sweater? Spots and stains attract moths, so wash sweaters the moment they need it. Be honest when you ask yourself if you will ever wear these articles. If the answer is no, mark it for a rummage sale. Only give articles which are still wearable to a rummage sale; the rest relegate to the dust-cloth category.

The next step is to remove old paper from closet shelves. Wipe out the entire closet with a sudsy sponge and then rinse it well. Perhaps you will want to replace the paper with plastic or plastic-coated shelf covering which harmonizes with your bedroom decor. When washing out your closet, don't neglect to wash hangers. You would be surprised to see how dirty they get.

add 1 -- clothing storage

When putting your clothes back into the closet, put the current season's clothing back in the closet first. Such things as skirt hangers, belt loops, shoe and handbag files and flat clothing containers have the same effect as enlarging the closet, so take advantage of them.

If you have an extra closet or wardrobe for storing out-of-season clothing, put it there. If not, invest in garment bags. Make sure you keep garment bags clean by occasionally sponging their surfaces with soap or detergent suds.

Now do your dresser drawers, giving them the same treatment. Use a plastic-coated paper as liners for drawers for ease in cleaning.

When putting clothing back in the drawers, fold it neatly and put it in the proper drawer. Put your stockings and underthings in one drawer, pajamas and nightgowns in another, and so on, according to your own preference.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Housing series

LEARN HOW TO USE
DIFFERENT COLORS
IN LIGHT BULBS

Have you ever looked at yourself in a department store mirror or in a bathroom mirror and been horrified at the ghastliness of your complexion?

"It must have been the light," you say.

The fact is that light does have different color tones which the user must be aware of in order to use them properly, according to Glenda Humphries, instructor and extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

Light of all types has color tones. The commonly used incandescent lamp has a high proportion of yellow-red tones. This type of light gives off a warm glow similar to candle light. Warm light flatters most people, will brighten warm color plans but will deaden blue or purple.

Fluorescent lamps have color tones varying from warm to cool -- for example, warm white, de luxe warm white, cool white and de luxe cool white.

In the home, the warm white and de luxe warm white fluorescent lights blend better with incandescent light and warm colors in furnishings. However, if you want to wash out some of the warm tones and give a cooler effect by emphasizing blues and greens, the de luxe cool white or cool white fluorescent lamps would be appropriate. Cool light makes room look more spacious.

To produce a satisfactory lighting system in most homes, Miss Humphries recommends using a combination of the two types of artificial lighting -- incandescent and fluorescent, choosing de luxe warm white fluorescent light with incandescent lighting.

Remember that lighting, properly used, can reveal the true beauty of the fabrics, carpeting and fine woods in your home.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

DISINFECT WATER
SYSTEMS IF WELLS
HAVE BEEN FLOODED

If the only source of drinking water is from flooded wells, boil the water vigorously for two minutes. And to improve the taste of boiled water, add a pinch of salt or pour the boiled water from one container to another several times, advises Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

If boiling isn't practical, chemical disinfection should be used. Commercial household bleach contains a chlorine compound which will disinfect water. The procedure for disinfecting water may be found on the label. If not, determine the amount of available chlorine from the label. With a common 5.25 percent hypochlorite bleach having 3.5 percent available chlorine, add 3 drops per quart of clear water, Machmeier says.

With 1 percent available chlorine, add 10 drops per quart of clear water. For a 4 to 6 percent available chlorine solution, add 2 drops per quart of clear water, and for 7 to 10 percent available chlorine, add 1 drop per quart of water. Double the amount for turbid or colored water.

Mix the treated water thoroughly and allow it to stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight chlorine odor. If it doesn't, repeat the dosage and let the water stand for another 15 minutes. If the treated water has too strong a chlorine taste, it can be made more palatable by allowing the water to stand exposed to the air for a few hours. Or, pour the water from one clean container to another several times.

If your water supply has been contaminated by spring floods, the entire water system should be disinfected. Get Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 15 for instructions on disinfection of water systems from your county agent, District Office of the Department of Health or emergency organizations.

The Department of Health will test water samples sent to the central laboratory in Minneapolis, and there is no charge, Machmeier says. Special containers and instructions are available through District Offices located in Bemidji, Mankato, Rochester, Duluth, Worthington, Minneapolis, Fergus Falls and Little Falls.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

PRUNE OAK TREES
ONLY IN WINTER
TO AVOID OAK WILT

Prune oak trees only during the winter months -- from about mid-November to mid-March. Oak wilt fungus can enter oak trees through the fresh cuts if trees are pruned during the growing season, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Fungus spores are produced under the bark of recently killed trees, and these spores may be carried by insects. The insects are likely to be attracted to fresh wounds on oak trees, and the spores rub off on the wet surface. But if trees are pruned during winter months, the cut surfaces will dry off and be unfavorable infection sites.

If oak trees suffer accidental damage, Johnson recommends making a clean cut and covering the cut surface immediately with a tree wound dressing to seal the wound from exposure. But this is only an emergency treatment, and shouldn't be used as a way to avoid winter pruning.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

DECLINE IN CONSUMPTION
OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IS
LOWEST IN MANY YEARS

The per capita use of dairy products has followed a declining trend over many years, but last year this decline was the lowest in recent years. This low decline in per capita consumption coupled with increasing population resulted in an increase in overall milk use last year, according to E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

The per capita use of dairy products in milk equivalent terms averaged 740 pounds in 1950, but declined to 576 pounds per person in 1968. This amounts to an average loss of about 9 pounds a year.

Consumption declines have been the largest in dairy products with a high fat content, such as butter, coffee cream and whipping cream. Several factors account for this decline, according to Koller. These include the increasing sales volume of lower priced substitutes and imitations, consumer concern over the consumption of certain types of fat and less active living habits which reduce food needs.

The degree to which filled milk has displaced regular fluid milk is relatively minor in most states. One exception is Arizona, where filled milk sales reached about 11 percent of fluid sales last fall. Since then, filled milk sales have gone into a slow decline.

So for the time being, filled milk isn't taking over a large share of the fluid milk market. But the threat remains a serious one which the dairy industry must meet with suitable price policies, educational programs and promotions, Koller says.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Milk Prices to Farmers Should Hold Up Well in 1969. Dairymen should have another good year in 1969 from a price and gross receipts standpoint. Prices received by farmers for milk during the entire 1969 year may average about 3 percent above 1968 levels, predicts E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. Koller says farm milk prices have been running about 5 percent above levels of a year ago in the first three months of 1969, although smaller gains are predicted for the second quarter. In the second half of 1969, lower production and reduced stocks may cause a tighter milk supply-demand situation than last year. These developments could cause a larger seasonal price rise next summer and fall than a year ago.

* * * *

Feed Hay With Early Pasture. It won't be long until pasture season is here. Bill Mudge, dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota, advises feeding some hay with early pasture. Mudge says cows won't eat much hay when they're first turned on pasture. But even a small amount of hay will increase the energy content of the ration. The extra fiber provided by hay also helps prevent a drop in fat test.

* * * *

Terrace to Control Erosion on Sloping Land. With the increase in intensive farming and row cropping, more terracing is needed, even on lesser slopes. Jim Swan, soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says terracing controls soil erosion and allows more intense cropping on sloping land than either strip cropping or countouring alone. With modern parallel terraces, you can use large modern equipment and minimize point rows. Swan says terracing also conducts water off the field safely and saves fertilizer from being washed away. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 232, "Why Terrace?"

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 14, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

DON'T DRINK WATER
FROM FLOODED WELLS

Avoid drinking water from wells which have been flooded, warns Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Machmeier says the well and entire distribution system should be flushed out, disinfected, tested and found to be safe before the water is used for drinking. Pump the well until the water is clear. Then pour a solution of one quart of laundry bleach (Chlorox, Purex, Hilex or similar hypochlorite solution) in three gallons of water into the well.

Draw the chlorinated water from the well into the pipes by opening each faucet or fixture in the system and let the water flow until the chlorine odor is detected. Close the faucet or fixture as soon as you smell the chlorine odor.

Allow the chlorinated water to stay in the well and water system at least overnight. Then the system can be pumped and flushed out until the taste and odor disappear. The water can be sampled for bacteriological examination 48 hours after the chlorinated water has been pumped out.

Don't use the water while the chlorine solution is in the system, Machmeier cautions. Drinking or washing with highly chlorinated water may be irritating and harmful. When flushing outdoor taps, use a garden hose to drain water away from vegetation.

-more-

add 1 --don't drink water from flooded wells

You can have water tested for bacterial content at private laboratories or by the Minnesota Department of Health laboratory in Minneapolis. Instructions on collecting water samples and a plastic bag to contain the water sample are available through district offices of the Department of Health. The water sample must reach the laboratory in Minneapolis within 30 hours after collecting, Machmeier stresses.

Send samples directly to the central office of the Minnesota Department of Health, Minneapolis 55440, for bacteriological analysis -- there's no cost to the individual. District offices are located in Bemidji, Mankato, Rochester, Duluth, Worthington, Minneapolis, Fergus Falls and Little Falls.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 15, "Disinfection of Water Systems." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 17, 1969

Immediate release

ART IN HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE IN MAY

A national art in home economics conference will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus and in Minneapolis May 1-3.

Attending the event will be teachers of art in schools of home economics in colleges and universities throughout the United States, according to co-chairman Virginia Nagle and Joseph Ordos, assistant professors of related art in the University's School of Home Economics.

The program, which has as its theme, "Art in the Community," will be highlighted by tours to the St. Paul Art Center, the Minneapolis Institute of Art and other Twin Cities cultural centers.

Anyone wishing to attend the conference or wanting information about the program should call the Related Art Division in the University's School of Home Economics, 373-1017.

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90-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 17, 1969

Immediate release

PENNINGTON COUNTY YOUTH AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Allen R. Taylor, 16, St. Hilaire, has been awarded a scholarship to the third annual National Agricultural Youth Institute to be held in Lincoln, Neb., August 4-15. He will serve as Minnesota's youth representative to the Institute.

The Institute is sponsored by Agricultural Careers, Inc., of Lincoln, Neb., in cooperation with the University of Nebraska. Agricultural Careers, Inc., is supported by agribusiness throughout the United States.

Taylor was selected on the basis of his high academic achievement and leadership ability, his interest in an agricultural career, and his active participation in both FFA and 4-H. He ranks third in the junior class of 228 at Lincoln High School, Thief River Falls.

In 1966 Taylor and his father raised 78 acres of truck crops--tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, sweet corn, broccoli and potatoes. In 1967 they raised 250 acres of sunflowers and potatoes and during 1968 the father and son partnership raised 40 acres of potatoes and approximately 5 acres of sweet corn and tomatoes.

Besides his farming activities, Taylor is secretary of his FFA Chapter, president of the St. Hilaire 4-H Club, his FFA Chapter's delegate to the National FFA Convention, a winner of several public speaking and radio speaking contests and an active member of his high school's wrestling squad.

add 1 - pennington county youth

The Institute will focus attention on the importance of agriculture and will show the many and diverse opportunities in agricultural careers and the preparation necessary for these careers. It will provide the 125 boys selected to attend with an opportunity to become acquainted with national leaders in science, education and the agricultural industry.

The Institute program includes a five-day seminar with national leaders leading workshop discussions by Institute participants, a three-day weekend visiting the farms and ranches of Nebraska delegates, and a visit to the Nebraska State 4-H Camp.

Taylor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor.

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91-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 17, 1969

Immediate release

PLANT A MINIGARDEN

Growing vegetables in a minigarden can be fun for youngsters -- as well as for the not-so-young. If you have a windowsill, a balcony or a doorstep you have enough space for a minigarden, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The basic materials you'll need for a minigarden are some containers, synthetic soil and some seeds. A large redwood tub, plastic or clay pots, an old pail, a plastic bucket or a wire basket will all work. Most any container is satisfactory--from tiny pots for your kitchen windowsill to large wooden boxes for your patio. But make sure every container has holes in the bottom to provide for adequate drainage.

You can buy a soil substitute, or synthetic soil, prepared from a mixture of horticultural vermiculite, peat moss and fertilizer. This mixture comes ready to use and is available at garden supply centers and seed dealers.

You can also prepare your own soil substitute from peat moss, compost and a 10-10-10 fertilizer. Use a 3 or 4 inch potful of 10-10-10 fertilizer for every 3 bushels of soil. Mix this material thoroughly. If the material is very dry, add a little water to reduce dust during mixing.

You can also incorporate some vegetables along with flowers in the border, or close to buildings. But make sure you add organic matter to the soil at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per 100 square feet, and till the soil thoroughly.

add 1 - plant a minigarden

Success in minigardening depends partly on the quality of the seed you plant. Vegetable seed envelopes are stamped with the year in which they should be planted. Old seed often germinates poorly and doesn't grow vigorously, so don't use last year's seed.

Turnquist suggests using tomato plants or peppers surrounded by several leaf lettuce plants to give a "tossed salad" effect. Recommended varieties are Patio tomato, Pinocchio pepper and Buttercrunch or Grand Rapids lettuce.

A minigarden can provide you with a dual purpose--beauty and utility. The foliage of carrots, colorful tops of beets and purple and red color of sweet corn will make an attractive combination. Steak tomatoes will add orange and red color and provide an accent in the border.

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93-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 21, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

LARGE DROP IN
MILK PRODUCTION
IN PAST 4 YEARS

A large decline in milk production over the last 4 years has been a major factor in improved farm milk prices. U. S. milk production in 1968 totaled about 118 billion pounds, which is about 9 billion pounds less than 1964, according to E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Three main factors accounted for this large reduction in milk supplies, Koller says. First, many farmers shifted away from dairying to other enterprises because milk prices were relatively low compared to prices and returns from other farm commodities such as beef cattle, hogs and cash crops. In Minnesota, about 60,000 farms went out of dairying over the 12 year period from 1955 to 1967.

Another cause of the decline in milk production is higher prices for beef and old dairy cows, which caused heavier culling. The scarcity and high cost of dairy farm labor is another reason for reduced milk output. Many dairy farmers have cut back or dispersed their dairy herds and turned to industrial jobs at relatively good wages.

Milk production during the first three months of 1969 was well below levels of last year. So in the rest of 1969 we'll probably see a further reduction in milk production which should strengthen markets, Koller adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 21, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Plant Corn Before Harvesting '68 Crop. If you're one of a large group of farmers who have some of last year's corn to harvest, you'll probably be ahead to plant some of the 1969 corn crop first. Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, recommends planting corn before harvesting the old crop, unless soil conditions permit harvesting last year's crop before the soil is tillable. If the field with the unharvested corn is scheduled to go into the soil bank, check with your county ASCS office -- you'll probably be allowed to harvest the crop later.

* * * *

Plant Some Corn Before You Finish Plowing. If you have a large amount of corn ground that needs plowing, plow part of it and plant some of your corn as early as possible, advises Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Hicks recommends this procedure, instead of plowing all the land and then starting planting. The earlier planted corn will normally result in higher yields and decreased drying costs.

* * * *

Estimate Machinery Capacity Before Purchasing. Before purchasing new machinery, estimate how much field work the new machine will do and what size machine you'll need to accomplish your field work. University of Minnesota extension economist Charles Cuykendall says six factors determine how much work a machine will do: Field efficiency -- machine speed -- machine size -- time available to do work -- amount and quality of labor -- and, type and condition of the soil.

* * * *

- more -

add 1 -- In Brief

Buy Fresh Garden Seed. Many vegetable crops are cross pollinated, so seed saved from these crops doesn't come true to variety, according to Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Turnquist says it's usually better to buy fresh seed each year than to save seed from your garden. Seed from F_1 hybrid plants will usually segregate and you won't get the same results the second year. Some seed loses its ability to grow after only a short time. Examples are sweet corn, onion, parsnip, and parsley which have a short seed life of about one year.

* * * *

Check Fire Extinguishers. You can't afford a "fizzle" if fire breaks out, so check the fire extinguishers in your house and farm buildings to make sure they're ready for action. Study the operating instructions on each unit to refresh you on how to use it fast. Include family members and employees in this briefing. If fire breaks out, you won't want to be fumbling around trying to figure out how to get the extinguisher to discharge.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 21, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CYSTIC OVARY PROBLEM
PARTLY HEREDITARY,
VETERINARIAN SAYS

Cystic ovaries -- a major cause of reproduction problems in dairy cows -- are probably being bred into the cow population, according to Dr. Richard Schultz, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Schultz says the trait is probably being bred into dairy herds since no attempt is being made to select against it. High producing cows seem to present most of the problems with cystic ovaries.

"The cystic ovary problem is complex since genetic factors and high energy feeds both contribute to the problem," Schultz says. Large quantities of high energy feeds appear to cause problems with cystic ovaries, but on the other hand high producing cows require high amounts of energy, and it's often hard to get enough energy into these cows. However, a severe lack of energy can also lead to other types of reproductive problems.

Little is known about the problem, due to its complexity and the lack of research funds, Schultz adds.

Reduced fertility results in a tremendous economic loss to Minnesota farmers. Every day the cow is not pregnant beyond the desired breeding date, it costs the farmer 1 to 2 dollars for feed and care alone. Coupled with milk production losses over long periods of time, it's estimated that 20 percent of the total income potential from Minnesota dairy cattle is lost due to infertility problems.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 21, 1969

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
Housing series

COLOR GIVES
YOUR HOME
PERSONALITY

The way you use color can make your home take on a personality that is uniquely yours and your family's according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Before deciding the color plan you will use in your home, you will need to ask yourself a few questions. Do you like strong, brilliant colors, or do you live better with a subtle color plan? Do you prefer light or dark color values? Do you want to use sharp contrasts or close color values? Do you want to use one color plan for cold months and another for summer months?

If you prefer brilliant colors, you will have to surround them with light or off-white backgrounds to give relief. Soft toned colors are much more friendly, more restful and easier to live with. Light colors on walls make rooms seem larger and give a greater feeling of spaciousness. Dark colors appear heavy and may even produce a dreary effect if used in too large quantities. If you want to emphasize your furniture, it will show up well against very light backgrounds. Likewise, if you do not want to show the shape of your furniture, backing them with colors of a close value will hide them.

If you prefer different color schemes for each season, keep your colors in easily changed items such as pillow covers, slipcovers, curtains, draperies and other accessories.

Today related color plans are most popular. The colors being used together appear close to each other on the color wheel. These make good basic plans to use throughout the entire home. Some of the more popular plans have been golds and olive greens, green and bluegreen, orange and gold or red and orange. It is important to use a variety of values and intensities of each color so that the color plan isn't too monotonous.

add 1 -- color in the home

One of the most popular color plans has been the accented neutral plan in which you keep all permanent items in neutral colors and with it use one or two bright colors. In this neutral room you might use an area rug in the bright colors and keep everything else neutral.

#

Note to Agent in Flooded Counties: Remember your maroon notebook, Emergency Action Guide, has a section devoted to press releases you can use on various aspects of cleanup after the flood.

Two radio tapes on cleanup after floods are still available from me. (See February Reaching People.) Five different tapes contain some 20 spots ranging from 1 to 5 minutes, voiced by by extension home economics specialists.

-- Jo Nelson
Assistant Extension Editor

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 21, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

First in a series on
arts and crafts project

NEW PROJECT
IN ARTS AND
CRAFTS AVAILABLE

A new 4-H arts and crafts project is being offered to boys and girls who like to draw, paint, carve, design, print, make puppets, or enjoy looking at works of famous artists.

If you are one of these boys or girls, this project will help you learn about art materials and ways to use them, to enjoy your surroundings, and to understand art of your country and other countries, according to Home Agent _____

The arts and crafts project can be long-term or short-term, depending on the amount of skill you wish to attain. You can start with learning how to draw and then, if you wish, progress to painting, sculpture, carving, lettering, constructing and making puppets.

The purpose of the project is not only to teach you to observe and experiment but to encourage your creativity. Your interest in the arts and crafts project may lead to a life-long hobby in one of these areas. It may also enrich your life and develop an appreciation of arts and crafts. The project is not directed toward producing famous artists and sculptors, but toward producing boys and girls with a sense of wonder of life and the ability to inquire into it, _____ says.

Using your eyes is more important than being able to handle art materials. As a participant in the project, you will start by trying to improve your observation of everything around you: things that have graceful, rhythmic line, pattern, and texture. You will look at things carefully before you close your mind to how they really look.

add 1 -- arts and crafts

Another purpose of the project is to encourage originality and creativity. Don't be afraid to think for yourself and experiment. You will invent new ways of putting art materials together by trying many ways of doing other art work.

If you are not a 4-H member and are interested in participating in the arts and crafts project, contact your county agent or any 4-H member.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 23, 1969

Immediate release

UM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE TO HOLD 78TH ALUMNI REUNION

The 78th annual alumni reunion of graduates and former students of the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture will be held April 26 and 27 on the University's St. Paul Campus.

The Alumni Association's annual business meeting will be held Saturday, April 26, at 4 p.m. in the North Star Lounge of the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

Sherman Johnson, a member of the 1919 class now living in Washington D. C., will be the main speaker at a banquet at 5:30 p.m., Saturday, April 26. The banquet will be held in the St. Paul student center. Graduates of the class of 1919 will be given special recognition at the banquet, with all classes graduating in years ending in "4" and "9" also honored.

Keith McFarland, assistant dean and director of resident instruction for the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will report on campus activities at the banquet.

The program on Sunday, April 27, will begin with a 11 a.m. song service in McNeal Hall. The speaker will be Max Hinds, a 1934 graduate and staff member of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington D.C.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture will speak at a noon luncheon on Sunday. At 1:30 p.m. Sunday the honored classes will hold separate class reunions on the St. Paul Campus student center.

Reservations for the Saturday evening banquet and the Sunday luncheon may be arranged with Martha Hawkins, alumni secretary, 3250-36th Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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April 23, 1969

Immediate release

SMELT IS SPRING TASTE TREAT

Once the smelt run is on, families of avid smelt fishermen have a real taste treat in store.

For homemakers who have never prepared smelt, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota have some suggestions.

Heads and fins on smelt may be left intact or you may prefer to snip them off with kitchen shears. You can remove the fine scales with a toothbrush or by stroking the fish with your thumb and forefinger.

To bone smelt, first remove head and entrails, then place the smelt, belly down, on a board or chopping block. Using the palm of your hand, press down hard on the back of the fish until it is flat. Turn the fish belly up, take hold of the head end of the backbone and lift out the bones.

If your fisherman brings home more smelt than you can eat, freeze some for future use. Place the fish in a pan, a coffee can or any clean, water-tight container, cover the fish with ice water and place the container in the freezer. When you are ready to use the smelt, thaw the block of ice under a slow stream of cold water.

Probably the most popular method of preparing smelt is to fry it until it is brown and crisp, but for variety, the University nutritionists suggest baking it. You may want to try:

Quick Baked Smelt (4 servings)

1 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup milk
1/4 teaspoon pepper	1 1/2 pounds dressed smelt
1 1/2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce	2 1/2 cups crushed cereal flakes
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard	3 tablespoons melted butter

Combine salt, pepper, mustard, **Worcestershire** sauce and milk. Dip smelt, one at a time, first into the milk mixture and then into the crushed cereal.

-more-

add 1 - Smelt is spring taste treat

Arrange the fish in one layer on a large shallow greased baking pan. Sprinkle the melted butter over the smelt evenly and bake in a 450° oven for 15-20 minutes. Serve with your favorite sauce or with lemon wedges.

Another method of preparing the fish is to fry it in deep fat:

Crispy Smelt (serves 6)

2 pounds pan-dressed smelt (approximately 15 per pound)
Salt and pepper
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
1 can tomato sauce
Cocktail sauce
Lemon wedges

Clean, wash and dry fish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Combine flour and cheese. Dip fish in tomato sauce, roll in flour mixture and place in a single layer in a fry basket. Fry in deep fat, 350° F., for 3 to 4 minutes or until brown and fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with cocktail sauce and lemon wedges.

With the crispy or quick-baked smelt, the nutritionists suggest serving baked potatoes or potatoes in jackets, buttered spinach, grapefruit and orange salad, bread and butter, rice pudding and a beverage.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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April 23, 1969

Immediate release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL BEGINS MONDAY

Over 600 firemen, fire service officers and fire inspectors are expected to enroll in the 18th annual Minnesota State Fire School, which begins Monday (April 28) at the Hilton Hotel in downtown St. Paul.

The four-day School will begin with registration at 8 a.m. Monday, and conclude with Exhibits and Demonstration Day Thursday.

Participants this year will be able to choose one of five course areas for intensive study. The areas are general fire fighting, tactical procedures in fire fighting, fire pump operations, officer training and fire inspector training.

In addition, evening workshops will be held Monday and Tuesday for the entire enrollment. These workshops will cover such topics as fire protection for business and industry, mutual aid, working with local government, promoting fire department programs and defensive driving.

The annual Fire School banquet will be held on Wednesday evening with A. E. Anthony, noted fire service expert talking on the subject of "To Hell with Tradition." Fire School service awards and door prizes will be presented at the banquet.

Due to recent floods, the Demonstration and Exhibit Day activities previously scheduled for Thursday at Holman Field will be held at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds. Demonstrations will include ladder evaluations, spill fires of petroleum products and a simulated aircraft fire with a helicopter fire fighting unit from the Twin Cities Naval Air Station.

The Fire School is sponsored each year by the University's Institute of Agriculture through the Agricultural Extension Service, and by the Trade and Industrial Unit of the Minnesota Department of Education.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 23, 1969

Immediate release

AUTHORITY ON ESKIMO ART TO HIGHLIGHT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

A lecture on Eskimo art will be a feature of the national Art in Home Economics Conference to be hosted by the University of Minnesota related art division of the School of Home Economics May 1-3.

George Swinton, authority and collector of Eskimo art and a staff member of the University of Manitoba School of Art, will deliver the lecture at 8 p.m. Thursday, May 1, at the St. Paul Arts and Science Center.

Teachers of art in colleges of home economics and universities throughout the United States will attend the Thursday meeting.

The conference begins with registration Thursday (May 1) at 8:30 a.m. in the Fireplace Room, McNeal Hall, on the University's St. Paul Campus and continues through Saturday noon, May 3. Thursday has been designated as St. Paul Day, Friday as Minneapolis Day.

Following a welcome Thursday morning by Louise Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, a panel will discuss art in the community, theme of the conference. Reporting on University of Minnesota agricultural extension and general extension statewide art programs will be Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist; A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the Town/Country Art Show; and Huldah Curl, state arts coordinator.

