

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 2, 1969

Immediate release

## NORMAN COUNTY YOUTH WINS TRIP TO CHICAGO MARKETING CONFERENCE

His 4-H record in crop production and marketing have won a trip for Steve Boman, 16, Twin Valley, to the National 4-H Grain Marketing Conference in Chicago Jan. 29-31.

The conference, sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade, is designed to help youth learn principles of marketing and to help give them the opportunity to take part in educational activities related to grain marketing and career studies.

Through his 4-H work the Norman County youth has attained Registered Seed Grower classification with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. He has carried the 4-H agronomy project for six years and is a member of the Norman County Crop Improvement Association.

Interested in experimental work on his crops, he is now involved in increasing some special timothy seed from Holland. He feels it is essential for an up-to-date farmer to become involved in experimentation and research. "As a 4-H agronomy project member," he says, "I endeavor to do my part as a progressive grower in a rapidly changing agricultural field."

As vice president of the Flom-Fossom 4-H Club and project leader in agronomy and dairy, he is active in program planning and has an opportunity to help younger members of the organization.

Steve is a freshman at the University of Minnesota Technical Institute in Crookston. He plans a career in farming or agricultural engineering.

Wayne Carlson, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the Norman County youth to the conference.

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2-jbn-69

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## CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY SET FOR JANUARY 15

The annual Crop Improvement Day for seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers will be held Wednesday, January 15, 1969, at the Midland Hills Country Club located one mile north and one mile west of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

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

Topics to be discussed during the afternoon sessions include variety mixtures, seed drying techniques, oat breeding research, and new varietal recommendations. In addition, Loyel Hoseck, vice president of the First National Bank, Winona, will talk on "A Banker Looks at Agriculture."

Speakers besides Hoseck include Harold A. Cloud, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, and Donald Rasmussen, Deon Struthman and Harley J. Otto of the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

Presiding at the afternoon session will be Preston King, manager of the Farm Seed Department of Northrup, King and Company.

The day's program will conclude with the annual recognition dinner at 6 p.m., featuring entertainment by nationally-known humorist and after dinner speaker Donald "Red" Blanchard of WGN Radio-Television in Chicago. Also, the Premier Seed Growers and Elevator Manager awards will be presented at the dinner.

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

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1-wobn-69

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## SCIENTIST TO SPEAK ON "FIBER AND FOOD FOR WORLD'S BILLIONS"

Norman E. Borlaug, a University of Minnesota Forestry School graduate who is recognized throughout the world for alleviating the hunger of millions through research, will speak at the Annual Foresters' Day Banquet at the University of Minnesota on Friday, January 17.

Borlaug, who is currently doing research in plant breeding for the Rockefeller Foundation, will talk on "Fiber and Food for the World's Billions."

Tickets for the banquet, which will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center, are available through the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. Cost is \$3.00 per person.

Borlaug graduated from the University's School of Forestry in 1937, with a distinguished record both as a scholar and Big Ten wrestler. After a brief period of forestry work he returned to the University for graduate studies in Plant Pathology and Genetics. He earned his M.S. degree in 1940 and the Ph.D. in 1941.

In 1944 he joined the Rockefeller Foundation and soon became responsible for the Foundation's outstanding and productive wheat breeding program. His research in developing high-yielding disease-resistant wheat varieties has earned him the distinction of alleviating more hunger in the world than any other living person.

Borlaug's numerous awards include the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award, election to the National Academy of Science and numerous awards in Mexico, Pakistan and India, where most of his work has been done.

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3-vak-69

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## TELECOURSE TO GIVE HELP TO PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

How much do you really know about your job as a parent? How much do you know about the effects on your child's development?

Educational television stations in Minnesota will present a series of programs called "Your Child's World" each Tuesday evening beginning Jan. 7 from 8 to 8:30 p.m. to help parents understand some of the important influences on a child's development. In this area the series will be carried on (select the station for your local area: KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton; KFME-TV, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead; UHF Channel 72, Grand Marais; UHF Channel 77, Grand Portage. Some translators and community antenna systems (CATV) are also carrying the series. In that case, mention the channel.)

Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota and president of the Minnesota Council on Family Relations is instructor for the telecourse. The series was presented on some Minnesota educational stations last year and is being re-run by popular request.

Subjects of the programs in the series are: Jan. 7, Parents and the Child's World, what constitutes a good or adequate parent; Jan. 14, Your Child's Conscience, the family environment in conscience formation; Jan. 21 Between Father and Child, the father's role in child rearing, with emphasis on recent research findings; Jan. 28, Growing Up With Brothers and Sisters, effects of the child's place in the family; Feb. 4, Your Child and His Friends, the influence of the peer group; Feb. 11, Television and Your Child, some of the physical, emotional, educational and behavioral effects of television.

add 1 - telecourse to give help to parents

To increase the value of the telecourse, Pitzer suggests that parents form viewing groups and follow the viewing with discussion. Anyone interested in forming a viewing group may contact the county home agent.

In addition to participation in viewing groups, Pitzer recommends individual reading and study. A packet of materials containing suggestions for individual reading and study and a manual for leaders of viewing groups is available free of charge by writing to Ronald Pitzer, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for "Your Child's World" viewers guide.

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4-jbn-69

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 6, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

MINNESOTA POPULATION  
CHANGES VARY WITH  
DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Between 1940 and 1960 the total population in Minnesota increased 22 percent despite a population decline among persons in the 15-29 year-old age group in the state, according to Surjit Sidhu and Jerome Stam, University of Minnesota economists.

The total average population increase over all age groups in Minnesota between 1940 and 1960 was 1 percent a year. This was lower than the population increase nationally, however. As a result, Minnesota declined from having 2.1 percent of the United States' total population in 1940 to 1.9 percent in 1960.

Population in the 0-14 year-old age group increased rapidly in both Minnesota and nationally during this period. Population in this age group increased 62.7 percent in Minnesota and 69.2 percent nationally.

The 0-14 year-old age group increase was exceeded in the state only by the 65 and over age group, which increased 66.7 percent between 1940 and 1960, compared with 83.6 percent nationally.

The total number of persons in the 15-19 year-old age group increased 7.2 percent nationally between 1940 and 1960, compared with a 2.4 percent decline in this group in Minnesota.

The population of the 20-24 and 25-29 age-groups also declined in Minnesota and in the United States, with Minnesota experiencing a greater decline than nationally. This decline was caused by lower birth rates and migration from the state during the depression years, the economists say.

add 1 - Minnesota population

Population in both the 30-49 and 50-64 age groups increased in both Minnesota and nationally, although the increase again was less for Minnesota.

Between 1940 and 1960 the population increase in the 30-49 age group was 6.6 percent for Minnesota, compared with 27.4 percent growth nationally. In the 50-64 year-old age group the increase was 22.3 percent for Minnesota, compared with 41.2 percent for the United States.

During the period from 1940 to 1960 the state's total population increased by 621,564 persons or 22.3 percent. However, Sidhu and Stam point out that the Northwestern, North Central, Northern and West Central regions in the state had decreases in total population. The Metropolitan region had the highest absolute increase in all age groups, with a total population increase of 52.4 percent.

Sidhu and Stam believe that the same rates of change for each age group will not continue in the future. However, it is likely that the general direction of change will remain the same, with Minnesota's population growth lagging behind overall United States' population growth.

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January 6, 1969

To all counties  
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1969 CORN SCHOOL  
SET FOR JANUARY  
AND FEBRUARY

A series of Corn Production Schools will be held in \_\_\_\_\_  
(town)

on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, according to \_\_\_\_\_,  
(dates) (county agent)

\_\_\_\_\_ County agricultural extension agent,  
(name of county)

The school, which will be held in the \_\_\_\_\_  
(town) (place),

is designed to assist farmers, agricultural dealers, county agents, vocational agricultural instructors and other agricultural professionals increase their understanding and knowledge of corn and corn production practices.

The school will include three four-hour sessions that run from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. They will be staffed by University of Minnesota Agricultural specialists and are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Topics to be discussed at the sessions include crop production trends, economic considerations, production practices and considerations, population, weed, insect and disease control, corn production machinery, and harvesting, storage and marketing considerations.

This school is for farmers and other interested individuals in \_\_\_\_\_  
(counties  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ counties,  
included in the school)

See your county agent for further information.

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IN BRIEF.....

Few People Panic in Emergencies. How would you react emotionally if you were involved in a severe emergency such as a fire, a tornado or being lost in the woods? Psychiatrists say that many commonly held ideas about how people behave during emergencies are wrong, according to Clif Halsey, extension conservationist-natural resources specialist at the University of Minnesota. Some individuals or small groups have panicked during disasters, but the frequency of these experiences has been grossly exaggerated. But panic is "contagious" and a few people can sometimes cause a large crowd to flee the area hysterically. For more information, get a copy of HO-18, "First Aid for Emotions in Emergencies" from your county extension office.

\* \* \* \*

Follow Good Heifer Management Program. Careful management of dairy heifers is essential in order to obtain early breeding and ensure a long productive life. Here are some heifer management tips from Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota:

- \* Watch heifers closely for heat; record all heat dates.
- \* Rear heifers so they have their first heat by 12 months of age and are large enough to breed by 15 months with a high conception rate.
- \* For maximum genetic gain, breed heifers to superior production dairy bulls of the same breed.
- \* Recognize potentially sterile animals early to save their rearing costs.
- \* Keep calving difficulties minimal by feeding heifers for early calving and breeding between 13 and 15 months of age.
- \* For the best opportunity for genetic progress, raise all heifer calves born for future herd replacements.

\* \* \* \*

You Can't Afford Not to Test. You can't afford to invest your labor and \$800 or more per cow without knowing whether she's making or costing you money, says Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Only \$5.50 to \$8 per cow per year will give you the answer. You can't afford not to test, so see your county agent, DHIA board member or supervisor about joining.

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January 6, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

HEALTH HELPS IN  
DEVELOPING  
BEAUTY ASSETS

Every girl has her special beauty. They may be pretty hair, graceful hands, a good complexion, a pleasant smile--all add up to beauty assets.

The beginning of a new year is a good time to inventory your beauty assets and then go to work building on those assets for a brighter, peppier you.

The first step in building and keeping beauty is to develop good health habits. Adequate sleep will keep you on your toes and alert for the day's activities.

If you follow a good diet and supplement it with daily exercise, you'll be rewarded with bright eyes, clear skin and a sparkling vitality that nobody can miss.

Day-to-day grooming is the beauty secret of every fashion model, and it can be yours, too. If you pay attention to your grooming, you'll look better and step forward with more confidence in yourself.

Have you ever noticed how sure of yourself you feel when you're neat and groomed attractively? Other people notice it, too. And it makes an impression on them. They'll think more highly of you and your ideas.

As you become older, there will be many situations, such as job interviews, where it's important that you look and act your very best. You can start developing good grooming habits now.

To help you in your grooming, a part of the new 4-H health project has been devoted to grooming. Find out about the new health project from your 4-H leader or your county extension agent.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

(For use before or during  
Minn Pork Week Jan. 21-28)

PORK IS MORE  
THAN PORK CHOPS

Buying pork for the family this week?

Look beyond the counter containing chops and loin roasts and try some of the many other cuts of fresh and cured pork available, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Here are some possibilities she recommends preparing for your family:

. Pork sausage. There's an infinite variety of pork sausage--links, patties, smoked, pre-cooked. Any of the pork sausages on the market will spark your breakfast or provide the answer for a light meal. Pork sausage combines well with eggs, with liver, with pancakes, waffles or French toast. Apple rings team up well with sausage.

Pork sausage has the advantage of cooking quickly, is hearty and satisfying. Try several brands until you find the one you like best. Cook the sausage until it is gray inside. Most brands will have cooking directions on the package.

. Fresh side pork. Fry fresh side pork crisp and serve it with cream gravy, boiled potatoes and a colorful vegetable.

. Spare ribs. Barbecued ribs are favorites with many people, but try other ways of preparing ribs. Stuff them with a fruit or cornbread dressing or with sauerkraut.

. Pork hocks. Cook them with vegetables -- kraut, potatoes, carrots -- for a hearty one-dish meal. Cooked with dry beans for baked beans or with bean soup, they impart an excellent flavor.

. Cured pork shoulder rolls. Small picnic shoulders are ideal for a small family. Bake or cook the picnic shoulder in water. Shop around for a brand that gives you the amount of fat you want to pay for. Cured pork shoulder roll may be sliced and heated as you would Canadian bacon.

Minnesota Pork Week, Jan. 21-28, should be a particularly good time to look for specials on different pork cuts, adds Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

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#### UM RESEARCHERS START NEW SHEEP BREEDING PROJECT

Changes in the sheep industry have promoted researchers at the University of Minnesota to try to develop a crossbreed that will give birth to a number of lambs per year, compared to the one lamb per ewe that standard breeds in the United States generally average.

Animal scientist W. J. Boylan explains that many sheepmen now have the potential to raise more than one lamb per ewe per year. Confinement housing systems and a more plentiful feed supply make it possible -- and profitable -- to raise a number of lambs from one ewe.

Some ewes of standard breeds produce more than one lamb per ewe, but the average is still only about one lamb per ewe, Boylan explains.

The University's Animal Science Department, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, recently introduced the Finnish Landrace breed to the United States for the first time. Boylan says Finnish Landrace ewes have given birth to as many as six and seven lambs, and some flocks average from three to five lambs per ewe.

But the Finnish Landrace are somewhat smaller than standard breeds and apparently have less desirable carcasses. Boylan and his co-workers are planning to cross them with standard breeds and try to develop a cross that will have a substantially higher lambing average with desirable carcass characteristics.

Boylan explains that characteristics such as carcass quality and wool quality are more highly heritable than birth rate. So the most difficult part of the breeding program will be to develop a cross with a higher lambing average.

add 1 - sheep breeding program

The researchers also plan to study other management and rearing problems of the breed. For example, if a cross is developed that does have a multiple lambing average, the ewe must be able to supply enough milk for the lambs, unless an alternative feeding program is developed.

The Finnish Landrace may offer some other "fringe" benefits, aside from the higher lambing average. They have a short tail, which means that docking may not be necessary. And although their over-all carcass characteristics have lower quality, they have less subcutaneous fat than standard breeds, which may be an advantage.

The Finnish Landrace are related to other sheep of Northern Europe, commonly called "Northern Shortails."

Boylan says within three or four years the researchers hope to make recommendations to the sheep industry regarding the feasibility of crossbreeding programs with the breed. The first crossbred lambs will be born in 1969, so some information will be available this year. Finnish rams are being crossed with Minnesota 100 and Suffolk ewes. The animal scientists also plan to establish a purebred Finnish Landrace flock.

The research project is being partially supported by a grant from Wilson and Co., a Chicago based meat packing firm.

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5-jms-69

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Immediate release

## LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE SET AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The 1969 Lumbermen's Short Course will be held at the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, St. Paul, on February 10-21, according to John Neetzel, course coordinator.

Subject material to be covered during the two-week course includes blue print reading, wood and product characteristics and specifications, and business subjects such as law, letter writing, financing and selling.

The course is open to lumber yard personnel, individuals interested in the building or building material field, lumber dealers, and manufacturing plant personnel.

The instruction will be shared by nearly 40 qualified men from industry, product associations, and University of Minnesota staff. One of the features of the course will be a half-day visit to the Andersen Corporation at Bayport, Minnesota, the largest wood window manufacturers in the world.

Registration for the Lumbermen's Short Course is limited to 35 men and women. With the important role women are assuming in lumber yard offices and sales rooms, we hope an increasing number of women will be interested in this course, Neetzel said.

Information on the Lumbermen's Short Course, including class schedules and registration forms, can be obtained either from the School of Forestry or the office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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

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#### ADULT 4-H LEADERS TO ATTEND FORUM

More than 200 adult 4-H leaders from all parts of Minnesota will attend a four-day conference at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Jan. 20-23.

Among objectives of the program are to help 4-H leaders gain a better understanding of youth and their adjustment to an urban environment, to study 4-H citizenship education and international programs, and to provide the leaders an opportunity to voice their suggestions of ways to meet needs in the 4-H program.

Speakers at the State 4-H Leaders' Forum will include Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and Youth Development; Larry Harris, special assistant to the superintendent for urban affairs, Minneapolis Public Schools; Paul Cashman assistant vice president, educational relationships and development, University of Minnesota; Francis Pressly, leader, international programs, National 4-H Foundation; J. Ellsworth Kalas, pastor, First Methodist Church, Madison, Wis.; and Robert Johnson, Anoka County attorney.

On the closing day of the conference the 4-H leaders will visit Capitol Hill and meet their county legislators.

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Immediate release

## CONSUMER CREDIT WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED

Five consumer credit workshops will be held throughout the state in January and February for professional people who assist families with credit counseling.

Schedule for the two-day workshops is as follows: Rochester, Olmsted County Bank community room, Jan. 28-29; Mankato, Mankato State College ballroom, Jan. 30-31; Duluth, Room 101, Extension Center, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Feb. 4-5; Bemidji, 2nd floor lounge of Linden Hall, Bemidji State College, Feb. 6-7; Morris, courthouse community room, Feb. 25-26. All sessions will begin at 9 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m.

Cost of credit, current news on legislation, financial counseling, bankruptcy, purchase of equipment on credit and consumer programs for the future will be among subjects discussed.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Home Economics Association, in cooperation with local business and professional people.

The training is being provided to stimulate development of future programs in consumer competence to meet local consumer problems and issues.

Professional people who may be interested in attending include local business managers, bank representatives, welfare workers, FHA representatives, credit managers, clergymen, Community Action Program personnel, home agents, school administrators and teachers.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist, University of Minnesota, is coordinator of the workshops.

Information on registration for the workshops is available from the home agent in the location where the meeting is scheduled.

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8-jbn-69

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January 9, 1969

Immediate release

#### AG. ADVISORY COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED

Richard H. Bonde, St. Paul, and Raymond Wood, Cloquet were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman of the Advisory Council of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture at its annual meeting on the University's St. Paul Campus this week.

Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis florist, was elected to the executive committee of the Council joining Bonde, Wood, and holdover members P. D. Hempstead, Houston, and Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake, as officers. H. J. Sloan, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture, is executive secretary.

The Council advises the Institute on policies and plans, and serves as a means of communications with publics working with the Institute. The Council includes 19 members including 12 representatives from important interest groups in the state and 7 members at large.

Delegates representing organizations are as follows:

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Mrs. Del Krenik; Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Robert E. Thiel, Wendell; Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, R. H. Bonde; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, P. D. Hempstead; Minnesota Farmers Union, Edwin Christainson, St. Paul; Minnesota Home Economics Association, Mrs. A. L. Forte, Minneapolis; Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Alden M. Booren, Marine-on-St. Croix; Minnesota Poultry Industry Council, Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake; Minnesota State Grange, William Friday, Merrifield; Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, Dr. F. W. Gehrman, Minnetonka; Minnesota Timber Producers Association, M. R. Allen, Duluth.

Members at large include:

Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul; Mrs. Grady Mann, Fergus Falls; Dean McNeal, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis; George N. Pederson, Twin City Milk Producers Ass'n., St. Paul; George Rossman, Grand Rapids Herald Review, Grand Rapids; John Schwartau, Red Wing; Raymond Wood, Diamond National Corporation, Cloquet.

The terms of Mrs. Mann, George Pederson, and John Schwartau expired. New members at-large will be named in their place.

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## 700 EXPECTED FOR PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE MONDAY

Over 700 chemical industry representatives, federal and state government inspectors and university specialists are expected to attend an Agricultural Pesticides Short Course beginning Monday (Jan. 13) in Minneapolis.

The five-day course will deal with recommendations and regulations for the proper and effective use of pesticides. It will be held in the Leamington Hotel. Course speakers include chemical industry representatives, federal and state government inspectors and university specialists.

The county agricultural inspectors programs on Monday and Tuesday will include discussion on weed control and seed inspection. On Wednesday, a combined session on equipment will be held for agricultural inspectors, pesticide dealers and custom operators.

On Thursday, participants in the combined sessions will hear discussions on weed and seed law, discussions on herbicides and pesticides, and custom application. The banquet Thursday evening will feature D. R. Blanchard, Stauffer Chemical Company, who will speak on "Controlling of Weeds Through Sound Waves."

On Friday the ground sprayers and retailers, and the aerial operators will attend separate programs. The ground sprayers and retailers program will focus on weed control in fruit, herbicides for vegetables and in the landscape, and on control of specific insects.

Topics to be discussed in the aerial sprayers program include cereal disease control by aircraft, safe practices for handling hazardous chemicals, aerial spraying accidents, atrazine application, low volume application and new equipment and a panel on problems in aerial application.

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

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11-vak-69

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#### SIX 4-H LEADERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Six young people have been chosen to represent Minnesota 4-H'ers at the National 4-H Club Conference and Camp Miniwanca because of their outstanding records in 4-H leadership and project achievement.

Four of the youths will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Conference in Washington, D. C., April 19-25. They are Leonard Saari, Floodwood; Susan Miller, Glencoe; Becky Bayerl, Pierz and Jerome Larson, Osakis.

Becky Durkee, Kensington, and James Rowekamp, Lewiston, have been chosen to attend the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca in Shelby, Mich. in late summer.

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

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

All six of these young people have been 4-H members over a period of years, have won the 4-H key award and other awards in a variety of projects, have helped younger members by serving as junior leaders and have held offices in their local 4-H clubs and county federation. Saari is currently vice president of the State 4-H Federation.

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10-1ah-69

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## PAST 25 YEARS SHOWS PROGRESS IN PORK INDUSTRY

The leanness of the pork carcasses and cuts that consumers buy today is much improved, compared to 1945 standards. And this improvement in pork will be one of the features of the 1969 Minnesota State Spring Barrow Show, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota and a show director.

The show was started in 1945 to promote marketings of hogs during the spring months when slaughtering numbers were low. This helped bring about a more even price throughout the year and encouraged year-around swine programs for producers in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa.

As an example, in 1945 less than 30 percent of the sows were farrowing in the fall, according to Christians. Now this number has increased to 45 percent.

Christians says the educational institutes and clinics at the show have helped show producers how to achieve a greater return by the use of record keeping and proper selection.

In 1945, the average loin-eye area of hogs entered in the show was 3.5 square inches. Hogs at the 1968 show averaged over 5 square inches of loin-eye area. In 1968, a record 9.13 square inch loin-eye was evaluated.

The first carcass show was held in 1960. Since then, the average length of hogs entered in the carcass contest has increased from 29.6 inches to over 30 inches. The loin-eye area has increased from 4 to over 5 square inches, and the percent ham and loin of a carcass weight has increased from 37 to almost 43 percent.

-more-

add 1 - pork

Average backfat thickness of hogs entered in the show has gone from 1.5 to 1.3 inches in the past 8 years.

A 25 year progress display at the show will feature pork carcasses and cuts, showing the improvements made since 1945, according to Eugene Allen, meats specialist at the University of Minnesota. A swine producers clinic will stress the latest developments in equipment, management, feeding and breeding programs.

The show is scheduled for Feb. 13-15 at the Freeborn County Fair Grounds, Albert Lea.

# # #

9-jms-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

Use during Pork Week  
January 21-28.

RESEARCHERS SEARCH  
FOR "PERFECT" PIG

Development of the "perfect" pig is the key to the future of Minnesota's pork industry. And University of Minnesota research is geared to identifying and developing these "perfect" pigs, which combine meatiness and high meat quality, according to Paul Addis, food scientist at the University.

Addis explains that careful selection and breeding programs which have developed meat-type hogs have resulted in a general lowering of pork quality. Pork quality refers to attributes such as color, flavor, juciness and processing characteristics.

"To make matters worse, during the period that pork quality has declined, housewives have become more aware of meat quality and won't accept low quality meat," Addis says. "This results in serious losses to the meat animal industry. In Minnesota alone, the incidence of low quality pork carcasses -- about 20 percent -- accounts for a loss of several million dollars annually."

Experience shows that as the leanness or meatiness of swine herds is improved, pork quality tends to decline. In contrast, fat pigs tend to yield less meat per pound of live weight, but the meat is usually higher quality.

"Although we want to improve the meat quality factor, we can't afford to sacrifice the leanness-meatiness factor," Addis says. So the search goes on for "perfect" pigs, and they are hard to find.

Leanness, muscularity and quality can be evaluated on thousands of carcasses each day in the packing plant. Only a few carcasses are found which rank very high in all three of these characteristics. But it's too late to use these pigs for breeding stock when they reach the carcass stage.

"The swine industry urgently needs methods to identify the 'perfect' pig while it's alive," Addis says. He explains that University of Minnesota researchers are developing a promising method to measure potential meat quality in living pigs. The method involves the quantitation of the five isoenzymes of lactic dehydrogenase in blood serum.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

USE PRECAUTIONS AT  
HOME TO GUARD AGAINST  
MORE WINTER STORMS

The weatherman may not be finished with us yet. Minnesota often has a severe winter storm as late as March, according to Clif Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

Halsey advises persons who may be stranded at home during a severe winter storm to follow these precautions.

\* Keep up-to-date on weather forecasts over your radio or television set. Have a battery powered radio handy with fresh batteries in case of electrical outage.

\* Keep your heating fuel supply sufficient to last beyond a 3 day storm. Halsey advises having another way to keep your family warm in case of extended electrical failure. Plan to use your fireplace, space heater or emergency setup for your gas furnace, and have plenty of warm bedding and clothing available.

\* Have emergency lighting equipment ready, such as battery, gas or kerosene lamps or lanterns, candles and matches.

\* Keep a reserve food supply on hand that needs little or no cooking or refrigeration. Include extra food for those with special diets. Have emergency cooking facilities available, such as bottled gas, campstove, woodstove or a fireplace.

\* Avoid fire hazards caused by overheated stoves, fireplaces, furnaces and chimneys. Use safety precautions with emergency heating and lighting equipment.

\* Be prepared to do without the doctor when snowbound. Have a complete supply of first aid materials at home. Be sure the entire family is immunized for preventable diseases, and see that someone in your family knows first aid and home nursing.

\* Stay indoors during storms. Avoid slippery walks, overexertion and getting lost in snowstorms.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

FEED ADDITIVES CAN  
BE USED FOR HEAT  
CONTROL IN HEIFERS

Feed additives -- progesterone-like compounds -- simplify heat detection and partially control the breeding date of a group of heifers.

The heat control additives are fed to each animal for 18 consecutive days. The first breeding period occurs from 1 to 5 days after the last day of additive feeding, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Heifers not conceiving or not bred at the first period should return to heat 18 to 26 days after the last day of additive feeding. The conception rate at the first cycle (1 to 5 days) is usually lower than for untreated heifers, Conlin says. But the conception rate at the second cycle (18 to 26 days) is usually high. So the combined conception results equal results expected with untreated heifers.

Conlin offers the following pointers for successful heat control:

\* You must have heifers that are sexually mature, cycling normally, and on a good plane of nutrition prior to treatment.

\* Allow each animal equal access to the feed containing the additive -- condition heifers to clean up this feed in a short time.

\* Make heat checks twice daily during the expected breeding periods. Breed heifers as often as they return to heat.

\* And, carefully follow all instructions coming with the additive.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

KEEP YOUR COOL  
IF YOU'RE STUCK  
DURING A STORM

Keep cool and follow safety precautions if you become stuck during a snowstorm, advises Clif Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota. He offers these tips:

\* Avoid overexertion and exposure. Exertion while pushing your car or shoveling heavy snow in strong winds, blinding snow and bitter cold may cause a heart attack, even if you're in good physical condition.

\* Stay in your vehicle -- don't try to walk out of a blizzard. You can easily become lost, which in open country usually results in death. Your best shelter most likely would be your car, and you're most likely to stay alive if you stay in it.

\* Keep fresh air in your car. Wet and wind-driven snow can seal a car. Run the motor and heater sparingly, with only the downwind window open for ventilation.

\* Exercise by occasionally clapping your hands and moving your arms and legs vigorously to stimulate circulation.

\* Keep the dome light on at night for passengers and road crews.

\* Keep watch. Don't let all passengers sleep at the same time.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Help Prevent Heat Failures. Failure to find the cow in heat is a major cause of poor breeding efficiency, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Conlin offers the following suggestions:

- \* Know the signs of heat and be aware of the variations in heat signs among cows.
- \* Observe your cows for heat frequently and closely for 15 to 30 minutes each time.
- \* Record all heat dates, calving dates, breeding dates and other events in your records.
- \* Use your records to anticipate the next heat.
- \* Have a skilled veterinarian diagnose and treat problem cows and determine pregnancy. For more information, ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 222, "Heat Detection and Time to Breed."

\* \* \* \*

DHIA Membership Yields High Return. You'd probably be interested if someone told you how to get \$10 back for every \$1 you invest. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) program has yielded returns like this to thousands of Minnesota dairymen, according to Russel Erickson, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. DHIA testing doesn't cost -- it pays. Most dairymen who don't test their cows pay for records anyway -- through losses that records could stop. See your county agent or DHIA supervisor about joining.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add one -- in brief

Make Sure Your Car is "Storm Worthy." Your care can be your best friend or your worst enemy in case of a severe winter storm, depending on the car's condition and how you use it. Ask your county agent for a copy of RCD 11, "Be Prepared for Winter Storms." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Take Winter Travel Seriously. Take some precautions before you travel in winter to avoid a possible catastrophe, advises Clif Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota. Halsey offers these suggestions:

\* Plan your route before you go, and check the latest weather information for your route on the radio.

\* Let those at home know your route, destination, and expected arrival time before you go.

\* Try not to travel alone; take other adults with you. In bad weather, travel in convoy with another vehicle.

\* If the storm tests your driving and seeing ability, seek refuge until danger is past -- don't risk lives. And, keep your gas tank full for open country.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release  
Use during Pork Week,  
January 21 - 28.

PORK RESEARCH HAS  
PAID BIG DIVIDENDS

Research and development resulting in meatier hogs increased earnings in the pork industry at least \$100 million in the past decade, according to Eugene Allen, meats scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Allen compared the value of a 1958 hog, which averaged over 31 pounds of lard, and the average hog marketed in 1967, which decreased to about 25 pounds of lard. If this 1958 pig with the 6 pounds of excess lard would have been marketed in 1967, a net loss of \$1.18 per pig or a total of about \$100 million would have resulted, according to Allen's calculations.

And, per capita pork consumption would probably be much lower today without these meatier hogs, resulting in a loss of many times the \$100 million figure.

Allen points out that research and selection over the past 20 years have resulted in the lard production per pig being cut in half. In 1948, lard production per pig was about 50 pounds, and in 1967 this figure was less than 25 pounds.

To demonstrate what breeding research can accomplish, Allen cites a USDA experiment which covered 12 generations of hogs. The control group started with 1.5 inches of backfat. One group of hogs in the experiment was selected for high backfat, and averaged 2.34 inches after 12 generations, while the group that was selected for low backfat averaged 1.11 inches.

Allen says the new pork carcass grading system is another step to reward producers who produce meaty hogs with more retail value. The revised grading

add one -- pork research

standards place more emphasis on muscling in relation to carcass length or weight than had been the case with previous standards.

With the revised grades, carcasses with superior muscle development can be raised in grade as much as one full grade beyond that which length, weight, or backfat would indicate. By the same token, carcasses exhibiting good length and backfat, but showing poor muscling, can be given a lower grade. No carcass can be graded U. S. No. 1 with less than moderately thick muscling, no matter what the backfat measures.

Allen says researchers are now studying quality of the pork lean. He says the disadvantages of poor quality in the lean result in high moisture loss during curing and processing which means large economic losses to the packer and producer. Poor quality pork also means high moisture loss during cooking, resulting in pork that is dry and less tender. There is poor uniformity in color of the lean with this pork, which results in increased marketing problems and poor consumer acceptability.

Pork with poor quality lean also undergoes substantial loss of water soluble nutrients, such as some vitamins and proteins. Packing plant surveys show that about 20 percent of hog carcasses have some degree of low quality in the lean, Allen says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H TO HAVE STATE  
YOUTH FOR NATURAL  
BEAUTY PROGRAM

A statewide community beautification program for 4-H members is being sponsored this year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Northrup King and Company, Minneapolis, announces County Agent \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of the 4-H Youth for Natural Beauty program is to encourage young people to take a critical look at the appearance of their communities and counties, to identify the most crucial needs for improvement and then to do something about the problems, with the sanction and support of public officials. Clubs will select a project within their interest, time and abilities and involve other youth groups in the project.

All projects must be completed by August, 1969. The winning club in each county will select a member for an expense-paid trip to the Twin Cities to take part in various educational programs and tours.

More information about the 4-H Youth for Natural Beauty program is available from the county extension office.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Please send this story to all weeklies  
in your county. A similar announcement  
will be sent to dailies and radio  
stations from here.

ENTRIES INVITED  
FOR RURAL ART  
EXHIBITION

Amateur artists living in rural Minnesota will again have an opportunity to exhibit their paintings and sculpture in the University of Minnesota's annual Town/Country Art Show to be held in March on the St. Paul Campus.

Entry dates are Monday, Feb. 17, through Saturday, Feb. 22, announces Home (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show is being sponsored for the 18th year by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the General Extension Division.

Any amateur painter or sculptor of high school age or over who lives in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less is eligible to exhibit.

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

This year's entries will be on exhibit in the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 9-28. A four-day program for rural artists the last week of the exhibition will climax the show. Art works which receive merit awards will be shown at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis April 6 to 27.

Entry rules, registration and identification labels are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, or by calling 373-1325.

There will be no creative writing short-short story competition or music contest this year, according to A. Russell Barton, Art Show coordinator.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 13, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Ninth and last in series:  
A Child's World

#### A CHILD NEEDS HEROES TO GROW ON

Heroes perform an important function in children's development.

Boys and girls "need heroes, like vitamins, to grow on," says Dale Harris, a famous child psychologist. "Good heroes are vitamins of the spirit; the more inspiring the hero, the more inspired the child."

A hero might be defined as anybody, real or imaginary -- and probably an adult -- whom others regard with awe or admiration because of his qualities and achievements. He is praised, followed and set up as a model.

Surveys show that children today are less likely to choose national heroes like Washington and Lincoln but more likely to choose popular entertainment figures. In his early teens a youngster makes up a composite, imaginary hero -- the self he would like to become. He picks one person's looks, another's mannerisms, another's courage, someone else's talent, status, money or fame.

Since heroes are important in a child's development, Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some suggestions parents can follow to help their children choose heroes worthy of emulation:

1. Consider what values, ideals and characteristics you would like your children to develop.

2. Consider what type of heroes your children should have if they are to learn these values and ideals, and what specific individuals embody these traits.

add 1 -- heroes

3. Determine who your children's heroes are -- whom they admire, whom they want to resemble. How do their heroes stack up against the ideal?

4. Examine the nature of your own hero worship. Do your heroes of the moment suggest to a growing child that fame, money, adulation, sex appeal count most? Until we sort out our own feelings about who the heroic people are and why, we cannot communicate them to our children.

Even television can be a good laboratory in which to experiment with the truly heroic. As each day the real and unreal, the phony and genuine are pictured on TV, the children soak it all up uncritically. They need adults to point out the difference between the girl who sings the soap commercial and the leading soprano at the Metropolitan.

5. Learn to accept the heroes your children discover themselves. Attacking these heroes merely tends to bind a child's attachment. To choose and identify with good heroes, children need guidance; they learn who is admirable and who isn't from their parents. By the way they talk, act and respond to others, parents show children what qualities they think people should have.

The challenge to all parents, says Pitzer, is to show children that the works of mind and spirit can be as exciting as any sensation of the moment.

-jbn-

#### SPECIAL NOTE TO COUNTY AGENTS

The attached news release is based on information from a recent Extension Service publication dealing with Minnesota population by age groups from 1940-1960. This is publication number 13 in the Minnesota Economic Data, Counties and Regions.

The report is based on a study by Surjit S. Sidhu and Jerome M. Stam, agricultural economists. It contains some interesting information on population change of age groups according to regions, which because of length could not be included in the news release.

The weekly editors in your county, however, might be interested in both the general news release and a copy of the publication so they can add data from their region.

If you have not already received copies of this report on "Minnesota Population by Age Groups" you should receive them shortly.

Would you please see to it that each weekly newspaper in your county receives a copy of the report for background information. Copies are being sent to all daily newspapers and radio and television stations in your area.

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

Immediate release

## MAKE PORK GOURMET FOOD WITH SPICES, HERBS

Have you ever thought of pork as a gourmet food for the average purse?

With a few exceptions, pork is relatively inexpensive; yet it lends itself to an infinite array of seasonings, accompaniments and cooking methods which can make it a food fit for the most discriminating tastes.

Such herbs as caraway, marjoram, thyme, sage and basil have a special affinity for pork, as do such spices as cloves, ginger, pepper and curry, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Fruits and vegetables, too, can enhance the flavor of richly browned pork roasts and chops, Miss Mikesh says. Tart apples, cranberries and oranges and sweet fruits like prunes, raisins, peaches and apricots combine especially well with pork. Salads can feature some of these tart and sweet fruits. Cinnamon apples, applesauce and cranberry-orange relish combine as well with fresh pork as raisin sauce does with baked ham.

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

Instead of limiting your choice to the more expensive chops and loin roasts, choose from the big variety of cuts of fresh and cured pork which are lower cost--pork blade steaks, smoked shoulder roll, pork rib and sirloin chops, boneless picnic, smoked pork shoulder, pork shoulder butt, pork sausage, pork liver.

A good browning and thorough, slow cooking will bring out the best flavor of any pork cut and will make it juicy and tender. Roast pork in a 325°F. oven and use a meat thermometer to avoid either overcooking or undercooking. Pork loin roasts will be more juicy when cooked to 170°F. internal temperature, but most other pork cuts are best when roasted until the meat thermometer reads 185°F.

# # #

16-jbn-69

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

FOR RELEASE: Thursday P.M. Jan. 16

UM Professor Says:

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS, FORMER FARMERS MUST INCREASE

GRAND FORKS, N. D. --The knowledge explosion has put man in a position where he can no longer depend on what he knows, but on what he is continually learning, a University of Minnesota professor said here today (Jan. 16).

In a talk at the 12th annual Farm and Home Forum, LaVern Freeh, special assistant to the dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, said that the impact of the knowledge explosion is felt no less in agriculture than in any other area of human activity.

"Most people know, for example, that farms have changed, and that many of the things that used to be done on the farm by the farmer and his family are now being done by what we call agri-business firms," he said.

"But on the other hand, much too little is known or at least has been said about the implications of declining numbers of farms and farmers on the needs for agricultural education.