At the opening afternoon session Richard Abell and Signe Bestinger of the related art division and Mrs. Charlene Burningham, St. Paul artist, will discuss resident staff activities relating to art in the community. Tours of the related art division, Richard Abell studio, Weavers' Guild studios and the St. Paul Art and Science Center will follow.

-more-

add 1 - authority on eskimo art

Friday morning's session at the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company will include a tour of the building and a critique of the Minneapolis urban core by Roger Martin, associate professor of landscape architecture at the University.

Highlighting the Friday afternoon program will be a Scandinavian smorgasbord at the Sons of Norway Cultural and Business Center, a talk on costumes of Latin America by Ellen Carney Moberg, associate professor of the Minneapolis School of Art, and a style show by art students of handwoven costumes. A preview of paintings by Marian Bagley, University assistant professor of related art, at the West Lake Gallery and tours of Hennepin-Lake Street galleries, boutiques and shops will follow.

Saturday morning will be given over to tours of the Minneapolis Institute of Art, the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre and the new town of Jonathan.

Gertrude Esteros, professor and chairman of the related art division and Mrs. Virginia Nagle, assistant professor, University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, are co-chairmen of arrangements for the event.

Anyone wishing to attend the conference or wanting information about the program may call the related art division in the School of Home Economics, 373-1017.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 24, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FUTURE FARMERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 140 young Minnesotans from 80 Future Farmer of America chapters throughout the state were recently named winners of some \$5,000 in FFA awards.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Monday (May 5) during the state FFA convention. The convention runs May 4-6.

Winners for this year include the following National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each: Agricultural Mechanics--Robert Ambrose, Jackson; Farm and Home Electrification--Michael David, Le Center; Soil and Water Management--Larry Grosse, Red Wing; State Star Dairy Farmer--Ricky Demmer, Ellendale; State Star Livestock Farmer--Tom Carlson, Pipestone; Farm Safety--Faribault, New Ulm, and Ortonville FFA chapters; Ornamental Horticulture--Thomas Souba, Owatonna; Home Improvement--Dan Sandager, Forest Lake; Agribusiness --Albert Sturm, Jr., St. James; Placement in Agricultural Production--Edward Timm, Pipestone; Natural Resources Development--Steve Bergerson, Elbow Lake.

The \$75 national award winners are: Star Beef Farmer--Rick Schmidt, Renville; Star Crops Farmer--John Almendinger, Faribault; Star Hog Farmer--Owen Ingbritson, Jackson; Star Poultry Farmer--John Matasovsky, Lakefield; Star Sheep Farmer--Brian Nystuen, Kenyon; Star Forestry Farmer--Perry Rollum, Redwood Falls.

Minnesota FFA Foundation Trophy Awards: Regional Star Dairy Farmer--Mitch Kezar, Thief River Falls; Dennis Tyrrell, Staples; Raleigh Liedman, Paynesville; Mark Mahlum, Canby; Scott Rose, Worthington; and Duane Northouse, Mable-Canton.

add 1 - FFA Awards

Regional Soil and Water Management--Randy Paulsrud, Halstad; Steven Gorentz, Perham; Ronald Edmonson, Howard Lake; Bernie Folsom, Hector; and Cal Ludeman, Tracy.

District Star Farmers--David Hellrude, Halstad; Dale Williams, Staples; David Tellock, Sebeka; Ronnie Peterson, Atwater; Jerry Wohlman, Renville, Dave Resch, Jackson; Roger Mager, New Prague; Glen Larsen, Byron.

Regional Award winners are: Agriculture Mechanics--Gary Novak, Thief River Falls; Jim Sorlie, Osakis; William Schwandt, Litchfield; Richard Hemish, Canby; Robert Morelan, Jr., Faribault; Dennis Ross, Byron.

Farm Electrification--Alvin Asp, Thief River Falls; Chipper Willhite, Hector; James Resch, Jackson; and Wayne Voth, Red Wing.

Farm Safety--Climax, Howard Lake and Stewartville chapters.

Beef Farming--Nathan Redland, Halstad; James Takala, Cherry (Iron), Gregory Berg, Barnesville; Thomas Sylvester, St. Francis; Charles Sorenson, St. James; Nick Dvorak, Belle Plaine, Mark Skow, Byron.

Crops Farming--Gary Gordon, Climax; Albert Barsness, Evansville; Mark Carlson, Rush City; Ronald Mages, Olivia; Dwayne Hargus, Jackson; Glen Larsen, Byron.

Hog Farming--David Hellerud, Halstad; Franz Lubenow, Graceville; Steven Turck, Litchfield; Jerry Wohlman, Renville; Gary Medgaarden, Blooming Prairie and Gary Thome, Adams.

Poultry Farming--Timothy Mounts, Evansville.

Sheep Farming--Marvin Christianson, Halstad; Donn Johnson, Evansville; William Barber, Ivanhoe; Gary Orloske, Windom; Lester Draiger, Jr., Winthrop.

Forestry--Galen Maki, Embarass; Thomas McColley, St. Francis; Wayne Enger, St. James; David Mager, LeCenter.

Agribusiness--Mark Smith, Climax; Leland Mohagen, Elbow Lake; Steve Onells, Litchfield; Melvin Eckstein, Hector; Allen Fredin, Gaylord and Michael Diercks, Red Wing.

-more-

Placement in Agricultural Products Award-- Lyndon Pream, Thief River Falls; Timothy Fagre, Elbow Lake; Jerry McColley, St. Francis; Michael Kulas, Owatonna and Gary Sutherland, Red Wing.

Natural Resources Development Award-- Charles Berdan, Ortonville; Richard Enger, St. James.

Livestock Farming-- Kenneth Nelson, Halstad; Dan Cornell, Blackduck; Don Myren, Parkers Prairie; Ed Butterfass, Howard Lake; Dean Swenson, Dawson; Arlie Olsen, Blooming Prairie and Larry Miller, Mabel-Canton.

Ornamental Horticulture-- Lowell Thompson, Ada; Douglas Ostenson, Elbow Lake; John O'Neill, Olivia; Charles Lucht, Jackson.

Home Improvement-- Thomas Christianson, Halstad; Michael Janke, Parkers Prairie; Bill Hoberg, Ortonville; Jeffrey Handervidt, Jackson; Robert Sapp, LeCenter and Tom Pyffereen, Byron.

Concrete Improvement-- Mitch Kezar, Thief River Falls; Daniel Becker, Staples; Stephen Schuender, Osakis; Duane Major, Howard Lake; Bruce Radel, Redwood Falls; Steve Fleck, New Ulm; Arlie Olsen, Blooming Prairie and Richard Mueller, Lewiston.

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 24, 1969

Immediate release

UM ANNOUNCES EXTENSION STAFF PROMOTIONS

Promotions in academic rank for extension agents were announced recently by Roland H. Abraham, director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Twelve county and associate county agents, nine home agents and two area agents received promotions in academic rank on the University's staff. The promotions do not affect the agent's local responsibilities. The agents will continue to serve in the county where they are now located.

Every county extension agent, home agent and area agent is a University faculty member, Abraham said. The promotions are based on their contribution to the betterment of Minnesota through the continuing education programs of the Extension Service.

Promoted from associate professor to professor were Eldon H. Senske, Freeborn County; and George J. Roadfeldt, Hennepin County. Both are agricultural agents.

Agricultural agents promoted from assistant professor to associate professor were John W. Peterson, Sibley County; Harold E. Rosendahl, Norman County; and Roger M. Wilkowske, Waseca County.

Four county agents were promoted from instructor to assistant professor. They are Charles D. Peterson, Marshall County; Donald P. Untiedt, Olmsted County; Kent A. Ringkob, Rock County; and Gerald J. Sullivan, Itasca County. Also, three associate county agents were promoted to assistant professor. They are Marvin C. Lee, Rice County; Ronald L. Orth, Waseca County; and Glen E. Ertel, Winona County.

add 1 - county promotions

Home agent promotions included Elaine C. Klingebiel, Dakota County; and Genevieve Moffitt, Le Sueur County. Both were promoted from assistant to associate professor. Home agents promoted to assistant professor were Diane H. Corrin, Benton County; Mary Ellen T. Miller, Mower County; Marie F. Henriksen, Murray County; Bonita A. Augst, Olmsted County; Betty M. Bishman, Yellow Medicine County; and Edith Pike, Hubbard County.

In addition, Harriet E. Meldahl, home economist in rehabilitation for South St. Louis County, was promoted from instructor to assistant professor. Lawrence M. Christenson, area extension agent in farm management for Nicollet, LeSueur, Rice, Brown, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Waseca, Martin and Faribault counties was promoted from assistant to associate professor, as was Orville M. Gunderson, area soils agent for Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Pope, Stevens, Swift and Traverse counties.

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97-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 28, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Plant High-Quality Soybean Seed. Don't plant soybean seed from fields that remained unharvested during wet weather last fall, advises Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Fields which were subjected to alternating wet and dry conditions last fall will have seed of poor germination and quality. Hicks recommends planting 1969 certified seed of recommended varieties. Refer to Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," which is available at your county agent's office. If you must save your own seed for planting, have it tested for germination. If the germination rate is low, compensate by increasing the seeding rate. If possible, select seed from lots that were harvested before bad weather last fall.

* * * *

Fires are Greatest Farm Hazard. Fires can burn up years of hard labor and profits. In Minnesota last year, farm fire losses totaled about \$5 million, according to Wayne Hanson, extension safety coordinator at the University of Minnesota. But more shocking than the economic loss is the needless death or permanent disability of thousands of farm residents caught in fires. Most farm fires are due to one or more of these preventable causes: Careless smoking and use of matches -- spontaneous combustion -- misuse of electricity and appliances -- inadequate lighting protection -- careless handling and storage of gasoline, kerosine and other flammable liquids -- and improper disposal of rubbish. One important step in preventing farm fires is to develop a fire safety consciousness and determination to work and live safely throughout the year.

* * * *

Prevent Grassy Flavors in Milk. Remove your cows from pasture about 3 hours before milking time to help prevent grassy flavors in milk, suggests Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge says high producing cows will also eat their grain better if they're taken off pasture for a short period of time before milking.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 28, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CONSIDER MAKING EAR
CORN SILAGE TO CHECK
STORAGE LOSSES IN CORN

Watch for fungus growth in stored corn, and in last year's corn that you are harvesting this spring. This fungus growth is appearing on a large percentage of the ears on corn harvested this spring, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist, and Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

This fungus growth deteriorates grain, and can form toxins that may be poisonous to livestock. One possible way to preserve this corn longer is to make ear corn silage from corn with fungus growth, although the idea hasn't been soundly tested.

If the corn is put in the silo with the proper moisture level and packed well to exclude air, the bacteria in the silage will increase rapidly and the fungus growth will be drastically reduced. But feed the silage to just a few animals to begin with to determine if it's safe, the specialists caution.

Making silage from spring harvested corn, or from stored corn with fungus growth is likely to preserve the corn longer than if you try to store the corn and feed it direct. But it may be necessary to add water if the moisture content is much below 30 percent to get a good job of ensiling. If you do a poor job of making silage, the harmful fungi will keep on growing.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 28, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

SUCCESSFUL STRAWBERRY
CROP REQUIRES PLANNING

Quality and yields of your strawberry crop can be improved by some timely disease control procedures this spring. A few applications of a suitable fungicide starting at flower bud stage and ending shortly before harvest can reduce blossom blight, leaf spot and fruit rot, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

If these diseases are allowed to progress unhampered, they'll cause a lot of trouble. Johnson says many people wonder why their crop wasn't better, since the specific forms of damage aren't always evident.

A flower cluster may have 6 to 10 blossoms, but only 1 to 3 develop. Disease is a major cause of this loss, but not the only cause. You need a total program of good cultural practices and pest control for a maximum crop.

Start now with a new planting, give it proper care, and you may have a pleasant surprise a year from this June. Ask your county agent for copies of Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," and Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 2, "Disease Control for Strawberries." You can also write for these publications 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
April 28, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL DISEASES
IN RASPBERRIES

Now's the time to get ready to make some timely fungicide applications to help make the most of the coming raspberry crop, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Try your sprayer to see that it's ready to go, and get a suitable fungicide for the job. Two fungicide applications are important for a minimum disease control program -- when the leaves are fully expanded, and at bud stage. Additional applications at about weekly intervals until close to harvest will do a more complete job of disease control.

The heavy snow and fairly steady temperature last winter probably resulted in less winter injury to raspberries than in many winters. So the potential berry crop for 1969 could be quite good, according to Johnson.

Some long-range planning for growing your raspberry plants in future years will be gratifying. A total program of good cultural practices and pest control is the answer, Johnson adds.

For more information on growing raspberries, ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 184, "The Home Fruit Spray Guide," and Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 8, "Raspberry Diseases." You can also write for these publications 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
April 28, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

Second in a series on
arts and crafts project

DRAWING IS ONE
PHASE OF NEW ARTS
AND CRAFTS PROJECT

Drawing is one dimension of the new 4-H arts and crafts project being offered to boys and girls who are interested in drawing, but have little experience in it, says Home (County) Agent _____.

If you are among the boys and girls who like to draw, you can begin by finding an object of interesting shape, something that is so close by that perhaps you haven't really seen it before. How about an old battered tea kettle, a worn shoe, a rhubarb leaf, a lady bug, a piece of bark or a machine part?

Before beginning the drawing, find the most interesting way to look at the object and place it in the position you like best. Next choose your paper and drawing medium. Consider what shape paper might be best for drawing the object you have chosen. The paper can be a rectangle, a square, or even a circle. Also consider what art material seems best for drawing your object. Have you ever used chalk, charcoal, drawing pencil or crayon?

Begin the drawing by first sketching in the main lines lightly. Drawing these main lines first will help place the object where you want it on the paper and get the size you want. Then put in the shorter lines needed to complete the shape of the object. The next step will give interest to your drawing. Look for dark shadows on your object and in the background and shade in these dark parts.

The last step is adding details. Some artists use many details and some artists use very little detail. When looking at your completed drawing, add accents where they seem to be needed.

Drawing is fun, but it takes practice. When you have completed one drawing try another. You might draw the same thing from different angles. Or you might draw a complete composition with several objects and background.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 28, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
Housing Series

PLAN TEXTURES
FOR INTEREST IN
HOME INTERIORS

Texture is an important factor to consider if you are to succeed in achieving the desired result of a beautiful home, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Texture can be divided into three classes -- coarse, medium and fine. The coarse textures can be used to create an informal atmosphere, and the very fine to create a formal or elegant feeling.

The coarse group of textures would include wrought iron, unglazed pottery, coarse linens and hopsacking, copper, and oak or pine woods. In the formal or fine group will be velvet, brocade, satin, thin glass, fragile china, gold, silver, silk lamp shades and lace curtains. The medium textures -- neither extremely coarse nor very fine -- include unglazed chintz, glazed pottery, heavy glass, polished brass and maple wood.

In decorating your home, you need not stay exclusively within one group of textures. You may dress up coarse textures by using things from the middle group, and some coarse items may be used with the medium textures. You may dress the fine textures down by using items from the middle group. Fine textures can also be used to dress up the medium textures. However, it is usually well to avoid using the coarse and fine textures together, such as wrought iron with brocade or burlap with velvet.

Many of the textures you use will depend on your life style. If you live elegantly you may want to use textures from the formal group. If you live casually, the informal textures will be more appropriate for your style of life. Most families fall into the middle group and live rather casually but like a few things to be more formal. This is especially true in dining. Table settings vary from informal backyard meals served casually to the linen table cloth and fine china in the dining room.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 28, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Nutrition series

PLAN MEALS
AROUND
MAIN DISH

"What shall I serve for dinner this evening?"

If you've asked yourself that question many times, you're typical of many homemakers who look at meal planning as a real problem.

Meal planning should start with the main dish, usually featuring meat or another protein food, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The meat may be beef, pork, veal or lamb. Or choose chicken, turkey or fish. Substitutes for meat that add variety and economy are eggs, cheese or dry beans.

Once you've decided on the main dish, it's easier to plan the rest of the meal. If the meat provides a savory gravy, choose mashed potatoes, rice or biscuits to accompany it. No gravy? Then bake potatoes, scallop or cream them or cook them in their jackets.

Vegetables add color and texture to the meal and enhance the flavor of the main dish. Choose bright-colored vegetables for top nutrition.

Fruits are welcome salad ingredients. Since prunes are plentiful now, serve a salad of prunes on a pineapple ring or with a peach half. Stuff the prunes with cottage cheese or peanut butter. Fruit, too, is always a good dessert choice, whether it's cooked or raw.

Here is a menu featuring a main dish you can make ahead of time. For economy, buy the less expensive blade steaks.

-more-

add 1 -- plan meals

Pork chops and noodles
Buttered broccoli or asparagus
Stuffed prune salad
Bread, rolls or biscuits with butter
Ice cream and beverage

Pork Chops and Noodles

6 pork chops or 3 pork shoulder steaks	4 cups broad noodles (before cooking)
2 tablespoons fat	1 10½-ounce can condensed tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt	½ cup water
1/8 teaspoon pepper	

Brown meat in hot fat. Season. Parboil noodles in boiling salted water about 4 minutes; drain and rinse in cold water. Place noodles in baking dish. Add tomato soup and water. Arrange pork chops over noodles. Cover tightly. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 1½ hours.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 29, 1969

Immediate release

GOETZ TO SPEAK AT DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Minnesota Lieutenant Governor James B. Goetz will be the featured speaker at a special Community and Regional Development Workshop Friday, May 9 at Bemidji State College.

Goetz will speak to about 150 rural and community leaders from northwestern Minnesota on the topic of "The Challenge of Change."

The workshop participants, who will attend by invitation only, will spend the day in intensive study and exchange of ideas on community and regional resource development.

They will be encouraged to return to their home communities and stimulate further local discussion about subjects discussed at the Bemidji meeting.

The workshop begins at 8:30 a.m. with registration and coffee, followed by a welcome address by Robert Decker, president of Bemidji State College. Presiding over the morning session will be R. C. Nelson, president of Northwestern State Bank in Hallock.

Goetz will speak at 9:30 a.m., following Decker's welcoming remarks. At 10 a.m. David M. Nelson, research associate at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Apparant Future of Northwest Minnesota."

He will be followed at 10:45 by John S. Hoyt, Jr., associate professor and extension economist at the University. Hoyt will discuss "The Rationale of Regionalism". Final speaker on the morning program will be Gene Ramsey, University professor of sociology, who will talk on the topic of "Effecting Change-- The Power Structure."

add 1 - development workshop

After a noon luncheon, the participants will break up into discussion groups to deal with the subject of "Regionalism." Presiding at the afternoon session will be Marvin R. Campbell, president of First National Bank in Crookston. The discussion groups will discuss community development and regionalism, and plans and programs for follow-up meetings within the region.

After a short coffee break, the groups will report on their discussions and the panel of morning speakers will react to their comments and suggestions. LaVern A. Freeh, head of special programs for the University's Agricultural Extension Service, will summarize the day's activities.

The Conference is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota through its Agricultural Extension Service and Bemidji State College. Cooperating are the University's Technical Institute at Crookston, junior colleges and area vocational schools in the region, and Agricultural and Industrial Development, Inc., which is made up of Ottertail, Minnkota and Northern States power companies.

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99-vak-69

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 29, 1969

Immediate release

U STUDENTS AWARDED DIETETIC INTERNSHIPS

Eight University of Minnesota seniors majoring in dietetics have accepted hospital internships for the coming year.

Mrs. Dorothy Verstraete, assistant professor of home economics at the University, announced the interns and internships as follows: Sandra Manthei, Danube, to King County Harborview Hospital, Seattle, Washington; Catherine Isenman, So. St. Paul and Linda Schwanz, Truman, to New York Hospital, New York City; Mary Kretsch, Wayzata, to the University of California Hospital, San Francisco; Connie Starnes, Halma, to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester; Mrs. Beate Krinke, Richmond and Mrs. Mary Wood, 1594 Stanford Ave, St. Paul, to University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis; and Beth Nieland, Arlington, to University Hospital, Ann Harbor, Michigan.

Upon satisfactory completion of the American Dietetic Association (ADA) internship, these young women will qualify for ADA membership and registration.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 29, 1969

Immediate release

AGRICULTURE HONOR SOCIETY TO INITIATE 43

The Minnesota Chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, national agriculture honor society, will initiate 43 new members at ceremonies Wednesday, April 30, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The Society recognizes seniors in the upper 15 percent of their class, graduate students and faculty of outstanding ability in agriculture.

Of the initiates, 15 are University faculty members. They are: Suzanne Davison, Margaret D. Doyle, Roxana R. Ford, Evelyn P. Quesenberry, Robert J. Sirny, Louise A. Stedman and Patricia B. Swan, all on the home economics faculty; Janis Grava, Melvin Hamre, C. Gustav Hard, and Shirley T. Munson, on the agriculture faculty; Jay M. Hughes from forestry; Dr. Harold J. Kurtz and Dr. John C. Schlotthauer of the College of Veterinary Medicine; and Harvey M. Bjerke, agricultural extension agent in farm management, West Concord, Minn.

In addition, Oscar B. Jesness, professor emeritus of agricultural economics, received the Award of Merit for outstanding service to agriculture.

The society will initiate 28 students from the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and the College of Veterinary Medicine. Special recognition will be given to Patricia Leah Bussian of DeForest, Wis. She is the senior with the highest grade point average. Her overall average is 3.942 out of a possible 4.000.

add 1 - gamma sigma delta

Other students to be initiated are: Leon Anderson, Dassel;
Gene Beaulieu, Minneapolis; David Brewer, Wayzata; Dennis Brogger,
Cass Lake; Herbert Cargill, Wayzata; Larry DeVries, Milan; Janice
Ann Fenske, Winthrop; Robert Good, Northome; James Hobbs, Winona;
Selmer Holland, Frost; Bruce Johnston, Clear Lake; Ralph Kackmann,
Lake City; Thomas Koester, Red Wing; Ronald Larson, Madison;
Douglas Lee, Franklin; Gordon Lindquist, Ortonville; Charles Nelson,
Westbrook; Kenneth Nordlund, Clearbrook; Robert Peiffer, Jr., Edina;
Paul Pendowski, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Peter Roussopoulos, West St. Paul;
Diane Sittig, Waterloo, Iowa; Charles K. Smith, Minneapolis; John
Spehar, Mt. Iron; Judith Swoboda, Rosemount; Gilbert Warriner, Braham;
and Thomas Williams, Willow River.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
April 29, 1969

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MAY

- 1 Convocation, George Swinton, "They Were The People "
St. Paul Campus Student Center, 10:15 a.m.
- 1-3 National Art in Home Economics Conference, St. Paul Campus
- 4-6 Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention, St. Paul
Campus
- 8-9 Punchinello Players present "La Ronde," North Hall, St. Paul
Campus, 8 p.m.
- 9 Community Regional Development Workshop, Bemidji State
College Campus.
- 11 4-H Sunday
- 11-17 Minnesota Royal, St. Paul Campus Spring Festival
- 12 Convocation, Julian Bond, member of the Georgia House of
Representatives, St. Paul Campus Student Center, 10 a.m.
- 12-16 Kiln Drying Workshop, St. Paul Campus.
- 15-17 Punchinello Players present "La Ronde," North Hall,
St. Paul Campus, 8 p.m.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 1, 1969

Immediate release

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED AT UM INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Forty-five faculty promotions in the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture were announced recently by Dean Sherwood O. Berg.

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

Agricultural Economics: W. Keith Bryant, John S. Hoyt, Jr., and Arley D. Waldo to professor; Willis L. Peterson, Jerome W. Hammond, Delane E. Welsch and Harvey Bjerke to associate professor; and Kenneth E. Egertson, Richard O. Hawkins, Carole B. Yoho and Walter L. Fishel to assistant professor.

Agricultural Engineering: Melvin R. Smith to associate professor.

Agronomy and Plant Genetics: Gerald R. Miller to professor and Oliver E. Strand to assistant professor.

Animal Science: Charles W. Young to professor, and Charles E. Allen and Bernard J. Conlin to associate professor.

Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife: Richard J. Mackie to associate professor.

Food Science and Industries: Peter B. Manning to assistant professor.

School of Forestry: Jay M. Hughes, Edward I. Sucoff and Egolfs V. Bakuzis to professor; and Alvin R. Hallgren to associate professor.

School of Home Economics: Patricia B. Swan to associate professor, and Glenda M. Humphries to assistant professor.

Horticultural Science: David W. Davis to professor, and Harold F. Wilkins to associate professor.

add l - institute promotions

Plant Pathology: Robert W. Romig to associate professor.

Rhetoric: Edward B. Savage to professor, Starling W. Price to associate professor, and James R. Holloway to assistant professor.

Soil Science: Donald G. Baker to professor.

Technical Institute, Crookston: Betty L. Brechto, Robert G. Smith, Gaward F. Caveness, Jeffrey J. Wiebe and Ralph W. Nestor to assistant professor.

Agricultural Extension Service, State Staff: Howard J. Newell, Duane A. Wilson, Rosella H. Qualey and Myra B. Zabel to professor; Wayne E. Carlson and Susanne G. Fisher to assistant professor; and Beverly B. Lundgren to instructor.

North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids: William H. Cromell to assistant professor.

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102-vak-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 1, 1969

Immediate release

PROGRAM SET FOR MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE

Nutrition of the brood sow, intensive beef cattle production and nutrition of the modern dairy cow will be major topics discussed at the 1969 Minnesota Nutrition Conference Sept. 8-9 in Minneapolis.

Details of the program for the 30th annual conference were announced recently by Robert J. Meade, animal science professor at the University of Minnesota.

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

The first morning of the conference will consist of a symposium on nutrition of the brood sow. Topics include influence of energy intake on reproductive performance, protein and amino acid intakes of pregnant sow and their effect on reproduction, vitamin and mineral intakes of pregnant sows and gilts under restricted feeding, and the influence of energy and protein intakes on reproductive performance and development of offspring.

In the afternoon a symposium on intensive beef cattle production will include discussion of all-concentrate rations for beef cattle, non-protein nitrogen in rations, factors influencing carcass composition, and housing and management systems for fattening cattle.

Topics to be discussed Tuesday morning include the role of genetically modified corns in animal nutrition, nutrient requirements of pullets from 8 to 20 weeks old, turkey breeder hen nutrition, feeding and management of feedlot lambs, and modern feeding programs for pleasure horses.

add 1 - nutrition conference

A symposium on nutrition of the modern dairy cow will be held Tuesday afternoon. Topics include corn silage rations for high producing cows, meeting the energy requirements of high producing cows, limiting amino acids in the rumen, and metabolic disorders of high producing cows.