"As the various segments of agriculture become larger, more technical and more complex," Freeh continued, "The educational needs for those in agriculture likewise become greater, more complex and more technical."

The commercial farmer needs continual understanding of new technology and of how he can profitably make use of it. He needs to acquire and develop the skills and abilities required to apply new technology.

He needs to be able to appraise economic trends, changing economic and social forces, and the long-run outlook. He needs to know how to re-organize the farm business to adjust to the impact of new technology, new business methods, changing economic conditions, taxes and other circumstances.

add 1 - Freeh

At the same time, Freeh said, those farmers who are being displaced by technology and other circumstances need to have the opportunity for retraining and relocation, which includes the appraisal of off-the-farm opportunities.

"Our goal, then, as people interested in and involved with agriculture is to find ways to more efficiently produce food and fiber products and assure a fair income for farmers.

"At the same time, however, we must find ways of assuring displaced farmers a new place in society, and we must find ways to improve life in rural areas and small towns.

"Beyond these immediate and close-at-home needs," he added, "we must assist the less fortunate countries of the world in solving their food needs. As a long-term issue there can be no problem that is greater or more important than feeding the people of the world. There is no stability, and there can be no security in a hungry world."

# # #

15-vak-69

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

Immediate release

By UM Economists:

## NEW MEASURE OF STATE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH DEVELOPED

A new measure of Minnesota's economic growth--called the Gross Minnesota Product--shows that growth of the state's economy has been similar to that of the nation's, but that Minnesota will have to do more to keep pace with future growth nationally.

The Gross Minnesota Product (GMP) was developed by Dale C. Dahl, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

It provides a measure of economic growth for the state that is similar to the Gross National Product (GNP) which is an indicator of national economic growth.

According to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, both the GMP and GNP account for the final value of all goods, products and services produced in the state or nation each year.

The "real" GMP or GNP is an adjusted measure that holds prices constant or deflates the GMP or GNP so that all changes in the value of the economic indicator is recorded as economic growth.

"The Gross Minnesota Product and Gross National Product are rough measures of our standard of living when given on a per person basis," Berg said. "However, they are only one measure of economic growth. Other measures include per capita personal income and rate of unemployment."

In 1966 the Gross Minnesota Product was about \$13 billion, while the "real" GMP was slightly more than \$11.5 billion. This adjusted measure was about double the real value of the state's production of goods and services in 1947.

Also between 1947 and 1966 the real GMP per person in the state rose from about \$2,035 to \$3,225.

-more-

add 1 - article 1

However, Berg points out that although the state's GMP has increased since 1947, it has not kept pace with economic growth nationally.

Similarly, per person personal income in Minnesota was less than the national average for each year during the 1947 to 1966 period, Berg said. This income gap will widen unless measures are taken to increase the state's economic growth.

The Gross Minnesota Product per person should increase \$500 by 1980. But unless this growth rate increases at a faster pace than currently, it will still be \$200 per person less than the 1980 projected Gross National Product per person.

Between now and 1980 Minnesota's economic growth rate must increase by at least one-half percent more than the national economic growth rate for the two to be similar in 1980, Berg said. This means that Minnesota must do more than other states to achieve greater economic growth.

Achieving a greater economic growth rate in the state will mean important adjustments in both rural and metropolitan areas.

# # #

13-vak-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 16, 1969

Immediate release

## KEEP FOODS HOT OR COLD - NOT LUKEWARM - TO PREVENT POISONING

If you've just had an attack of acute abdominal pains, diarrhea and vomiting, perhaps your trouble was *Clostridium perfringens* food poisoning, not a case of stomach flu, as you had thought.

Edmund A. Zottola, extension food microbiologist at the University of Minnesota, says no one has been known to die from this food-borne disease, but "it is debilitating."

*Perfringens* poisoning symptoms develop from 8 to 22 hours after eating. It generally takes from 12 to 24 hours to recover from the illness.

The key to prevention of *perfringens* food poisoning, as well as staph food poisoning and many other types, is to keep food hot--above 140° F.--if it is to be served hot, or to keep it cold.

Foods most commonly involved include red meats, turkey, chicken and such meat dishes as meat loaf, chili, gravy and other prepared foods. When any of these foods are prepared ahead of time and kept warm for long periods at temperatures below 140° F., they can cause this type of food poisoning. Above 140° F. the *perfringens* poisoning organisms will not grow.

Most *perfringens* food poisoning incidents reported by health authorities occur in mass feeding establishments and involve large numbers of people. But it can also be a problem at home, Zottola says, because many people still believe food should be cooled at room temperature before putting it in the refrigerator. This old household practice is an invitation to *perfringens* poisoning. A good rule to follow is to cool foods rapidly to prevent the growth of bacteria.

-more-

add 1 - keep foods hot or cold

Americans are hearing more about these food-borne illnesses now that in the past, the University microbiologist explains, because within the past 10 years research efforts in many universities and government agencies have developed a simplified method of identifying food poisoning bacteria. This method has helped to identify causes of food poisoning that previously were unknown.

# # #

16-jbn-69

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

Immediate release

## FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

(Jan. 21-28 is Minnesota Pork Week)

A 3-1/2 ounce serving of cooked pork -- equal to a good-sized pork chop -- now has about 240 calories compared with 377 a decade ago, or about 36 percent fewer calories and 57 percent less fat. This change has resulted from the development of lean pork from meat-type hogs.

\* \* \*

Pork is a unique source of thiamine, deficient in many diets. This is the B vitamin important to growth and to the proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles.

\* \* \*

Because sliced Canadian-type bacon is very lean, overcooking will make it dry. Add a little butter to the pan and heat the Canadian bacon until it is just hot.

\* \* \*

Thoroughly cooked fresh pork is creamy white. When all traces of pink have disappeared, fresh pork is done.

\* \* \*

Cooking pork chops in a skillet on a surface burner? Then turn down the heat! Slow cooking helps to conserve pork chop quality. Slow cooking will also give you a big juicy, tender, flavorful chop instead of a small, hard flavorless pork chip.

\* \* \*

A meat thermometer is the best guide to telling when pork roast is done. Research shows that rib and loin pork roasts cooked to an internal temperature of 170° F. are more juicy and yield more meat than when cooked to 185° F. Shoulder and ham cuts, though, are best roasted until the meat thermometer shows a reading of 185° F.

# # #

17-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 16, 1969

1228  
1229P  
Immediate release

## AGRICULTURE IS KEY TO STATE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Minnesota agriculture has played a greater than average role in the state's economic growth, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

Over the past couple decades agricultural production in the state has increased rapidly, while the Gross Minnesota Product--the final value of all goods and services produced within the state in a year--has slowed.

It is difficult to fully assess agriculture's contribution to the Gross Minnesota Product (GMP), Berg said, because farming adds considerably to the economy beyond the commodities it produces.

For example, agriculture is an important customer of industries supplying goods and services for production, it provides raw materials that are the basis for jobs and incomes in processing and distributing farm products, and much of the income earned by farmers goes back into the economy.

Minnesota agriculture has contributed to the state's economy because of its ability to adapt to new technology and new demands for food and fiber, Berg said. Consequently although the number of farms in the state is decreasing, the average farm is increasing in acreage and assets along with increases in the value of its production.

In short, Minnesota farming is becoming more specialized and concentrated, Berg said. In this transitional process agriculture is playing an even greater role in generating income within the state and the nation.

In 1967 total farm, horticultural and forestry activity in Minnesota directly generated \$4.1 billion of income in the state and surrounding areas.

-more-

article 2 - add 1

Agriculture could have contributed even more to the state's economy but low prices and the uncertainties of nature have kept farm income in check, Berg said.

Although the state's GMP has increased since 1947, it has not kept pace with national economic growth as measured by the Gross National Product (GNP).

Achieving a greater economic growth rate, which is necessary if Minnesota is to keep pace with the nation, will mean important adjustments in the rural areas and metropolitan areas as well.

These adjustments will include: expanding the use of natural, capital and human resources in rural Minnesota; diversification of industry into rural areas; increasing research and technology; and improving the quality of human resources through education.

In the future Minnesota farms will continue to produce high-quality, low-cost products to stimulate the nonfarm economy, and the impact of agriculture will be felt with greater emphasis, Berg said. Minnesota agriculture will be an even greater customer for products of farm supply industries.

If present trends in agriculture continue, Minnesota farmers probably will realize an additional \$520 million of income by 1980 and will provide an additional \$2.7 billion of income generated for businesses related to agriculture.

But this agriculture by 1980 will become increasingly technical and specialized. As a result of technological trends it is possible that 100,000 workers will be released from farming by 1980.

These workers, coupled with economic problems in rural areas such as lack of industry, poverty and underemployment, may pose problems for economic growth in Minnesota unless measures are taken to adjust for these trends. These measures must include more complete utilization and expansion of resources in both the farm and non-farm sectors of the economy.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 20, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

USE PERFORMANCE  
RECORDS TO HELP  
SELECT HERD SIRE

Commercial swine producers and purebred breeders should select boars on the basis of performance records, according to William Boylan, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Boylan says these records can be obtained from central test stations and from purebred breeders who do on-the-farm testing.

Many farmers ask how much more money a good boar is worth. Boylan cites an example from University of Minnesota research. Researchers used young weaning boars from three standard breeds, fed them out to market weight and collected performance data.

The two best and two poorest boars were then selected and the difference in their cross-bred progeny was recorded. Then the boars were used in a rotational cross breeding program.

The difference in feed efficiency between the two groups amounted to 21 cents per pig. This would amount to a difference of \$21 if the superior boar sired 100 pigs. And if you keep replacement gilts, an added bonus is the gain in quality of females, Boylan adds.

He offers some suggestions to swine producers choosing a sire. For commercial producers, the breeding value of the sire is related to the average performance of the breed. So the breed of the boar is more important than the record of an individual boar, Boylan says. This is contrary to the often heard remark that "there are good ones in every breed."

Test station results have shown there are breed differences in certain traits, including carcass characteristics. Boylan encourages commercial producers to take note of these differences when buying boars. He suggests choosing boars from breeds with the highest performance levels. And within breeds, buy the boars with the best performance records.

Commercial producers should buy sires from purebred breeders who practice selection for improved performance, since commercial producers are dependent on purebred breeders to improve his breeding stock.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 20, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM RESEARCHERS SAY CORN-  
SOYBEAN PIG STARTER HAS  
ADEQUATE QUALITY PROTEIN

Slight checks or setbacks during early life won't seriously interfere with the performance of pigs after they weigh 40 to 50 pounds, or with carcass leanness, according to University of Minnesota research.

"It's been implied that pigs which gain slower during early life will also gain more slowly after 50 pounds and yield a poor carcass, but we haven't found much evidence to support this," explains animal scientist R. J. Meade.

Meade and his co-workers compared a "very acceptable" starter containing dried skim milk, fish meal, and sugar to a less expensive corn-soybean meal diet. Results showed that the pigs receiving the corn-soybean meal diet gained somewhat slower than the pigs fed the more expensive supplement, but they weren't severely stunted and the carcasses were no less lean, Meade says.

Meade recommends that a pig starter contain about 18 percent high quality protein, and says that the corn-soybean diet used in the experiments furnished protein that was high enough in quality.

Pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds should be fed 15 to 16 percent protein diets, and from 100 pounds to market a 12 to 13 percent protein ration is recommended, although Meade says there are some variations from these sequences.

"Our research shows that once we meet the protein or amino acid requirements of a growing pig, we won't make it more lean by feeding reasonable amounts of additional protein," Meade says. "Producers should select pigs with the genotype to gain rapidly and efficiently and be very lean following a program of full-feeding on an adequate diet."

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January 20, 1969

To all counties  
  
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SHEEP AND LAMB  
FEEDERS DAY SET  
FOR FEBRUARY 6

The 42nd Annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders Day will be held at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, on February 6, 1969.

Headlining the program will be a discussion on methods of intensifying sheep production by U. S. Garrigus, University of Illinois animal scientist. Garrigus will report on the raising of sheep on slats and the production of three lamb crops in two years.

University of Minnesota animal scientists Harley Hanke and R. M. Jordan will present results of the University's sheep research, which includes a radical method of self-feeding lambs and the results of a new growth stimulator for lambs.

The researchers are also experimenting with pelleted sunflower hulls as a roughage replacement. There will also be a discussion on the feeding value of ensiled shelled corn and the amount of moisture it may contain before affecting lamb performance.

F. E. Meints, a feeder and dealer of feeder lambs from Columbia, South Dakota, will present his views on feeding, buying and selling for maximum returns.

# # # #

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January 20, 1969

To all counties  
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HIGH LYSINE CORN CAN  
REDUCE SUPPLEMENTAL  
PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS

"Using high lysine corn in rations for all Minnesota pigs from 125 to 220 pounds could amount to savings of \$600,000 for Minnesota swine producers," according to University of Minnesota animal scientist Jim Nordstrom.

Nordstrom compared gains and feed efficiency of pigs fed a ration of high lysine corn with another group fed normal corn and soybean meal containing 12 percent protein. Supplementary minerals and vitamins were provided for both rations. The group fed the high lysine corn gained just as rapidly, and if this ration was fed to all Minnesota pigs, it would amount to an annual saving of more than 100,000 tons of a 40 percent protein supplement. When you assign a dollar value to the difference between the cost of corn and supplement of \$ .03 per pound, the saving amounts to about \$600,000, Nordstrom says.

This would result in soybean protein being released for other livestock uses, or the soybean protein could be used for human diets in other parts of the world.

Nordstrom says the high lysine corn also works for very young pigs, and that its use will reduce the amount of supplemental protein feed required. When a high lysine corn was fed to pigs weighing about 35 pounds initially, the pigs made rapid, efficient gains. The high lysine corn ration contained 6 to 8 percent less soybean meal than what was needed with normal corn to make up a 16 percent protein diet.

"The high lysine corn ration has not been used for pregnant sows and gilts, but from what we know about the amino acid requirements of these animals, it appears that we may not need to include much, if any, supplemental protein when high lysine corn is fed to them," Nordstrom adds.

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January 20, 1969

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IN BRIEF . . .

Keep Teatcup Liners in Good Shape. Two sets of liners used alternately, a week at a time, will milk better and outlast three sets used continuously. During rest periods, wash and soak liners in alkaline compounds, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Rinse with clear water, then rinse in acid solution, and store them dry or in a lye solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of caustic to 5 gallons of water. Keep the solution in a crock, stainless steel, or plastic pail out of the reach of children.

For more information on the care of rubber parts, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Industries Fact Sheet No. 6, "Cleaning and Sanitizing on the Dairy Farm."

\* \* \* \*

"Lead" Feeding Gives Cows Good Start. Increase grain gradually following calving until the cow hits her peak milk flow. Hold grain at this level until production starts to drop, then follow DHIA grain recommendations or decrease grain 1 pound for each 3 pound drop in milk, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This challenge or lead feeding gives each cow the opportunity to produce at her inherited capacity. Feeding under the lead system doesn't increase udder edema or mastitis, Mudge emphasizes. It gets cows off to a better start with higher production.

\* \* \* \*

- more -

add 1 -- in brief

Enter Pigs at Test Stations. Now's the time to make reservations and prepare to enter your market pigs at a test station sponsored by the Minnesota Pork Producers' Association, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Christians says evaluation stations will help you to locate breeding stock with superior gain, efficiency and carcass merit. To apply, see your county agent or write to the Minnesota Swine Improvement Program, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Identify Pigs in New-Born Litters. Several methods of pig identification are available for swine producers. Ear tatoos, ear tags and ear notching are some of the more common methods, according to University of Minnesota extension livestock specialists. For more detailed information on methods of pig identification, ask your county agent for a copy of Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 2, entitled "Methods of Pig Identification." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Early Weaning of Pigs Possible With Good Management. If you make good use of facilities and equipment, you may be able to wean pigs as early as 3 weeks of age, according to Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. If early weaning is practiced, wait until the pigs weigh 10 to 12 pounds instead of weaning them at a specific age. But if you wean pigs at 3 weeks, consider waiting until the second estrus or heat to rebreed the sow. Arthaud says oftentimes the next litter will be smaller if the sow is rebred at the first estrus after the pigs after the pigs have been weaned early.

# # # #

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January 20, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release

PACKAGE FISH WELL  
FOR HOME FREEZER

The catch the men in the family bring home from ice fishing can provide some delicious meals for the future -- provided you prepare and package it properly for the home freezer.

An important step to a good quality product is prompt cleaning of the fish as soon as possible after it is caught, according to Mrs. Shirley Munson, home economist in the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science. However, another satisfactory method is to freeze the fish on the ice, then thaw it at home and clean it.

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

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

Fish will not keep its quality well unless it is packaged in wrapping material that is a good barrier to atmospheric oxygen. Plastic bags do not provide sufficient protection. Mrs. Munson recommends using heavy duty aluminum foil -- not the kitchen variety -- or a saran-type wrap.

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

Store fish in the coldest part of the freezer -- near the bottom of chest types or directly on refrigerated shelves of upright models. Be sure the freezer registers no higher than 0°F. A storage temperature of -10°F. is still better. Fish will keep well about 9 months at 0°F. or below.

When you are ready to use the fish, defrost it completely or partially in the original wrapping material. If the fish is only partially defrosted, allow additional cooking time. If you like your fish breaded, it will be necessary to thaw it completely; otherwise bread or cracker crumbs will not adhere to the fish. In any case, cook the fish while it is still chilled.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 20, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For use in counties  
taking the snowmobile  
pilot project.

YOUTH INVITED  
TO TAKE 4-H PROJECT  
IN SNOWMOBILING

An invitation to winter fun is being issued to young people in \_\_\_\_\_  
County who wish to enroll in the pilot 4-H snowmobile project.

According to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, present 4-H  
members as well as other young people 14 to 19 years of age may enroll in the  
project. Contact the county extension office if you are interested in enrolling.  
(Or suggest whatever provisions you have for enrolling.)

\_\_\_\_\_ County is one of 35 counties in the state which has  
accepted the 4-H pilot project in snowmobiling. Approximately 1,000 young people  
are expected to take part this winter.

Safety will be emphasized in every unit of the project. 4-H'ers who are  
enrolled will learn the code of ethics for snowmobilers, state laws pertaining to  
snowmobiling, care and maintenance of the machine. They will study the operator's  
manual, principles of balance and track contact in riding and will get practical  
suggestions on transporting and storing snowmobiles. A unit of the project will  
be devoted to proper clothing for this winter sport.

The project was developed through the cooperative effort of a committee of  
extension agents with the State 4-H Office at the University of Minnesota  
coordinating.

- jbn -

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January 21, 1969

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## RURAL ARTISTS INVITED TO ENTER U SHOW

Dates for entering exhibits in the University of Minnesota's 18th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held on the St. Paul Campus are Monday, Feb. 17, through Saturday, Feb. 22, according to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, coordinator.

Registration forms and information on entry rules are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or by calling 373-1325.

Amateur painters or sculptors of high school age or over are eligible to exhibit who live in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture but not two in the same medium. The entry must be a recent original work, not a copy. Photographs are not accepted.

Exhibition of the art works will open March 9 and continue through March 28. A special program is planned for rural artists during the final week.

Art works receiving merit awards will be shown at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis April 6 to 27.

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

The creative writing short-short story competition and music contests have been discontinued for this year, Barton said.