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

Persons wishing more information on the event should contact the Office of Special Programs, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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May 1, 1969

Immediate release

SOME EASY WAYS SUGGESTED TO IMPROVE HOME LIGHTING

Is the present lighting in your home adequate, or could it be improved?

Sometimes a few simple adjustments in your lamps will give you just the improvement you need, according to Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment and assistant professor at the University of Minnesota.

When a bulb in a lamp is too high, it restricts the downward circle of light and shines into the eyes of persons standing near. If you have that problem, you can lift the lampshade with a riser. Risers come in multiples of one-half inch and can be screwed to the top of the harp.

Or is your problem just the opposite? If the bulb is too low in the lamp and shows beneath the lower edge of the shade, replace the lampshade with one that is deeper or use a shorter harp or a different diffusing bowl.

Another reason for poor lighting could be that the lamp base is too short, and the light is not shining at the proper level. If so, set the base on wood, marble, ceramic, or metal blocks to raise the lamp to the proper height. For ease in handling the lamp, make sure you cement the block to the base.

Shades can make a big difference in light intensities. Shades should be made of translucent materials with white or near-white linings and open tops. You may use color on the outside of the shade if the inside is white; however, neutral or pale tints, off-white, beige and light gray are preferred.

Keep all light sources operating efficiently by replacing blackened bulbs promptly. Replace present bulbs with those of higher wattage, but do not exceed the rated wattage of the lamp. For better control of lighting, use three-way sockets and bulbs.

One of the easiest ways to improve lighting is to keep your home lighting equipment in good condition by regular cleaning. A collection of dirt and dust on bulbs, diffusion bowls, lampshades and fixtures can cause a substantial loss in light output.

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104-lah-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 2, 1969

FOR RELEASE: After 8:30 p.m.,
Monday, May 5.

GREENBUSH BOY NAMED 1969 STATE STAR FARMER

Peter Stauffenecker, Jr., 17-yr-old member of the Greenbush High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named Minnesota's 1969 FFA State Star Farmer Monday evening, May 5.

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

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

Selected from a group of State Farmers, this year's top Future Farmer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stauffenecker of Greenbush. His agriculture instructor and FFA advisor is Bernard Nelson, and his high school superintendent is Louis Allen.

As a freshman, Peter started his agricultural program with 29 ewes that were given to him by his dad as payment for work at home and for a start in farming. He also raised 2500 turkeys his freshman year. At present, he has 55 ewes and a registered ram and last year raised 14,000 turkeys in partnership with his father. Just recently Peter and an older brother, John, purchased the farm from their father and are operating on a 50-50 partnership. The partnership includes 425 acres of land, 21,000 turkeys, 147 ewes, 16 head of beef cattle and 30 head of beef feeders.

Peter keeps his records in the Minnesota Vo-Ag Record Books and at the end of 1968 showed a net worth of \$11,844.13. During high school he had labor earnings of \$9,612.00. He has served as FFA chapter treasurer and vice president and is presently chapter president.

add 1 - state star farmer

At the State Convention last year, Peter received the State Star Poultry Farmer Award. He has been a member of the general livestock and dairy judging teams. His freshman year, he was awarded the Chapter Star Greenhand. He is president of the Greenbush School Student Council and an officer of his church youth group. He participated on the varsity wrestling team, was co-captain on the football team and was on the track team. He is a member of the lettermen's club.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Dan Cornell, Blackduck; David Kellen, Wheaton; Dan Sandager, Forest Lake; Roger Opp, Appleton; Dave Thoreson, Lakefield; Ricky Demmer, Ellendale; and Gene Sanford, Northfield.

Fourteen adults were named State FFA Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They are: Ken Anderson, FFA Adviser, Buffalo Lake High School; Charles Christians, extension animal scientist at the University of Minnesota; St. Paul; Tom Doughty of The Farmer Magazine, St. Paul; Ray Erwin, FFA Adviser, Stillwater High School; Fred Halverson, Midland Cooperative, Minneapolis; Dale Kelsey, Lewisville; Odin Langen, Minnesota member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.;

Tilmore Meium, Jackson; Wallace Nelson, superintendent of the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton; Sigurd Ode, State Department of Education St. Paul; Gary Running, Peavey Company, Minneapolis; W. B. Schoenbohm, director of the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Minneapolis; Curt Stillwell, FFA Adviser, Howard Lake High School; and John Zwiebel, agriculture instructor, Owatonna.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 2, 1969

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, May 6

FFA HONORS CHAPTERS, OUTSIDE SERVICE GROUPS

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

Chapters receiving outstanding achievement awards for the 1968 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage," were from Albert Lea, Alden, Belle Plaine, Cambridge, Clinton, Elk River, Freeborn, Hector, Maple Lake, Norwood-Young America, Spring Valley and Wells.

These eleven were among 140 chapters that contributed -- from sales of gleaned corn or donated farm crops - more than \$28,600 to finance camperships for handicapped youngsters at Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale and to construct a speech therapy building. Minnesota FFA chapters have contributed over \$178,000 to Camp Courage since 1953.

The Redwood Falls chapter won the FFA cooperative award, based on classroom and off-school campus study, and participation in cooperative activities. The chapter adviser and two officers will get an expense-paid trip to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives (MAC) meeting in Minneapolis in October.

The Howard Lake chapter placed second in the cooperative contest and also received MAC meeting travel awards.

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

add 1 - FFA honors

Adams, Blooming Prairie, Chokio-Alberta, Echo, Ellendale, Faribault, Goodhue, New Ulm, Olivia, Pipestone, St. Charles, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, Stewartville and Winnebago.

The safe tractor contest certificate winners included:

Adams, Faribault, Ruthton and Stewartville.

Each of Minnesota FFA's 270 chapters received a farm fire safety manual from the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Association of Esko, Minnesota for outstanding efforts in fire safety.

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

Armando DeYoannes, St. Paul State Commissioner of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation; Vincent Gentilini, Virginia executive director, Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency; Darryl Eastvold, KFGO, Fargo, North Dakota; Dr. Edgar Persons, adviser, Collegiate FFA Chapter, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus; Harvey B. Sathre, House member, State Legislature, Adams; Dr. Don Priebe, faculty chairman, State Convention judging contests, Ag. Ed. Office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

Ken Anderson, Buffalo Lake High School FFA Adviser, received a desk pen set for service on the Minnesota FFA Board of Directors.

Ada, Adams, Albany, Atwater, Barnesville, Blooming Prairie, Canby, Evansville, Faribault, Forest Lake, Gaylord, Halstad, Howard Lake, Ivanhoe, Jackson, Lamberton, Mountain Lake, Ortonville, Paynesville, Redwood Falls, Renville, Rush City, St. Charles, St. Francis, St. James, St. Peter, Stillwater and Waseca chapters were in the National group in the 1969 State Chapter Award Contest and received certificates from the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity. The contest award entries of four of these twenty-eight State gold emblem chapters will be selected to enter national competition this fall.

Minnesota FFA chapters receiving superior rating in the chapter award contest include: Ashby, Blackduck, Buffalo Lake, Byron, Chokio-Alberta, Cyrus, Delavan, Eagle Bend, Elbow Lake, Ellendale, Foley, Franklin, Goodhue, Graceville, Jeffers, Kasson-Mantorville, Kenyon, Lakefield, Le Center, Madison, Montevideo, Montgomery, New Ulm, Norwood-Young America, Olivia, Osakis, Parkers Prairie, Perham, Pipestone, Round Lake, Ruthton, Staples, Stewartville, Tyler, Willmar, Winona and Worthington.

Chapters receiving standard rating included: Bertha-Hewitt, Dover-Eyota, Hoffman and Mankato.

Participating FFA chapters received honor citations from the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society for their activities in the field of health hazards of smoking. Many chapters have put on smoking and health educational programs for their own members and other youth groups and others have submitted entries in the American Cancer Society's poster - slogan contest on smoking and health.

Minneapolis Association for Retarded Children, Inc. (MARC) honored 40 FFA chapters for contributing to "Christmas for the Mentally Retarded Project." The Gaylord FFA chapter contributed over \$325, Red Wing \$150 and Lewiston \$65. These three chapters were singled out for special recognition.

The March of Dimes of Minnesota presented a certificate of appreciation to the State FFA Association for outstanding volunteer services. Many chapters have participated in 'dime per member' campaigns and other educational activities.

Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic (KMCS) presented certificates of merit to the following 14 FFA chapters for their outstanding work in supporting and promoting beautification and anti-litter programs which helped to make Minnesota a clean and scenic state: Chokio-Alberta, Buffalo Lake, Elbow Lake, Evansville, Forest Lake, Gaylord, New Richland, New Ulm, Ortonville, Redwood Falls, Renville, and St. Francis.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373 0710
May 5, 1969

Immediate release

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE BRIGHT FOR AGRICULTURE GRADUATES

Higher salaries and a strong demand continue to dominate the employment picture for 1969 agricultural graduates at the University of Minnesota and other Midwest universities, according to Ralph E. Miller, placement director for the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The annual survey of 14 Midwest Land-Grant institutions reveals a 5.5 percent increase in estimated starting salaries as compared to a year earlier.

The demand is high for graduates in sales and management positions in business and industry, and contributes the most to the salary increase. But the demand is strong in all areas, Miller says.

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

Participating universities report on placement of 1968 graduates and estimate job prospects and salaries for 1969 graduates.

In 1968, the 14 universities graduated 3,167 students with bachelor of science degrees, 1,128 with master of science degrees and 568 with doctor of philosophy degrees. The number of graduates at the B.S. and M.S. levels was higher than a year earlier and the number of Ph. D. degrees down slightly.

add 1 - employment bright

Private industry took 22 percent of the graduates and graduate study accounted for another 19 percent, down from 25 percent a year earlier. Other areas employing agriculture graduates were teaching and extension, 9 percent; farming and farm management, 10 percent; and government work, 8 percent. Military services took 27 percent of the graduates, up sharply from 19 percent a year earlier. Other types of employment accounted for the remainder.

Average monthly starting salaries for 1968 graduates were estimated at \$626 for B.S. recipients, \$766 with an M.S. and \$1025 with a Ph.D. In 1967, the estimated averages were B.S. \$593, M.S. \$703 and Ph. D. \$954.

Students graduating this spring with their military obligation completed are faced with numerous job opportunities in some cases. Placement officers at the 14 universities estimate starting salaries for this spring's graduates will be \$649 for a B.S. degree, \$802 for an M.S. degree and \$1063 for a Ph.D. degree. These figures are from 4.5 to 8 percent higher than similar estimates a year ago.

Sales and management positions in business and industry, food science and vocational agriculture teaching positions in high schools continue to present the most opportunities.

The placement officers estimate sales and management positions as 33 percent of the available jobs. Twelve universities reported this area as the one with the strongest demand.

For advanced-degree graduates, strongest demand was indicated in the areas of university teaching and research positions, industry and food science.

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105-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 5, 1969

FOR RELEASE:
3:00 P.M., Tuesday, May 6, 1969

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE RECEIVES MARKETING AWARD

Chicago, Ill, -- The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture today (May 6) became the first University to receive the National Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association's (NAAMA) national citation for outstanding communications efforts.

The award was made in connection with the 10th annual National Farm Marketing Seminar in Chicago, May 5-7. NAAMA presented three special national citations and over a dozen advertising awards at the seminar.

Dean Sherwood O. Berg of the Institute of Agriculture and Harold B. Swanson, Head of the University's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism and vice president of the North Central NAAMA chapter, accepted the award for the University.

The citation recognized the University's coordinated effort to inform potential students, both urban and rural, of the wide range of career opportunities in the food and fiber industry. The award was made on the basis of:

1. "In Touch With Tomorrow", a multi-screen visual presentation already shown to nearly 40,000 Minnesota high school students. The presentation was prepared by a special faculty team headed by LaVern Freeh, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service.
2. Special mass media support including 35 information articles on careers carried by Minnesota newspapers, and numerous radio and TV programs prepared by the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.
3. Several special career publications including "Communications Careers in Food and Fiber."
4. The University's exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair in 1968, which emphasized career information.
5. Special efforts by College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics and Agricultural Extension Service faculty to present career information throughout the state.

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106-hbs-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 5, 1969

Immediate release

LUMBER PRICES ACCOUNT FOR SMALL PART OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Lumber prices, which rose spectacularly in 1968 and during the first three months of 1969, still account for only a small part of increased housing costs, according to Robert Thompson, University of Minnesota forester.

Increases in wood product prices occurred primarily during the past 18 months, while non-wood construction costs have risen over an 18-year period.

Lumber prices in 1968, for example, were up only 33.3 percent over 1950, with softwood plywood down 17.5 percent, while steel beams were up 48.4 percent and carpenter labor up 88.2 percent from 1950 levels. The price of building lots also has increased.

"Considering all construction factors, it is evident that increases in steel, labor, construction costs and land account for most of the increased housing costs during the past 18 years," Thompson says. "The lumber and plywood cost increases mainly occurred last year.

However, the current supply and demand situation in the wood products industry coupled with production factors is likely to result in continued increasing prices for wood products, Thompson says.

For example, in 1968 the consumption of lumber in the United States was approximately 43 billion board feet and it is projected that this will reach 45.5 billion by 1980. The demand for pulpwood is expected to be 2.6 times as high in 1985 as it was in 1965. And the billions of board feet used for construction account for only about two-thirds of total timber use.

-more-

Even if additional land is made available for timber harvesting, increasing demands for wood products will continue to put pressure on both timber resources and prices, Thompson says.

Currently there are five ways for the lumber industry to supply the predicted increased needs for lumber and plywood. These include curtailing exports and increasing imports, making more timber available from National forests--including the use of infected and damaged timber, fuller utilization of the tree and of mill waste, utilizing previously unused or little used species that are practical to use but not as preferred by the industry, and more efficient engineering and building practices with wood products.

For example, Thompson says there is still much mill waste which could be collected and used for fiber and chip products. Tree tops and timber left in the woods could be used also for the same purpose.

Using wood species which are currently under utilized could be of considerable benefit to Minnesota's forest industries. Minnesota, for example, could provide over twice the amount of forest products produced in 1960 and still sustain her forest resources. Some of these under utilized species include aspen, red pine, jack pine, spruce and balsam fir.

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107-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Control Canada Thistle Patches. Eliminating small, dense Canada thistle patches is the most important part of a thistle control program, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Miller says these heavy stands are major sources of seed and rootstocks for the development of new infestations. The best control methods for dense patches require the loss of crop production for one or more years. But this loss isn't as serious as it may seem, since crop production is poor in dense thistle stands. Several chemical treatments are available for treating Canada thistle patches. Ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 329, "Controlling Canada Thistle."

* * * *

Extra Nitrogen is Profitable. Corn and small grains will nearly always benefit from supplemental nitrogen when these crops follow non-legumes with no fallow or manure applications, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Extra nitrogen on grass pastures and small grains will be even more important if June is unusually cold or wet. Cold, wet conditions cause less natural nitrogen to be released from the organic matter by soil organisms, Overdahl says.

* * * *

Don't Grow Soybeans in Thistle-Infested Fields. Avoid growing soybeans in fields with Canada thistle infestations, since chemicals can't be used to suppress thistles in soybean fields. If soybeans must be grown, spray with 1 pound per acre of 2,4-D when thistles are a few inches tall and at least 2 weeks before planting soybeans, advises Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Delay seedbed preparation and planting of soybeans at least 2 weeks after spraying to allow time for 2,4-D to act and to avoid 2,4-D residue effects on the soybeans.

* * * *

- more -

Add 1 -- in brief

Apply Fungicides to Strawberries. Apply the fungicide captan to strawberry plants weekly, until harvest time. You can apply dusts of 5 to 10 percent concentration instead of sprays, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. For best results, apply dusts when plants are wet or damp. Captan will protect against fruit spots, leaf blight and blossom blight. Don't apply insecticides to plants during the blossom period.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

GOOD PASTURE MANAGEMENT
IS BEST WAY TO CONTROL
WEEDS, AGRONOMICIST SAYS

A combination of good management and chemical treatments is usually the best way to control pasture weeds. Recommended liming and fertilizer practices, plus rotational or managed grazing helps control weeds by providing vigorous competition.

Continuous close grazing and low fertility weaken pastures and allow weeds to take over, according to Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Strand recommends periodic clipping to control weeds and stimulate regrowth of grass. Protect new seedings from grazing until they're well established.

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

Wait 7 days after treatment before grazing dairy animals, Strand cautions.

Apply the first application early in June, and the second application late in July. But if you don't spray by June 15, use just one application of 2 pounds of 2,4-D per acre when most weeds are up and actively growing. Repeat treatments the following year to increase kill of resistant weed species. Use a 50-50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T for brush or hard-to-control weeds.

Use the amine form of 2,4-D with low pressure (25 to 30 pounds) if drift injury to susceptible crops is possible. Some 2,4-D resistant weeds such as wild buttercup are controlled by MCPA.

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

Mowing twice each season -- in late June and middle August -- will prevent seed production by most annual and perennial weeds. Using a combination weed control and fertilization program can greatly increase pasture yields, Strand adds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES LIVESTOCK
JUDGING AND EVALUATION
CLINIC FOR JUNE 2 - 5

A livestock judging and evaluation clinic will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus June 2-5. Nationally known livestock judges will evaluate light horse, swine, sheep and beef cattle and give their views on future selection trends, according to Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist.

The four day session will be divided into four separate clinics. On June 2, a light horse clinic will be conducted at the Kanttell Stables, Hamel. This clinic will feature judging and demonstrations on Western and English classes.

Tuesday, June 3 will feature a forenoon of swine judging and an afternoon on sheep evaluation. Breeders and livestock buyers will combine their opinions of modern day trends.

June 4 and 5 feature a meeting and conference designed to bring beef cattlemen up to date. The meeting will take place at the University's Livestock Pavilion during these two days. Sponsored by Minnesota's Hereford and Beef Improvement Associations, high points of the event will include a judging clinic, type demonstration and total performance records workshop.

Speakers slated to appear include Wayne Naugle, Nampa, Idaho, president of the American Hereford Association; Gene Wiese, Manning, Iowa, vice-president of the AHA; and Art Linton, AHA Total Performance Records director. A Thursday evening reception and banquet honoring two veteran Minnesota Hereford breeders, John Block, Worthington, and Harold Healy, Mapleton, will conclude the conference.

A women's program is scheduled in connection with the session. Miss Diane Olson, American Hereford Association Public Relations Department representative, will acquaint the ladies with activities of state Hereford auxiliaries and explain the purposes and projects of the American Hereford Auxiliary.

For further information write to C. J. Christians, Animal Science Dept., 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all Counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release
Nutrition series

MEAL PLANNING
WITH LEFTOVERS
CAN BE CHALLENGE

A delicious meal can start with some cooked meat or poultry in the refrigerator.

The key to success with such a meal is to plan it carefully, so it will be appealing because of flavor and color as well as good nutrition.

Supposing you roast a turkey, for example, you may plan to have turkey in various forms for several meals.

Cooked turkey blends so well with many other foods that it is easy to plan interesting meals with this meat, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (Home Agent _____). You can add it to a cream sauce and serve it over toast, biscuit or chow mein noodles. Or you can make:

Turkey Casserole (six $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup servings)

2 cups cut-up cooked turkey	2 slices bread cut or torn into small pieces
1 cup milk or broth	1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs	1 stalk celery, chopped
	$\frac{1}{2}$ green pepper, chopped

Break eggs into a bowl and beat. Add milk and all the other ingredients. Mix well. Pour mixture into a greased baking pan. Bake 30 minutes in a 350° F. oven.

Complete the left-over turkey meal by adding a colorful vegetable. Greens, broccoli, asparagus, tomatoes or sweet potatoes would look attractive and add important food value.

For a salad, shred a couple of carrots, add some cocoanut or raisins, or both, and mix with salad dressing thinned with a little milk. A creamy chocolate or vanilla pudding could top off the meal.

This easy, delicious meal started with some left-over turkey in your refrigerator -- remember?

Department of Information
and Agriculture Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

SHEEPMEN SHOULD
PLAN A PARASITE
CONTROL PROGRAM

Treat your flock for parasites before turning them out to spring pasture, advises Dr. Henry Griffiths, veterinary parasitologist at the University of Minnesota.

Treating the flock now reduces pasture contamination and gets you one step ahead of the parasites. It's more effective, easier and cheaper to prevent parasitic damage than to correct the damage done, according to Griffiths. He encourages sheepmen to plan a good management and feeding program, together with a parasite prevention and treatment program.

Once the flock has been treated before going on clean pasture, the next step should be to treat again in mid-June or early July. Hot, muggy, wet weather is ideal for parasites and calls for more frequent treatments, according to Griffiths.

The early fall may also be a dangerous time, since pastures are often short, and have lost their high nutritive value. And a treatment before winter sets in is always valuable since it will help the flock winter over better and produce a crop of strong, healthy lambs. Products such as phenothiazine and thibendazole are highly effective treatments.

Sheep suffer more severely from parasites than any other animal, Griffiths says. In order to avoid losses, you need to understand how parasites take their toll. The sheep is a close grazer, feeds early in the morning and the last thing at night, when the parasites are on the moist grass and waiting to be eaten.

The sheeptick is still a serious pest and may cause much harm to lambs. The best time to control sheepticks is after shearing when shear cuts and scratches have healed. Spraying will do a good job if it's done thoroughly, and dipping is satisfactory if facilities are available. Many effective insecticides are available.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
4-H News
Third in a series
on art and crafts project

NEW ARTS AND
CRAFTS PROJECT
OFFERS PUPPETRY

Have you looked at "Lampchop" on TV or Kukla and Ollie and wished you could make your own puppet shows?

The new 4-H arts and crafts project offers you the opportunity to learn about puppetry.

If you are among the boys and girls who enjoy making puppets you will begin by finding your working materials. You will need paper bags and decorative materials, such as tempera paint, crayon, felt-tip markers, colored paper, yarn, cotton, buttons and cloth.

A simple puppet can be made from a paper bag. The first thing to do is make a light pencil line about one-third of the way from the open end of the paper bag to mark off space for the puppet's face.

Then draw or paint on eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, or make cutouts of colored paper and glue in place. You can make hair or a hat or both. Yarn, torn rag strips, crepe paper, cotton or curled colored paper strips may be used for the hair. A hat or a cap can be made from an old stocking or cloth.

Does your puppet need ears? You can cut them from any kind of paper and glue them on.

Finally tie a string loosely at the neck of your finished puppet and fit the puppet over your hand. Some like to stuff old newspapers inside the bag to make it fuller looking.

After making a few simple puppets you may want to add a body, arms and legs. You could make them from colored construction paper. If you wished to make a giant puppet you could use a larger bag placed over a stick to make it taller.

Enrolling in the 4-H arts and crafts project will give you many opportunities to make puppets and stage your own puppet shows.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 5, 1969

To all counties
Att: Home Agents
Immediate Release
Housing Series

ONE PATTERN
TO A ROOM
IS GOOD GUIDE

The use of pattern in home interiors provides the homemaker with freedom to express her tastes and preferences, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If you like to live in a clutter of patterns, you will use them all over your rooms. However, if you tire of such an array of bold pattern, you may prefer a less dynamic room and follow the old guide of only one dominating pattern in a room.

Living room curtains usually do not feature a great deal of pattern, but pattern may be used in curtains and draperies of family rooms, dining areas and other rooms. Some people use patterned papers on walls and continue them on to the ceilings.

Patterns often follow the mood or style of the room. Is the room quite modern, way out, traditional, subtle, feminine, masculine or bold?

In style now are patterns in flooring materials. Many carpets are available in a variety of patterns for the kitchen, bathroom, family room and even for bedrooms. Also available are traditional floral patterns in carpeting to be used with antiques.

Pattern is a very personal matter. It can be used for variety and to add interest to your rooms.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 7, 1969

Immediate release

YARD 'N' GARDEN TV SHOW STARTS MAY 16

Minnesotans can get their horticultural questions answered by watching a TV show, Yard 'n' Garden, starting May 16.

Listeners wishing answers to questions about insects, diseases, weeds and general gardening should send their questions to Yard 'n' Garden, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101. Specialists from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service will answer the questions.

The show will be broadcast over stations from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Appleton, Duluth, and Mankato. Following is a listing of starting dates, stst stations and broadcast time for the program:

Friday, May 16 at 9:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV (Channel 2), St. Paul, WDSE-TV (Channel 8), Duluth, and KWCM-TV (Channel 10), Appleton.

Saturday, May 24, at 9 a.m. on WTCN-TV (Channel 11), Minneapolis.

Monday, June 2 at 3:30 p.m. on KEYC (Channel 12), Mankato.

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108-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 7, 1969

Immediate release

FFA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AT CLOSING SESSION

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

Named 1969-70 state president was Richard Habedank, age 18, Thief River Falls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Habedank. Richard helps his parents operate their 480 acre grain farm. His high school FFA advisers are: Lawrence Helt and Edward Duke.

Other new state officers are Roger Opp of Appleton, first vice-president; Bruce Rydeen, age 17, Stillwater, secretary; Tom Kopacek, age 17, Olivia, treasurer; Gene Sanford, age 18, Northfield, reporter; and Doug Sandmann, age 18, Lamberton, sentinel.

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

The other newly-elected state vice presidents are: Lowell Thompson, Ada; John Kulas of Orr; Don Myren, Parkers Prairie; Ronnie Peterson, Atwater; Robert Pedersen; Pipestone; Roger Mager, New Prague; and Larry Grosse, Red Wing.

Winners of several convention contests were also announced.

In the Parliamentary Procedure Contest, first place went to the Mt. Lake FFA chapter coached by Jim Crawford, chapter adviser. Second place went to St. Charles and third to Redwood Falls.

Steve Thal, Watertown was named first place winner in the Minnesota FFA Public Speaking Contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau for his talk on

add 1 - new officers

Water Pollution. He will represent Minnesota at the Regional FFA Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City, October 14. Dan Yanker, Jackson was second place winner and Harvey Syltie, Canby was third.

The annual Creed Contest was won by Mark Boening, LeCenter. Second place winner was Keith Ramsay, Perham, and third place went to Kendall Carlson, Barnum.

Each of the finalists in the public speaking - extemporaneous speech - and creed contest received a State FFA Foundation trophy.

The annual Extemporaneous Speech Contest was won by Richard Habedank of Thief River Falls. Paul Fixen, Minneota, second place winner and the third place winner was Glen Larsen, Byron.