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21-jbn-69

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Immediate release

For Future Resource Use:

### SCHOOL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS IMPORTANT

Good conservation programs in elementary schools are important because the use of essential natural resources in the future depends on attitudes that individuals develop when they are young, according to Clifton Halsey, University of Minnesota extension conservationist.

A good conservation education program is based on sound educational, psychological and sociological principles. It should fit the maturity levels of the pupils and provide enjoyable educational experiences outdoors.

Two publications are available which will help teachers evaluate and develop conservation programs for their classrooms, Halsey said.

One publication, "Evaluating a Program of Conservation Education in the Elementary School," contains more than 300 questions that can assist in the evaluation and development of conservation programs. The publication, which costs 50 cents, is available from Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois, 61832.

The second publication, "Conservation Education in Minnesota," contains a list of organizations and institutions which offer resources and assistance in developing conservation programs. This leaflet, which is free, can be obtained by writing Clifton Halsey, 102 Green Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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20-vak-69

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January 21, 1969

Immediate release

## SYMPOSIUM ON CONTAMINATION OF GRAIN AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS SET

A symposium on "Biological Contamination of Grain and Animal By-Products" will be held February 17-18 at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, according to Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota entomologist. Registration will be held from 6-9 p.m., February 16 and 8-9:30, a.m., February 17.

The purpose of the symposium is to discuss the present status and potential future problems of insect and microbiological contamination of food and feed.

The presentations will be geared to top management in agribusiness. Speakers will include leaders from industry, academic institutions and from State and Federal agencies.

The luncheon speaker on February 17 will be R. W. Howe, professor at the Pest Infestation Laboratory, Slough, England. Howe, who is a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin this year, will speak on research activities at the Pest Infestation Laboratory.

Registration forms can be obtained from the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. The registration fee of \$40 covers registration, a copy of the proceedings, two luncheons and a banquet.

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

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19-wobn-69

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January 21, 1969

Immediate release

## SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA AGRIBUSINESS DAY SCHEDULED

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, will deliver the keynote address on the importance of agriculture to Minnesota's economy at the first annual Southeastern Minnesota Agri-Business Day, February 13, in Rochester.

The theme of the Agri-Business Day is "Collective Bargaining for Farmers." The program will begin with a luncheon at noon in the Kahler Hotel's Heritage Hall in Rochester.

Berg is a widely-known authority on agricultural economics, agricultural policy and foreign trade. He is a former U. S. agricultural attache to Yugoslavia, Denmark and Norway, and in 1965 he was appointed chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber by President Johnson.

A major address on "Farmers and Bargaining Power" also will be given by Frank Smith, University of Minnesota extension economist. This address will provide the basis for a panel discussion of farmer's bargaining power.

Panel members include Berg, Wally Prigge, Olmsted County Farm Bureau, Edwin Christianson, national vice president of the Farmer's Union, C. Jerome Davis, field assistant to the master of the National Grange, and Erhard Pfingsten, national vice president of the National Farmer's Organization.

The Southeastern Minnesota Agri-Business Day is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Southeastern Minnesota County Extension Office in cooperation with the Rochester Area Chamber of Commerce, the Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, the Grange, the National Farmers Organization, the Rochester Downtown Kiwanis Club, and the Rochester Rotary Club.

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18-vak-69

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## RESEARCHERS SEARCH FOR "PERFECT" PIG

Development of the "perfect" pig is the key to the future of Minnesota's pork industry. And University of Minnesota research is geared to identifying and developing these "perfect" pigs, which combine meatiness and high meat quality, according to Paul Addis, food scientist at the University.

Addis explains that careful selection and breeding programs which have developed meat-type hogs have resulted in general lowering of pork quality. Pork quality refers to attributes such as color, flavor, juciness and processing characteristics.

"To make matters worse, during the period that pork quality has declined, housewives have become more aware of meat quality and won't accept low quality meat," Addis says. "This results in serious losses to the meat animal industry. In Minnesota alone, the incidence of low quality pork carcasses--about 20 percent--accounts for a loss of several million dollars annually."

Experience shows that as the leanness or meatiness of swine herds is improved, pork quality tends to decline. In contrast, fat pigs tend to yield less meat per pound of live weight, but the meat is usually higher quality.

"Although we want to improve the meat quality factor, we can't afford to sacrifice the leanness-meatiness factor," Addis says. So the search goes on for "perfect" pigs, and they are hard to find.

Leanness, muscularity and quality can be evaluated on thousands of carcasses each day in the packing plant. Only a few carcasses are found which rank very high in all three of these characteristics. But it's too late to use these pigs for breeding stock when they reach the carcass stage.

"The swine industry urgently needs methods to identify the "perfect" pig while it's alive," Addis says. He explains that University of Minnesota researchers are developing a promising method to measure potential meat quality in living pigs. The method involves the quantitation of the five isoenzymes of lactic dehydrogenase in blood serum.

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## PORK RESEARCH HAS PAID BIG DIVIDENDS

Research and development resulting in meatier hogs increased earnings in the pork industry at least \$100 million in the past decade, according to Eugene Allen, meats scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Allen compared the value of a 1958 hog, which averaged over 31 pounds of lard, and the average hog marketed in 1967, which decreased to about 25 pounds of lard. If this 1958 pig with the 6 pounds of excess lard had been marketed in 1967, a net loss of \$1.18 per pig or a total of about \$100 million would have resulted, according to Allen's calculations.

And, per capita pork consumption would probably be much lower today without these meatier hogs, resulting in a loss of many times the \$100 million figure.

Allen points out that research and selection over the past 20 years have resulted in the lard production per pig being cut in half. In 1948, lard production per pig was about 50 pounds, and in 1967 this figure was less than 25 pounds.

To demonstrate what breeding research can accomplish, Allen cites a USDA experiment which covered 12 generations of hogs. The control group started with 1.5 inches of backfat. One group of hogs in the experiment was selected for high backfat, and averaged 2.34 inches after 12 generations, while the group that was selected for low backfat averaged 1.11 inches.

Allen says the new pork carcass grading system is another step to reward producers who produce meaty hogs with more retail value. The revised grading standards place more emphasis on muscling in relation to carcass length or weight than had been the case with previous standards.

With the revised grades, carcasses with superior muscle development can be raised in grade as much as one full grade beyond that which length, weight, or backfat would indicate. By the same token, carcasses exhibiting good length and backfat, but showing poor muscling, can be given a lower grade. No carcass can be graded U. S. No. 1 with less than moderately thick muscling, no matter what the backfat measures.

Allen says researchers are now studying quality of the pork lean. He says the disadvantages of poor quality in the lean result in high moisture loss during curing and processing which means large economic losses to the packer and producer. Poor quality pork also means high moisture loss during cooking, resulting in pork that is dry and less tender. There is poor uniformity in color of the lean with this pork, which results in increased marketing problems and poor consumer acceptability.

Pork with poor quality lean also undergoes substantial loss of water soluble nutrients, such as some vitamins and proteins. Packing plant surveys show that about 20 percent of hog carcasses have some degree of low quality in the lean, Allen says.

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23-jms-69

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January 23, 1969

Immediate release

### THREE ELECTED TO UNIVERSITY AG. ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mercedes Bates, vice president of General Mills Inc., Paul G. Pierson, Lake Elmo farmer, and Bert O. Lund, Jr, publisher of the Farmer have been elected members-at-large of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture Advisory Council.

The Council advises the Institute and the University on policies and plans and serves as a means of communications with publics working with the Institute.

The new members of the Council succeed three members whose terms had expired. They were Mrs. Grady Mann, Fergus Falls, John Schwartau, Red Wing farmer; and George N. Pederson, Twin City Milk Producers' Association.

Miss Bates is the first women officer in the history of General Mills, where she also directs the Betty Crocker Kitchens. She had wide experience in home economics and journalism before joining General Mills.

Pierson is a member of a number of livestock associations, including service as president Minnesota Holstein-Fresian association. He operates a 136-acre dairy farm with a herd of 50 purebred Holsteins. He was a long-time 4-H club member and at one time was state champion dairy project winner.

Lund, a native of Stillwater, serves as vice president of Webb Publishing Co. He is a past president of the Minneapolis Advertising Club and of other advertising groups. He is a member of several civic organizations and a leader in the advertising business.

The three join 16 other members of the Council, chaired by Richard Bonde, St. Paul. Other officers are: vice chairman Raymond Wood, Diamond National Corporation; State Farm Bureau president P. D. Hempstead, Houston; Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake; Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis florist; and H. J. Sloan, associate dean, Institute of Agriculture.

Delegates representing organizations are as follows:

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Mrs. Del Krenick; Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Robert E. Thiel, Wendell; Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, R. H. Bonde; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, P. D. Hempstead; Minnesota Farmers Union, Edwin Christianson, St. Paul; Minnesota Home Economics Association, Mrs. A. L. Forte, Minneapolis; Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Alden M. Booreen, Marine-on-St. Croix; Minnesota Poultry Industry Council, Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake; Minnesota State Grange, William Friday, Merrifield; Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, Dr. F. W. Gehrman, Minnetonka; Minnesota Timber Producers Association, M. R. Allen, Duluth.

Members at large besides Miss Bates, Pierson and Lund include: Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul, Dean McNeal, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis; George Rossman, Grand Rapids Herald Review, Grand Rapids; and Raymond Wood.

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25-hbs-69

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Immediate release

#### 4-H AND FFA YOUTHS SELECTED FOR POULTRY CONFERENCE

Four Minnesota youths with outstanding poultry records have been chosen to attend the 16th Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference Feb. 13-16 in Kansas City, Mo.

Earl Molden, 17, Montevideo, and Mark McCulley, 16, Maple Plain, will represent Minnesota's 4-H members. Representing Future Farmers of America chapters in Minnesota will be Ken Loebertman, 16, Howard Lake, and Don Schliep, 15, Zumbrota.

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

Purposes of the conference are to stimulate interest in poultry and poultry products, to help young people realize career opportunities in the poultry industry and to encourage a closer relationship between youth and adults concerned with the poultry industry.

All four boys were chosen on qualities they have shown as leaders.

Molden is a senior in high school in Montevideo. He has been a member of the Louriston Limelighters 4-H Club for six years and has carried the 4-H poultry project during all that time. He enjoys raising rare breeds of chickens. However, his activities have not been limited to the poultry project. He is a member of the FFA and has attended the State Junior Leadership Conference.

-more-

add 1 - 4-H and FFA youths

McCulley is a junior in Delano High School. He has been a member of the Maple-Del 4-H Club for the past seven years.

During the past year he raised 1,000 turkeys, financing them with money made in previous years of raising turkeys. He has won four championships and two blue ribbons on his turkeys and demonstrations at the State Fair. In high school his activities have been basketball, football, marching and concert bands.

Loebertman is a junior in Howard Lake High School. He has records of achievement in poultry and duck projects in both 4-H and FFA. He has also taken part in poultry judging.

Schliep, who is a sophomore in Zumbrota High School, has had projects in poultry, swine, dairy and crops. He has also been an outstanding member of the Zumbrota FFA Chapter and has been a member of the poultry judging team.

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24-lah-69

Department of Information  
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January 27, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Rations for Gestating Sows. You can feed gilts and sows as little as 3 pounds of feed per day during pregnancy and get large litters of big pigs, according to Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. These rations should have adequate amounts of essential nutrients, but shouldn't contain much bulky feed. During extremely cold weather, add 2 pounds or more of corn or other grain to the regular 3 pounds of gestation ration, especially if the sows aren't housed in a warm building. Research has shown that pregnant gilts and sows perform well when fed no more than 0.6 pounds of total protein per head daily if a corn-soybean meal type ration or its equivalent is fed.

\* \* \* \*

New Plan for Hog Houses Available. The main advantages of using slatted floors in hog finishing houses are that less space is needed, bedding is eliminated and manure handling is reduced. A publication containing detailed plans and drawings which discusses ventilation systems, space requirements and spacing and type of slats has just been authored by Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. The publication, No. M-145 entitled "Warm Hog Finishing Houses With Slatted Floors" is available from your county agent. You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Minnesota. 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Use Good Teatcup Liners. Teatcup liners must retain their original shape to milk efficiently. Worn, flabby liners do a poor job of teat massage, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Liners with rough, checked surfaces harbor bacteria which cause mastitis and high bacterial count milk. If new liners milk faster than those that were replaced, the old ones were used too long, Mudge says.

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY  
APT TO OCCUR WHEN  
POOR ROUGHAGE FED

If you're feeding poor quality roughage that has been sun bleached, rained on or cut when overripe there's a good chance your ration may be deficient in Vitamin A.

Three factors should guide cattle and sheep feeders in determining the amount of vitamin A to supplement. They are the amount of vitamin A the animal has stored, quality of the roughage fed and the amount of roughage fed.

University of Minnesota animal scientists say that rations composed of 75 to 100 percent roughage need vitamin A supplementation only if the forage is poor quality. Rations with average quality roughage need supplementation if they contain less than 50 percent roughage, and rations with less than 25 percent high quality roughage need supplementation.

Vitamin A supplementation is needed for finishing animals fed rations composed largely of grains. The vitamin A requirements of cattle and sheep will be met by feeding 6.0 mg. of carotene or 2,400 I. U. of vitamin A per 100 pounds of body weight.

Night blindness, muscular incoordination and weakness, unthriftiness, rough coat, slow growth, diarrhea, respiratory infections and reproductive disorders are often observed in cattle deficient in vitamin A. In the feedlot, cattle deficient in vitamin A often pant excessively as a result of high temperatures, faint or go into convulsions when excited, develop edema of the brisket and forelegs, and have excessive watering of the eyes and a white or cloudy appearance of the cornea.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 334, "Vitamin A and Carotene for Cattle and Sheep." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

STATE WILL ENTER  
NEW PHASE IN HOG  
CHOLERA ERADICATION

Minnesota will enter Phase IV of the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Cholera Eradication Program effective July 1, 1969, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

In Phase IV--protection against reinfection--infected herds are liquidated and no animals are sent to market for salvage. If the program goes according to schedule, no pigs will be vaccinated for hog cholera after July 1, 1969, according to Solac.

To carry out Phase IV, the State Advisory Committee of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board has recommended that indemnity be increased so a maximum of \$80 may be paid on grades and \$100 on purebreds. Previously the maximum indemnity was \$40 for grades and \$50 for purebreds.

Minnesota entered Phase III--the elimination against outbreak phase--on July 1, 1968. Since then, there have been three cases of hog cholera in the state, with one of these since Jan. 1, 1969. There has been a gradual decrease in cases of hog cholera in Minnesota since a high of 1,478 in 1931, although there were cyclic peaks at 7 to 10 year intervals.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

WET SPRING SOILS  
MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL  
TILLAGE, MANAGEMENT

Heavy rains last fall may cause some tillage and soil management problems this spring, according to Jim Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota and William E. Larson, USDA research soil scientist.

Larson and Swan say there are three main reasons why soils which were wet last fall are likely to remain wet next spring. Any further precipitation must be removed by evaporation or deep percolation, freezing will cause water to migrate toward the surface and the amount of migration will be increased in wet soils, and the time of frost disappearance will be later in wet soils.

Wet soils are slow to dry early in spring because evaporation rates are very low due to little heat energy from the sun. Lower soil temperatures in the spring of 1969 are apt to slow early growth of corn and soybeans, Swan says.

The scientists explain that wet soils are slower to warm up in the spring because most of the heat energy from the sun goes into evaporating water. Heavy amounts of crop residues such as corn stalks act as an insulating blanket and also slow soil warming. Swan suggests that on wet soils farmers avoid tillage practices that leave heavy mulch residues on the surface.

Cloddiness may be a big problem next spring because little fall plowing has been done in many areas and plowing is likely to occur when the soils are wet in the spring. Research shows that it's always advisable to avoid plowing when the soils are excessively wet.

It may be desirable to avoid deep plowing on wet, moderately fine and fine textured soils next spring, since spring soil water content usually increases with soil depth. For example, when the upper few inches of the soil are suitable for plowing but the lower portion of the plow layer is excessively wet, plowing only

add 1 -- wet spring soils

the drier 4 to 6 inches of soil would minimize the amount of excessively wet soil brought to the surface. However, plowing should be deep enough to cover residues.

But if plowing can only be done under wet conditions, the secondary tillage operations of disking and harrowing must be timed carefully so they are done when the water content of the soil is ideal. If drying conditions are average to good, secondary disking or other tillage operations should be done within a few days after plowing.

If the large clods formed by plowing are allowed to become very dry, they will be hard and extremely difficult to break up. And excessive cloddiness makes it difficult to properly place and cover the seed in the soil.

The coming growing season may not be the best year to experiment with minimum tillage systems on cloddy soils that remain excessively wet next spring, unless the tillage operations can be timed when the water content of the soil is near ideal. Minimum tillage systems on cloddy soils sometimes result in poor stands.

If strip tillage at planting time is done, it's necessary to crush only the clods in the seed row. The strip tillage and planting should be done at near ideal water contents.

Compaction will be more of a problem on wet soils. Spring plowed land won't have the benefit of overwinter freezing and thawing to alleviate compaction caused by working when the soil was excessively wet. This compaction may decrease root growth. The seriousness of decreased root growth will depend on the severity of compaction and weather and crop conditions.

Fertilizer placement on wet, cold soils is particularly important. Most plant nutrients are less easily taken up by a plant under cold conditions, so adequate amounts of "pop up" or row fertilizers may be especially desirable in the spring of 1969.

Problems associated with wet soils will be most severe on the finer textured soils that are poorly drained. There may be no serious problems on well drained sandy soils, the scientists conclude.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

First in a series on housing

CONSIDER FAMILY  
VALUES WHEN YOU  
CHOOSE HOUSING

Choosing a place to live, whether you're planning to buy, rent or build, is one of the important decisions of a lifetime.

It is important not only because it represents a large investment of time, money and energy but because the choice you make will strongly influence the way of life for your family.

The family's daily activities, the individual needs for relaxation, privacy and recreation, health, safety, convenience, beauty, comfort, friendship -- all need consideration in selection of housing, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Before you begin a search for housing, it's well to think through and set down family values and goals, she suggests.

If convenience is an important value, for example, it may show as the goal to have facilities to make entertaining easier. One family may be willing to sacrifice vacations or an extra automobile to afford more expensive housing. Growing families may need a large house and a big yard for active children. A working wife may want housing that takes the minimum amount of time and energy to keep clean.

As you consider family values, also estimate the resources available for housing. Family size and other living expenses influence the amount any family can afford to pay for housing.

When you know how the family wants to live, you can then compromise between family desires and what the income allows. But priorities must be set on values, deciding which are to be met first.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

COLLEGE INFORMATION  
GUIDE AVAILABLE TO  
YOUNG PEOPLE

You're a young person who wants to go to college. But you aren't sure which college to attend or which college you can afford. Or maybe you don't know which college offers training in the field of your choice.

Some answers to your questions are provided by a booklet which you can check at your county extension office. It is the "College Information Guide," published by the Minnesota Department of Education.

This booklet gives you important facts about colleges in Minnesota as well as those in the surrounding states of Iowa, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Some of the information given in the booklet for each school includes:

- . Admission requirements
- . Costs
- . Degrees offered
- . Scholarships
- . Financial aids
- . Length of school term
- . Transfer of credits

A table in the booklet provides you with a quick overall look at how the various colleges compare in size, enrollment and costs.

So if you're wondering about what next fall and college hold in store for you, check the "College Information Guide" at your county extension office and get the answers to your questions.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 27, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

NEW PROJECT  
IN KNITTING  
AVAILABLE TO YOUTH

If you're a 4-H'er interested in learning how to knit, you'll probably want to enroll in the new 4-H knitting project for 1969-70.

The project is designed to help those interested in learning the basic steps in knitting. Once the basics are learned, directions can be followed and patterns interpreted in any book or magazine, according to Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

What you make can be of your own choosing. You might start by making a square that would serve as a dish cloth, pot holder, or a square for an afghan. But combined with most beginner instruction books are patterns for fashionable scarves, mittens, ear warmers, slippers and other garments. After something simple is completed you can graduate to sweaters and even dresses.

Although knitting is an individual project, it's easy to have meetings in groups and learn how to knit together. This can be a long-term project or a short-term project. A series of short meetings could be held within a period of weeks, or meetings might be extended throughout the year.

The first thing you should do is select a knitting book which shows you basic steps or skills. Then learn and practice the five basic rules of knitting:

. Learn knitting abbreviations. These abbreviations are the A-B-C's of the language of knitting.

. Read directions step by step.

. Understand the importance of "gauge."

. Always finish the row before putting your work down.

. Know the two stitches used for all knitting, the "knit" stitch and the "purl" stitch.

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

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 28, 1969

Immediate release

## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### FEBRUARY

- 6 WINTER CROPS DAY, Fulda
- 6 MINNESOTA CONCRETE DRAIN AND TILE SHORT COURSE,  
St. Paul Campus
- 6 SHEEP AND LAMB FEEDERS DAY, Morris
- 10-14, 17-21 1969 LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 11 WEST CENTRAL BARROW SHOW, Montevideo
- 13 - 15 MINNESOTA SPRING BARROW SHOW, Albert Lea
- 16 - 18 BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION OF GRAIN AND ANIMAL BY-  
PRODUCTS SHORT COURSE, Minneapolis
- 17 - 22 RED RIVER VALLEY WINTER SHOW, Crookston
- 17 - 22 ENTRY DATES FOR EXHIBITS FOR MINNESOTA TOWN/  
COUNTRY ART SHOW
- DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS: 1--St. Cloud, Grand Rapids,  
Fergus Falls, Winona, Wadena; 3--St. Paul Campus; 6--  
Moorhead, Faribault; 8--Marshall, New Ulm, Duluth, Pine  
City, Albert Lea, Worthington, Willmar; 22--Grand Forks,  
North Dakota.
- MAPLE SYRUP CLINICS: 3--Chaska; 4--St. Cloud; 5--Onamia; 6--Grand  
Rapids.
- CONSUMER CREDIT WORKSHOPS: 4-5--Duluth, 6-7--Bemidji; 25-26--  
Morris.
- FIRE SERVICE TRAINING: - Instructor and His Job--11-12, 18-19, 25-26;  
Elements of Supervision--10-11, 17-18, 24-25;  
Organization and Management--13-14, 20-21,  
27-28. (All are held on the St. Paul Campus)

### EXTENSION DHIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE AND MEETING

- 25 St. Peter
- 26 Windom
- 27 Waseca

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 28, 1969

Immediate release

#### U OF M FORESTER RECEIVES FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

Malchus Baker, University of Minnesota graduate student in forestry, has been awarded the 1968-69 Northwest Paper Foundation Fellowship for the second year. The fellowship will be used to support Baker's forestry research work at the University's School of Forestry.

The award was announced jointly by Dr. T. Schantz-Hansen of the Northwest Paper Foundation, and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Baker is a native of Bunker Hill, Illinois, and received his bachelor of science degree from Southern Illinois University in 1964. He earned the master of forestry degree from Yale University in 1965, and has been a graduate student at Minnesota since 1965 working toward the Ph. D. degree.

The objective of Baker's research is to determine the quantitative relations between the permeability of frozen soil under different forest types, and spring runoff from snowmelt and early rain. Quantitative information such as this will materially assist in the development of more accurate methods and models for flood prediction and prevention.

It is estimated that floods in Minnesota have cost the State over 10 million dollars a year from 1955 to 1965, Kaufert said. Since Minnesota is almost 40 percent forested and manipulation of forest cover is increasing as more intensive forest management is practiced, a study of the permeability of frozen soils to snowmelt water under varying conditions of forest cover is especially important. Information from the study would indicate the influence of different forest types on the rate of runoff and flooding, and of possible land-management practices which would reduce surface runoff and flooding.

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27-vak-69

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
January 28, 1969

Immediate release

## U RECEIVES GRANT FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION

The University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service has received a grant of \$153,600 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for expanded nutrition education programs in the state.

The expanded nutrition program will assist homemakers and youth in low-income families in acquiring knowledge of what constitutes adequate family nutrition and in applying nutrition principles in food selection and preparation. Emphasis will also be placed on improving skills in supplying adequate family diets for better health.

Both rural and urban areas in seven pilot counties in Minnesota have been selected for the program.

Forty-six nutrition aides will be employed in the pilot areas. Their duties will include contacting individual homemakers and youth in their neighborhoods to stimulate interest in the program. Through consultation and demonstrations the aides will help residents with meal planning, food selection and preparation, use of food stamps, time and money management. They will also provide instructional programs in nutrition for groups.

The aides will be trained by University personnel and will be supervised by county home agents.

Evelyn Quesenberry, state leader, home economics extension, will serve as director and Caroline Fredrickson, home economics extension supervisor, will be coordinator for the nutrition education program.

According to Mrs. Quesenberry and Miss Fredrickson, lack of adequate nutrition information often causes families to spend money on expensive foods or foods that do not meet nutritional and health needs. A recent survey of diets in the United States revealed that about a third of the families with an annual income of \$3,000 or less have poor diets. A study of 144 low-income elderly people in Minnesota last year indicated that many of them had diets low in calcium and vitamin C.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 30, 1969

Immediate release

#### 4-H DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS SCHEDULED

Ninety-one winners of county 4-H radio speaking contests will compete in district events Feb. 1 through Feb. 22, broadcasting their speeches over local radio stations.

The radio speaking contest is being sponsored for the 27th year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The Jewish Council is providing awards for winners.

Contestants have prepared 5- to 7-minute original speeches on the topic, "Who Am I - and How Do I Make My Presence Felt in Today's Society?"

Schedule for the district contests is as follows:

Feb. 1, WJON, St. Cloud, 10 a. m. ; KOZY, Grand Rapids, 11:15 a. m. and 12 noon; KBRF, Fergus Falls, 12:45 p. m. ; KWNO, Winona, 2:05 p. m. ; KWAD, Wadena, 2:15 p. m. and 3 p. m.

Feb. 3, KUOM, University's St. Paul Campus, 12:30 p. m. and 1:15 p. m.

Feb. 6, KVOX, Moorhead, 3:05 p. m. ; KDHL, Faribault, 7:05 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.

Feb. 8, KMHL, Marshall, 1 p. m. ; KNUJ, New Ulm, 1 p. m. ; KDAL, Duluth, 1:30 p. m. ; WCMP, Pine City, 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. ; KATE, Albert Lea, 2:05 p. m. ; KWOA, Worthington, 2:15 p. m. and 3 p. m. ; KWLM, Willmar, 2:35 p. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Feb. 22, KILO, Grand Forks (contest to be held in Crookston), 1:45 p. m.

District champions and reserve champions will receive expense paid trips to the state radio speaking contest and a special educational program to be held on the St. Paul Campus in March, according to Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 30, 1969

Immediate release

C O R R E C T I O N

The dates for the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston were incorrectly listed in the February Institute of Agriculture Calendar of Events.

The correct dates for the 59th Annual Red River Valley Winter Shows are Feb. 22-28. The Annual Red River Valley Winter Horse Show will be held Feb. 28-March 2. Both events will be held in the Winter Shows Building in Crookston.

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27- vak - 69

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

PELLETED HAY MORE  
CONVENIENT, BUT TOO  
EXPENSIVE FOR EWES

Pelleted hay is more convenient to feed, but under most conditions it's too costly for ewes.

University of Minnesota researchers conducted a series of feeding trials to determine the relative values of pelleted hay, long hay and beet pulp pellets. Since pelleted hay is more expensive, the scientists wanted to see if smaller amounts could be fed without affecting performance.

They found that pelleting didn't improve alfalfa hay as a source of energy. And ewes fed limited amounts of the pelleted ration bolted their feed, resulting in considerable choking. Ewes fed the low TDN ration also consumed abnormal amounts of salt and trace minerals, varying from four to ten times normal amounts.

Based on the weight gain of the ewes, the level of feed consumed largely determined the amount of weight gain. In one experiment, 4 pounds of long alfalfa hay per ewe daily resulted in significantly greater weight gains than either 2.4 pounds (60 percent by weight) or 3.2 pounds (80 percent by weight) of alfalfa hay pellets.

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

SWINE ABSCESSSES  
COST ABOUT 12  
MILLION DOLLARS

Swine abscesses cost the industry an estimated 12 million dollars a year in off-quality carcasses, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Solac says that more than 85 percent of abscesses in swine are caused by bacterial infection. He notes that abscesses have been the greatest single cause for condemnation of swine carcasses or parts of carcasses since 1960. Control measures are limited since it's difficult for antibiotics to penetrate the thick wall that surrounds the bacteria.

Solac offers the following suggestions to reduce spread of the disease and prevent infection from becoming established in a swine herd:

- \* Don't open abscesses and allow infection to contaminate feed or water.
- \* Cull carrier sows and market infected litters.
- \* Separate visibly infected and non-infected litters.
- \* Separate purchased feeder pigs from the breeding herd.
- \* Keep a closed herd.
- \* If you have a problem with abscesses in your herd, you may want to try a new vaccination program, which involves vaccinating shoats when they're 10 weeks old, and breeding stock two weeks before each breeding season. Solac emphasizes that this vaccination program is approved only for problem herds.

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

NEW COW RATING  
SYSTEM AVAILABLE  
FOR DHIA MEMBERS

Minnesota DHIA members are receiving a new cow ranking and herd summary report early in 1969 which will help them evaluate cows more accurately, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

The new report ranks cows in the herd on their estimated producing abilities (EPA's) for milk production, just as sires are ranked on their predicted difference.

The EPA ranking is a more accurate estimate of the cow's future performance than past methods since it's based on all of her previous lactations. EPA rankings will help dairymen decide which cows to cull. This new tool provides a standard basis for comparing cows regardless of length of lactation, age, season of calving and number of lactations, Conlin says.

Estimated average transmitting abilities (EATA's) will also be provided for each cow. EATA will help dairymen determine which sires to breed to each cow and which cows are likely to produce the best offspring.

The EATA measures the cow's superiority or inferiority that she is expected to transmit to her average progeny, and is more accurate than past measures, Conlin adds.

Dairymen on DHIA will receive the report once a year, in January or February. If you'd like more information on the Minnesota DHIA program, see your county agent or write to Extension Dairy Husbandry, 101 Haecker 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  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Supply Minerals in Ration According to Need. We often overlook checking the mineral content of our feeds, even though rations are usually balanced for protein, TDN and carotene. And University of Minnesota animal scientists say that when minerals are added, they are often mixed in the diet at standard rates rather than according to need. In addition, livestock men are exposed to more misinformation and promotional ideas in regard to mineral supplementation of rations than for any other phase of livestock feeding. For information on meeting mineral requirements economically, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 335, "Meeting the Mineral Requirements of Cattle and Sheep." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Tested Boar Sales Scheduled. Tested boar sales offer a good opportunity to buy a boar of your breed preference that has strong records in the areas that need improvement in your swine herd, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Tested boar sales are scheduled in Minnesota for Caledonia on Feb. 19, and New Ulm on Feb. 27. Sales start at 1 p.m. at the fairgrounds.

\* \* \* \*

Milking Machine Must Operate Correctly. A good milking set-up requires good equipment correctly installed, maintained and operated. This will help you harvest all the milk, help prevent mastitis and save time, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge has just authored a new publication, Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 5, entitled "Your Milking Machine," which is available from your county agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Series on housing

HOW MUCH SHOULD  
A FAMILY SPEND  
FOR HOUSING?

How much can a family afford to spend for housing?

That question is asked frequently, especially by young couples just establishing their homes -- whether they are planning to rent, buy or build a house, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Here are three general suggestions for estimating what a family can afford for housing:

. The total monthly charge (mortgage payment, taxes, insurance or rent and upkeep, including operating expenses) should not exceed 25 to 30 percent of the monthly take-home pay.

. Total purchase price of a house should not be more than 2½ times annual income.

. A month's rent should not be more than a week's salary

The permanence of the working position of the head of the household and his possibilities for advancement may, of course, influence the amount to be spent for housing, points out Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. She cautions that the expenditure for housing should be computed on one salary, not on two, even though both husband and wife work.

At today's prices, there may be little cost difference in buying or renting. The crucial factor in making a decision about buying or renting will be the values held by the family as to what is most important to them.

Before finally deciding about housing, the family should also consider possible financial demands rising from the location. Some questions to ask are: Will the standard of living in the new neighborhood change costs of shopping, of social and recreational activities? Does the new home require expenditures for decorating, remodeling or repairs? Will new equipment and furnishings be required? Will daily transportation expenses go up or down? What will it cost to move?

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release  
4-H NEWS

NEW PROJECT IN  
IRRADIATED CORN  
SEED AVAILABLE

A new short-term project on the effects of radiation on seed corn offers young people a good opportunity to learn about the peaceful uses of radiation and its effects on plant life, announces \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
County Agricultural agent.

The project is available to 4-H'ers and local school classrooms. It involves observing the effects on germination, rate of growth and color in corn seed that has been treated with different amounts of radiation.

Because today's world is one where radiation and radioactive materials are becoming increasingly important, this project provides an opportunity for a unique learning experience, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

For the experiment, six kernels of corn have been exposed to 50,000 roentgens of radiation; another six have been exposed to 100,000 roentgens; another six are untreated. Members will plant the corn in three different pots, cans, or milk cartons.

For about two weeks members will grow the corn, watching the development and particularly noting the differences between the irradiated corn and those seeds which have not been treated.

The seed that is furnished with this unit is not radioactive, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ says. It is, therefore, as safe to handle as any other seed corn.

4-H club members, leaders and teachers may contact the county extension office for more information. Clubs or classrooms can obtain their project booklets, seed corn and leaders' guides through the extension office. Since the supply is limited, orders will be filled only as long as the supply lasts.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 3, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
AVAILABLE FROM AREA  
MINNESOTA SCHOOLS

You're a young person who wants to do something worthwhile. But perhaps you don't feel that a four-year college plan is the thing for you. Or, you'd like to learn some trade or receive some kind of vocational training so you can stay and live in Minnesota. What do you do?

Some answers are provided by a brochure now available for your inspection at your county extension office. It is called "Minnesota's Area Vocational Technical Schools" and can give you information on vocational and technical training programs.

This brochure will also answer your questions about what is available in your field of interest, where the training is available, how much it costs and other details about the program.

For instance, did you know that there are 26 area vocational schools in the state of Minnesota? And that they offer training in programs varying from barbering to electronics to agriculture? Young women may be interested in cosmetology, dental assistance, or clothing-related occupations. There are nearly 50 areas of interest from which you can choose.

If you're a high school graduate under 21 years of age, you can attend an area vocational school without payment of tuition. You have to be at least 16 years old, however, to qualify for attendance at the school. If you're over 21, you must enroll on a tuition basis.

Part-time employment, a work-study program and student loans are available in some schools to help you finance your living costs. The schools will also help you to find suitable housing in the community.

add 1 -- vocational schools

When you finish your course of work, the school helps you find a job. In the past, over 94 percent of the students available for employment have been placed on jobs.

There is a continuing need for trained individuals in skilled occupations. These programs at the area vocational technical schools are geared to young men and women, like you, who are needed in the skilled occupations of many industries and businesses.

In every occupation, more education and training lead to higher salaries and increased occupational opportunities. Usually benefits are consistent with the education and training you have.

Stop in at your county extension office and take a look at this informative brochure. You'll probably find some answers to questions you've been asking about your future.

-mkb-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 4, 1969

Immediate release

## TWO YOUTHS AWARDED MCKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS

A Jackson County 4-H youth, David Resch, and a Washington County 4-H youth, Bruce Rydeen, have been awarded \$450 McKerrow scholarships toward college expenses.

Resch, 17, Spirit Lake, Iowa, plans to major in agriculture. Resch is a 1969 honor student in Jackson High School.

Rydeen, 17, Stillwater, plans to major in either animal science or veterinary medicine. He is a 1969 honor student at Stillwater Senior High School.

The McKerrow scholarship was established in honor of William McKerrow who was a leader in the livestock industry in Minnesota. The scholarships recipients study some phase of agriculture or home economics at the University of Minnesota or some other college.

During his seven years as a 4-H member, Resch has taken the 4-H sheep, beef and agronomy projects. He has attended the 4-H Junior Leadership Conference and participated in the 4-H Share-the-Fun festival. With his brother, he owns a flock of registered Suffolk sheep.

During his high school career, Resch has been president of his Agriculture class and of the local Future Farmers of America chapter. He has served as district FFA president and state vice president and has been a member of the FFA general livestock judging team. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Resch, rural Jackson County.

Rydeen, who has been enrolled in 4-H Club work for nine years, has taken projects in dairy, tractor, agronomy, junior leadership and plant pathology. He has served as Washington County 4-H Federation president. He won first place with his jersey calf at the Minnesota State Fair.

In high school Rydeen was treasurer and president of his local FFA chapter, District 8 secretary and chapter star farmer. He is a member of the Junior Holstein Club. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rydeen.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 4, 1969

Immediate release

### COMPUTERS HELP FOREST MANAGERS MAKE DECISIONS

Computer programs that simulate climatic and growth conditions of forests are helping forest land managers make crucial management decisions that may mean the difference between profit and loss.

"Because it takes forests 20 to 100 years to grow to harvestable size, a forest land manager can't afford to make a decision today that may turn out to be a bad one five years from now," according to Charles Hatch, instructor in the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry. "One poor decision may lengthen the harvest period as much as 15 years, which could be the difference between a profit or a loss."

Now, a large complex model of the forest can be run on a computer. This means that in seconds of machine time the computer can **analyze** the consequences of a policy that would otherwise take decades to discover by running an actual forest.

"Simulation is done by constructing a mathematical model of a forest stand. The model's characteristics should be as life-like as possible," Hatch explains. "This model is then fed into the computer.

"For example, suppose a forest manager has a forest stand which is growing at an average rate of 100 cubic feet of volume per year.

add 1 - computers help forest managers

However this rate of growth varies with local climatic conditions.

Using the computer program it is possible to estimate how many cubic feet of volume the stand will have in 25 years, given probable climatic conditions and different management decisions."

Thus, using simulation the forest manager is able to realize the long-range effects of decisions made today without doing any physical damage or making any physical change in forest stand.

He may then select the management alternatives that most closely give him the final conditions he desires and actually implement these decisions with some certainty of the final outcome.

# # #

29-wobn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 4, 1969

Immediate release

## FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

When broiling meat, slash the fat around the edges to help prevent curling, University of Minnesota extension nutritionists suggest.

\* \* \*

About 77 cents of your food-store dollar goes for food, according to a recent study. Of that 77 cents, about 23.5 cents goes for meat; 9 cents for fresh produce; 10 cents for dairy products; 4 cents for frozen foods; and 30.5 cents for groceries. Milk claims the biggest portion of the dairy dollar, followed by cheese, ice cream and butter.