The chapter winners in the second annual FFA delegate quiz sponsored by the Delta Theta Sigma Fraternity were: Thief River Falls, first place; Montevideo, second place and Sebeka third place.

The individual awards in the delegate quiz were: first Barry Hogan, Thief River Falls; second Al Taylor, Thief River Falls; third Dennis Hovelson, Hawley; and fourth Gary Krueger, Fosston.

Richard Habedank, member of the Thief River Falls FFA chapter, was the winner of the state-wide Individual Leadership Contest and received a trophy donated by the Farm House Fraternity. Cal Ludeman, Tracy was second and Dave Resch, Jackson was third.

The Gold group winners in the Peavey Company sponsored talent show were: Trumpet Trio - Halstad; Vocal Quartet - Evansville, and Gerry Diers, organ soloist, Howard Lake.

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110-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 7, 1969

Immediate release

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING TO BE DISCUSSED ON TV

The division of Minnesota into 11 economic regions, a new state-wide regional computer data bank and a proposal that the State College system might serve as regional centers for research, service and education will be discussed in two separate programs on Minnesota television stations starting next week.

On the first program Minnesota's Lieutenant Governor James Goetz and John Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist, will discuss a recent executive order by Governor LeVander which divides the state into 11 planning and economic development regions.

This move, which is being examined in the current legislative session, would strengthen the state's position in obtaining federal aid programs and would improve coordination of these programs.

In the second program, Hoyt and G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of the Minnesota State College Board, will discuss Mitau's recent proposal that the State Colleges serve as the focus for the establishment of regional research, service and educational centers.

Hoyt and Mitau also will discuss the new centralized state-wide computerized data storage system. This system, developed under Hoyt's direction, will ultimately store social, economic, population and other data on a local, county and regional basis for Minnesota.

add 1 - regional economic planning

The stations that will carry the programs are:

Goetz and Hoyt: KTCA-TV, Twin Cities, WDSE-TV Duluth, and KWCM-TV, Appleton, at 9:30 p.m., May 15; WTCN-TV, Twin Cities, at 9:30 a.m., May 7, KEYC-TV, Mankato, at 3:30 p.m., June 13; and KCMT-TV, Alexandria, and KNMT-TV, Walker, at 7:30 a.m., June 22.

Mitau and Hoyt: KTCA-TV, Twin Cities, WDSE-TV, Duluth, and KWCM-TV, Appleton, at 9:30 p.m. May 24; WTCN-TV, Twin Cities, at 9:30 a.m., May 24; KEYC-TV, Mankato, at 3:30 p.m., June 20; and KCMT-TV, Alexandria, and KNMT-TV, Walker, at 7:30 a.m., June 29.

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109-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Spring is Check-Up Time for Bulk Milk Tanks. Here are some spring check-up tips for your bulk milk tank from Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* Clean dust from the compressor radiator and inspect the compressor. It's a good idea to call your bulk tank dealer or refrigeration expert for annual service and adjustment.

* Check the thermostat for accuracy and set it at 36 degrees F.

* Check the agitator motor for proper action. Also, make sure that the compressor vent opening in the wall of your milk house is properly screened for fly control.

* * * *

Guide for Comparing Nitrogen Prices. It's not much help to compare nitrogen prices on the basis of price per ton, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. The nitrogen contents of various forms of fertilizers vary, so Overdahl suggests this procedure: To convert price per ton to price per pound, multiply the percent of nitrogen times 20. Divide this number into the price per ton, and the result is price per pound of actual nitrogen.

* * * *

Crop Response to Nitrogen Should be Good. Crop response to nitrogen fertilization should be above average in the 1969 growing season, providing there's enough rainfall. In many areas, nitrates are leached to an unusually low level due to plentiful rains last fall, explains Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Continued rains last summer and fall caused nitrogen applications to be moved too far down for plant utilization and low corn yields resulted in many areas.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

"PENCIL PUSHING" CAN
BE MISLEADING WHEN YOU
FIGURE FERTILIZER NEEDS

Some exercises in pencil pushing can be misleading when you figure fertilizer needs, warns Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Overdahl says plant composition is sometimes mistakenly used by some people as the major basis for a fertility program. This reasoning that "whatever is removed must be replaced" can cause serious over or under estimates of plant nutrient needs.

By just replacing the plant nutrients that are removed, under-estimates can occur since factors such as leaching and fixation losses and the lack of 100 percent efficient plant use are ignored.

Over-estimates of plant nutrient needs are possible too. Some soils may have sufficient quantities of an element so that additions won't be necessary in a lifetime. This is especially true of elements such as calcium or magnesium in most areas of Minnesota, even though the annual removal of these nutrients is high.

Knowledge of plant composition is important, but exercise care in how you use it, Overdahl adds. A complete soil testing program is your best bet for determining fertilizer needs.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

MANY ADVANTAGES TO
CUTTING HAY EARLY,
SPECIALIST SAYS

Putting up your hay or low-moisture silage early will result in a more palatable, highly nutritious feed. Earlier cutting has another advantage for low-moisture silage--it packs tighter due to the lower fiber content, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

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

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

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

BE READY TO CUT
ALFALFA BY JUNE 1

Have your haying machinery ready to go by June 1 so you can cut alfalfa if the crop is ready. That's the advice of University of Minnesota agronomists Laddie Elling, Oliver Strand and Donald Barnes.

The optimum date to start cutting alfalfa varies depending on your location in Minnesota, the variety of alfalfa, spring weather conditions and fertilization and management practices. The specialists set June 1 as the target date for southern Minnesota.

The late bud or early bloom stage is the best time to cut alfalfa for optimum quality and highest returns. But don't wait for bloom--start cutting as soon as the crop will yield well. If you can harvest the first crop by the first week in June, you should normally get a second and third cutting in most of Minnesota.

By waiting to cut your alfalfa until middle to late bloom, you will have more tonnage. But you'll harvest lower quality hay with a lower total digestible nutrient (TDN) content.

Many farmers treat alfalfa as a secondary crop, the specialists say. Often haying operations are put off while farmers work with other crops. This can result in a large loss of protein, energy and palatability from alfalfa. Alfalfa is one of the leading crops in Minnesota on an acreage basis, and requires the same consideration given other crops to achieve highest profits.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

NOTE TO COUNTY AGENTS: This is an "in brief" item on a recent publication by John S. Hoyt, Jr., extension economist, on the division of Minnesota into 11 economic regions. This publication should be of interest to individuals in your community. You will receive a complimentary copy of the publication under a separate mailing.

Publication on Economic Regions Available. A comprehensive report on the division of Minnesota into 11 economic regions which will facilitate cooperation between local, county, state and federal development programs is available from the University of Minnesota. The report, written by John S. Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist, is the result of extensive research to determine the most efficient and effective structure for encouraging economic, social, resource and political growth and change in Minnesota. The division of the state into 11 economic regions was established April 3, 1969, by an executive order by Governor Harold LeVander. Copies of the 300 page report, which includes extensive charts, may be ordered from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. The cost is \$1.50, including sales tax.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Housing series
Immediate release

LOOK FOR AGA OR
UL SEALS WHEN
BUYING A RANGE

If you plan to buy a new kitchen range, you'll be faced with an almost endless array of models, colors, special features and prices.

Since a range is a long-term investment, it's important to take time in selecting one that will fit your needs. A range should last from 10 to 14 years, depending upon the use and care you give it, says Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota. She gives some tips on selecting a range.

A gas range should carry the American Gas Association (AGA) seal, certifying that it has been tested for safety, efficient performance and durability. The Underwriters' Laboratories Seal of Approval (UL) on all electric or electronic ranges certifies that the appliance has been tested and has met fire and casualty hazard standards.

Depending on which type of range you buy, be sure it carries either the AGA or UL seal of approval.

One decision you face will be to choose from several styles of ranges such as free-standing, built-in separates, stack-ons or drop-ins, and the built-in or eye-level consoles. The amount of space available, ease of use, ventilation possibilities and available fuel should all be determining factors in your selection. Besides the floor space for the range, you should also consider the work room needed to open and close oven doors.

add 1 - ranges

Many homemakers prefer to install the oven away from the main work area because it is used much less than the surface units or burners. When considering separates, inquire about installation costs, fuel connections--if two types of fuel can be used--and the type and amount of cabinet work required. Surface burners should have back or side control panels rather than controls on the front. You should also have free counter space on each side of the two units for food when it is taken out of the oven or off the unit.

If you are buying a built-in range, note how the oven door opens and where the controls are located. Some doors are hinged on the side and open out, while others swing up and out of the way. The type that opens out requires clearance space for opening. The type that swings up may obstruct controls if they are high over the oven. Check to see that controls are accessible when the oven door is opened or closed.

Ranges today have many worthwhile features which you should be aware of when shopping for a new one. They include easy cleaning features such as lift-up surface units, removable side panels in the oven, lift-out units or burners and self-cleaning ovens.

Some control features to be aware of include simple automatic clocks and timers, speed units to give high or extra high heat at once when the unit is turned on and special warming areas for holding foods at serving temperatures.

Extra features which you may want to consider--if they are worth the additional cost to you--include rotisseries, built-in cutting boards, an automatic meat probe to signal when meat is done and an automatic stirrer for surface heating units.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 12, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

COUNTY YOUTH
SELECTED FOR 4-H
CONSERVATION CAMP

_____, _____, _____, will be _____
(name) (age) (address)
County's junior leader delegate to the State 4-H Conservation Camp, June 2-6.

_____, _____, will attend the camp as an adult
(name) (address)
county project chairman.

The delegates were chosen on the basis of their conservation achievements and interest in good leadership potential and willingness to assume responsibility, according to County Agent _____.

The University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station at Itasca State Park will be the setting for the camp again this year.

(Insert paragraph on delegate's achievements).

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

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

The camp will provide both adult and junior leaders with an opportunity to study a variety of topics including use of maps and compasses, entomology, forestry, wildlife habitat, Minnesota plants, firearm safety, water ecology, birds and mammals and air pollution.

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 13, 1969

Immediate Release

PROFESSOR OF RELATED ART APPOINTED AT U

Eugene Larkin, professor in the Minneapolis School of Art, has been appointed professor of related art in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics.

He will join the University staff on September 16, 1969, according to an announcement from Louise Stedman, director of the School.

Larkin holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota and is internationally known as a printmaker. He was an instructor in art at Kansas State College from 1948 to 1954. Since that time he has been a member of the staff of the Minneapolis School of Art, where he is chairman of the division of fine arts and head of the department of printmaking.

He holds memberships in the American Association of University Professors, the College Art Association of America and Artists' Equity.

He will teach courses in art history and design at the University and work with graduate students in related art.

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112-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 13, 1969

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS RECEIVES GRANT

The University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics has received a grant of \$37,530 to improve the quality of classroom instruction through purchase of teaching, laboratory and other special equipment and materials.

The grant was made under Title VI of the Higher Education Act, the instructional equipment program.

The amount allocated, according to Richard Aalberg, grants information officer for the University's Institute of Agriculture, includes a federal grant of \$18,765 with an equal amount matched by the University. Priorities for the state for such grants are set by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

"The grant will make a tremendous contribution to our continuing improvement of undergraduate instruction, especially in providing students new opportunities for independent study," Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, said in commenting on the grant.

Among improvements planned under the grant are a central self-instructional area and three satellite areas for use of audio-visual materials, according to Roxana Ford, associate director of the School. The satellite areas will have different arrangements, one of which will make possible a continuous laboratory to serve more students. The self-instructional areas will not only help students with deficiencies in certain subjects but will also upgrade the level of home economics courses. Students will be able to use tapes and other audio-visual materials in specially constructed carrels.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 13, 1969

Immediate Release

U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS TO HAVE SPECIAL SUMMER WORKSHOPS

Problems of hunger in the United States and the world will be the focus of a summer workshop, Intercultural-International Aspects of Nutrition, offered by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics June 16-July 3.

The nutrition workshop will be one of six special workshops in the School of Home Economics this summer, according to an announcement from Roxana Ford, associate director. They will be in home economics education, related art, textiles and clothing, in addition to nutrition.

Home economics education workshops are planned for high school teachers. Materials of Instruction, scheduled June 11-27, will emphasize occupationally oriented programs for entry-level jobs in textiles and clothing, as well as problems in selection and use of new materials for instruction. Child Development and Family Relations, to be given July 1-18, will center on occupationally oriented programs for entry-level jobs in child care agencies. Both workshops, under the direction of Emma Whiteford, professor of home economics education, will carry four credits.

Two workshops in related art will stress designing and creativity. Textile Design, June 16-July 3, will include printing and dyeing techniques such as silk screen, batik, block printing and tie dyeing. Problems in Textile Design will be a concentrated experience in creative work, with independent study under tutorial guidance. Each workshop will be taught by Richard Abell, associate professor, and will carry three credits.

add 1 - summer workshops

Recent Developments in Clothing Construction, taught by Ruth E. Hall of Iowa State University, July 7-19 is intended especially for home agents and home economics high school teachers. Students will participate in discussion, demonstration and laboratory work. Three credits will be given for the workshop.

Participating in the workshop on Intercultural-International Aspects of Nutrition will be nutritionists, agricultural economists, sociologists, health educators, entomologists and plant pathologists. Margaret Doyle, professor of nutrition, will act as coordinator. Registrants may earn three credits or may audit the workshop.

Information on the home economics workshops may be obtained by writing Associate Director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 13, 1969

Immediate release

FUTURE OF STATE TWIN CITIES LINKED TO RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The shape of the Twin Cities Metropolitan area and the economy of the state by 1985 depends to a large extent on decisions on land use that are made today, according to Uel Blank, University of Minnesota resource economist.

In Minnesota, and particularly in the Twin Cities suburban areas and the nine counties adjacent to the seven-county Metropolitan Area, the problem of land use for recreational activities is becoming crucial, Blank says.

As more and more individuals and businesses move into the growing Twin Cities area, the demands for recreation and the use of natural open spaces for recreation increases.

"In fact," Blank says, "the availability of recreational opportunities close to this area and the development of the environment can be important considerations affecting whether or not businesses or individuals will move into the Twin Cities area."

Fortunately in the Twin Cities themselves wise planning has been made in the use of city lakes and land, Blank says. As a result, Minneapolis and St. Paul have developed park systems that provide residents with access to lakes, with open spaces which can be used for recreation, and with a pleasing environment.

This development of natural resources coupled with cultural, sport, and other entertainment opportunities makes this area currently quite attractive as a place to live.

"However, while the Twin Cities have many recreational opportunities, the suburban areas and the nine counties adjacent to the suburban Metropolitan Area are virtually a recreational desert compared to their potential for recreational development," Blank says.

-more-

This suburban area includes much of Washington, Anoka, Carver, Scott, Dakota, Chisago, Isanti, Wright, Sherburne, McCloud, Sibley, LeSueur, Rice and Goodhue counties.

In their, seven-county Twin City Metropolitan Area, for example, there are over 130,000 acres of lakes, plus an outstanding river complex which includes the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix and their smaller tributaries.

Currently, however, many of these lakes and rivers are being sealed away from the public through inadequate land use policies, Blank says. Out of a total of 704 lakes in this area, only 47 are fronted by public parks of 15 or more acres, only 40 have either public or commercial beaches, and of lakes over 150 acres in this area, only 10 percent are developed for recreational use.

In addition, less than 32 of 310 miles of shoreline on the Mississippi, Minnesota, and St. Croix rivers within the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area are in public holdings.

The demand for recreation by the area's population, coupled with under-used resources offers opportunity for many private, profit making recreational investments in this area. Such developments, however, need both stimulation and policy guidelines.

Lack of systematic development of recreational resources will prove costly in the long run in terms of destroyed or foregone recreational opportunities, Blank says. Without systematic development now it may be necessary to reclaim some of the land for recreational usage later at a high cost.

The implications of inadequate recreational resource development is evident when one considers that many individuals and even businesses choose locations where there is a high quality of living and adequate, nearby recreational resources, Blank says.

"Fortunately many municipalities in this area, state agencies and the Metropolitan Commission are aware of the need for developing these resources to provide recreational opportunities for the area's 1.8 million people," Blank says.

Current planning efforts by these organizations can help correct the problem of inadequate recreational resource development. These planning efforts, however, will need to be implemented by both wise public and private investment.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 15, 1969

Immediate release

UM SENIOR RECEIVES LEADERSHIP AWARD

Sander Ludeman, a senior from Tracy majoring in agricultural economics on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, has been awarded the Dean E.M. Freeman Medal for Student Leadership. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sander Ludeman, Tracy.

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

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

Ludeman, who transferred from South Dakota State University after his freshman year, has served on numerous committees of the St. Paul Campus Student Council. He has been president of Alpha Gamma Rho, secretary and president of the Agricultural Economics and Business Club, an officer in Alpha Zeta, and a member of Iron Wedge, one of the University senior men's honor societies.

He has also received the "Little Red Oil Can" award which is given annually to the student, faculty member or student organization in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics because of some outstanding achievement or noteworthy characteristic.

Ludeman was recognized at the all-University level for student leadership, and has worked with the faculty of the College on numerous problems and issues.

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116-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 15, 1969

Immediate release

U HOME ECONOMICS STAFF MEMBER HONORED

Margaret Grindereng, associate professor in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, has received the 1969 Miss Betty Award from the University chapter of the Home Economics Association.

Each year members of the University student organization of the Association select, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty." The person chosen is judged on the basis of classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. She must also set an example of what a good home economist should be.

Miss Grindereng received a replica of the Betty lamp, now the official symbol of the American Home Economics Association. The Betty lamp is a type once used by pioneer women.

A member of the University staff since 1964, Miss Grindereng is acting chairman of the division of textiles and clothing. She teaches courses in fashion merchandising and sociological and economic aspects of clothing. She also advises graduate students.

Before joining the University School of Home Economics staff, Miss Grindereng had held positions as a home economist with the Ohio Public Service Company, Elyria, Ohio; as assistant buyer with the Ed. F. Wahl Company in Duluth; and as a buyer for the Helle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

She holds a B.S. in home economics from Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; a master's degree in retailing from the University of Pittsburgh; and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 15, 1969

Immediate release

FEDERAL FUNDS CUT FOR NORTHERN GREAT LAKES
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Eau Claire, Wisc., May 14---

Volunteer citizen members of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee (NGLRDC) have decided to keep the "open for business" sign up despite a loss of some of their federal funding.

Committee members meeting here May 12-14 learned that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has cancelled authorization of \$5250 used to pay travel expenses of the committee. The 27 members representing 119 counties in Northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin meet 3 times a year and as sub-committees less frequently.

Organized in January 1964 following the Land and Peoples conference in Duluth the committee has located problems in the depressed areas of the 3 states and has attempted to catalyze action programs that would assist in development of human and natural resources.

The regional advisory group is the only one of its kind now operating in the United States. They have been assisted in their efforts by University specialists, personnel from state and federal agencies and community organizations.

Although USDA was enthusiastic about the accomplishments of the group during the 5-year history it felt that committee interest had expanded beyond the scope of the department's authority.

Also regional citizen committees are being considered in some southeastern and northeastern states and officials were concerned about establishing precedence that would be difficult to control in areas of the country.

"The accomplishments of the committee and the work it has started are too vital to the residents of the Northern Great Lakes region to be

add 1 - federal funds cut

abanded," said M.J. Brunner, committee chairman from Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

"Progress has been made in furthering the development of the areas but many of the needs which brought the committee into existence still persist," he added.

Most of the volunteer citizens felt strongly enough about the goals of the committee to pay their own way to a meeting next fall.

"The committee will meet whether or not funding is found by then," Brunner said. The funding cut will not jeopardize the support from state and federal agencies.

Members passed a resolution supporting a possible tie to the Upper Great Lakes Regional commission. The commission formed in 1967 consists of governors of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and the federal co-chairman appointed by the president of the United States. Federal funding of the commission last year totaled \$450,000.

Commission goals closely paralleled those of the citizen group. A committee of four citizen members will visit the governor of the three states to offer the NGLRDC assistance to the commission and enlist their support. The committee has worked informally with the commission since its formation.

Members appointed to the Governor's contact committee include Brunner, Karl Vogelheim, Roger City, Michigan; John Rife, Sebeka, Minnesota; and Charles Tollander, Webster, Wisconsin.

In other action committee members adopted a proposed program which would open small business training centers in the region. The proposal would provide educational assistance through managerial and technical consulting seminars and workshops and guided independent reading and study. Its basic aim would be to help small businessmen become better planners and managers.

Committee members learned of mineral potential in the region and new developments in the mining industry.

Earl Volin, director of the National Institute for Mineral Research said that competition from imported minerals has substantially affected mining in the area. Labor costs that have risen 100% in the last decade plus low-cost ocean transport have encouraged mineral import.

Other speakers urged intensified research with special emphasis on locating new ore deposits and developing new mining and processing technology.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 15, 1969

Immediate release

STUDENT HOME ECONOMICS AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Special recognition and awards to students in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics have been announced by Louise A. Stedman, director of the School.

They include: Ruth Finnern, Okabena, College of Education Outstanding Student Teaching Award in Home Economics; Mavis Buchholz, Hewitt, College of Education Leadership Award; Joanne Lofgren, Rush City, Home Economics Leadership Award; and Kay Wittman, Warren, Danforth Senior Award.

Elected to head professional student organizations in home economics are Nancy LaZella, Biwabik, president of Omicron Nu; Kay Wittman, Warren, president of Phi Upsilon Omicron; and Rebecca Hruska, Waterville, president of the University chapter of the Home Economics Association.

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117-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 15, 1969

Immediate release

TRY OVEN FRYING OR BROILING FISH

When the fisherman in your family brings home his first catch of the season, it's up to you to preserve the fine flavors by cooking the fish properly.

The key to fish cookery is to avoid overcooking or undercooking, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Cook fish only until it flakes easily when tested with a fork. Then the fish will be moist and flavorful.

Although fish are delicious fried in a skillet, don't limit yourself to this method if you expect to serve many meals of fresh fish during the season. For a clean range and a smoke-free kitchen, Miss Mikesh suggests frying them in the oven.

Serve the oven-fried fish with baked or scalloped potatoes, a green vegetable like asparagus, spinach or broccoli for color and a salad of lettuce and tomatoes. Top off the meal with a fruit dessert.

For variety, broil the fish. Broiling enables you to cook fish with relatively little additional fat. To complete the meal, serve hash brown potatoes, green beans, a tossed green salad and ice cream or ice milk. If you're a weight watcher, omit the hash brown potatoes. Such garnishes as slices or wedges of lemon, parsley sprigs, radishes or green pepper rings will enhance the fish platter by adding color and crispness.

Here are directions for preparing oven-fried and broiled fish:

OVEN FRIED FISH FILLETS (6 servings)

2 pounds fish fillets
2 teaspoons salt
1 cup milk

1 cup fine bread crumbs
4 tablespoons butter

-more-

add 1 - try oven frying

Cut fillets into serving portions. Add salt to the milk. Dip the fish in the milk and roll it in the crumbs. Place fish in a well greased shallow baking pan. Pour melted butter over the fish. Place the pan on a shelf near the top of a very hot oven (500°) and bake it 10-15 minutes or until the fish is brown and flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serve immediately on a hot platter.

BROILED FISH (6 servings)

2 pounds fish fillets or steaks	1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter	1/2 teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons lemon juice	1/8 teaspoon pepper

Place the fish skin side down in a well greased baking pan. Combine the remaining ingredients and mix well. Pour the sauce over the fish. Broil fish about 4 inches from the heat for 10-15 minutes or until the fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Baste the fish with the pan sauce at least once during broiling.

If you wish to use breaded fish instead of fillets or steaks turn them after 5-8 minutes. Baste and broil them 5-8 minutes more or until the fish flakes easily when tested with a fork.

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119- jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

FLOOR CLEANING
EQUIPMENT IS
VARIED TODAY

In order to satisfy the care requirements of large areas of carpeting in today's homes, floor care equipment is now more varied, durable and reliable than ever before -- and more reasonable in cost, according to Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

Floor care appliances can be divided into three categories: all-purpose vacuum cleaners, which include the upright, canister and built-in cleaners; supplemental cleaners, which include the lightweight upright, portable hand vacuum; and floor polishers and rug shampooers.

Because of the beating action of the brushes and the built-in suction, an upright cleaner can remove dirt which has settled deep into the carpet. For that reason Miss Humphries recommends it as the most efficient type for rug and carpet care.

The canister or tank type was designed primarily for cleaning hard-surface flooring or doing above-the-floor cleaning which is often difficult to reach. However, some manufacturers have added special cleaning tools to aid in carpet care.

A lightweight vacuum or electric broom is designed primarily for quick surface clean-up for floor and carpets -- that is, for in-between thorough carpet or floor cleaning. It is easily carried from floor to floor or room to room, easily stored, and makes an excellent selection as a second cleaner.

add 1 -- floor cleaning

Small portable or hand-type vacuum cleaners have been used everywhere. The suction action is particularly useful when cleaning a car or boat and for far above-the-floor cleaning in the house. The weight of the hand vacuums is definitely to their advantage. However, the dirt receptacle is quite limited in size so the bag may need emptying more often.

Floor polishers are designed to make the care of hard-surface flooring easier and to improve the results. Rug shampooers do the same for carpets or rugs.

Some features on floor cleaning equipment to be aware of in case you are planning to buy include disposable bags and filters, bumper guards and adjustable handles, automatic cord rewind, low nozzles to get under furniture, dusting brushes and flexible hoses.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate Release

BAKE FISH
WHOLE WITH
STUFFING

When your fisherman comes home from a fishing expedition with a 3- or 4-pounder, you can make him prouder than ever by baking or serving it whole with a bread stuffing.

When it's done to a turn, serve it on a hot platter and give it added glamor with a colorful garnish alongside. Try one of these garnishes: cooked whole or sliced beets, carrot curls, celery curls, cucumber slices, green pepper rings, wedges of hard-cooked eggs, lemon slices, sprigs of parsley, radishes, tomato slices or wedges or sprigs of watercress.

To complete the meal, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests green peas, a tart grapefruit salad using orange, apple, tomato or avocado slices between the grapefruit sections. To top off the meal, your oven may have room for a gingerbread or other baked dessert.

Miss Mikesh suggests this recipe for:

Baked Stuffed Fish (6 servings)

A 3- or 4- pound fish, cleaned
Salt and pepper to taste

Bread stuffing
2 tablespoons melted butter
or 4 strips bacon

Dry the fish. Sprinkle it inside with salt and pepper. Place it on a well greased bake-and-serve platter or baking pan. Stuff the fish loosely with bread stuffing. Brush it with melted butter or cover with strips of bacon held in place with toothpicks. Bake the fish in a moderate oven (350°F.) for 45-60 minutes or until the fish flakes easily when tested with a fork.