\* \* \*

The price Americans pay to give their food a foreign accent amounts to about \$23 per person a year.

\* \* \*

The nation's total outlay for agricultural imports in the year ending last June 30 was close to \$5 billion. Coffee alone accounted for nearly a quarter of our total import bill. Other imported edibles included such items as tea, cocoa, and bananas which the average American has come to regard as staples in his diet.

\* \* \*

Next time you buy canned ham, check to see whether it should be refrigerated. Usually it is necessary to refrigerate cans of ham 3 pounds and over.

\* \* \*

Plentiful foods listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for February are broiler fryers, pork, canned salmon, green split peas, onions, canned and frozen corn, canned tomatoes, tomato products, potatoes, oranges, prunes and canned grapefruit juice.

# # #

28-jbn-69

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

To all counties  
Immediate release

SUBSTITUTE EAR CORN  
FOR FORAGES IN RATIONS  
OF WINTERING BEEF COWS

You can feed ear corn to your beef cows if you're running short of forage feeds, according to R. E. Jacobs, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

"Severe winter weather in central and southern Minnesota has exhausted hay and silage supplies on many farms," Jacobs says. Most beef cow herd owners in these areas depend on corn stalk field grazing to furnish a considerable portion of the winter roughage for beef cows, especially in the first two to three months of winter. But this wasn't possible this winter because of late corn harvest and heavy snow beginning with a snow storm on December 19, Jacobs adds.

Hay has become very expensive in recent weeks and impossible to get in storm bound areas.

Pregnant beef cows and heifers need 10 pounds of total digestible nutrients and 1.4 to 1.5 pounds of crude protein per day if they're going to do a good job of calving for you.

Hay is about 50 percent digestible, and 20 pounds of hay per day will provide both the digestible nutrient and protein requirements if it contains 7.5 to 8 percent protein, Jacobs says.

Or, 10 pounds of hay plus 30 pounds of silage will also do the job, without any protein or vitamin A supplementation if the hay has a fair amount of green color.

-more-

add 1 -- corn for beef cows

If you're out of hay, consider feeding ear corn--whole ears right off the snow covered ground. Jacobs says 14 pounds of 15 percent moisture corn will furnish the required 10 pounds of digestible nutrients, but only 1 pound of crude protein. To get the protein intake up to the required 1.4 pounds per head per day, feed one pound of 40 percent protein cubes per cow per day, or use self fed protein blocks. When feeding protein blocks, put one out for each 15 cows so each cow will have an opportunity to get her daily share.

If your ear corn contains 25 percent moisture, you can feed 10 percent more ear corn than the recommended 14 pounds. But you will still need the protein cubes or blocks, and these will contain vitamin A. Cubes and blocks can be purchased or ordered through your local feed dealer.

If you still have some hay, you can feed 10 pounds of hay and 7 pounds of ear corn per cow per day and you won't need either supplemental protein or vitamin A--providing the hay is good quality and has fair to good green color. But don't forget to feed the minerals and trace mineralized salt, Jacobs stresses. They should be placed in a box protected from the weather.

With a high hay wintering ration, only a high phosphorus mineral is needed. Ear corn rations require only ground limestone, which contains calcium only. And with a combination of hay and grain, you need both calcium and phosphorus.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

UNDETECTED MASTITIS  
EATS UP PROFITS ON  
MANY DAIRY FARMS

The average dairy herd has about 40 to 50 percent of its cows infected with undetected mastitis causing organisms which costs the dairyman \$20-30 per cow per year, according to Dr. James O. Hanson, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Hanson says surveys have shown that almost half of the cows in a given herd will have one or more quarters containing mastitis causing organisms. These aren't clinical cases of mastitis that the dairyman would recognize, and there are usually no visible changes in the character of the milk. Bacteriological testing determines that in one or more of the quarters there are bacteria present capable of producing clinical mastitis if subjected to stress conditions.

Just the presence of these mastitis causing organisms is a stress on the cow, requiring her to constantly mobilize her reserves to combat this infection. This results in a lowered production of approximately 20 percent. Damaged cows, plus costs of treatment and poorer quality milk resulting from the bacterial organisms represent other large losses.

Dr. Hanson suggests that individual dairymen contact their veterinarian to discuss a practical and effective mastitis control program for their herd. A general outline for an effective mastitis control program would usually include the following:

\* Have qualified personnel check milking machine equipment regularly. No control program can be effective unless milking equipment functions properly.

add 1 -- mastitis control

\* Have bacteriological samples run on all quarters.

\* Use screening tests -- the California test, which is a measure of udder health.

\* Use a Hotis test to determine presence of Strep A galactiae.

\* Have a microscopic examination run to determine specific bacteria present.

\* A veterinarian should analyze results of the test and suggest either treating or culling of infected cows, whichever is appropriate.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Disinfect Water Systems. New wells or water systems should be disinfected to destroy all harmful bacteria, says Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Machmeier says any water systems or well that is opened for repair may become contaminated, so disinfection after repair should become a standard procedure. A new publication, Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 15 "Disinfection of Water Systems," gives detailed information on disinfecting agents, treatment methods and time required. Get a copy from your county agent, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Recommended Fruit Varieties for 1969. A new fruit variety list designed primarily for home fruit growers is available from your county agent. The publication, Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 3 "Fruits for Minnesota, 1969" recommends suitable varieties for four districts in Minnesota. Suitability is based on hardiness, adaptability and usefulness. You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Grain for Dry Cows. Feed grain to dry cows to help build up body reserves, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. The amount of grain to feed daily depends on the cow's condition. Three weeks before calving increase the daily ration to 1 pound of grain to each 100 pounds live weight, and continue this rate through calving. A cow freshening in good condition starts off better and maintains a higher level of production, Mudge says. In addition, her milk is higher in milk solids.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

UREA AN ECONOMICAL  
REPLACEMENT FOR PART  
OF PROTEIN IN RATION

Nonprotein nitrogen compounds such as urea can add protein value to the ration at a lower cost than conventional high protein feeds, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists.

Urea-fed cattle have consistently had lower cost gains than cattle fed supplements containing plant protein sources in University feeding trials, the scientists say.

But urea shouldn't supply more than one-third of the protein in the grain and concentrate part of the ration. Urea may cause palatability problems if it's fed at levels higher than those recommended.

Urea poisoning should not be a problem, but can be caused by adding large amounts of urea to the ration. If the proper level of urea is added to the ration and is mixed with the total feed, there should be no problem with urea toxicity.

Urea toxicity is characterized by uneasiness, tremors, excess salivation, rapid breathing, incoordination, bloat and tetany. These symptoms usually occur in the order listed, and tetany is the last symptom observed before death occurs.

Call a veterinarian to treat cases of urea toxicity. As an emergency measure, administer 1 gallon of vinegar to cattle as a drench. The acetic acid furnished by the vinegar lowers rumen pH and neutralizes ammonia, preventing further absorption of ammonia into the bloodstream.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 333, "Urea and Other Nonprotein Nitrogen Compounds for Cattle and Sheep." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties  
  
Immediate release

EXTRA CARE NEEDED  
FOR DETECTING HEAT  
IN DAIRY HEIFERS

Heifers often have shorter heat periods than cows and sometimes don't show typical symptoms of estrus.

These problems are intensified if you can't observe heifers regularly and if they are in loose housing, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin says extra care is needed to detect the first heat periods in heifers. He offers the following suggestions.

\* Check closely for heat two or more times daily, preferably not as the heifers are being fed.

\* Try stimulating activity among the heifer group. Raise them to their feet just before you go to bed and the first thing in the morning. You might also try turning a strange animal in with the group during heat observation periods.

\* Keep a record of heat dates of heifers prior to breeding -- it will help you anticipate when heats are to occur.

\* Separate heifers from the group during heat and handle them gently, especially if they are to be bred. Conception is reduced when animals become excited near breeding time.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

CHECK LOCALITY  
BEFORE LOOKING  
FOR HOUSING

A house or an apartment that seems to fit all your requirements for happy living may fail to give the expected satisfaction if the environment does not meet family needs and expectations.

That's why, in looking for housing to rent or buy -- or a place to build -- it's important first to decide what characteristics you would like in the neighborhood. Identifying what you want in a neighborhood will help you eliminate many areas in the housing market and possibly make your choice easier.

In considering what services and amenities you want the neighborhood to provide, you will want to check on:

- . Schools, if there are children in the family. You will want to find out, first of all, how well the school rates. Is it located within walking distance, or is bus service available?
- . Shopping facilities. Is an adequate shopping center conveniently located? Is it important to have it within walking distance?
- . Characteristics and values of people in neighborhood. Are the neighbors likely to have tastes and values similar to yours -- for example, in child rearing?
- . Distance from work. Will it be necessary to spend long hours in traveling to work?
- . Recreational facilities. Does the neighborhood provide satisfactory recreational facilities for the whole family?
- . Church. Is one of your denomination located in the community?
- . Public transportation. Is it available near you?
- . Adequate police and fire protection.
- . Medical facilities. Are there doctors located in or near the locality?

add 1 -- housing

. Street lighting. Is there sufficient street lighting so you will not be afraid to go out at night?

. Sewage and water systems. Are these adequate?

. Garbage collection. Is there any problem in making arrangements for such collection?

You may not be able to find a neighborhood with all the characteristics you would like, but investigating carefully beforehand will at least make it possible for you to select an area that will satisfy most of your objectives. Choosing a congenial neighborhood is one step toward happy living.

-jbn-

Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

THIS IS YEAR  
TO TAKE SNOW  
PICTURES

Since this winter may well go down in history as the "year of the big snow," you'll want to take some pictures of unusual snow scenes for a permanent interesting record.

Evergreen trees heavy with snow, bare branches lined with shimmering snow unusual curves of drifts, sunlight and shadow on fresh snow -- these and many other scenes can be spectacular in their beauty. And don't forget to record on film those enormous snow drifts around the house or in the farmyard. Be sure, though, to have a person or some object in the picture that will indicate the relative size of the drift.

An important point to keep in mind when taking snow pictures is that the light is often difficult to measure, says Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University of Minnesota. Amateur photographers -- including 4-H'ers in the photography project -- should recognize that light conditions are different when the ground is covered with snow and must adjust for the brightness that results.

As anyone knows who has been outdoors for any length of time, snow has much the same dazzling effect as water. Hence on a bright day when the ground is snow covered, a small lens aperture on the camera or a fast shutter speed will be necessary.

Time of day makes a difference in your picture taking, too. When the light is fairly low -- after 3 or 3:30 p.m. and in early morning -- it will be necessary to open the lens to let in more light or to slow up the shutter speed. Some of the most effective pictures can be taken at sunset, sunrise or at night, but to be successful in taking such pictures, you must set your camera to make up for the lack of light.

- more -

add one -- take snow pictures

If you're using an automatic camera, you may be disappointed in pictures taken of people or dark objects with a background of snow. The reason is that the light meter built into the camera responds to the snow rather than to the dark subjects, McKay explains. He suggests that if you want a picture of people or of trees with the snow in the background, it's best to move close to your subject so the meter will set for the subject rather than the snow. If you have an adjustable camera, set the light adjustment by hand.

To get action pictures of skiing, skating and other winter sports, use a fast shutter speed -- never less than 1/100 of a second, but preferably 1/200 or 1/500 of a second. The shutter speed must be fast enough to stop the action and not overexpose the film.

For success in taking winter pictures, it's important to keep the camera warm, McKay advises. When the camera gets very cold, the shutter becomes sluggish and lets in too much light, with overexposure the result. Keeping the camera in the car or carrying it under your coat when you are outdoors should protect it sufficiently.

One further suggestion: choose one kind of film and stay with it, familiarizing yourself with it so you know what to expect of it.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 10, 1969

ALSO  
PAGE

**SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (Feb. - July)**

- February 6 Annual Meeting, Minnesota Concrete Drain Tile Manufacturers Assn., St. Paul Campus. Features current trends and developments within the drain tile manufacturing field.
- February 10-21 Lumbermen's Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For personnel engaged in the merchandising of building products. Designed to bring personnel up to date on new ideas and techniques; to acquaint industry with the University's teaching, research and facilities; and to train new personnel in building supply field.
- Feb. 10-April 1 Firemen's Short Course, Elements of Supervision, St. Paul Campus, Monday and Tuesday evenings. For fire department district, battalion chiefs, captains and lieutenants. Designed to prepare the first level officer to deal in day-to-day problems of supervisors with emphasis on human relations, leadership, discipline, department morale, and productivity.
- Feb. 11-April 2 Firemen's Short Course, Fire Instructor and His Job, St. Paul Campus, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. For fire department instructors, drillmasters, chiefs and officers. To prepare the instructor as teacher and trainer; to develop abilities in basic teaching methodology.
- Feb. 13-April 4 Firemen's Short Course, Organization and Management, St. Paul Campus, Thursday and Friday evenings. For fire chiefs, deputies and assistants. To acquaint the student with principles of organization, personnel administration, finance, communication and management philosophy.
- February 17-18 Biological Contamination of Grain and Animal By-Products, Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis. For top management and research personnel from the grains, and animal food and feed processing industries; research and administration personnel from government agencies and academic institutions. Purpose is to discuss the present status and potential future problems of insect and microbiological contamination of food and feed.
- February 24 Minnesota Power Use Advisors, St. Paul Campus. For persons employed by electric cooperatives to advise people on the use of electricity. Purpose is to provide power use advisors with information on motivation and communication methods.
- March 9-28 Minnesota Town and Country Art Show, St. Paul Campus Student Center. For amateur artists living in rural Minnesota or towns of 25,000 or less to exhibit original work. Purpose is to give amateur artists a chance to exhibit their paintings or sculptures.

add 1 -- Special Short Course Calendar

- March 10 Commercial Fruit Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For commercial greenhouse operators, bedding plant growers, and retail-wholesale growers. Designed to bring information to the grower's group on new technology and methodology; pesticide and varietal information to improve production.
- March 11 Small Fruit Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For small fruit growers and related trade personnel. Purpose is to bring information to growers on new technology and methodology, pesticide and varietal information to improve production and marketing.
- March 12 People-Water Pollution Symposium, Alexandria, Minnesota. By invitation only. Purpose is to discuss the contamination problems of natural waters in the 11-county lake region of west central Minnesota, and to explore ways of alleviating these pollution problems.
- March 12-14 and April 8 Fair Management Short Courses in four outstate locations (not yet determined). For management personnel of county, district and state fairs. Aim is to improve effectiveness of fairs in fulfilling their objectives as continuing education institutions.
- March 17 Garden Store Operators' Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For garden store operators, nurserymen, florists and related trades personnel. Purpose is to keep horticultural trade people informed of new technology, methodology and business procedures.
- March 17-19 L-P Gas Training School, St. Paul Campus. For plant personnel, technicians and salesmen in the L-P gas industry. To bring information regarding advanced technology, new developments and important safety and public relations information to the L-P gas industry.
- March 17-21 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Program, St. Paul Campus. For active members of DHIA. Purpose is to increase the application of sound decision-making to dairy herd operation and management.
- March 18 Turf Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For persons in turf and landscape management. To broaden the technical foundation of professional turf growers, acquaint them with national leaders in education and research, and to help them maintain the highest degree of technical progress.
- March 19 Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For nurserymen, arborists, park superintendents and others in shade tree maintenance. Subjects include Dutch elm and other disease problems, new methodology and review of new technology.
- April 9 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.

add 2 -- Special Short Course Calendar

- 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 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 21-23 Fire Prevention Servicemen's short course, St. Paul Campus, evenings. For farm fire inspectors, township mutual insurance secretaries. To train in fire inspection procedures, specifically with respect to farm fire hazards.
- May 4-6 Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention, St. Paul Campus.
- June 2-5 Livestock Judging and Evaluation Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- June 10-13 and  
June 24-27 School Lunch Short Course, Waseca
- July 15-18 School Lunch Short Course, Morris.

# # # #

vak

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1969

Immediate release

## NEW PUBLICATION ON EDIBLE WILD MUSHROOMS

Thinking ahead to mushroom hunting next summer may be one way to make the Minnesota winter seem shorter.

A new publication of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Edible Wild Mushrooms, Extension Bulletin 357, will prove to be a good guide to the mushroom hunter next summer and in the meantime give him an opportunity to learn to identify certain varieties. It is written by Clyde Christensen, professor of plant pathology at the University, an authority on mushrooms and author of the well known book, Common Edible Mushrooms.

A dozen color prints in the bulletin will help the reader identify the different kinds of mushrooms described. All the varieties pictured are found in Minnesota.

In addition to these, there are several thousand kinds or species of wild mushrooms. "Some are extremely poisonous, the majority are unattractive for eating because of poor flavor or texture or small size, and a few are not only edible, but delicious. Fortunately, some of the wild mushrooms that are easiest to identify are also among the choicest for eating," Christensen says.

Although there are some folk rules that claim to distinguish edible from poisonous mushrooms, there is no actual test, other than eating, to determine whether an unknown mushroom is edible, Christensen explains.

-more-

add 1 - edible wild mushrooms

Poisonous mushrooms are known to be poisonous because someone ate them and became ill or died. Edible mushrooms are known to be edible because people have eaten them regularly and in quantity with no ill effects. Therefore, he points out, anyone who gathers wild mushrooms for eating must be absolutely certain of the identity of every single specimen he picks.

Among the most delicious of the edible wild mushrooms, the University plant pathologist describes the many kinds of puffballs, most of which come up in late summer and fall. These include the pear-shaped puffball which grows in clumps on decaying hardwood logs and stumps and the giant puffball which may attain a diameter of more than a foot and a weight of more than 25 pounds. He cautions, however, against confusing false puffballs with the true varieties. The false puffball comes up commonly under oak trees in lawns and yards as well as in the woods and is somewhat poisonous.

Minnesota residents may obtain single copies of Edible Wild Mushrooms, Ext. Bulletin 357, free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. But the charge to out-of-state residents is 15 cents. Additional copies are 15 cents each.

# # #

35-jbn-69

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1969

Immediate release

#### SERIES PLANNED FOR HOME ECONOMISTS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

The University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics is sponsoring a series of three meetings beginning Feb. 25 for home economists who wish to resume professional employment after being out of the field for some time.

Sessions will be held in the Fireplace Room, McNeal Hall of Home Economics on the St. Paul Campus from 9:30 to 11 a.m. Feb. 25, March 4 and March 11, according to an announcement from Roxana R. Ford, associate director of home economics.

The first meeting will be a symposium on the nature of job openings and new expectations. Subject of the second session will be suggestions on preparing for employment. The final meeting in the series will deal with answers to the question, "Should I plan for employment?"

Speakers for the series will include home economists in business and education, a counselor, a placement director and a store manager.

The meetings are open to home economists interested in seeking employment now or in the next few years.

# # #

34-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1969

Immediate release

### LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY SET FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 18

Minnesota Livestock Industry Day and the 73rd annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will be held Tuesday, March 18, at the Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

The program, which begins at 10:30 a.m., is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Animal Science, Agricultural Extension Service and Southern School and Experiment Station.

Theme for this year's program is "Pollution and How It Affects the Livestock Industry." Featured speaker will be John P. Badalich, executive director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The afternoon session will consist of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. A special item on the agenda in addition to election of officers and other regular business, will be a discussion of the future role of the Association in Minnesota.

# # #

33-vak-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1969

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34-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

ECONOMIST SAYS FEW  
U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS  
SOLD IN WORLD TRADE

Commercial export sales of all U. S. farm products have more than doubled since 1950, but dairy farmers must rely on domestic consumption to market their products.

"It's virtually impossible for U. S. dairy products to be sold commercially outside of the United States," according to University of Minnesota economist E. Fred Koller. Koller says the Central Europe Common Market countries plus Australia and New Zealand offer stiff competition for American dairy products in the world by underpricing American products.

Since Common Market countries have been underpricing U. S. dairy products in world markets such as South America, about the only U. S. dairy products consumed in quantity outside of the United States are those which come under Public Law 480. These products are designed for relief use, but can also be sold for local currencies, Koller adds.

This means that almost all dairy products produced by American farmers must be consumed in the U. S. In recent years milk production has declined from 127 billion pounds annually to about 118 billion pounds, most of which is consumed. So the U. S. government has had to buy smaller amounts of butter or other manufactured dairy products than in recent years.

Although Common Market countries have been underselling U. S. dairy products in the world market, these countries have been oversupporting the price of milk and large surpluses have resulted. These high dairy price supports have caused many of the Common Market's agricultural problems. Currently there's the equivalent of 8 months of U. S. butter production stockpiled in Common Market refrigerated warehouses, Koller says.

-more-

add 1 - U. S. dairy products

Common Market countries are considering several alternatives to correct the surplus butter situation. They may restrict production by drastically cutting price supports and encouraging dairy farmers to go into beef production. The Common Market Commission has proposed a 36 percent cut in butter support prices.

Another alternative would be to reduce the price of butter within the Central European countries to encourage consumption. Because of high support levels, retail Common Market butter prices are three times as high as world levels.

Some European Economic Community leaders propose imposing a tax on margarine to encourage butter consumption. This would mean that fewer imports of American soybean products would be necessary for margarine production. But this policy would create serious international trade problems with U. S. soybean interests, Koller adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

WEATHER CONDITIONS,  
LOCATION INFLUENCE  
ATRAZINE CARRYOVER

Small grains affected by atrazine carryover can overcome a great deal of early injury, and farmers often destroy crops that may have suffered little economic yield reduction, according to University of Minnesota soil scientist R. S. Adams.

Adams and his co-workers conducted trials at three state locations where different rates of atrazine were applied prior to oats planting and incorporated into the soil by disking.

The 3-year study showed that early spring weather conditions are a major factor in determining whether atrazine carryover injury will appear. There was a wide variability in atrazine damage due to weather conditions, Adams says.

In 1967, for example, rainfall was heavy in early May at one location. The oats plots contained standing water on several occasions which gave the atrazine maximum activity. Heavy rains persisted into June and July so that additional atrazine kill extended over a long period. Fresh atrazine injury was observed in soybean plots after a heavy rain as late in the season as August, Adams added.

"We have always felt that atrazine carryover followed dry, cool summers, but our research shows that warm, wet springs are fully as important in predicting the appearance of atrazine carryover," Adams says.

The amount of atrazine required to obtain stand reductions of 50 percent ranged from 0.14 pounds per acre to 0.85 pounds per acre, depending on weather conditions.

-more-

add 1 - weather conditions

The easiest criteria for the farmer who's determining whether to abandon a field because of atrazine carryover kill is still an evaluation of the stand, according to Adams. The University trials showed that the stand may be reduced by as much as 48 percent before a yield loss of 20 percent occurs.

So under Minnesota conditions, if a farmer has half a stand of oats or better his chances are good that his yields will be satisfactory. And with a 25 percent reduction in stand or less, no loss in yield would be anticipated.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

RATION MUST CONTAIN  
ADEQUATE STARCH FOR  
UREA TO BE UTILIZED

One of the most important factors required for urea utilization is a ration with adequate starch, which is supplied in large quantities by cereal grains.

Starch remains in the rumen for a long enough period of time for the urea to be converted to protein, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists. Molasses may be beneficial for urea utilization, especially if the ration is low in starch.

Rations that are low in readily available true protein also favor urea utilization, the scientists say. This doesn't necessarily mean that urea should be added only to rations extremely low in protein, but means that urea additions to rations that contain sufficient protein won't be beneficial.

Additional minerals should be supplied where a part of the protein supplement is replaced with urea. This isn't due to an increased need for these nutrients, but it's possible that the content of these nutrients will be lowered due to the removal of a part of the protein supplement.

Mineral needs can be met by feeding dicalcium phosphate, ground limestone and trace mineralized salt. In addition, University of Minnesota research also indicates that sulfur should be added to urea-containing rations. Add sulfur as Glaubers salt or elemental sulfur to supply 2 gm. of sulfur per animal daily.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 333, "Urea and Other Nonprotein Nitrogen Compounds for Cattle and Sheep."

# # # #

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Supplement Ration With Required Minerals. Cattle and sheep rations in Minnesota require supplementation with salt, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, and possibly cobalt and zinc, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists. It is especially important to provide salt free-choice or mixed with all rations, to add phosphorus to high-roughage rations and calcium to high grain rations. Feeding simple mineral mixtures containing trace mineralized salt, ground limestone, and either dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated rock phosphate or bone meal, will meet the mineral needs of most animals under normal conditions, the scientists add. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 335, "Meeting the Mineral Requirements of Cattle and Sheep."

\* \* \* \*

New Milkhouse Law. Here's a reminder concerning the new milkhouse law from Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Packard says dairy farmers producing manufactured milk must meet the requirements of the Minnesota Milkhouse Law by July 1, 1969. Start planning now if you have to build or remodel your milkhouse. Ask your county agent for more information.

\* \* \* \*

Operate Pulsators at Recommended Rate. Milking machine pulsators must be operated at the rate specified by the manufacturer. If the recommended rate is exceeded, the liners may not close completely and teat injury results, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Check the pulsator rate by counting clicks per minute and dividing the total by two. Or, count the squeezes per minute on a thumb inserted in the teatcup.

-more-

add 1 - in brief

Minnesota Commercial Fruit Grower's Short Course

A one-day session designed especially for commercial strawberry and raspberry growers is scheduled for March 10 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, announces Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist.

The all-day session starts with registration and coffee at 9 a.m. Topics covered will include new directions in breeding programs, pest control, fertility and soiltesting programs and the "U-Pick-Um" program. For more information, write to Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release  
Series on housing

LEARN MEANING OF  
LEGAL TERMS IN  
BUYING, SELLING HOME

Whether you're buying or selling a house, learning the meaning of certain legal terms may help you avoid serious errors.

Knowledge of those terms will also make for better communication and understanding between a buyer and seller.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these terms as important ones to know in any transaction that involves buying or selling a home:

- . Contract. A legal written agreement that is binding when signed.
- . Abstract of title. A legal form giving a condensed history of the property. Ask to see it before you buy property. Previous owners, prices paid and any encumbrances against the property are listed.
- . Amortization. Paying off a loan by regular installments.
- . Appraisal. An estimate -- often conservative -- of the worth of the property based on market value.
- . Certificate of title. The legal document that signifies ownership. It is registered in the county courthouse.
- . Closing costs. Sometimes called settlement costs, these are in addition to the cost of the house.
- . Deed. The document that conveys the title from one owner to another.
- . Earnest money. Deposit money paid by the buyer to indicate that he is serious about wanting to buy. The amount may vary.

add 1 - legal terms

. Easement rights. The right an owner gives a person or company to use the property in a specified way. For example, a neighbor may be given the right to use a driveway.

. Escrow. Money given a third party may be held in escrow for payment of conditions to be met, for example to complete work on the house or yard. Money for taxes may also be held in escrow.

. Mortgage. The written agreement pledging property to a creditor for a loan. The mortgagor is the person who makes the pledge and is receiving the money. The mortgagee is the person to whom the property is mortgaged and who has loaned the money.

. Title insurance. Special insurance against loss due to a flaw in the title.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 17, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

NEW TRACTOR  
PROJECT AVAILABLE

4-H tractor projects have been popular with 4-H'ers for many years. And the popularity of the project has continued among youth on farms and those who have had a chance to work with tractors and machinery.

Now tractor projects along with small engines projects are being offered as part of the 4-H Petroleum Power program, started in 1968. Emphasizing safety, care and maintenance, tractor projects provide training and experiences needed by efficient operators. Perhaps in no other project do 4-H'ers work with such valuable machinery or carry more responsibility for its care and operation.

The U. S. Department of Labor regulation affecting 14 to 16-year-olds operating tractors makes the 4-H instruction even more necessary if a young person wishes to work away from the home farm.

An expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress will be awarded to an outstanding member of this program in each state. And eight educational scholarships of \$600 each will be presented to a blue award group selected from the state winners. So if you are interested in either the small engines projects or the tractor projects this is the time to enroll in the 4-H Petroleum Power program.

If you are not already a 4-H member, get in touch with your county extension agent, a 4-H leader or member.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1969

Immediate release

## AREA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ENGINEER APPOINTED

Frederick Bergsrud, currently with the Kansas Agricultural Extension Service, will join the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service as an area extension agricultural engineer on March 1.

A graduate of the Spring Grove, Minnesota, schools, Bergsrud will serve the geographic area of Wadena, Todd, East Ottertail, Hubbard, Morrison, Cass and Crow Wing counties. His office will be in the Area Vocational School in Staples.

In his new position, Bergsrud will have responsibility for coordinated Extension educational programs on the technical, cultural and economic problems of irrigation for farmers in the seven county area. He also will serve as a resource person to county agricultural agents, to University staff in applied research and to industry and to other agencies involved in educational-related problems.

Bergsrud received his bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering from the University of Minnesota in 1960 and his master of science degree in agricultural engineering from Kansas State University in 1968. He is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

From 1960 to 1964 he worked as a field representative for the Structural Clay Products Institute. From 1964 to 1968 he served on the staff of Kansas State University as an Instructor and Extension agricultural engineer. He also worked with Rural Civil Defense Kansas during this period. In 1968 he was promoted to assistant professor and named an area extension engineer in Kansas.

Bergsrud's research interests include water use studies, groundwater recharge, fertilizer application through sprinkler systems, and the management of animal wastes as related to irrigation.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1969

Immediate release

#### UM OFFERS EVENING COURSE IN DOG CARE

A 10-week evening course in dog care will be offered this winter by the University of Minnesota.

The course is designed for dog owners and kennel managers. Topics covered will include the anatomy, physiology and nutrition of the dog, management of the dog and newborn puppies, and control of diseases and internal parasites.

Lecturers in the course will be staff members at the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Classes will meet on Tuesday evenings at 7:30 p.m., starting Feb. 25 and concluding April 29, 1969.

For more information, write to the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

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36-jms-69

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1969

Immediate release

## QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE AFFECTS POPULATION DECLINE

St. Paul, Minn.-- People are moving to cities because they want a quality of life not found in many rural areas. Some fundamental moves must be made if the rural outmigration trend is to be changed, according to Jay Johnson, University of Wisconsin community development specialist.

The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee heard Johnson speak at their annual meeting held in St. Paul, Minnesota, February 17-19.

Johnson pointed out that rural and urban communities depend on each other and both have problems providing services. "But rural areas that do not have enough economic opportunity lose the young labor force and accelerate decline," he said.

Working to save every small rural community is not viewed by Johnson as a realistic goal. He told delegates that it may be better to focus on regional planning areas with more people services, and resources for a development base.

"Economic opportunity is only one of the important factors in quality rural life," said Johnson. "Education must be oriented towards socializing youth to participate in the modern world." He blamed low quality schools for depriving students of practice in evaluating, choosing and selecting from a wide range of alternatives.

He maintained that public investments in social services are justified only for those few communities with good possibilities of becoming satellite service centers for the major growth centers in multi-county development districts.

"Criteria must be developed for selecting the most appropriate communities as local service centers," said Maki. He told delegates that organizations such as the NGLRDC could play an important role in encouraging planning on a regional basis.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1969

Immediate release

## SOME RURAL COMMUNITIES WILL SURVIVE BUT OTHERS FACE PROBLEMS

St. Paul, Minn.-- A prediction that the economic future of many small communities is not promising in the Northern Great Lakes states was made today by Wilbur Maki, research coordinator for the University of Minnesota Center for Urban and Regional Affairs.

He spoke at the annual meeting of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee (NGLRDC), a citizen group organized to stimulate development of 119 counties of upper Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Maki told delegates that the quality of life in much of the Northern Great Lakes region is significantly below the levels demanded by young people and those companies who could relocate away from metropolitan areas.

"Metropolitan areas will continue to grow because there are jobs and services not available in small towns," he said. This growth comes at the expense of small rural communities in declining economic areas.

"New policy proposals point to a restructuring of the countryside of America through the forging of new inter-community and inter-regional linkages," said Maki.

But he questioned whether or not many regions in the Northern Great Lakes states have either the economic base or population size needed for self-sustaining growth. "This area is peripheral to the national economic core and it also has the additional handicap of poor access to markets and specialized resource inputs," he said.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM ECONOMISTS PROJECT  
POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT  
CHANGES IN STATE BY 1985

Between now and 1985 over-all population growth in most Minnesota areas will decline, while over-all employment will gradually increase, according to Robert Hiller, chief of vital statistics division of the Minnesota Department of Health, and John Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist.

Writing in a recent University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension publication, Hiller and Hoyt project that population will decrease in all regions and counties in the state which are not in or adjacent to the Twin Cities metropolitan regions.

These declines will range from slight decrease in the Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area to as much as a - 0.83 percent per year population decline in the North Central Region of Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd and Wadena counties.

The Twin Cities metropolitan region and the three regions adjacent to the Metropolitan region, however, will continue to show positive growth.

For the state as a whole, employment in all areas except agriculture should increase between now and 1985, Hiller and Hoyt say.

The leading areas of employment growth will be in professional services (largely education) and manufacturing. Again, the greatest growth in these areas will be in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

The decline in agricultural employment will be the greatest in the northern regions of the state. Growth rates in professional services and manufacturing in the Northern regions also probably will lag behind other areas of Minnesota.

add 1 -- population and employment

Total regional employment in the three northern regions is projected to decline by 1985, unless successful efforts are initiated which will reverse current employment trends. Employment also will decline in other regions not adjacent to the Metropolitan area.

Only the West Central Region probably will show a positive growth in employment outside the extended Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Agricultural employment over the state as a whole will continue to decline. In fact, if current trends continue the Hiller and Hoyt project that this decline will be so high that it will be difficult to offset this decline with increases in employment in non-agricultural sectors.

"We hope these projections will set in motion research and analysis that will result in changes in policy that will alter the projected trends," Hiller and Hoyt say.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 25, 1969

Immediate release

## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### MARCH

- 1 MINNESOTA CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL WINTER MEETING, St. Paul
- 2 - 4 STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST, St. Paul Campus
- 9 - 28 MINNESOTA TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW, St. Paul Campus
- 10 COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS' SHORT COURSE, St. Paul  
Campus
- 11 SMALL FRUIT GROWERS' SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 11 - 13 MATERIALS HANDLING EXHIBITION, St. Cloud
- 12 PEOPLE-WATER POLLUTION SYMPOSIUM, Alexandria
- 12 - 14 DISTRICT FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSES
- 13 - 14 LAND O' LAKES ANNUAL MEETING, Minneapolis
- 17 GARDEN STORE OPERATORS' SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 17 - 19 L-P GAS TRAINING SCHOOL, St. Paul Campus
- 17 - 21 DHIA SUPERVISORS' SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 18 TURF MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 18 MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY, Waseca, Southern  
School and Experiment Station
- 19 SHADE TREE MAINTENANCE SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 20 DAIRY DAY, Morris, West Central Experiment Station
- 21 - 22 BEEKEEPERS' MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE, St. Paul Campus
- 22 MINNESOTA STATE DHIA ASSOCIATION MEETING, Norwood

EXTENSION DHIA DISTRICT CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS: 3-New  
Germany; 4-Willmar; 5-Cambridge; 6-Detroit Lakes; 7-Sauk Centre;  
10-Lewiston; 12-Cannon Falls.

DISTRICT COORDINATING CONFERENCES: 24-25--Waseca and Granite  
Falls; 25-26--Detroit Lakes; 26-27--McGregor; 27-28--Litchfield.

LOGGERS' WORKSHOPS: 24-Beltrami County and Hubbard Counties;  
25-Lake of the Woods County; 26-Itasca County; 27-Lake County;  
31-Koochiching County.

# # #

45-mkb-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 25, 1969

Immediate release

## UM DAIRY HERD FIRST IN NATION IN MILK PRODUCTION

The Guernsey dairy herd at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station had the highest herd milk lactation average in the nation in the Guernsey breed last year for herds with 30 to 50 records.

The Rosemount Experiment Station herd averaged 14,072 pounds of milk and 676 pounds of fat on a mature equivalent, 305 day, 2x basis with 37 records.

Charles Young, associate professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, says this herd has been used in breeding experiments to compare outcrossing and linebreeding since 1961.

Outcrossing involves using bulls that have little ancestry to the cows to which they are bred. Linebreeding is the mating of related cows and bulls to intensify the inheritance of ancestors that are outstanding. In the breeding experiments, the outcross group of cows was bred to the best AI (artificial insemination) sires in the nation based on their Predicted Difference for milk yield.

Of the 37 records used to compute the herd average, 19 were made by daughters of the first three outstanding sires used in the outcross program. These records averaged 15,029 pounds of milk and 701 pounds of fat.

The 18 records made by the cows that had been linebred averaged 13,061 pounds of milk and 649 pounds of fat.

Young says this shows that milk production can be improved in a short period of time through breeding practices. He recommends that commercial dairymen use top Predicted Difference sires in an outcrossing program to raise milk production in their herds.

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44-jms-69

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 25, 1969

Immediate release

#### DISTRICT WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H RADIO SPEAKING

District and reserve district winners have been named in the 27th annual statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

The 17 district winners will compete for the state championship and a \$100 cash award on Monday, March 3, on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

District champions are Jill Stebbins, Aitkin; Debbie Hoy, Fridley; Darlene Erickson, Detroit Lakes; Bonnie Johns, Sleepy Eye; Nancy Simonson, Sanborn; Cheryl Molby, Brainerd; Ivan Sjoblom, Karlstad; Deborah Templin, Plato; Terry Nelson, Dassel; Elea Jensen, Grand Meadow; Jane Vollbrecht, Fergus Falls; Beverly Hanson, Morgan; Pam Heppner, Warroad; Marie Dalke, Chisholm; Sharon Roerick, Albany; Michael Kleeberger, Blooming Prairie; and Rene Kennebeck, Wabasha.

The reserve district winners are Sandra Cooper, Bemidji; Rosemary Piekarski, R. 1, St. Paul (Dakota County); Colleen Cameron, Hallock; Dianne Sundin, Ray; Kaye Thompson, Dawson; Jean Burkhardt, Trimont; Jean Kormann, Princeton; Carolyn Tutt, Lake Wilson; Doris Olmanson, St. Peter; Roger Drevlow, Ada; Dan Towey, Rochester; Peggy Gay, Pine City; Cynthia Stevensen, East Grand Forks; Diane Moen, Sedan; JoAnne Thibodeau, Faribault; Michael Arnold, Duluth; Bonnie Falk, Murdock; and Virginia Schwartz, Wadena.

All gave original talks over local radio stations on the subject, "Who Am I--And How Do I make My Presence Felt in Today's Society?"

District and reserve district champions will receive all-expense paid trips to the Twin Cities in March for two days of planned citizenship activities. The trips and other awards are provided by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota which is co-sponsor of the event with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Approximately 1,500 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, have taken part in this year's competition at local, county and district levels.