-more-

add 1 -- bake fish

Bread Stuffing

1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup chopped onion
1/2 cup chopped celery
1 egg beaten (optional)
4 cups dry bread crumbs

1/4 teaspoon thyme
1/2 teaspoon sage
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper

Melt butter in a skillet and saute the onion and celery in it until they are tender, Then add them, along with beaten egg and seasonings, to the bread crumbs and mix thoroughly. If the dressing seems dry, add 2 tablespoons water.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

DELEGATES SELECTED
FOR 1969 STATE 4-H
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

_____, _____, will be the
(names) (addresses)
delegates from _____ County to attend the 1969 State 4-H Junior
Leadership Conference June 24-27 on the State Fairgrounds.

_____, _____, will be
(names) (addresses)
_____ County's adult delegates to the conference. They will be
full conference participants and will be part of the adult representation for one
full day of the conference focusing on adult-teen relationships within the 4-H
program.

The theme of this year's conference is "My Life In These United States,"
according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth
development, University of Minnesota.

The 700 delegates selected for the conference are enrolled in junior
leadership and have a personal commitment to learn from the conference programs
and share their knowledge with others.

Topics discussed at the conference will be special problems of teens in the
community, concerns or problems in which teens become involved and teen-adult
relationships in 4-H.

A Continuation Committee which was elected by delegates at the 1968 Junior
Leadership Conference will serve as discussion leaders during this year's
conference. (Give name if a member from your county.)

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

MANY THINGS TO CONSIDER
IN POSTEMERGENCE WEED
CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR CORN

Size and kind of weeds, type of herbicide, and the timing and rate of application must all be considered in a postemergence weed control program for corn. Crop damage or poor weed control may occur if the wrong chemical or rate is used, or if the chemical is applied at the wrong time or improperly, warns Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

The chemical to use depends on the type of weed. Annual broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with 2,4-D. But 2,4-D will not control grasses. To reduce danger of 2,4-D injury when the corn is more than 8 inches tall, avoid spraying the upper leaves and leaf whorl of corn by using drop nozzles between the rows.

Atrazine and oil is especially good for broad-leaved weed control, and also controls quackgrass. Control is better when weeds are less than 1½ inches tall. Later application is a good emergency treatment, but corn yields probably won't be as good as from early applications.

Dicamba as a postemergence spray in corn has given better control of Canada thistle and smartweed than 2,4-D, with less effect on the corn. But take special precautions to avoid drift when using dicamba, Miller stresses. Dicamba drift has affected soybeans, potatoes, sunflowers, sugar beets and other broad-leaved crops growing a considerable distance from sprayed fields. In some cases, yield losses in soybeans have resulted.

Don't apply dicamba after the corn is 3 feet tall, or within 10 days of tasseling, whichever comes first. Later applications, especially when corn is tasseling, may result in poor kernel set. Use drops after corn is 8 inches tall. If corn is treated with dicamba, don't graze or harvest the corn for dairy feed before the grain reaches milk stage.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1969." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

GOOD MANAGEMENT
HELPS PREVENT
RETAINED PLACENTA

Removal of retained placenta -- or retained afterbirth -- after calving should be done only by an experienced veterinarian. If manual removal isn't done properly, it can result in permanent uterine damage which will impair the cow's future reproductive capacity, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

To prevent the problem, Conlin recommends providing sanitary conditions for calving, not breeding the animals back too soon after calving, using sanitary methods in artificial insemination and keeping cows in good physical health.

Afterbirth is considered to be retained if not expelled within 8 to 12 hours following calving. The problem often occurs following abortion caused by brucellosis, leptospirosis and other genital diseases.

The incidence of the condition increases with the age of the cow and in cases involving twinning or milk fever. Nutritional deficiencies and hormonal imbalance may also be involved in some cases, Conlin says.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 19, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Narrow Rows More Important for Late-Planted Soybeans. Narrow rows will be even more important to get high producing soybeans this year, since later planting will mean a shorter growing season. Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, cites a Minnesota study which showed a 12 percent yield increase for soybeans planted in 24 inch rows, compared to 40 inch rows when the beans were planted in late May. But when the beans were planted in mid-June, the yield increase for the narrower rows was 31 percent greater. Soybeans planted earlier will still have a greater total yield, Hicks stresses. But narrow rows will generally show a greater yield response in late-planted soybeans, since they develop a complete ground cover sooner.

* * * *

Consider Planting Earlier Maturing Soybeans. You may want to make a last minute change in your soybean planting plans and plant earlier maturing varieties. Earlier maturing varieties are more apt to mature before a killing frost, according to Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Hicks recommends planting a soybean variety that's adapted to one zone north of you. For example, if you live in the southern zone, plant varieties recommended for the south-central zone. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops."

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Clean Bulk Milk Tanks Properly. Take stock of your regular bulk tank cleaning practices, advises Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Warm spring and summer months are critical due to rapid bacterial growth. In your regular cleaning procedure, remove and disassemble parts and brush-wash the tank and parts with a recommended cleaning solution. Clean the outlet valve, and brush-wash the valve connection. Also wash the agitator, including the underside of blades and under the bridge if the tank has one. Wash the measuring stick and socket, then rinse the tank and component parts thoroughly and reassemble. Then sanitize the tank before milking.

* * * *

Minnesota Milkhouse Law Extended. Farmers who must comply with the Minnesota Milkhouse Law now have the summer months to get ready. The law was recently extended to October 1, 1969, according to Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. The original deadline was July 1, 1969. The law applies to bulk milk producers who are producing manufacturing grade milk. See your county agent for more information.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 20, 1969

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK CLINIC SET FOR JUNE 2-5

A livestock judging and evaluation clinic will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus June 2-5. Nationally known livestock judges will evaluate light horse, swine, sheep and beef cattle and give their views on future selection trends, according to Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist.

The four day session will be divided into four separate clinics. On June 2, a light horse clinic will be conducted at the Kanttell Stables, Hamel. This clinic will feature judging and demonstrations on Western and English classes.

Tuesday, June 3 features a forenoon of swine judging and an afternoon on sheep evaluation. Breeders and livestock buyers will combine their opinions of modern day trends.

June 4 and 5 feature a meeting and conference designed to bring beef cattlemen up to date. The meeting will take place at the University's Livestock Pavilion and is sponsored by Minnesota's Hereford and Beef Improvement Associations. High points of the event will include a judging clinic, type demonstration and total performance records workshop.

Speakers slated to appear include Wayne Naugle, Nampa, Idaho, president of the American Hereford Association; Gene Wise, Manning, Iowa, vice-president of the AHA; and Art Linton, AHA Total Performance Records director. A Thursday evening reception and banquet honoring two veteran Minnesota Hereford breeders, John Block, Worthington and Harold Healy, Mapleton, will conclude the conference.

-more-

add 1 - livestock clinic

A women's program is scheduled in connection with the session. Miss Diane Olson, American Hereford Association Public Relations Department representative, will acquaint the ladies with activities of state Hereford auxiliaries and explain the purposes and projects of the American Hereford Auxiliary.

For more information write to C. J. Christians, Animal Science Department., 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. 55101.

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120-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 20, 1969

Immediate release

LOOK FOR QUALITY IN BUYING SLEEPING BAGS, TENTS

Many campers would like to know more about selecting equipment, but excitement in their upcoming adventure often keeps them from concentrating on sensible buymanship.

That's the opinion of Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, who points out that more than 50,000,000 people will do some camping this year.

Mrs. Jordahl gives some tips on selecting sleeping bags and tents, two items often purchased by campers.

Sleeping bags range in price from about \$6 to \$160. The frequency with which you intend to use the bags should help you decide the price you want to pay.

A good quality bag has an outer cover of sturdy army duck with a heavy-duty zipper which can be opened and closed from either the inside or the outside of the bag. The zipper runs along the lower edge as well as the length of the bag and can be opened so the bag lies flat.

Read the tag to find out the content of the filling. The warmest filling is 100 percent goose or duck down. Next for warmth are fillings of polyester and acetate. Acrylic, wool and kapok are not as warm.

Be sure to check the length of the bag so it is comfortable for the user and long enough to cover neck and shoulders.

For insulation between sleeping bag and ground and for comfort, you may also want to buy a sturdy rubberized air mattress.

add 1 - look for quality

If you are in the market for a tent, look for one that can be set up in less than 5 minutes, is light weight (50 pounds or less), waterproof, mildew-resistant and compact for storing. A sewed-in floor helps to keep **equipment and supplies dry and keeps** rodents and insects out. Both fabric and metal parts should be reinforced at strain points. Well made felled seams, screened doors and windows and easy sliding zippers are marks of good quality. Light-colored tents are likely to be cooler than tents in dark colors.

The umbrella-type frame from which the tent is hung is a favorite because of quick assembling.

Tent prices will range from approximately \$50 to \$165.

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121-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 22, 1969

Immediate release

'SAVE THE LAKES' SYMPOSIUM SET FOR AUGUST

A special "Save the Lakes" symposium for persons interested in preserving and improving the quality of Minnesota lakes will be held August 18-19 at Detroit Lakes High School.

The program will focus on lake pollution and eutrophication, what it is, what causes it, the technology needed and available to control it, and the type of community action that can and must be taken to achieve effective quality control.

Among the featured speakers for the two-day meeting are Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander; Gerard Rohlich, director of the Eutrophication Information Center at the University of Wisconsin; Carl L. Klein, assistant secretary of the Interior for water quality and research; and A. F. Bartsch of the Federal Water Pollution Control Agency in Corvallis, Oregon.

In addition to speeches and panel discussions, the program will include a tour of the Detroit Lakes area to show examples of eutrophication-pollution, and some of the things being done to control or prevent it. Highlight of the tour will be a look at the operation of a new lake weed cutting machine which is part of the research project being conducted at the Pelican River Watershed District.

At the closing session of the symposium, State Senator Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls will discuss the legislative interest in Minnesota lakes. Also, Robert Irvine, Detroit Lakes, attorney for the sponsoring watershed districts, will explain how action plans were developed in the Detroit Lakes area.

Registration will be limited to 350. A fee of \$8 per person will cover conference materials and a copy of the published proceedings. A separate fee of \$8 will cover the cost of two luncheons and one banquet. Registration will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

Sponsoring the symposium are the Pelican River Watershed District, the Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, the Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes, and the University of Minnesota through its Agricultural Extension Service. # # #

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 22, 1969

Immediate release

DELEGATES NAMED TO CO-OP YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP

Two Minnesota 4-H'ers have been selected delegates to the 1969 Cooperative Youth Leadership Camp June 16-20 in Liberty, Missouri, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

They are Leland Mammen, 18, Morton, and Kathy Clow, 18, Orleans. This will be the first year that 4-H delegates from Minnesota will attend the camp.

The Minnesota youth will be among about 600 outstanding rural youth attending the camp this year. Farm supply and marketing co-operatives, rural electric and production credit associations send delegates from local 4-H clubs, FFA and FHA chapters and high schools.

Mammen's major projects during his 10 years in 4-H have been beef and sheep. He has been vice-president of the Redwood County 4-H Federation and president of his local 4-H Club. He attends Morton High School.

During her nine years of 4-H work Miss Clow's major project has been citizenship. She has been secretary and president of her local 4-H Club and participated in the Kittson County 4-H Radio Speaking Contest and Citizenship Shortcourse in Washington, D. C. She is a senior at Lancaster Consolidated Schools.

At camp the delegates will learn how groups function and how each person fits in as a discussion leader or officer, study human relations and the basics of public speaking, learn about cooperatives and tour Farmland Industries' manufacturing and research facilities.

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125-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 22, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTANS NAMED IFYE DELEGATES

Laurel Johnson, 24, Balaton, and ReNae Sherman, 23, Roseau, will leave in June for their assignments abroad as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates. Miss Johnson will go to Greece and Miss Sherman to Israel.

They will spend 10 days in orientation in Washington, D. C., prior to their departures, preparing for their overseas assignment.

Miss Johnson received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota and is presently teaching at the Area Vocational Technical School in Hibbing.

She was a 4-H member for nine years in Murray County. During that time she served as president and secretary of her local 4-H club. She also participated in an exchange trip between Nebraska and Minnesota 4-H'ers.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Urban Johnson.

Miss Sherman received her bachelor of science degree from Bemidji State College in physical education, health and recreation. She is teaching physical education and health in Thief River Falls High School. She is also working toward her master's degree in recreation administration.

Miss Sherman was a 4-H member for 11 years. In addition to officers' duties she did extensive work on Roseau county 4-H committees, tours, booth planning and demonstrations as a part of her junior leadership project. While in 4-H she received the Key Award, Junior Leadership Award, clothing award and several championships in 4-H projects.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Sherman.

IFYEs live and work with host families, schools and 4-H-type programs and make important contributions to the rural youth education programs in developing countries. 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.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 22, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND CONSERVATION CAMP

About 85 Minnesota 4-H junior and adult leaders will attend the State 4-H Conservation Camp, June 2-6.

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

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

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

During the camp adult and junior leaders will have an opportunity to study a variety of topics including use of maps and compasses, entomology, forestry, wildlife habitat, Minnesota plants, firearm safety, water ecology, birds and mammals and air pollution.

The adult leaders attending the camp will receive leadership training so they can serve as county project chairmen on their return to their counties.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

CHRISTMAS TREE
GROWER'S FIELD
DAY JUNE 7

The annual Minnesota Christmas Tree Grower's Association field day is scheduled for Saturday, June 7, announces Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

The field day will be held at the Richard Nelson tree farm and nursery located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Zimmerman, Minnesota on Highway 169. The morning program starts with registration and a tour of the plantation from 8:30 to 10:00 a.m.

Visitors will be able to observe the nursery, new seeding, trees from the first year of shearing to harvest time, results of chemical herbicides for controlling weeds and other management practices on the tours.

Guest speaker for the morning program is Clarence Buckman, deputy commissioner of the Conservation Department. Alex Hodson, chairman of the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife at the University of Minnesota, will discuss disease and insect problems at the afternoon session.

An equipment auction is scheduled as part of the afternoon program, so bring along any equipment you'd like to sell. Smith stresses that any interested person is invited, including non-members of the Christmas Tree Grower's Association.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

SHEAR PINES FOR
HIGHEST-QUALITY
CHRISTMAS TREES

Shear pines grown for Christmas trees during the active growth stage in late spring and early summer, advises Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Begin shaping pine trees in mid-June in southern and central Minnesota counties, and during the first or second week of July in northern counties. Shearing at the proper time causes a new cluster of buds to form around and immediately below the cut surface.

Shearing too early results in too many buds and irregular growth the following year, especially with Scotch pine. And if you shear in late summer after new wood hardens, you'll have one or more of these problems: Too many buds form, buds won't form until the following year, the cut shoot dies back or growth is stunted the following season.

If you have both Norway or Scotch pine in the same plantation, shape the Norway pine first -- as soon as the season's new growth permits. Although you have more freedom in choosing the time to shape Scotch pine, avoid early season shearing since it results in excessive bud formation and irregular growth.

For more information on shaping pine and other conifers for Christmas trees, ask your county agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 2, "Shaping Conifers for Christmas Trees." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

NEW CROPS AND
SOILS RECORD
BOOK AVAILABLE

A new publication which should help crop producers map, plan and record business decisions and actions is available from your county agent's office, according to Charles Cuykendall, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The book has a place for a map or aerial photo of the farm to give you a point of reference. The second part of the book concerns planning. Next year's crop program should be planned on paper. Plan which crop to plant in each field, using pencil, since plans are seldom carried out the way they're first designed.

The record section is for records of soil tests and fertilizer recommendations. Soil tests should be recorded by field number as soon as you get them. You should record the actual amounts of broadcast, starter or "pop-up" and nitrogen applied per acre.

Also record the herbicides and insecticides applied per acre, and identify the field they were applied on. This book was designed and field tested by Larry Christenson, area farm management agent at Waseca. Many of the producers using this book near Waseca have recorded planting dates, insect and hail damage and weed or drainage problems on their map. These make for a more complete record of events affecting past yields.

Records aren't valuable unless you use them, Cuykendall emphasizes. Take time to study and analyze each field. Compare your bushel per acre goal this year to what you harvest in the fall, then plan how to do it better next year.

Books are available at a cost of \$1 from your county agent. You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Ask for number S37, "Crops and Soils--Maps, Plans and Records."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Don't Neglect Proper Milking Procedures. Do a good job of milking during the busy field season, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge says dairymen who do a "rush" job of milking during the pressure of heavy field are hurting their pocketbooks. Take time to do a sufficient job of preparing each cow for milking, and make sure machines aren't left on too long.

* * * *

Dispose of Empty Pesticide Containers. Take care in how you handle empty pesticide containers cautions Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Pesticide residues remaining in these containers can harm children, pets, livestock, and wildlife, as well as adults who may reuse the containers. You can dispose of pesticide containers sold for usual household and garden purposes at a properly supervised, sanitary landfill dump. But always observe any special label instructions relating to disposal. Never use containers to store other substances around the house.

* * * *

Grind Feed More Frequently in Warm Weather. You may find it profitable to grind feed for your dairy herd more frequently in warm weather. Odors and flavors in feed are more troublesome in warm weather, and dairy cows may eat less feed that's moldy, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Wayne says high producing cows especially will drop in milk production if their grain intake drops. Much ground ear corn feed this year is higher in moisture than usual. If large batches are ground and fed over a period of time, the feed may turn moldy.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Dairy Calves on Pasture Need Hay. Keep good hay available at all times for young dairy calves on pasture, suggests Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Young dairy calves can't eat enough pasture to grow normally since pasture is low in dry matter. Mudge recommends feeding up to 4 pounds of grain per head per day, depending on the condition of the calves.

* * * *

Control Weeds in Shelterbelts. Early spring is the best time to apply weed killing chemicals for full season weed control. But plan on doing it now if you have a new planting or didn't get around to spraying your shelterbelt, windbreak or forest plantation in early spring, suggests Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Where the ground is no longer cultivated cleanly and weeds are several inches high, use a herbicide like amazine. Amazine will kill growing weeds and provide residual control all season long. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 6, "Weed Control in Shelterbelts and Forest Plantations."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

CONSIDER MANY FACTORS
WHEN DECIDING BETWEEN
PASTURE AND DRYLOT

There are many things to take into consideration when you're deciding between pasture or drylot feeding for your dairy herd. Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, points out these advantages for drylot feeding, compared to pasture:

* There are no difficulties in adjusting quality and quantities of intake according to management policy.

* The daily intake is somewhat controllable and relatively uniform.

* It's usually easier to maintain a steady and high productivity rate from each animal.

* And, the problem of bloat can usually be eliminated with drylot.

The good grazing season in most of Minnesota pastures is usually 2 to 2½ months long. Most pastures become dry after the middle of July, and the feeding material is coarse and reduced in protein and energy content.

Erickson points out that a 40 cow dairy herd and young stock would require about 30 acres of pasture. If this same herd were fed in drylot, they would require 8 acres of corn silage and 21 acres of hay, plus additional storage capacity.

Another factor involved in drylot feeding is the amount of time required to feed the animals during summer months, and additional labor saving devices which would be needed.

Cows calving in the summer season usually have lower milk production than cows calving in late fall, due to pasture conditions. But drylot feeding may eliminate some of this drop in production, Erickson adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

SPOTLIGHT ON
NEW METHODS,
FIBERS IN CARPETING

This spring many new ideas and products are available in the carpeting area to help you refurbish your home, reports Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Besides the new fibers on the market, there are new methods of making carpets. Most of the carpets on the market today are tufted. They are made by stitching rows of pile yarns into a backing material much as old-fashioned hooked rugs are made. Since tufting speeds up the process of manufacture, tufted carpets are considerably less expensive to produce than the old woven carpets.

Another new method of making carpeting is flocking. Fibers of a precision length are introduced into an electrostatic field and projected under high pressure onto a backing fabric. The backing has been coated with an adhesive and the fibers become embedded. The result is a velour-like surface.

Flocked carpets have some disadvantages. Not only are there style limitations, but the surface of flocked carpets may tend to show marks from furniture or tracking in traffic lanes. However, flocked carpets may be printed or embossed, reducing marking.

Many new nylon, polyester and acrylic fibers are being used in carpets. Some new soil and crush-resistant nylons have been manufactured which do not show soil and therefore retain their attractive appearance longer.

Recently manufacturers have come out with acrylics suitable for indoor or outdoor carpeting and many new lines of carpeting made of polyester.

-more-

add 1 -- news in carpeting

Shag carpeting brings a new world of texture into a home. Since the tufts are quite far apart, surface litter will accumulate at the base, making vacuuming especially important. However, shags may be more difficult to vacuum and shampoo for the average homemaker.

Consider the room and the people who use it when buying a shag rug. Because of the thickness of shag rugs, they would be difficult for older people to walk on. Shags would be impractical in the kitchen because of the possibility of spilled food which may be difficult to remove. However, shags add a definite third dimension to any floor and provide much visual pleasure.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Nutrition series

JUNE PLENTIFUL
FOODS WILL
HELP BUDGET

Planning meals around the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month is one way of helping to keep your food budget in line.

The June plentiful foods include milk and dairy products, canned tomatoes and tomato products, canned and frozen sweet corn, turkeys and rice.

A dish that includes some of these foods is:

Rice With Cheese and Tomatoes

1 medium onion	2 cups canned tomatoes
3 stalks celery	(1-pound can)
½ green pepper	2 cups cooked rice
3 tablespoons fat or oil	2 cups finely chopped cheese

Chop onion, celery and green pepper and cook in fat or oil until tender, Add tomatoes, the cooked rice and cheese. Cover and cook very slowly until the cheese melts and the mixture is hot.

A menu to serve with this dish might include baked ham or pork, cole slaw, rolls and butter, a gelatin with fruit and milk.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota says this menu would provide foods from the four food groups: one of the two servings needed every day from the meat group, approximately three servings of the vegetable-fruit group, two servings from the bread-cereal group and more than one serving from the milk group (milk and cheese).

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 26, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

Fourth in a series on
arts and crafts project

CARVING OFFERED IN
ARTS AND CRAFTS
PROJECT

Have you ever looked at the sculptures of the ancient Greeks and Romans or those of Michelangelo and wished you knew how to carve?

The new 4-H arts and crafts project offers you just this opportunity.

As a member taking this project your first sculpture will either be a soap carving or a wax carving. If you choose a soap carving, you will need a large bar of soap. It's important to choose soap that feels soft in the wrapper because it's easier to carve. If you choose to do a wax carving, you will use a small paring knife or jackknife.

Having trouble getting an idea for your carving? An encyclopedia or an old art book will give you some ideas. Once you have an idea you can draw a paper pattern of what you want to carve.

As a beginner, don't be discouraged if you make breaks in your carving. If you work slowly and carefully, breaks won't occur. However, breaks can be mended with sodium silicate.

After a few simple carvings you may want to carve an abstract form or a more difficult object.

For information about the new 4-H arts and crafts project, get in touch with your county agent or (_____).

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 27, 1969

Immediate release

FLOCK SELECTION AND POLLORUM TESTING SHORT COURSE SET AT UM

A short course on "Flock Selection and Pullorum Testing" will be offered June 19 and 20 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The course, sponsored by the University's Office of Special Programs, is designed primarily for hatcherymen and service personnel in the poultry industry.

Some of the topics to be covered are farm sanitation, disease control, and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. There will be laboratory practice in collecting blood samples and pullorum testing, as well as sessions on the physical selection of birds for breeder flocks.

Melvin Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, says the course is offered in alternate years only. There will be no short course on flock selection and pullorum testing in 1970.

For further information and registration forms, write to the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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128-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 27, 1969

Immediate release

NEW SOYBEAN VARIETY RELEASED

Provar, a new soybean variety, has been released to certified seed growers.

Provar was released since it's distinctly higher in protein than varieties currently being grown, according to Jean Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist. Lambert says Provar should be handled as a special purpose variety, not as a superior yielding variety.

Provar was developed cooperatively by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. It has been evaluated in several states and is being released by five state agricultural experiment stations.

In the regional tests, yields of Provar averaged consistently less than Corsoy and Amsoy. But Provar yields were about the same as yields of Hawkeye.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 27, 1969

Immediate release

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

The Lakeshore Cloverleaf 4-H Club of Lac Qui Parle County has been named the 1969 Conservation Club of the year, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Second place went to the Becker County Burlington Cubs 4-H Club, and third place to the Lucky 13 4-H Club of Big Stone County.

The Lakeshore Cloverleaf Club has built and maintained 30 bird houses and some wood-duck houses during the last three years. Members have planted more than 400 trees for wildlife cover in several different locations and have taken several tours visiting lakes, beaver dams and rearing ponds. Each member entered a conservation scrap book at the Becker County Fair in 1967 and 1968.

All 21 members of the club were enrolled in the conservation project. The club leaders are Mrs. Werner Goerke and Mrs. Osborne Morken. The conservation project leader is Mrs. Walter Larson.

The Becker County Burlington Cubs participated in the construction of birdhouses, planting and caring for flower and vegetable gardens, maintenance of a roadside park and other conservation projects.

All 17 members of the Burlington Cubs were enrolled in the conservation project. Club leader is Mrs. Ralph Nelson and conservation project leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Art Bergum.

The Big Stone County Lucky 13 4-H Club has fed deer and pheasants during the past winter, constructed bird feeders and bird houses and participated in other conservation projects.

The 11 members of the club were all enrolled in the conservation project. Club leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lovgren and conservation leader is Harold Lovgren.

Honorable mention placings went to the Carver County Camden Busy Gophers 4-H Club, the Pope County Cyrus Boosters 4-H Club, the Cottonwood Great Bend Peppy Pals 4-H Club and the Isanti County Ever Ready 4-H Club.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 27, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO COSTA RICA AS IFYE DELEGATE

Jerome Smith, West Concord, will leave in June as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to serve a year in Costa Rica.

During that year, he will work to expand the youth programs and assist with community development and extension programs. Smith's expenses are being paid by donations from Dodge County 4-H clubs, the Minnesota 4-H Federation and the National 4-H Club Foundation.

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

Larry Zilliox, Belgrade, is the first Minnesotan to have this extended assignment of a year as an IFYE delegate. He is presently serving in Botswana.

Smith is enrolled at St. John's University majoring in Spanish and English. He has been studying at the University of Madrid in Spain for 10 months.

During his eight years as a Dodge County 4-H'er, Smith served as his local 4-H club's president, treasurer and reporter and president of the Dodge County 4-H Federation. In 1964 he was selected as the "Outstanding Dodge County 4-H Boy." In 1965 he received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress as a state achievement winner.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Smith of rural West Concord.

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.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 27, 1969

Immediate release

FOOD PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOP AT U

A food photography workshop will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus June 9-June 13 for students majoring in foods and home economists in business or journalism.

The workshop will emphasize the team approach to photography--with the home economist working closely with the art director and the photographer, according to Mrs. Fudeko Maruyama, assistant professor of home economics and chairman of arrangements. Students will have actual experience in food photography and will be given evaluation of their photographs.

The course is sponsored by the University's School of Home Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service. It is the first time a food photography works has been arranged by the School of Home Economics.

Instructors in the workshop will include Nancy Morton, Meredith Publishing Company and Doris Eby, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa, and home economists and other professionals from business engaged in food photography in the Twin Cities area. They will discuss such subjects as effective communication through photographs, design and creativity, planning photographs, publicity photography and the roles of the photographer and the art director.

Visits to General Mills and Pillsbury Company photography facilities will be included during the week.

Enrollment for the workshop will be limited to 30, with the registration deadline June 2. Registration fee is \$40.

Information regarding the workshop is available from the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Or call 373-0725.

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June 2, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO ATTEND 4-H LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

About 700 4-H youth will be attending the 1968 State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference June 24-27 on the State Fairgrounds, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

The theme of this year's conference is "My Life In These United States."

Topics discussed at the conference will be special problems of teens in the community, concerns or problems in which teens become involved and teen-adult relationships in 4-H.

Conference delegates were selected on the basis of their enrollment in junior leadership and their personal commitment to learn from the conference and share their knowledge with others.

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129-lah-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 2, 1969

Immediate release

DON'T CUT DOWN CANKERWORM INFESTED TREES

Trees defoliated by cankerworms shouldn't be removed. Even trees that are completely defoliated will usually leaf out again 2 or 3 weeks after the worms stop feeding, says Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Harein says trees in good condition won't be killed by one defoliation. But several complete defoliations in successive years cause dead branches to appear, and the tree may die.

The slender green or brownish "measuring" worms reach a length of about 1 inch. They prefer elm, basswood, boxelder and apple trees. But they also attack maple, oak, ash, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. The worms often hang from silken threads, and when numerous, become a nuisance by crawling on houses, outdoor furniture and other objects.

Spraying for cankerworms isn't recommended anymore this year. The worms have reached the stage where damage won't be continued and recent cold weather has limited their activity.

For more information ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 21 entitled, "Cankerworms."

You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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132-jms-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 2, 1969

Immediate release

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES PLANNED

A series of Regional Professional Improvement Conferences to assess the educational needs and interests of professionals in agriculture, forestry and home economics will be held in Minnesota during June.

The conferences, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, are designed especially for agriculture, forestry and home economics professionals who are employed in education, business, industry and government agencies in the state.

Participants at the conferences will focus specifically on the types of professional improvement offerings that might be offered on a county, district or state level to meet specific needs and interests.

Staff members at the conferences will include district supervisors from the Agricultural Extension Service, representatives from the University of Minnesota's General Extension Division, the Institute of Agriculture, and the School of Home Economics, and the assistant director and head of special programs for the Agricultural Extension Service.

Dates and locations of the Regional Professional Improvement Conferences are: Central District, Tuesday, June 3, Bavarian Buffet, St. Cloud; Northwest District, Wednesday, June 4, University of Minnesota Technical Institute, Crookston; Northeast District, Thursday, June 5, Committee Room in the court house in Grand Rapids; Southeast District, Monday, June 9, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca; and the Southwest District, Tuesday, June 10, Southwest State College, Marshall.

All conferences run from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Further information on the conferences may be obtained from Minnesota county agricultural agents.

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131-wobn-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 2, 1969

Immediate release

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JUNE

- 2-5 Livestock Judging and Evaluation Short Course, St. Paul Campus
9-13 Food Photography Workshop, McNeal Hall, St. Paul Campus
10-13 School Lunch Short Course, Waseca
19-20 Flock Selection and Pullorum Testing Short Course, St. Paul Campus
24-27 School Lunch Short Course, Waseca
26 Summer Field Day, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton

Schedule of Experiment Station Summer Field Days:

- June 26, Lamberton, Southwest Experiment Station
July 1, Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station
July 10, Morris, West Central School and Experiment Station
July 16, Crookston, Northwest Experiment Station
July 17, Grand Rapids, North Central School and Experiment Station

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130-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

PROPER HARVEST TIME
CRITICAL FOR MAKING
GOOD OAT SILAGE

There are many advantages to harvesting oats for silage, but many farmers have disappointing results because they harvest either too early or too late.

The proper moisture content of the crop at harvest time -- which is determined by the stage of maturity -- is the main consideration involved in making good oat silage. Cut oats in late milk to middough stage for best silage yields and top feeding value, advises Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Oats cut early -- in late milk -- is too high in moisture content and should be wilted to 65 to 70 percent moisture, or preservatives can be added. But oats may be direct cut if harvested in the middough stage. Strand suggests chopping short, packing the silage well and using a cover of plastic, sawdust or wet weeds on the silo.

Strand lists these advantages for oat silage:

* Early removal of oats as silage nearly always gives you a more vigorous forage crop. In good growing years, you may get one harvest of the underseeded forage in the seeding year.

* Oat silage contains the feed value of the grain, and also of the stems and leaves. If you make oat silage when the grain is in the late milk or early dough stage, it's worth about twice as much for feed as mature oat grain itself.

* Early harvesting also reduces the possibility of lodging. Lodged small grains smother the forage seeding underneath. Problems with straw removal and volunteer oats growing in late summer and fall are eliminated by harvesting the oats for silage.

For more information on oat silage, ask your county agent for a copy of Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 3, "How About Oats for Silage."

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

BALANCED APPROACH NEEDED
TO REDUCE FLOOD DAMAGE

Both corrective and preventive measures are needed to help reduce flood damage, according to Clifton Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

Halsey defines corrective measures as means of keeping floodwaters away from man. Dams, levees, and channel improvements are examples.

Preventive measures are designed to keep man away from areas that are in danger of flooding and to promote land utilization that will limit flood damage. Preventive flood plain management practices include:

- * Zoning -- a subdivision of a state designates a "flood hazard zone" and regulates land use in the area.

- * Subdivision regulations to control new developments where they would be hazardous due to potential flood damage.

- * Building and health codes to promote standards for development of water and sewage facilities, refuse dumps and storage of pollution source materials in areas subject to flooding.

- * Locating public facilities such as schools and highways outside of flood plains. This not only reduces potential damage to these facilities, but encourages private development outside the flood plain.

A major limitation of corrective measures is that they sometimes increase rather than decrease flood damage when they're used without preventive measures. For example, construction of dams and levees increases the confidence of land owners and others that it's safe to build and engage in economic activity on the flood plain because of the reduced flood potential.

But no physical structure can provide guaranteed protection against flooding, Halsey stresses. And when a flood exceeds the capacity of the protective structure, damages may be greater than if there had been no flood protection.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

NEW ULM SWINE EVALUATION
OPEN HOUSE SET FOR JUNE 14

About 100 pens of Minnesota's leading swine breeding stock will be on display June 14 at the New Ulm swine evaluation station.

The day's activities will begin with a swine judging clinic from 10 a.m. until noon, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota and test station supervisor. Nationally known judges and breeders will appraise the classes of breeding and market stock.

An on-the-hoof evaluation contest will be available to all attending. Actual carcass cutout data will be used for the final placing. Individuals who evaluate the live hogs closest to the actual cut-out information will receive \$150 worth of certificate credit to be used at any of the Minnesota Pork Producers' Association performance tested boar sales. Awards are: first prize, \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; and fifth prize, \$10.

A ham sandwich lunch will be served from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. by the Minnesota Porkettes.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

USE WHEN AND IF APPROPRIATE
IN YOUR AREA

SELECT STATION THAT APPLIES

SHOWS ON CAREERS
OF INTEREST TO
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

Of special interest to high school girls who are thinking ahead about their careers will be two television programs to be shown on _____ at _____ on _____, _____ and _____.
(day) (date) (date)
(station & channel) (hour)

The two television shows, "A Place in the Sun -- as a Home Economist" will highlight a variety of careers open to young women trained in home economics, reports Home Agent _____.

A panel of home economists on each show will discuss their own careers as buyer for a women's apparel shop, nutritionist for the Pilot City Health Center, home economist for a social agency, interior office designer, extension home economist working with the disadvantaged and home economist for a food products company. Film clips will show viewers some of the activities of each on the job.

_____ urges high school girls and other young women to watch the two shows for ideas on careers they may be interested in investigating further.

9:30 p.m., June 12, June 19: KTCA-TV, Channel 2; WDSE-TV, Channel 8; KWCM-TV, Channel 10.

9:30 a.m., June 14 and 21: WTCN-TV, Channel 11.

3:30 p.m., June 27 and July 4: KEYC-TV, Channel 12.

7:30 a.m., July 6 and 13: KCMT-TV, Channel 7, and KNMT-TV, Channel 12.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

HEIGHT OF WORK
SURFACE MAY
CAUSE FATIGUE

Is housework easy or hard for you? Are you exhausted after a few hours of housework?

If that's the case, the height of your work surfaces may be at fault. Undue fatigue, muscle strain and tension may come as a result of working at surfaces that are either too high or too low, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The most comfortable position for active work is having the upper arm close to the body, not raised in front or to the side. A position least tiring, whether one is sitting or standing, is one that allows the arm to hang or swing from the shoulder joint. As soon as you must raise the shoulder, you are likely to feel fatigue. Remember this rule of thumb, for least fatigue, the elbow should be 1½ to 3 inches higher than the hands when one is working at a counter, table or ironing board.

If you are sitting to iron or work at the kitchen counter, it is important to keep your feet solidly on the floor, with knees together. The work surface should clear the thighs.

Miss Lamison suggests a few techniques to bring the work surface to heights that will cause the least fatigue:

- . To anchor your feet when sitting at work, use a shallow box for a footstool-- or even a bundle of old magazines tied together.
- . To raise the working height for dishwashing, place the dishpan on a small inverted pan.
- . Buy tables, work chairs and ironing boards that can be adjusted to a comfortable height.
- . Before shopping for a kitchen stool or chair, measure the proper height for your individual body requirements.
- . If you expect to build or remodel, plan at least two different heights in work surfaces to accommodate both standing and sitting without fatigue.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Eliminate Fly Breeding Places. Good sanitation is the first step in a successful fly control program, so clean up fly breeding places like dirty bedding, decaying plant material and manure piles. Then use recommended insecticides when flies start to appear around buildings and on animals, advises Ed Olson, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock."

* * * *

Avoid Farm Machinery Accidents. Following safety rules with farm machinery may save your life. Forty-three people died in farm machinery accidents in Minnesota last year, according to Wayne Hanson, safety coordinator at the University of Minnesota. Hanson suggests these safety tips to help avoid accidents:

- * Equip your tractor with a protective frame or heavily constructed cab.
- * Keep shields in place and shut the power off before unclogging machines.
- * Keep children off and away from machines.
- * Hitch equipment only to the draw bar of the tractor.
- * Be cautious on grades and slopes. Always drive at a safe speed for ground conditions.
- * And, use the slow moving vehicle emblem when you're on public roads.

* * * *

Hogs Need Plenty of Water. Water is one of the most important and cheapest nutrients required by hogs, so make sure they have plenty of water, especially in warm weather. Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says watering once or twice a day may not provide enough water to maintain growth or milk production. Automatic watering systems will help provide a plentiful watering supply at all times.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 2, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H CONSERVATION
CAMP OBSERVES
35th ANNIVERSARY

4-H junior and adult leaders from _____ County attending the annual State 4-H Conservation Camp June 2-6 at Itasca State Park helped to observe the 35th anniversary of the Camp.

_____ County's representatives at the camp were:

The idea of promoting conservation through a camping experience originated 35 years ago with Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corporation; Parker Anderson, then University of Minnesota extension forester; and T. A. Erickson and A. J. Kittelson, state 4-H leaders.

The first camp was held at Itasca State Park and with the exception of only a few years the University's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca Park has been the site of the annual camp. Each year it has been sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and Charles L. Horn.

Horn now sponsors more than 20 Conservation Camps throughout the United States.

(If possible, use some quotes here from one or two delegates on what the camp meant to them.)

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University of Minnesota
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June 5, 1969

Immediate release

UM RESEARCHERS RECEIVE GRANT FOR RESEARCH ON TURKEY PRODUCTS

University of Minnesota researchers F. F. Busta and E. A. Zottola recently received a \$5,500 grant to study the incidence of potentially pathogenic microorganisms in turkey products.

The researchers, who are both associate professors in the University's Department of Food Science and Industries, were awarded the research grant by the Minnesota Turkey Research and Market Development Board as part of the Board's larger program to support research at the University of Minnesota.

If potentially pathogenic organisms are found in processed turkey products, the researchers will establish the routes of contamination, study factors that affect the growth and survival of undesirable organisms and recommend procedures to control the microorganisms.

"This grant is part of a continuing program by the Minnesota Turkey Research and Market Development Board to insure optimum quality and consumer safety in marketed turkey products," according to Busta.

Last year this organization supported research directed by Zottola on the occurrence of salmonellae in the environment of turkey processing plants. Other programs supported by the Minnesota Turkey Research and Market Development Board include research in turkey production and diseases.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 5, 1969

Immediate release

MINNEAPOLIS STUDENT AT UM RECEIVES NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP

Jill Ann Pinckaers, a University of Minnesota student from Minneapolis, has been awarded one of ten \$500 national Institute of Food Technologists Sophomore Scholarships for the coming academic year.

A graduate of Richfield High School, Miss Pinckaers is the first student at the University of Minnesota to receive a national scholarship from the Institute of Food Technologists. She is majoring in Food Science and Industries.

Another University of Minnesota Food Science and Industries undergraduate, David F. Blomquist, from North Branch, was one of seven national alternates for the scholarship.

Miss Pinckaers, who was awarded the scholarship on the basis of her academic ability, works as a laboratory attendant in the laboratory in the University's Department of Food Science and Industries. She is a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

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134-wobn-69

Department of Information
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June 5, 1969

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS CAREERS IN SPOTLIGHT ON TV

The variety of careers open to individuals trained in home economics will be spotlighted on two television shows to be shown at various locations in Minnesota during June and July.

"A Place in the Sun -- as a Home Economist" will be shown at 9:30-10 p.m. Thursday, June 12 and June 19 on KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; and KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton. The two telecasts are also scheduled for WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities, at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, June 14 and 21. KEYC-TV Channel 12, Mankato, at 3:30 p.m. June 27 and July 4; KCMT-TV, Channel 7, Alexandria and KNMT-TV, Channel 12, Walker, at 7:30 a.m. July 6 and 13.

Appearing on the first show to discuss their careers will be home economists Joan Anderson, buyer for Harold, Inc.; Margo Mogush, nutritionist, Pilot City Health Center; and Jan Hagberg, home economist for Family Service.

In the second program Kathy Andrescik, General Office Products, will discuss her work as an interior designer; Margaret Carlson, area agent for the University's Agricultural Extension Service, will talk about her work with solo parents and with 4-H clubs in special education classes; and Susanne Anderson will comment on her work as a food products home economist for the Pillsbury Company.

Film clips will show viewers some of the activities of each of the panel members on their jobs.

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133-jbn-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

UM SCHEDULES
FIELD DAYS IN
JUNE, JULY

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

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

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

June 26 -- Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton -- Emphasis will be on small grain and forage varieties, weed control in corn and soybeans -- including control of wild sunflowers -- effects of timing and rates of nitrogen applications on continuous corn, corn rootworm work, root development of corn and soybeans, and soil water and temperature conditions.

July 1 -- Southern Experiment Station, Waseca -- Open house will be held at the station. Agronomy topics which will be emphasized include weed control, oat varieties, speciality crops and weed identification. Dairy and horticulture tours also are scheduled, plus a weed, disease and insect clinic. A farm management display is scheduled, along with youth and women's day programs.

July 10 -- West Central Experiment Station, Morris -- the focus will be on varietal trials of small grains, soybean fertilization, zinc and phosphorus fertilization trials on corn, weed control plots, minimum tillage programs for corn and a tour of new livestock buildings.

-more-

add 1 - UM schedules

July 16 -- Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston -- Emphasis will be on small grain plots, long time rotation studies with sugar beets, land forming experiments, and livestock, horticulture and forage plot tours.

July 17 -- North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids -- Agronomy, horticulture and forestry will be emphasized at this field day. Agronomy tours will feature beef cattle grazing trials, a wild rice production study, annual forage crops for silage production and varietal trials of grasses for pasture and hay. Horticulture topics will include a potato breeding plot, vegetable varietal trials, small fruit variety trials and herbicides for weed control in small fruits. A forest tree improvement nursery and seed source study also will be discussed.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

USE CAUTION BEFORE
BUYING FEEDER CATTLE
FOR STOCKING PASTURE

Project possible costs and returns before buying feeder cattle to stock your pastures.

When calculating the initial cost, add commission and transportation costs to quoted feeder cattle prices. Remember to deduct selling costs from expected fall selling prices, advises Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Besides marketing costs, non-pasture costs -- interest, death loss, veterinarian, etc. -- will usually average about \$5 per head.

When you project returns per head, estimate a selling price for this fall. The fall sales price per hundredweight on feeders should always be figured lower than the spring price, Hasbargen says.

Fall prices average lower for two reasons. First, seasonal price variations result in a price that averages 5 percent lower in the fall than in spring. But more important, heavier feeders sell for less.

As an example, 600 pound feeders bought now and sold at 750 pounds this fall will bring \$2 to \$4 less per hundredweight even if the general beef price level remains the same. But if fed beef prices are lower, the price drop on the pastured feeders will be even greater.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Sidedress Corn With Ammonia in June. If you're planning to sidedress corn with ammonia, make sure you do it before July, advises Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Corn roots usually fill in the between-row area by late June, so you're likely to tear some roots up if corn is sidedressed after July 1.

* * * *

Plan for Early Control of Apple Maggots. Apple maggots are the most destructive orchard pest in the state. Ed Olson, entomologist at the University of Minnesota, recommends planning control measures now, since the maggot flies usually lay their eggs during the first half of July. Be prepared to start spraying for maggots during the first week in July. It's difficult to control the maggots in small orchards and individual trees if the infestations become heavy, especially in heavily populated areas. Olson says several good sprays are available. Ask your county agent or garden dealer for information on specific sprays and their use. There are two University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension publications which also will give more detailed information on apple maggots. They are Entomology Fact Sheet 20, "The Apple Maggot," and the "Home Fruit Spray Guide." Both are available from your county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

* * * *

Wash Milking Equipment Thoroughly. A bulk tank which has been only rinsed and not washed is a source for problem milk. Vern Packard, dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the outlook is for tighter quality standards for manufactured milk, and good sanitation practices are necessary to meet these standards. Milk solids remaining in the tank after rinsing, moist conditions, and bacteria in the water supply combine to make potential milk quality problems and give a high bacteria count if bulk tanks are not washed properly.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT NEEDED
TO GET EXTRA SOYBEAN YIELDS
FROM REGIM-8 APPLICATIONS

Evaluate your management practices when deciding whether to apply REGIM-8 (formerly called TIBA) on soybeans.

And if you decide to use the chemical, regard it as one part of your soybean production system and don't expect increased yields unless you follow other recommended practices.

REGIM-8 is cleared for use on soybeans grown for all purposes, and has caused yield increases in many cases, according to Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Hicks cautions producers that soybean plants will show symptoms similar to certain kinds of herbicide injury after REGIM-8 is applied. The darker, green leaflets are smaller and puckered compared to leaflets of untreated plants. But don't become alarmed, since this is normal.

Consider these factors when deciding whether to use REGIM-8:

* Row width and planting date--REGIM-8 gives the greatest yield increases when it's applied to soybeans planted early and in narrow rows. Minnesota growers should consider using REGIM-8 if beans are planted between May 10 and May 30 in 30 inch rows or less.

* Variety--Most varieties that produce a large amount of vegetative growth give greatest yield increases from REGIM-8. Check the label for varieties for which REGIM-8 is recommended. Chippewa 64 is an "over-responsive" variety--yields are consistently reduced after REGIM-8 applications.

-more-

add 1--REGIM 8

* Time and rate of application--Apply the recommended rate (from label directions) at the 10 percent flower stage, or when 1 out of 10 plants show at least one flower. Earlier application and higher than recommended rates will cause stunted plants, delayed maturity and yield reductions. There will be no yield advantage for spraying later than the recommended time, so save the cost of materials and applications, Hicks says.

* Harvesting--Treated plants will mature 4 to 7 days earlier and stand better. This improved standability allows for easier harvesting and lower harvest losses, especially in bad weather. So yields may be increased indirectly because a larger percent of the soybeans produced are put into the bin.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

MANY CANNED TOMATO
PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

Among good buys for June should be canned tomatoes and tomato products, since they are among the foods listed as abundant by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

But the variety of canned tomato products is sometimes bewildering to consumers. So Home Agent _____ gives these explanations to help you make your selection:

- . Solid-pack refers to peeled, fresh red-ripe tomatoes packed solidly in the can with no juice. They may be labeled whole.
- . Stewed tomatoes are pre-seasoned, cut tomatoes blended with juice, green peppers, onions, celery and spices.
- . All-purpose canned tomatoes are usually the best buy when appearance is not especially important. Most of the tomatoes are whole.
- . Sliced baby tomatoes, a relatively new form, can be added to salads, sandwiches and meats.
- . Canned tomato juice is single-strength juice extracted from crushed hot tomatoes, seasoned with salt and processed in containers.
- . Tomato sauce is the concentrated product from either the juice of tomatoes, the partial extraction of juice or the residue left from preparing tomatoes. It has a medium consistency, light tomato flavor and delicate seasoning. It is available plain or with mushrooms or cheese.
- . Tomato paste is an unseasoned concentrate of tomato solids designed to add a heavier tomato flavor to pizzas, sauces and traditional Italian cookery.
- . Tomato puree is more concentrated than the sauce and is unseasoned.
- . Chili sauce consists of chopped, crushed tomatoes with salt, spices, vinegar, sweetening, chopped vegetables and sweet pickle relish.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 9, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

TIPS ON APPLYING
FOR SUMMER JOB

If you're a teenager hoping for a summer job, now is the time to start looking.

In case you think you've exhausted all the opportunities, here are some possibilities that may not have occurred to you: assembly line work, mother's helper, hospital work, car hop at drive-ins, lifeguard, playground assistant, clerk, tutor helping small children with math or reading, library assistant, stock clerk, grocery check-out, worker at a car wash. Other ideas are window or wall washing for homes or lawn care. Some teenagers line up several families and get the job of mowing the lawn on a regular basis.

Many young people choose jobs to open new vistas for them that might show them what a career in that field might be like. In any case, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, the value of summer job experience may be far greater than the sum of the pay check. New self confidence, establishing work patterns, finding out the amount of work necessary to purchase certain items may all be more valuable than the money earned.

Miss Lamison gives these tips to young people applying for work:

- . Go alone. Most employers may doubt your capability of working if it takes two to apply for the job.
- . Arrive on time for the appointment.
- . Address the person who interviews you as Miss, Mrs. or Mr. as the case may be.
- . Dress as you would on that particular job. Watch the people who work where you want to work and follow the pattern they set.
- . Most important, be clean -- with clean clothing, hair, and nails. If you wear a beard, make it trim and neat.
- . When asked by the receptionist why you are there, say "employment interview" without hesitation.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 10, 1969

Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS FOR BUYING PORTABLE APPLIANCES

"Whether you're planning to buy a new portable appliance for yourself or for a wedding gift, be sure to check the newest models for recent improvements.

Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota, says some of the latest developments to look for in portable electrical appliances are non-stick finishes, removable or sealed-in controls so the unit can be immersed in water, solid-state controls for greater versatility in use of the appliance and variety of colors to match other equipment.

Cordless appliances have been growing in popularity because of convenience in using them at various locations and without bother of cords. They completely eliminate the danger of electrical shock or fire hazards. However, increased cost is one of the major disadvantages. The unit may have less power than the cord-type appliance and could be larger, since batteries are built in.

Miss Humphries gives these suggestions to keep in mind if you expect to buy a portable appliance:

-more-

Add 1 -- here are tips

- . Purchase a product made by a reputable manufacturer and from a reliable dealer.
- . Check on warranties for service and replacement of parts.
- . Look for the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) seal for assurance that the equipment has been checked for electrical safety.
- . Check to see that controls are clearly marked and conveniently located.
- . Look for heat-resistant materials on handles, controls, legs and knobs.
- . Consider the purpose of the appliance, how well it will fulfill the purpose for which you are buying it and how often you will use it.
- . Check for good design, durable materials, finishes and construction.
- . Decide before buying if you have a place to store the item.
- . Be sure you know whether it will be fairly easy to care for.

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136-jbn-69

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June 10, 1969

Immediate release

MINNESOTAN TO AUSTRIAN LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE

Dorothy Anderson, 21, Caledonia, will participate in a professional leadership exchange with Austria for two months this summer.

Miss Anderson, who has completed her junior year in home economics at the University of Minnesota, will leave Sunday for several days of orientation in Washington, D. C., and then fly to Austria, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

She will work in the province of Carinthia as an assistant to a professional youth adviser, Miss Susie Wasserbacher, who was a leadership exchangee to Ramsey County last summer. Miss Anderson will assist with the European rally of Young Farmers and 4-H Clubs to be held in Carinthia June 23-26.

The professional leadership exchange is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the National 4-H Foundation and the Carinthian Chamber of Agriculture.

Miss Anderson served as a 4-H assistant in Hubbard County last summer.

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138-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 10, 1969

Immediate release

TIME CHANGES ANNOUNCED FOR YARD 'N' GARDEN TELEVISION SHOW

Time changes for stations carrying the University of Minnesota TV series Yard 'n' Garden have been made, according to Leo Fehlhafer, University of Minnesota information specialist and series host.

Beginning Friday, June 20, and continuing through August, Yard 'n' Garden will be seen on KTCA-TV, St. Paul, WDSE-TV, Duluth, and KWCM-TV, Appleton, at 9:00 p.m. instead of 9:30 p.m.

Other stations carrying the program are: WTCN-TV, Minneapolis, Saturdays at 9:00 a.m.; KFME-TV, Fargo-Moorhead, Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., and KEYC-TV, Mankato, Mondays at 3:30 p.m. from June 6 through July 7 and then on Fridays at 3:30 p.m. from July 11 through September 5.

Yard 'n' Garden is a program designed to assist homeowners and gardeners with plant, tree and lawn problems. The series features University of Minnesota extension specialists from horticulture, entomology, and plant pathology. The first program in the series was May 16.

Listeners wishing answers to questions about insects, diseases, weeds and general gardening should send their questions to Yard 'n' Garden, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 10, 1969

Immediate release

BAYLEY TO SPEAK AT NATIONAL DAIRY MEETING IN JUNE

Ned.D. Bayley, director of Science and Education for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., will deliver the invitational address at the opening session of the American Dairy Science Association's (ADSA) annual meeting at the University of Minnesota on June 22-25.

During the national four-day meeting scientists from throughout the United States and several other countries will present scientific papers on manufacturing, industry and business, extension work and production in the dairy industry. Special programs for women, youth and students also are planned.

Registration, which will be held in Coffman Memorial Union on the University's Minneapolis Campus, will be from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday, June 22, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on June 23 and 24, and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on June 25.

One of the features of the meeting will be a symposium on "Dairy Foods and Imitations in Nutrition and Markets," according to S.T. Coulter, chairman of the University of Minnesota's Department of Food Science and Industries.

Other symposiums include a session on "Current Status of Electronic Instruments for Measuring Milk Solids," and an evaluation of teaching in dairy industries.

Other events during the four-day meeting include sectional meetings at which technical papers on various topics will be presented, committee meetings, a Dairy Products Clinic, the presentation of various awards, and social events.

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140-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
June 10, 1969

Immediate release

4-H SHARE-THE-FUN FESTIVALS SCHEDULED

Six district 4-H Share-the-Fun festivals have been scheduled for July in Minnesota.

They will be held at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca, July 22; Windom High School, Windom, July 23; Cambridge State Hospital, Cambridge, July 24; University of Minnesota, Morris, July 29; Crookston High School, Crookston, July 30; and Brainerd State School and Hospital, Brainerd, July 31.

4-H'ers from all Minnesota counties will participate, with acts ranging from musical and dance numbers to pantomime and dramatic skits, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota. Two members from participating counties will serve as masters of ceremonies.

Acts from the six district shows will be selected for the annual state Share-the-Fun program during the Minnesota State Fair.

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139-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

INCREASE YOUR FREE
TIME WITH SHORTCUTS
IN HOMEMAKING

With summer here, many homemakers look forward to more leisure time to spend with their families. One of the easiest and quickest ways for homemakers to gain free time is through shortcuts in household chores

Home Agent _____ offers (Extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota offers) some tips which will free your days for activities other than home maintenance and operation:

- . Put away some of the articles on the surface of furniture. You'll spend less time dusting.
- . Don't use recipes that call for time-consuming chopping, mincing or dicing.
- . Make bars or drop cookies rather than rolled cookies.
- . Fold clean laundry and place on a tray -- one tray for each person. Then let each one put his own clean clothing away.
- . Place a kit of cleaning supplies on each floor to save time.
- . Make and enforce the house rule: Nobody makes work for others!
- . Provide good lighting and ventilation in all work areas.
- . Store together utensils and supplies used in the same location.
- . Use a furniture cleaner that will clean and polish.
- . Serve simple foods -- raw fruit instead of pie, a raw vegetable plate rather than salad.
- . Choose clothing that does not require ironing.
- . Use plastic and paper placemats instead of cloth placemats or large tablecloths.
- . Get work space and supplies ready before you begin working.
- . Fold sheets, towels, and household linens without ironing them.
- . Let the dishes drain dry.

Use any of these tips along with your own shortcut ideas to give you more free time for summer activities.

Department of Information
and Agriculture Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

Immediate Release
To all counties
Coming Next Week:
A Story on Teen Caravan

OPPORTUNITIES FOR
FOREIGN TRAVEL
IN IFYE PROGRAM

If you are between 20 and 30 years of age, single and in good health, and interested in learning more about people and culture in another part of the world, the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) may have special challenge for you.

IFYE is 4-H pioneer international program. Each year about 100 U. S. young people live and work with host families, schools and 4-H type programs in about 40 countries. A similar number of exchangees from these countries live with American families.

In 1970 about 75 percent of the IFYE delegates will be working in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the last year a new dimension has been added to the program -- IFYE YDP. The Youth Development Project is a one-year term to allow delegates to assist with 4-H type programs in foreign countries. Delegates are assigned to one area of the host country to work with local extension agents.

Trips are supported by the National 4-H Foundation and state contributions with members paying their personal expenses.

Applications for the 1970 IFYE program are due in the State 4-H Office August 1, 1969. Between August 1 and 15 references will be contacted, applications screened and a group of candidates selected for interviews. September 5 is the tentative date for interviewing selected applications.

If you are interested in becoming an IFYE, contact the county extension office.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

USE RECORDS
TO ANTICIPATE
HEAT PERIODS

You can improve chances of catching each heat by using records to anticipate when the cows should come into heat.

Record each heat date and count ahead 18 to 24 days, suggests Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. You should also record each calving date, breeding date and notes on all abnormal signs such as retained afterbirth and pussy or bloody discharges.

Blood on the vulva or tail indicates that the cow was in heat a day or two previously, but all cows don't show this bleeding. However, the presence of blood on the vulva can help you anticipate that the next heat will be about 17 days later.

A skilled veterinarian can predict when a cow is expected to be in heat by examining the reproductive tract. Cows not in heat within 45 to 60 days after calving should be examined by a veterinarian, Conlin says.

Lack of visible heat may result from either poor heat detection methods or from the cow failing to come into heat. A Minnesota study concluded that nearly 90 percent of heat failures were a result of failure to observe the cow in heat, while only 10 percent were due to abnormal conditions in the cow's reproductive tract.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

LOWER EGG PRICES
AHEAD FOR FARMERS

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report indicates lower prices to farmers for their eggs, according to Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prices for the year beginning July 1 are expected to average about 4 cents below the preceding 12 months.

Farm egg prices for the coming July-September quarter are expected to average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen below the same period last year. Higher interest rates and feed prices may increase production costs slightly.

The egg-type chick hatch during the last half of 1969 will likely be 5 to 7 percent above the same period of 1968, the report states. Egg production equaled the year earlier levels in May, the first time in about a year.

Production will be ahead of year earlier levels for the rest of 1969 and will have a depressing effect on egg prices, Hamre says.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

EVALUATE DAIRY COWS
FOR TOTAL EFFICIENCY,
SCIENTIST SUGGESTS

Cow care costs represent large income and efficiency losses to dairymen at a time when labor efficiency is critical. And these cow care traits should be considered when measuring dairy cattle utility in the future, according to C. W. Young, University of Minnesota dairy scientist.

"There's some doubt about the effect that intense selection for milk yield will have on the total efficiency of the dairy cow," Young says. "There's some reason to believe that selection for high production might be accompanied by an increase in functional problems expressed as increased labor demands and higher veterinary costs." And a major increase in these problems could easily offset much of the economic gain from increased production.

Individual cow records are required to evaluate cows on efficiency of converting labor into milk. These records should provide a better way to evaluate utility value than the measures we are using.

"For example, conformation of feet, legs and udders is usually considered the component of the dairy cow most prone to functional weakness. But the classification score of the udder or feet and legs is of questionable value for evaluating the utility value of individual cows."

The labor and veterinary costs required to maintain these parts in good working condition are a direct economic measure of their utility value. And these labor and veterinary costs provide a direct economic measure of mastitis resistance and a slight measure of reproductive efficiency.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 12, 1969

Immediate Release

PLAN YOUR SPENDING BEFORE THE FIRST PAY CHECK ARRIVES

If you've started your first job, that first pay check will be a thrilling experience--but how much will it cost you to live until it comes?

The amount of money you will need will depend upon how resourceful you can be. A rule of thumb for most places in Minnesota is to plan for a minimum of \$175-\$225 for a month and proportion that amount carefully until the first pay check comes, according to Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Patterns of spending you set the first day of work may continue for a long time, Miss Lamison cautions. If you borrow to live that first month, it will put you one month behind and may establish habits of living "in the red." Or it may mean living from pay check to pay check, since you have started your work life in debt.

Miss Lamison lists some expenses you can expect and should allow for before your first pay check comes:

Rent. Cost will be determined by size of the town or city you are in, whether you live alone or share a room or apartment or board and room with a family. If you share an apartment or a room, a frank talk with your roommate about housekeeping and paying bills may save hard feelings later. Remember that an apartment will bring such expenses as utilities and telephone.

Food. It's unwise to economize too much on food, since a balanced diet is important to good health. If you can prepare your own meals, it's possible to keep within a limited food budget, yet have better nutrition and more variety. A job often means eating at least one meal away from home, and eating out is expensive, regardless of what foods you choose.

add 1-plan your spending

Transportation. This amount is based on public bus fares. As part of your experiences, be sure to figure your bus fare, taxi fare, car maintenance or car pool fees. In estimating car costs, figure about 10 cents a mile plus parking costs.

Clothing and laundry. Even though your present clothing inventory is enough for the first month of work, such items as dry cleaning, laundry and some wardrobe essentials must be considered.

Apartment buildings sometimes have laundry facilities but charge for each load of clothes, usually on the same basis as a laundromat--20 to 25 cents per wash load and 10 to 25 cents per dryer load.

Miscellaneous, including entertainment. Miscellaneous items include personal grooming, leisure time activities, utilities, telephone.

Enough money to familiarize yourself with your new community is important. If possible, take a sight-seeing tour to locate places of interest. Check out libraries, the church of your choice, theaters, museums. Investigate adult classes. Since the first month away from home may be a lonely one, keep busy to avoid getting homesick.

After the first pay check, Miss Lamison suggests that you continue planned spending and saving by knowing where the money goes, allocating specific amounts to fixed expenses and to possible spending. Set aside some money each pay period for the items you want the most. This business-like procedure is important if the month that follows the first pay check is to be free from fear that not enough funds will last until the next pay period.

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

Immediate Release

June 12, 1969

MINNESOTA 4-H'ER SELECTED TO GO TO VENEZUELA AS TEEN CARAVANER

Patty Waye, 18, Elbow Lake, has been selected to travel and live as a member of the 4-H Teen Caravan in Venezuela, July 24-August 12.

During her three weeks in Venezuela, Miss Waye will attend the Inter-American Rural Youth Congress and live with several Venezuelan families. She will also tour Caracas and the Lake Maracaibo Region, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Miss Waye was a Grant County 4-H junior leader for two years and is active in the 4-H clothing program.

She graduated from Elbow Lake High School this spring and will be a freshman in home economics at North Dakota State University in Fargo this fall. In high school Miss Waye's activities included band, FHA, and the National Honor Society.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Waye.

The 4-H Teen Caravan is designed to give selected 4-H'ers experience in living and working with host families in countries abroad. In Minnesota it is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and the National 4-H Club Foundation with final arrangements and country assignments made by the National 4-H Club Foundation.

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141-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

FOLLOW RECOMMENDED PRACTICES
TO GET GOOD POST-EMERGENCE
WEED CONTROL IN CORN

Annual broad-leaved weeds in corn can be controlled with broadcast postemergence applications of 2,4-D when corn is less than eight inches tall.

An application of one-sixth to one-fourth pounds of 2,4-D per acre is usually adequate for susceptible weeds and is less dangerous to corn than higher rates, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Applications of 1/3 to 1/2 pound of 2,4-D have been satisfactory for moderately resistant weeds, but corn may be injured by this rate.

If you use the amine form of 2,4-D, the rate should be from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre. But if 2,4-D esters are used, apply from 1/6 to 1/3 pounds per acre.

Miller says 2,4-D esters may cause more damage to both corn and other susceptible crops than the 2,4-D amines. Spray drift from either amines or esters of 2,4-D can injure susceptible plants. Vapor drift problems may result from esters, but can be reduced by using low volatile formulations.

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

However, adequate spray coverage of the tops of the weeds is necessary for maximum weed control, Miller says. If nozzles are directed toward the row from both sides, the herbicide concentration must be reduced to compensate for double coverage.

Some injury may result when the corn is sprayed with 2,4-D. Brittleness followed by bending or breaking of stalks is the most serious type of injury, and it may result in stand losses when applications of 2,4-D are followed by a storm or careless cultivation within a few days.

add 1 -- recommended practices

Farmers also should remember that hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D, Miller says. Also, corn growing rapidly is more susceptible to injury than corn developing under less favorable growth conditions. When temperatures exceed 85 degrees just before or at the time of 2,4-D application, the corn is more likely to be injured, Miller says.

Do not apply 2,4-D from tasseling to dough stage, Miller warns. 2,4-D can be applied after the early dough stage if necessary, but it is more beneficial to control the weeds earlier.

MCPA and dicamba also can be used for weed control in corn. MCPA, similar to 2,4-D, controls only broad-leaved weeds and may injure corn. So the precautions listed for 2,4-D spraying should be followed and rates adjusted to kind and size of weeds, crop size and temperature.

Dicamba as a postemergence spray in corn has given better control of Canada thistle and smartweed than 2,4-D, with less effect on the corn, Miller says. But dicamba drift has often affected soybeans in the vicinity of treated cornfields.

Users of dicamba should take special precautions to avoid drift because dicamba effects have been observed on soybeans considerable distances from treated corn fields, and in some cases soybean yield losses have occurred.

Dicamba can be used in corn at one-eighth to one-fourth pound per acre either alone or in mixtures with 2,4-D amine at one-fourth to one-half pound per acre. Applications can be made only until the corn is three feet tall. Later applications, especially when corn is tasseling, may result in poor kernel set. Use drops after corn is eight inches tall.

Follow label directions for all herbicides carefully. For more information on postemergence weed control in corn, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1969."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

USE BEEF CARCASS
EVALUATION SERVICE
FOR HIGHER PROFITS

Operate on the basis of knowledge instead of guesswork by using a beef carcass evaluation service.

Carcass evaluation is a must for both feedlot operators and cow-calf operations, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Most research evidence suggests that desirable characteristics in feeder and slaughter cattle such as thick muscling and the capacity to deposit marbling without building up a thick layer of fat under the hide are heritable traits. So accurate carcass data make it possible for you to select your breeding stock for these traits.

And when you market your fed cattle, this quality and yield information puts you in a good bargaining position with your buyer and results in higher profits.

Carcass data is available for a modest fee of about \$1 per head through the USDA's Beef Evaluation Service. This service has been available for about 5 years, but many producers don't take advantage of it, Christians says.

You can get as much or as little information as you need for your individual operation. A feeder may need only the quality and yield grade rating on an entire lot.

But a purebred breeder may require detailed information such as conformation rating, degree of marbling, maturity rating and other quality factors such as texture of marbling and color, firmness and texture of lean.

Cost of the service varies with the amount of information you request, but normally comes to little more than \$1 per head.

For more information, write to Supervisor, Meat Grading Branch, Livestock Division, Consumer & Marketing Service, USDA, 201 Federal Building, South St. Paul, Minnesota. 55076.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

FOLLOW RECOMMENDED
STEPS TO HELP REDUCE
ABSCESSSES IN SWINE

Jowl abscesses cost the swine industry \$10 to \$12 million each year. Most swine abscesses are caused by bacterial organisms that enter through the pig's tonsils, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Solac suggests these steps to help reduce swine abscesses:

* Maintain a strict sanitation program.

* Rigidly cull all animals in the breeding herd showing visual signs of abscesses.

* See your veterinarian for recommendations on feeding antibiotics to breeding herds prior to farrowing and during the lactation period. Observe withdrawal periods indicated on the label.

* Feed baby pigs a starter that contains recognized antibiotics. Leave pigs on antibiotics until they're eight weeks old.

* Start a vaccination program at 10 to 11 weeks of age. Breeding stock should be vaccinated 2 weeks before the breeding season starts.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Bean Leaf Beetles Should Be Controlled. If bean leaf beetles are killing small soybean plants in significant numbers, control measures now with Sevin or toxaphene may be profitable, according to Philip Harein, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. The bean leaf beetles that first appear in the summer probably are overwintering adults that will feed on the underside of the leaves a few weeks before laying lemon-shaped orange eggs in clusters at the base of the plants. Following the laying of eggs, the activity of the beetles may appear to decrease as the adults that overwintered die. However, the next generation is then in the larval stage eating the nodules, roots and stem of plants below the soil surface, Harein says. After a few weeks the insects pupate and emerge as adults to feed until cool weather in the fall. See your county agent for further information on controlling these beetles.

* * * *

Mixing Pesticides or Pesticides and Fertilizer Can be Harmful. Farmers should be careful when mixing pesticides or pesticides and fertilizers, says Philip Harein, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Mixing pesticides with or without fertilizers may produce an increase or decrease in the toxicity of the pesticide, uneven application if the components of the mixture are not compatible, and ineffective control of pests if the method and time of application is not optimum for each pesticide applied.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Control Face Flies. The most effective control for face flies is a Ciodrin or DDVP spray or bait applied to your animals' faces. This treatment is practical for milk cows in a stanchion barn, but there's no completely effective and practical control for dairy heifers or beef cattle, according to Edmund Olson, entomologist at the University of Minnesota. For best results, use a special, calibrated hand sprayer designed for face fly control. One full stroke of the plunger of such a sprayer delivers about the right amount of spray per animal. Hold the nozzle 1 to 2 feet from the animal's face so the spray pattern covers from the top of the animal's head to the muzzle. Olson suggests starting treatment when face flies first appear on cattle on pasture -- when there are about four or five flies per animal.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

COUNTY YOUTH
SELECTED FOR 4-H
DAIRY CONFERENCE

_____ will be _____
(names) (addresses)

County's delegates to the first Minnesota State 4-H Dairy Conference July 15-16.

The conference will provide an opportunity for older 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H dairy project to learn about current research and most recent developments in dairy feeding, management, breeding, marketing and processing of dairy products, and to learn about career opportunities in the dairy industry, according to County (4-H) Agent _____.

The St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota will be the setting for the conference. (Insert names of local sponsors if there are any.)

Topics included in the conference will be dairy products from the farm to the consumer, careers in the dairy industry and the Minnesota dairy industry in transition.

Participants in the conference will learn about teaching and research in the dairy section of the Animal Science Department of the University of Minnesota, the Food Science Industries Department and will tour the dairy section of a large supermarket.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 16, 1969

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release (during June
Dairy Month)

COMBINE FRUIT,
DAIRY PRODUCTS
FOR COOL DESSERTS

Summer fruits -- strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, peaches -- combine perfectly with dairy foods for luscious, colorful desserts.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives some suggestions for tempting desserts to serve on a warm summer day:

. Use tall glasses to make elegant parfaits. Alternate layers of ice cream or sherbet and crushed sweetened fruit, top with a dollop of whipped cream or a cherry with a stem for easy mealtime glamor.

. If it's too hot to bake, fill a cookie crust or graham cracker pie crust with softened ice cream. Swirl some crushed, sweetened fruit through it and freeze it until firm.

Make your graham cracker crust with 1/3 cup butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg and 1½ cups graham cracker crumbs.

Stir butter, sugar and nutmeg together in a saucepan over low heat until the butter is melted. Blend in cracker crumbs. Press evenly into an 8-inch pie pan. Chill.

. Spoon plain or flavored yogurt over berries or sliced peaches for a simple but delicious dessert.

. Please the young folks with this topper for a sandwich meal:

1 10-ounce package of frozen strawberries

1 cup instant nonfat dry milk

4½ cups cold milk

1 quart strawberry ice cream, slightly softened.

Thaw strawberries until soft but still very cold; crush. Add nonfat dry milk and whole milk to berries and blend thoroughly. Add softened ice cream and beat or shake just enough to blend ingredients. Pour into tall glasses and serve immediately to six.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
June 17, 1969

Immediate release

UM PLANS BRANCH STATION FIELD DAYS

Minnesota farmers will have a chance to get first-hand information on current research at field days planned by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

The field days at branch stations throughout the state will feature research on field crops and specialty crops important to Minnesota's economy.

Dates and general program outlines at each branch station follow:

June 26--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Small grain and forage varieties will be emphasized, along with weed control in corn and soybeans, effects of timing and rates of nitrogen applications on continuous corn, corn rootworm work and root development of corn and soybeans.

July 1--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Weed control, oat varieties and specialty crops will be emphasized. Dairy and horticulture tours are scheduled, and youth and women's day programs are planned.

July 10--West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Varietal trials of small grains, soybean fertilization, zinc and phosphorus fertilization trials on corn, weed control plots and minimum tillage programs for corn will be featured.

July 16--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. Emphasis will be on small grain plots, long time rotation studies with sugar beets and land forming experiments. Livestock, horticulture and forage plot tours are scheduled.

July 17--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Annual forage crops for silage production, varietal trials of grasses for pasture and hay, potato breeding plots, vegetable varietal trials, small fruit variety trials and herbicides for weed control in small fruits will be discussed, along with forestry studies.

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147-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
June 17, 1969

Immediate release

JULY 1 IS DEADLINE FOR FARM TAX EXEMPTION

Farmers who want to take advantage of a new tax exemption law that is retroactive to property taxes based on January 1968 assessment and any special assessments since July 1, 1967 have only until July 1, 1969 to complete the necessary forms.

This new law contains several significant changes that will benefit farmers and allow more farm property to be eligible for preferential treatment, according to Robert Snyder, University of Minnesota land economist.

Specifically the 1969 law makes it much easier for suburban land used to produce agricultural products to qualify for tax reduction and deferment of special assessments.

Under the original law, farmers were not eligible for the exemption if they did not live on the property, if the farm was not in one unit, and if the farmer was receiving government payments.

Under the revised law a farmer does not have to reside on the property if he has held it for seven years or longer. Also, he may be receiving payments under federal farm programs. Parcels separate from the farm headquarters qualify for the exemption.

With the 1969 revision farmers can file for lower taxes on their January 2, 1968 assessment and deferment of special assessments since July 1, 1967 if they farm 10 acres or more of land and if this land is "actively and exclusively devoted to agriculture."

Payment of taxes due on May 31, 1969 will be deferred without penalty until 30 days after notice or rejection of the application for exemption, or after notice of taxes as determined under the new assessment.

Farmers who may be eligible for the exemption should check with their county assessors for more specific details of this law and for applications as soon as possible.

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146-wobn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
June 17, 1969

Immediate release

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS TO HEAR CHURCH YOUTH LEADER

The Rev. Douglas Wallace, director of the University of Minnesota YMCA, will present the keynote address to delegates at the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference, June 24-27.

The church youth leader will speak Tuesday afternoon, June 24, on "Youth in Today's Society."

More than 700 4-H junior leaders will be attending the conference on the State Fairgrounds and the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Theme of this year's conference is "My Life In These United States."

Presiding over the opening assembly on Tuesday will be Patricia Swanson, State 4-H Federation president, Hastings.

Roland Abraham, director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota, will welcome conference delegates to the University.

On Wednesday morning delegates will hear a panel of youth speakers representing teens from Minnesota communities speak on "Who Am I?" Each speaker will describe the unique physical and human characteristics of his community and the impact of these characteristics on the young people. The speakers will also describe special problems of teens in their communities and human concerns or problems in which teens can become involved.

Wednesday afternoon's activities include a summary session conducted by Osgood Magnuson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, at the University of Minnesota, and the National 4-H Conference delegates who will describe their conference experiences.

- more -

add 1 - conference

A youth-adult interchange Thursday will focus on "Teen-Adult Relationships in 4-H." William Milbrath, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota, and Gerald Semmler, extension research specialist and instructor in human relations at the University of Minnesota, will serve as consultants.

The Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will sponsor a banquet Thursday night at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, with entertainment featuring comedian Red Blanchard of Chicago. The 4-H Alumni Awards and awards to selected corporation presidents will be presented at the banquet.

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

The closing address, "Challenges and Opportunities in Your Future," will be given Friday morning by Paul Cashman, vice-president of student affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Other activities included in the four-day conference are a picnic at Como Park, song fests, folk singer Cyril Paul and an evening at Cinerama.

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

A purpose of the conference is to increase delegates' understanding of the scope and depth of 4-H, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota. Conference delegates were selected on the basis of their enrollment in junior leadership and their personal commitment to learn from the conference and share their knowledge with others.

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145-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710
June 17, 1969

Immediate release

SACRED HEART YOUTH WINS FFA CERTIFIED SEED COMPETITION

Diligent use of a vacuum cleaner combined with good crop management practices helped a Sacred Heart student win the FFA-MCIA Certified Seed Project award for the 1968-69 crop year.

Michael Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Johnson, Sacred Heart, was named winner recently on the basis of his record as a producer of 14 acres of certified Polk wheat. The award is sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association (MCIA).

Johnson started the project in the spring of 1968 when he purchased registered seed for the 14-acre field.

He learned from his father, a premier seed grower, that using a vacuum cleaner to carefully clean out the drill prior to seeding is a good precaution to assure pure variety and freedom from other crops. He also used the vacuum cleaner to carefully clean the combine prior to harvest.

At harvest time, Johnson cleaned the truck thoroughly and transported the 577 bushels of Polk wheat from the land to an approved seed cleaning plant where it was cleaned on both the conventional screen mil and a length grader to insure top seed quality.

The precautions and diligent use of the vacuum cleaner paid off. Out of a total of 100 possible percentage points, Johnson scored 95.2 percent. Percentage points for the award were given on the basis of 40 percent for field performance, 40 percent for laboratory analysis and 20 percent for marketing procedures.

Johnson was able to certify 484 bushels from the 577 bushels that he took to the cleaning plant. Laboratory tests showed a purity of 99.5 percent and germination of 93 percent. The seed sold for \$3.75 per bushel wholesale and 93 bushels of screenings for \$1.30 per bushel.

GET CALCIUM FROM DAIRY FOODS

Oldsters, the middle-aged, youth and children--all need calcium in the diet for building and maintaining strong bones and teeth.

A recent U. S. Department of Agriculture study conducted nationwide among 14,500 persons revealed that girls 15 to 17 years of age and women 35 years and older had diets that were 34 to 37 percent below the recommended allowances for calcium. Boys 9 to 17 and men 35 and older also had diets deficient in calcium.

The best source of calcium is milk. Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says that obviously the easiest way to get the calcium you require is to drink milk. If you rely on milk as a beverage to give you needed calcium, recommended milk consumption is: 2 to 3 cups for children under 9, 3 or more cups for children 9-12, 4 or more cups for teenagers, 2 or more cups for adults.

However, you don't have to limit yourself to milk as a beverage, Miss Mikesh says. The following amounts of products made from milk and milk-rich foods will give as much calcium as 1 cup of fresh whole milk:

- 1-1/3 ounces natural cheddar cheese
- 1-1/2 ounces process cheddar cheese
- 1-1/3 cups creamed cottage cheese
- 1 ounce Swiss cheese
- 1 cup ice milk, or soft-serve ice cream
- 1-1/3 cups ice cream
- 1 cup custard
- 1 cup yogurt
- 1 milk shake
- 1-1/3 cups canned cream soup prepared with an equal volume of milk
- 1/5 of a 14-inch round pizza made with cheese topping

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 19, 1969

Immediate Release

UM SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS ANNOUNCED

A total of 89 students have received awards for attaining an accumulative grade point average of 3.5 or better in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, according to Ralph E. Miller, secretary of the College Scholarship Committee.

A gold medal was awarded to Ralph Kackmann, Lake City, for the highest record of a senior graduating in agriculture. Elmer Schmidt, Vesta, has been awarded the senior gold medal in forestry and Joan M. Munby, Emily, has received the senior gold medal in home economics for the highest grade point average for a senior.

The high juniors were Mark R. Eggimann, Jackson, agriculture; Paul E. Weis, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, forestry; and Gail Lee Clark, Alexandria, home economics. Each of these students will receive a scholarship of \$200 during the academic year 1969-70.

The high sophmores include John V. Rollings, Garden City, agriculture; Jeffrey Fuhs, St. Paul, forestry; and Lucy A. Heger, Cologne, home economics. Each will receive a \$200 scholarship.

Freshman recipients of \$200 to be used during the next academic year are Rebecca Naegele, Minnetonka, and Mark J. VanAcker, Brookfield, Wisconsin, in agriculture. The scholarship winner in forestry was Dennis G. Kanten, Minneapolis, and in home economics, Elaine Hendrickson, Lamberton.

All students with a 3.5 or better accumulative grade point average for their University of Minnesota education experience received the Caleb Dorr Book Award. The students received two books published by the National Geographic Society, "Vanishing People of the Earth" and "African Animals".

-more-

add 1-um scholarship

Following is a list of students receiving the Caleb Dorr Book Award, arranged by major field of study.

Pre-veterinary Medicine: Steven D. Cassel, Great Falls, Montana; Robert J. Downing, Waukasha, Wisconsin; Patricia Hayes, Rochester; Suzanne F. Hermes, St. Paul; Bruce Hultgren, Cambridge; Carol A. Knutson, Richfield; Robert G. Ovrebo, Wells; Mark J. VanAcker, Brookfield, Wisconsin; and David I. Weckwerth, Arlington.

Food Science and Industries: John Erlandson, Cokato, and Jill Pinckaers, Minneapolis.

Agricultural Education: Gene Greiman, Blue Earth; Glen Bessingpas, Lime Springs, Iowa; John V. Rollings, Garden City; Donald L. Rondorf, Thief River Falls; Richard Bonde, Ivanhoe; Jerome W. Schuetz, Henderson; and Loren D. Vandertop, Edgerton.

Soil Science: Larry Mikkelson, St. James, and Patrick A. Hoffman, Sleepy Eye.

Fisheries and Wildlife Management: Gary Nuechterlein, St. Paul and David Holmbeck, Hibbing.

Agronomy: Rebecca Naegele, Minnetonka; Owen Skelly, Cohasset; and Kermit Schmalz, Buffalo Lake.

Agriculture Business Administration and Agriculture Economics: Robert D. Anderson, Redwood Falls; Jerry L. Thompson, St. Paul; Allan Lambrecht, New Ulm; Roy O. Hazel, Lanesboro; Mark R. Eggimann, Jackson; Richard Green, Morgan; and Thomas Schultz, Sebeka.

Animal Science: Charles R. Schwartz, Goodhue; Kenneth Nordlund, Clearbrook; Donald L. Peterson, Hugo; Judith Swoboda, Rosemount; and Ralph Kackmann, Lake City.

Mechanized Agriculture: Dean C. Stenberg, Grove City.

add 2-um scholarship

Forestry: Arvid W. Johnson, Siren; Dennis G. Kanten, Minneapolis; Don E. Riemenschneider, Hoyt Lakes; Terry J. Welch, Minneapolis; Bruce H. Gerbig, Faribault; Roy T. Hagen, Barnum; Bruce F. Schmidt, Embarrass; Paul E. Weis, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas F. Baruth, St. Louis Park; James H. Eychaner, Dekalb, Illinois; John P. Potyondy, Minneapolis; Bruce A. Rottink, Minneapolis; Elmer L. Schmidt, Vesta; Kenneth R. Sloan, Minneapolis; Charles K. Smith, Minneapolis; Jon W. Stellrecht, Spooner.

Home Economics: Virginia S. Adams, St. Paul; Nelna M. Bollesen, Tyler; Elaine Hendrickson, Lamberton; Sharon Pearson, Litchfield; Elizabeth L. Skoogberg, Hawthorne; Susan L. Wagenhals, Golden Valley; Kay L. Franzen, Minneapolis; Darla J. Haines, Ogilvie; Linda Hannay, Willow Lane; Lucy A. Heger, Cologne; Nancy L. Johnson, Hector; Janet M. Pederson, Hector; Gail Lee Clark, Alexandria; Sara J. French, Chatfield.

Also Joan E. Geiser, Bluffton; Ruth A. Klossner, Mankato; Barbara Kosiak, Adams; Susan A. Rudolph, St. Clair; Alice T. Samuelson, Coon Rapids; Susan J. Tasa, Minneapolis; Cynthia A. Zaler, St. Paul; Roberta J. Bregman, Minneapolis; Ruth A. Finnern, Okabena; Nancy F. Freiwald, Minneapolis; Susan C. Hanson, Minneapolis; JoAnn R. Heltner, St. Paul; Julie G. Houg, Richfield; Elaine Koivumaki, Minneapolis; Carl L. Lutter, Cloquet; Margaret D. Mullin, St. Paul; Joan M. Munby, Emily; Cleo F. Nelson, Richfield; Susan F. Olson, Worthington; Jean R. Pemble, Minneapolis.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

Immediate Release

COLE TO RETIRE

C. L. Cole, Special Assistant to the Dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, will retire June 30.

A well-known animal scientist, Cole's career at the University began in 1929 at the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. He was a pioneer in artificial breeding of dairy cattle, presenting the first paper in the nation on the subject. He also helped develop the first crosses for the Minnesota No. 1 hog, a new hog breed introduced by the University.

Cole left the University in 1938 to return to Michigan State University, where he had received his B. S. degree. Later he worked with Colbydale farms near Romeo, Michigan. He returned to the University in 1950 as superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station.

In 1956, he received his Ph. D. from the University and was named head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, and in 1966 was named head of the newly created Department of Animal Science. The Department includes the former dairy, animal husbandry and poultry science departments.

Cole resigned as department head in 1968 to serve in his present position. As special assistant to the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture, he assisted in coordinating construction phases of the building programs of the Institute on the St. Paul Campus and at branch stations and locations throughout the state.

Cole is listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the Midwest. He is a member of numerous professional and honorary organizations.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

Immediate Release

MAKE COLLEGE PLANS NOW

If you're a prospective student at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics and haven't applied for admission, now's the time to do it.

Housing for next fall may be a critical problem, so students who have not made arrangements for living quarters should do so immediately, stresses John Goodding assistant director of resident instruction. Goodding urges students requiring housing assistance to go directly to the Student Housing Bureau, 101 Coffey Hall, in the University's St. Paul Campus.

A prospective freshman should pick up application forms at his high school. Fill out the first two pages and return the form to the high school principal or counselor with a check for \$10. The principal or counselor will fill out the remaining two pages of the application and forward the completed application and check to the University's St. Paul Campus of Admissions and Records.

Students wishing to apply for admission at the Minneapolis, Crookston, Morris or Duluth campuses should direct applications to the campus of their choice.

Students who apply early enough to be included in the early August orientation-registration program will find class selection and scheduling easier. As registration goes on, sections of many classes close and this makes it difficult to schedule some courses.

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151-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

For Release
Monday, June 23, 1969

FERTILITY OF RABBITS REDUCED BY SEMEN EXTENDED WITH EGG YOLK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.--A University of Minnesota dairy researcher has found that repeated inseminations of rabbits with semen extended in egg yolk causes reduced fertility.

Over half of the nation's dairy cows and heifers are artificially inseminated, and the majority of these animals are bred with semen containing egg yolk based semen extenders, according to Alan Hunter, University dairy scientist.

Hunter spoke at the annual American Dairy Science Association meeting here June 23, 1969.

Hunter explained that the research was conducted with rabbits as the start of an experiment to see if cows inseminated with egg yolk based semen that don't settle after the first service may produce antibodies affecting fertility.

The dairy scientist explained that the control rabbits which were inseminated only once with egg yolk extended semen had a normal conception rate of 69 percent. But none of a group of rabbits inseminated with the egg yolk extended semen over a 5 week period conceived.

"It's obvious that repeated insemination with egg yolk reduces the conception rate with rabbits," Hunter says. "But there's no evidence yet to suggest that dairy animals will also suffer reduced fertility when bred more than once with egg yolk extended semen," he cautions.

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152-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

For Release
Tuesday, June 24, 1969

NEW EQUIPMENT DEVELOPED FOR MINNESOTA DHIA PROGRAM

Minneapolis, Minn.--Disposable milk sample containers and a light-weight, durable carrying case have been developed for use in the Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) program.

Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, described the equipment at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association here June 24, 1969.

Glass jars have commonly been used for sample containers. But the jars require washing and drying. Other problems with glass jars include the weight, breakage, different size sample jars, and heating time needed before the sample can be tested.

Five-ounce, disposable polyethylene plastic cups with a snap on lid were used to replace the glass jars. Cost of the cup and lid is about 1 cent each.

A sample carrying case holding 36 samples was designed from a block of polystyrene (Styrofoam) to replace metal or wood carrying cases. Problems with metal or wood cases include the weight, different sizes of containers being used and sanitary condition of some cases.

The containers and plastic cups have worked well in the Minnesota DHIA program, Erickson says. About 2,000 herds are using the disposable plastic cups and Styrofoam carrying cases.

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150-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Check for Grain Aphids. Determine aphid populations in grain fields before you consider chemical control. Heavy populations of grain aphids have been reported, especially in central Minnesota. The most common species has been the English grain aphid, according to Edmund Olson, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. The greenbug, a smaller and more harmful aphid, may also be present, but in fewer numbers.

You can tell the insects apart by the cornicles (two small tubes at the rear of the body). The cornicles of greenbugs have dark tips, while those of the English grain aphid are dark the entire length. It's questionable if chemical control is needed for the English grain aphid unless the population is extremely high and the grain was sown late, Olson says. Late grain is more apt to be damaged than early grain.

* * * *

Watch For Flea Beetles on Potatoes. Flea beetles are working on potatoes in the Red River Valley area. Plants with 25 percent or more of the leaf area destroyed may need control, especially if the potatoes were planted late, advises Edmund Olson, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Olson says flea beetles chew many small, round, period sized holes into the leaves. These may later extend all the way through to the other side of the leaf, and may enlarge in diameter. Effective controls include carbaryl, Guthion, Dibrom and phosphamidon.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Livestock Judging Requires Practice. Livestock judging is an art developed through patient study and long practice. And visual appraisal is a major factor in the selection of breeding stock as well as a principal criterion in buying and selling meat animals for slaughter, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 340, "Livestock Judging." Or, write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Keep Uniform Time Intervals Between Milkings. Maintain uniform time interval between milkings to keep high producing cows at peak production, advises Bill Mudge, dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Research shows that high producing cows drop in production when the herd's milking schedule is irregular.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

RESEARCHER REPORTS FERTILITY
OF RABBITS REDUCED BY SEMEN
EXTENDED WITH EGG YOLK

A University of Minnesota dairy researcher has found that repeated inseminations of rabbits with semen extended in egg yolk causes reduced fertility.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CALCULATE ALTERNATIVE COSTS
AND RETURNS WHEN DECIDING
ON CORN DRYING SYSTEM

Good market, production and harvesting decisions mean higher profits. What to do is often a \$1,000 decision, while how to do it can be a \$100 decisions, says Charles Cuykendall, farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

With this in mind, Cuykendall says now's the time for farmers to consider the economics of corn drying systems. Consider costs of the various alternatives available to you.

Compare the moisture discount you'll encounter if you sell wet to the alternative of drying the crop yourself. Moisture discounts reflect shrink, but also the cost of drying, risk and extra handling. You can't avoid shrink, no matter how the corn is dried.

After calculating the value of 56 pounds of corn shrunk to final moisture, subtract the receipt for 56 pounds of wet corn and compare this value with your costs for drying, extra handling and risk return.

If you decide that it's profitable for you to dry, or you find no facilities to handle the corn as rapidly as you wish to harvest, then go ahead and compare this return with other opportunities for capital use.

If you decide on a corn drying system, agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota are recommending four basic systems. Fit your capital position, available labor and managerial ability to the selection and design of a system that will work for you.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

CONSIDER MANY FACTORS
WHEN DECIDING WHETHER
TO HIRE CUSTOM WORK

Leasing equipment or hiring custom farm operators can have both advantages and disadvantages for Minnesota farmers, according to Charles Cuykendall, University of Minnesota farm management specialist.

Custom work can be a good way to spread the cost of expensive machines over many farms, especially when the cost of owning such machinery is more expensive per acre for the small farmer. This also means that farmers can use the money that ordinarily would be spent in buying equipment for real estate, livestock, or other resources.

In addition, custom operators often are more highly skilled and field losses may be lower than on farms where people use maladjusted equipment or inexperienced operators.

However, Cuykendall points out that the reverse also could be true if the custom workers try to get over as many acres as they can in a given day to maximize their own profit.

Custom work and leasing also gives the farmer flexibility to get in or out of production of various crops depending on weather, governmental programs, and price without having a large fixed cost for equipment for specific crops.

A major disadvantage of custom work, however, is that the equipment may not be available when you need it, Cuykendall says. If it is not available, losses in revenue may occur due to lack of timeliness.

add 1 -- consider many factors

Factors to consider in deciding whether to lease or custom hire include weighing the advantages and disadvantages of leasing or custom work against owning your own equipment--compare the cost of leasing or custom work against the estimated costs of ownership, and determine whether or not you have the necessary repayment capacity to make leasing or custom work feasible.

For more information on custom rates, ask your Minnesota county agent for University of Minnesota Extension Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations: 1968." Or write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS' ASSISTANCE
REQUESTED FOR
PHEASANT PRESERVATION

The Minnesota Department of Conservation has requested the assistance of 4-H members and their parents in a program to preserve safe nesting sites for pheasants.

Research studies of the Minnesota Department of Conservation have shown that about 26 percent of the pheasant population is produced in roadside ditches. In some areas these may be the only safe sites available. By delaying mowing of roadside ditches, drainage ditches and any areas not needed for hay the fall pheasant population can be substantially increased, according to County Agent _____

_____.

Pheasant nesting success averages about 50 percent when mowing is delayed until July 15 or later. When mowing occurs about July 1, hatching success is reduced to 25 percent, and when mowing occurs in June, the success is less than 10 percent. Wherever possible no mowing should be done except for the immediate road shoulders.

Other agencies assisting in the promotion of this program include the Minnesota Highway Department, the Soil Conservation Service, the Association of Minnesota Counties, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Future Farmers of America.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 23, 1969

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
Immediate release

TAKE THE SQUEEZE
OUT OF MEAT BUDGET

If meat seems to be taking a greater share of the food dollar than it should, use your ingenuity to get the most out of what you spend for meat.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some ways you can take the squeeze out of that meat budget:

- . Glamorize less expensive kinds of beef. For example, serve de luxe hamburgers.

- . Watch for specials on poultry. Prepare young chickens and broiler-fryer turkeys on the outdoor grill.

- . Extend cold meats such as ham and various cold cuts with deviled eggs and cottage cheese.

- . Serve baked beans occasionally. Beans are a good source of protein as well as iron.

- . Serve fish for variety and good nutrition. Broil the fish, brushing with a mixture of 2 tablespoons lemon juice and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter. Place the fish on a foil-covered rack, skin side down. Broil 3 to 5 inches from the heat until the fish flakes easily. Thin fish fillets and steaks need not be turned.

- . Try a tangy bean and bacon open-face sandwich for economical but good eating.

add 1 - meat budget

Here are recipes for the sandwich and de luxe hamburger patties:

Tangy Bean and Bacon Open-Face Sandwich

1½ pound can of pork and beans
¼ cup grated American Cheese
½ cup catsup. (Add a dash of tabasco sauce for extra zip)
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
4 slices rye bread
4 slices bacon, partially cooked.

Combine beans, cheese, catsup, lemon juice and parsley. Spread on bread and top with bacon. Broil 2 minutes.

De Luxe Hamburger Patties

½ cup cheese cracker crumbs
1 pound ground beef
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons catsup
2 tablespoons water
2 or 3 slices bacon cut in half lengthwise

Combine ingredients except bacon. Form into patties ¾ inch thick. Wrap bacon around patty, securing with tooth picks. Place on a broiler rack about 4 inches from the heat. Broil patties on one side until brown, about 8 to 10 minutes. Turn and finish cooking. These are also delicious done on the outdoor grill.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 24, 1969

Immediate Release

COMPANY HONORED FOR LONG-TIME 4-H SUPPORT

Recognition plaques will be presented to several officials of the Standard Oil Company Thursday morning (June 26) in recognition of the 25th anniversary of the American Oil Company's support of 4-H programs.

Patricia Swanson, president of the State 4-H Federation, will present the awards during an assembly of the 4-H Junior Leader Conference being held this week on the State Fair Grounds. Some 700 4-H delegates are attending the event.

Robert J. Schwartz, Twin Cities district, Standard Oil Company, and D. Hagen, Rochester district, will accept the awards.

The recognition is for national service to 4-H and support given to the Minnesota 4-H program over a quarter century, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

"For the past 25 years the American Oil Company has been providing educational support for the 4-H tractor program through the American Oil Foundation. In more recent years, this support has been broadened to provide educational training opportunities for all youth through the introduction of the 4-H petroleum power program, which includes both tractor and small engines projects," Harkness said.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 24, 1969

Immediate Release

AWARDS PRESENTED TO 4-H ALUMNI AND SPONSORS

Twelve adults will be given special recognition Thursday evening (June 26) for their services in helping 4-H youth.

Four 4-H alumni awards, given annually to adults who exemplify effective community leadership, public service, service to 4-H work and success in their chosen careers, will go to Mrs. Betty Karas, Pine City; Lola Belle Sedlacek, Warren; Thomas Hall, Grandin, North Dakota; and Wendell Erickson, Hills.

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

Top executives of companies which have given long-time support to the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce-sponsored 4-H banquet will be honored at a President's Table and given plaques by the Minnesota State 4-H Federation. They are Terrance Hanold, president, Pillsbury Company; Thomas J. McFarland, president, General Mills, Inc; J. B. Goolsdy, vice president of marketing, W. E. Bemis Company; Stanley Hubbard Jr., president Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc; Lynn Charlson, president, Char-Lynn Company; Robert C. Cosgrove, president, Green Giant Company; and Elliot K. Ludington Jr., president, Chase Bag Company.

Presentation of the awards will be made during the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce banquet for 4-H junior leaders at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel. The event is being held as part of the 1969 Minnesota 4-H Junior Leader Conference.

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158-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 24, 1969

For Release
Thursday, June 26, 1969

MANURE REDUCES CORN ROOTWORM POPULATION

Lamberton--The corn rootworm isn't affected much by spring flooding, but applying manure to corn fields before planting can reduce rootworm population by as much as 60 percent, according to University of Minnesota research.

The reduced rootworm populations in manured strips were caused by predatory mites, which were transported in the manure, then established a habitat and fed on the larvae and eggs of the corn rootworm. Three times as many mites were found in the manured strips as in the unmanured control strips, according to University entomologist Huai Chiang.

Chiang reported on his corn rootworm research at the Southwest Experiment Station field day Thursday, June 26. He told visitors that the corn rootworm egg isn't likely to be affected by early spring flooding, since research shows that 10 days of continuous flooding are needed before the hatching rate is affected.

When there's excessive rainfall later in the year after the eggs have hatched, rootworm larvae aren't apt to be killed either, except in low pockets where flooding occurs. Chiang's research showed the larvae must be completely submerged for 1 day before 50 percent die, and 4 days of flooding was needed to kill all the larvae.

Chiang also found that the rootworm will adapt to weather conditions by delaying its development in cold, wet weather. When corn planting was delayed by flooded fields and cold weather, the rootworm eggs lay dormant, then developed later so the larvae wouldn't hatch before the corn roots developed.

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155-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 24, 1969

For Release
Wednesday, June 25

EVALUATE TOTAL EFFICIENCY OF DAIRY COWS, SCIENTIST SAYS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.--Cow care costs represent large income and efficiency losses to dairymen at a time when labor efficiency is critical. And these cow care traits should be considered when measuring dairy cattle utility in the future, according to C. W. Young, University of Minnesota dairy scientist.

"There's some doubt about the effect that intense selection for milk yield will have on the total efficiency of the dairy cow," Young said today (Wednesday, June 25), at the annual American Dairy Science Association meeting.

"There's some reason to believe that selection for high production might be accompanied by an increase in functional problems expressed as increased labor demands and higher veterinary costs." And a major increase in these problems could easily offset much of the economic gain from increased production, Young added.

Individual cow records are required to evaluate cows on efficiency of converting labor into milk. These records should provide a better way to evaluate utility value than the measures we are using, Young said.

"For example, conformation of feet, legs and udders is usually considered the component of the dairy cow most prone to functional weakness. But the classification score of the udder or feet and legs is of questionable value for evaluating the utility value of individual cows."

The labor and veterinary costs required to maintain these parts in good working condition are a direct economic measure of their utility value. And these labor and veterinary costs provide a direct economic measure of mastitis resistance and a slight measure of reproductive efficiency.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 24, 1969

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, June 26, 1969

RESULTS OF 9 YEAR CONTINUOUS CORN STUDY REPORTED

LAMBERTON--Urea is equivalent to ammonium nitrate as a nitrogen fertilizer for corn, and if you're applying a limited amount of nitrogen fertilizer to corn, apply it in spring.

That's the advice of University of Minnesota soil scientists John MacGregor and Wallace Nelson, who reported on the results of a 9 year continuous corn experiment at the Southwest Experiment Station field day here today (Thursday, June 26).

The study showed urea to be as effective as ammonium nitrate as a nitrogen source for corn.

"The timing and placement of nitrogen fertilizer for corn is more important when a limited amount is applied," MacGregor stressed. In the 9 year study, 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre applied on the soil surface in spring resulted in average yields of 84 bushels per acre, compared to 63 bushels per acre for the check plot, which received only starter fertilizer. But the 40 pound nitrogen rate resulted in only 75 bushels when it was applied in fall and plowed down compared to the check plot yield of 63 bushels per acre.

"It makes less difference when you put the nitrogen on if you use higher nitrogen rates," MacGregor said. When the rate was boosted to 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre, fall applications resulted in yields of 85 bushels, while spring applications yielded 89 bushels per acre. And when 160 pounds of nitrogen were used, yields were the same for fall and spring applications--96 bushels per acre.

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156-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 25, 1969

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR

JULY

- 11 PROFITABLE FARM MACHINERY SELECTION SHORT
COURSE, Duluth Hotel, Duluth
- 15-16 STATE 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE, St. Paul Campus
- 15-18 SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOP, University of Minnesota, Morris
- 17-18 MEATS PROCESSING SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 22 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, Southern School and
Experiment Station, Waseca
- 23 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, High School, Windom
- 24 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, State Hospital, Cambridge
- 29 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, University of Minnesota,
Morris
- 30 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, High School, Crookston
- 31 DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN, State Hospital, Brainerd

EXPERIMENT STATION FIELD DAYS:

- 1 Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station
- 10 Morris, West Central School and Experiment Station
- 16 Crookston, Northwest Experiment Station
- 17 Grand Rapids, North Central School and Experiment Station
- 22 Elk River, Sand Plain Field Days

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162-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 26, 1969

Immediate Release

FIRST STATE 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD JULY 15-16

About 70 4-H'ers will attend the first Minnesota State 4-H Dairy Conference July 15-16 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The conference will provide an opportunity for older 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H dairy project to learn about current research and the most recent developments in dairy feeding, management, breeding, marketing and processing of dairy products. 4-H'ers will also learn about career opportunities in the dairy industry, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Topics included in the conference will be dairy products from the farm to the consumer, careers in the dairy industry and the Minnesota dairy industry in transition.

Participants in the conference will learn about current research and teaching in the Animal Science Department of the University of Minnesota and the Food Science and Industries Department. They will also tour the dairy section of a large supermarket to learn about display and point of sale advertising of dairy products.

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161-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 30, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Shelterbelt Trees Need Special Care. Reduce losses in shelterbelt seedlings by giving them some special care. Bill Miles, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers these tips:

- * Water once or twice weekly if possible during dry spells in the summer.
- * Cut down on sun scald losses to small evergreens by placing a shingle or board one foot or more from the seedlings on the south or west side.
- * Conserve soil moisture by frequent, timely waterings. But avoid cultivating after late August since this stimulates growth in the fall when plants should be hardening-off for winter.
- * Use a mulch only if the land is too steep for cultivation, since mulch material may make an attractive home for mice and rabbits.
- * And, prune only to correct growth deformities or to remove damaged limbs, since heavy pruning encourages grass and weeds.

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College of Agriculture Reunions. Four district reunions for the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture alumni and former students are scheduled through the state in July and August. The schedule of reunions is: District I, Southeastern Minnesota -- Sunday, July 13 on the west side of Silver Lake Park, Rochester. District II, Southwestern Minnesota -- Sunday, July 20 at the Sportsmen Club, 4 miles south of Gibbon. District III, Northern Minnesota -- Sunday, July 27 at the Lake Koronis Community Park south of Paynesville. District IV, Twin Cities area -- Sunday, August 3 at the University's Landscape Arboretum near the junction of Minnesota Highway 41 and Highway 5 west of Minneapolis.

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add 1 -- in brief

Feed Grain to Dry Cows. Leaving dry dairy cows on pasture without grain until calving time is false economy. Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, suggests feeding grain to dry cows for at least the last three weeks before calving. Feed grain during the entire dry period to cows needing extra flesh. One pound of grain per day for each 100 pounds of body weight of the dry cow pays off in higher milk production following calving.

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