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 25, 1969

Immediate release

#### POULTRY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Roy C. Munson was re-elected president of the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council recently. Munson is also executive secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association.

Lloyd Stone, Madelia, secretary of the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association, was re-elected vice president and Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, was returned to the office of secretary-treasurer.

Stone and Sanford Haugen, Northfield turkey grower, were renamed to the board of directors.

The Minnesota Poultry Industry Council is a voluntary organization of poultry and allied industry representatives, state government officials and University educators. It meets periodically to keep abreast of recent developments and coordinate information and education efforts for the poultry industry.

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43-jms-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 27, 1969

Immediate release

#### STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST MARCH 3

Seventeen district winners will vie for a \$100 cash award and state championship in the 27th annual 4-H radio speaking finals March 3 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

The state contest is part of a two-day educational citizenship event in human relations planned for both district and reserve district winners in the statewide speaking contest.

The University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota are sponsors of the contest and the two-day educational event. The Jewish Council is providing trips to the Twin Cities and all awards.

The competition will be held Monday morning in Luther Hall, 1407 Cleveland Ave. N., St. Paul contestants will give original speeches on the topic, "Who am I -- and how do I make my presence felt in today's society?"

The 34 district and reserve district winners will arrive in the Twin Cities Sunday night (March 2) for orientation and a reception in the North Star Ballroom of the St. Paul Campus Student Center. Guests at the reception will be host families at whose homes the young people will stay.

Scheduled for Monday afternoon is a tour of the State Capitol and a seminar on the radio speaking topic with state representatives Richard Fitzsimons and Rodney Searle. Following dinner in the faculty dining room on the St. Paul Campus, the 4-H'ers will see the movie, "Raisin in the Sun," in the North Star Ballroom.

Tuesday's program includes a panel discussion at 9 a.m. in Morrill Hall with University students and 4-H members, a tour of Mt. Zion Temple, 1300 Summit Ave., St. Paul and luncheon at the Temple. The contestants will be guests of the Jewish Council at the luncheon at which awards will be presented to the champion and reserve champion by Council president Linn Firestone. The winning speech will be broadcast over WCCO radio at 12:45 p.m. Some 1500 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, have taken part in this year's competition at local, county and district levels.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 27, 1969

Immediate release

## SEEDS LEAD TO PEN PAL PROJECT

Hundreds of Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will begin corresponding with South Korean youth as a result of flower seeds sent to Korea last year.

This month the state 4-H office received nearly 200 letters, some in English, but most of them in Korean, from 4-H members in Korea. The letters were thank-you notes and greetings to Minnesota 4-H members, leaders and extension agents who contributed money toward buying 18,000 packages of flower seeds sent in February, 1968 to 4-H clubs in South Korea.

The flower seed project was started as the result of a letter from the director of the Provincial Office of Rural Development in Chungchong Pukdo, Korea, who asked for seeds so that 4-H clubs could initiate a full-scale flower-propagating campaign all over the province.

More than 100 4-H clubs from 40 Minnesota counties contributed money toward buying flower seeds. Cooperating in the project was Northrup, King and Company, which provided the seeds at cost and shipped them to Korea.

By late February, 1968, seven cartons containing 18,000 seed packets of some 50 different flower varieties were on their way to South Korea -- for planting by the 51,856 members of the 2,371 clubs in Chungchong Pukdo Province.

-more-

add 1 - Korean pen pals

Because of delays and red tape, the seeds were not delivered until the fall of 1968. In November Korean officials held a special ceremony at the opening of the 14th annual 4-H Exhibition in Chongju, accepting the flower seeds from Minnesota. Korean Broadcasting Company covered the event, as did local Korean newspapers.

Now the letters have begun to come from individual Korean 4-H members, expressing their appreciation for the seeds but also asking that American boys and girls write to them.

Thus the flower seeds sent by Minnesota boys and girls may become the basis of many international friendships.

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48-jbn-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 27, 1968

Immediate release

#### BADALICH TO SPEAK AT LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY

John P. Badalich, executive director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, will be featured speaker at the annual Minnesota Livestock Industry Day Tuesday, March 18, at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Theme for this year's program, which includes the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, is "Pollution and How It Affects the Livestock Industry."

The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. The afternoon session will consist of the Association's annual meeting. A discussion of the group's future role in Minnesota will be one of the items of business.

Badalich was named executive director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in 1967, after having served for over 12 years as City Engineer for the City of South St. Paul.

He graduated in 1950 from the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Civil Engineering Degree. In 1954, he was registered in the State of Minnesota as a Professional Engineer in Civil and Structural Engineering.

Minnesota Livestock Industry Day activities are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Animal Science and Agricultural Extension Service, along with the University's Southern School and Experiment Station.

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50-vak-69

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
February 27, 1969

Immediate release

## RESTRICTION IN WORLD TRADE WILL AFFECT MIDWEST FARMERS

Current opposition to freer world trade from some segments of U. S. agriculture and industry could hurt Midwest producers of wheat, soybeans and feed grains, according to Arley Waldo, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

These commodities account for more than half of all U. S. agricultural exports, which reached \$6.5 billion dollars in 1967. And, each of these commodities is an important Midwest crop.

For example, in 1967 Midwest farmers produced about 55 percent of the wheat, 75 percent of the soybeans and 80 percent of the feed grains that were exported to other countries.

Because of this relationship between agricultural production and world trade, any movement toward restricting trade barriers of agricultural and industrial goods into the United States could hurt Midwest farmers, Waldo says. Such a move could result in retaliatory trade restrictions by foreign countries that would curtail U. S. agricultural exports.

Consequently, any reversal of the United States' long-standing policy in support of freer world trade must be evaluated carefully in terms of probably international economic and political repercussions, and the effects of such restrictions on farm producers, Waldo said.

# # #

51-wobn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 3, 1969

Immediate release

#### NEW HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION STAFF MEMBER APPOINTED

Gwendolyn Newkirk, Durham, North Carolina, has been named associate professor of home economics education at the University of Minnesota. She will join the staff in June.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Emma B. Whiteford, chairman of the home economics education department in the School of Home Economics and Robert J. Keller, dean of the College of Education.

Miss Newkirk has been professor of home economics and chairman of the department of home economics at North Carolina College in Durham, North Carolina, since 1962.

During 1964-66 she was on special assignment as a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Ghana under the Cornell University project in home economics education.

She received her doctor of education degree from Cornell University, her M.A. from Columbia University and her B. S. from Tillotson College, Austin, Texas. She holds memberships in the National Education Association, the American Vocational Association and the National Council of Administrators of Home Economics.

# # #

50-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101  
March 3, 1969

**SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (March - August)**

- March 6, 13, 14  
and April 8      Fair Management Short Courses in four outstate locations:  
Owatonna, March 6; Granite Falls, 13; Bagley, 14; and  
Braham, April 8. For management personnel of county,  
district and state fairs. Aim is to improve effectiveness  
of fairs in fulfilling their objectives as continuing  
education institutions.
- March 9-28      Minnesota Town and Country Art Show, St. Paul Campus Student  
Center. For amateur artists living in rural Minnesota  
or towns of 25,000 or less to exhibit original work. Purpose  
is to give amateur artists a chance to exhibit their paintings  
or sculptures.
- March 10      Small Fruit Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For  
commercial greenhouse operators, bedding plant growers, and  
retail-wholesale growers. Designed to bring information to  
the grower's group on new technology and methodology; pesticide  
and varietal information to improve production.
- March 11      Commercial Fruit Growers Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For  
small fruit growers and related trade personnel. Purpose is  
to bring information to growers on new technology and  
methodology, pesticide and varietal information to improve  
production and marketing.
- March 11-12      Capital Management Workshop, Mankato. For management  
employees of independent and cooperative feed, grain and  
farm supply firms, who participated in September 1968 course.  
Designed to build on techniques developed at first session,  
and to provide opportunities for applications of these  
techniques to various financial decision situations.
- March 12      People-Water Pollution Symposium, Alexandria, Minnesota. By  
invitation only. Purpose is to discuss the contamination  
problems of natural waters in the 11-county lake region of  
west central Minnesota, and to explore ways of alleviating  
these pollution problems.
- March 17      Garden Store Operators' Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For  
garden store operators, nurserymen, florists and related  
trades personnel. Purpose is to keep horticultural trade  
people informed of new technology, methodology and business  
procedures.
- March 17-19      L-P Gas Training School, St. Paul Campus. For plant personnel,  
technicians and salesmen in the L-P gas industry. To bring  
information regarding advanced technology, new developments  
and important safety and public relations information to the  
L-P gas industry.

Add 1 -- Special Short Course Calendar

- March 17-21 Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) Supervisors Training Short Course, St. Paul Campus. Purpose is to train prospective DHIA supervisors.
- March 18 Turf Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For persons in turf and landscape management. To broaden the technical foundation of professional turf growers, acquaint them with national leaders in education and research, and to help them maintain the highest degree of technical progress.
- March 18 Minnesota Livestock Industry Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca. For livestock producers and processors and educators, and government officials who work with the livestock industry. Purpose is to promote the state's livestock industry and to emphasize its relationship with work in animal science at the University.
- March 19 Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For nurserymen, arborists, park superintendents and others in shade tree maintenance. Subjects include Dutch elm and other disease problems, new methodology and review of new technology.
- March 19-20 Capital Management Workshop, Mankato. For management employees of independent and cooperative feed, grain and farm supply firms. To provide up-to-date techniques for analyzing capital needs.
- March 21-22 Beekeepers Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For hobby beekeepers and others interested. To provide an opportunity to study and discuss latest information regarding beekeeping management.
- April 9 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 23-25 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.
- April 25 MACE Teacher's Workshop. 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.

Add 2 -- Special Short Course Calendar

- 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 21-23 Fire Prevention Servicemen's short course, St. Paul Campus, evenings. For farm fire inspectors, township mutual insurance secretaries. To train in fire inspection procedures, specifically with respect to farm fire hazards.
- May 4-6 Minnesota Future Farmers of America Convention, St. Paul Campus. For state-wide FFA members. Purpose is to conduct state organization business, hold judging and other contests, and to make awards.
- 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.
- June 10-13 and June 24-27 School Lunch Short Course, Waseca.
- 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.

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vak

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Information  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Housing series

BUILD SAFETY  
INTO YOUR HOME

Careful planning can eliminate many of the structural barriers to safety in the home.

Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota, suggests that in planning a new home it's especially important to consider minimizing the danger of falls from one level to another, which cause more fatalities than any other type of accident in the home.

Whenever possible it may be a good idea to eliminate outside steps or to plan an alternate entrance without steps, she suggests. Steps can sometimes be eliminated by choosing a level lot or by situating the house on the lot in such a way as to take advantage of one level area for an entrance. A sloping walk to the house with only a 1-inch rise per foot of length, might replace steps.

A door straight to the basement from the outside, with no turns, can be a safety feature and a real convenience for the hobbyist.

Steps indoors should have handrails for safety. Risers of indoor steps should not exceed 7 inches.

If you're building a home for a lifetime, a split-level plan may be impractical because it incorporates too many steps for convenience, Mrs. Melrose says. Furthermore, one or two steps in unexpected places in a split-level home may prove to be invitations to falls.

The bathroom, often the scene of dangerous falls, can be made safer by avoiding the crowding of fixtures into a very small space. Firmly anchored grab bars above the bathrubs, in the shower and beside the toilet can be installed for safety.

add 1 -- safety into home

Planning the laundry on the main floor rather than in the basement is not only a safety feature but a step saver worth considering.

Other structural features Mrs. Melrose recommends considering for safety include wide doorways -- at least 32 inches but preferably wider -- wide halls, ample closets, easy-to-reach shelves no higher than 72 inches, light switches located conveniently and always at top and bottom of stairs. Wide openings in closets, with sliding or double-fold doors, will eliminate the hazards of groping for articles and make clothing easier to see and reach.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
4-H News  
2nd in series on  
international programs

4-H PROGRAMS  
INVOLVING FOREIGN  
TRAVEL AVAILABLE

The 4-H Teen Caravan is one of many 4-H programs offering young adult 4-H members with limited funds an opportunity to travel and live abroad.

The 4-H Teen Caravan is a summer 4-H international experience beginning in late June and ending in August, offered to 4-H members, 17-19 years of age. Six weeks are spent living with host families in one country and 7-10 days in visiting countries near the host country, enroute home. In the past years most exchanges have been with European and South American countries. Each participant is responsible for his own expenses.

Two new opportunities are now available through Teen Caravan -- a regular two-month program to Japan, and a three-week visit to Venezuela. The Japan visit will feature a tour, a host family visit and a visit to Hawaii enroute home. Applications are due in the County Extension Office April 20, 1969.

The three-week Venezuela visit will be conducted in connection with the Inter-American Rural Youth Congress and the 30th anniversary celebration of the Venezuela 5-V program. The visit includes a host family visit, the Congress and a tour of Caracas and the Lake Maracaibo region. Applications for this visit are due May 31, 1969.

The 4-H Teen Caravan provides educational opportunities that prepare teenagers to accept adult leadership and citizenship responsibilities. During the exchange, Caravaners become "members" of several host families and develop associations with the local rural youth club programs. This past year 107 delegates from 28 states and 38 exchangees from 11 countries participated in the 4-H Teen Caravan.

add 1 -- foreign travel programs

These international programs are conducted by the national 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service of the state and land-grant universities and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Information on any of the international programs may be obtained from local county extension offices. Applications for the 1970 Teen Caravan programs, except the Japan and Venezuela visits, are due December 15, 1969. All delegates must be interested in international life.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Increase Profits by Improving Reproductive Performance. Reducing reproductive failures will increase your profits in these ways, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

\* Increase milk production by avoiding extended periods of low production and idle cow-days from long dry periods and late entry into the milking herd.

\* Increase the size of calf crop, thus speeding the genetic improvement of the herd by having more herd replacements, and increase income with more calves to market for cash.

\* Increase labor return and reduce the cost of producing milk.

\* Permit more cows to be culled for low production, few for reproductive failures.

\* Allow you to take advantage of high milk prices since regular calving intervals allow you to maintain peak production periods when demand for milk is greatest.

\* \* \* \*

Select the Best Varieties. If you haven't chosen the varieties of small grains and specialty crops that will work best on your farm, now's the time to do it, advises Ervin Oelke, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. To help you choose the varieties best adapted to your area, ask your county agent for a copy of Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trails of Farm Crops." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Good Reproduction Records Reduce Risk of Poor Breeding Efficiency. Good herd records are your best protection against bad luck with your dairy herd's reproductive performance. Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, offers the following pointers:

- \* Keep good records that are complete, accurate, up-to-date and easy to use.
- \* Provide a special place in the barn to keep your records clean, dry and handy.
- \* Use your records daily and summarize them often to keep your herd's average calving interval at less than 13 months.
- \* Plan ahead for future management action by anticipating heat dates, earliest times to breed, dry dates and calving dates.
- \* Make your recordkeeping chores easier and help pinpoint management problems by using DHIA production records.
- \* And, employ the services of a competent veterinarian to diagnose and treat problem cows and to examine cows for pregnancy routinely.

\* \* \* \*

Maintenance of Vacuum Pumps. Your milking machine vacuum pump requires proper maintenance in order to function properly, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Use the oil that the manufacturer recommends, changing it regularly and maintaining the proper level in the pump. Keep belts in good condition. Use the belt tension recommended in the operator's manual. For more information on milking machine equipment, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 5, "Your Milking Machine." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

CHEAP SEED  
MAY NOT BE  
A BARGAIN

Planting high quality seed that's been purchased from a reliable seedsman can prove to be a bargain. High quality seed from recommended varieties helps keep overall costs and risks at a minimum, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Seed cost is only a small fraction of the total crop production cost, so you can't afford to take a chance by planting poor seed. Certified seed of superior performing varieties will give higher yields, cleaner grain, and better disease resistance and standing ability, Otto states.

Certified seed is your best guarantee that the seed is pure for variety. The seed must meet strict standards of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association for genetic purity, weed seed content, mechanical purity and germination. The Association's standard for weed seed content is higher than state law requires.

If you buy non-certified seed you increase the risk of getting seed that's partly or entirely of a different variety than it's claimed to be. Otto advises planting seed that has been properly tested and labelled to comply with state and federal laws. Even if the seed is certified, check the label closely for information on germination, purity and weed seed content. Certification standards are minimum, so certified seed can vary for these factors.

Home grown seed can be used if it's been cleaned by a reputable seed processor and tested by a competent laboratory for germination and weed seed content. But it may result in variety mixture, and processing may cost more than selling your grain at market value and buying high quality seed from a seedsman.

add 1 -- cheap seed

For a list of certified seed sources, ask your county agent for the 1968 directory or write for a copy from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

But certification doesn't mean that a variety is recommended, Otto stresses. To get University recommendations on performance-tested and adapted varieties, ask your county agent for a copy of Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

CREEP-FED BEEF CALVES  
PREFER MIXTURE OF ROLLED  
SHELLED CORN, LINSEED MEAL

A mixture of 90 percent rolled shelled corn and 10 percent linseed meal pellets was consumed in greater quantities by beef calves offered three different creep feeds over a four-year period.

Average consumption of the calves consisted of 50 percent of the rolled corn-linseed pellet mixtures, 34 percent whole oats, and 16 percent whole shelled corn. However, whole oats was usually the earliest accepted feed, and the calves gradually changed their preference to the mixture containing coarsely rolled corn and linseed pellets.

Earlier studies had shown a preference rank of rolled shelled corn, rolled barley and rolled oats. A second study ranked the grains as whole oats, rolled shelled corn and rolled oats.

University of Minnesota researchers J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich, who conducted the trials, emphasize that feed must be kept fresh, properly mixed, free of flour and fine particles and readily available.

The scientists say creep feeding will be most profitable when pasture is poor or when calves are nursing poor milking cows. Under good pasture conditions, the additional gain may not always pay for the added cost of the creep-feed.

Producers finishing their own calves may find it profitable to creep-feed calves so that the finishing period is shortened, the scientists add.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

NEW POTATO VARIETIES  
ANNOUNCED FOR STATE

Results of University of Minnesota potato variety demonstrations were announced recently by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist.

Potato variety demonstrations were conducted at nine state locations in 1968 to familiarize growers with new varieties and assist in evaluating varieties for use in specific areas.

Turnquist says six new varieties have special significance for Minnesota growers. They are Anoka, Norchief, Norchip, Minn. 140, Peconic and Chieftain.

Anoka is a new white selection arising from a cross between Cherokee and B 402-1. It is in the same maturity class with Irish Cobbler and shows resistance to scab and late blight. The potato has high dry matter content and is excellent for baking, chipping, freezing, canning and dehydration.

Norchief is a new red variety from North Dakota with extremely bright red attractive tubers with shallow eyes and oval to oblong shape. It has moderate scab resistance and is midseason in maturity.

Norchip is a new white variety with early maturity, but tubers are inclined to have deep eyes and are often as rough or rougher than Irish Cobbler. It's especially suitable for chipping.

Minn. 140 is a new red selection with high field resistance to late blight and extremely high specific gravity. It matures slightly later than Red Pontiac and has round to oval tubers with medium scab resistance. Seed is not available for 1969 planting.

add 1 -- new potato varieties

Peconic is a new white variety introduced by New York particularly for its resistance to golden nemotade. It is midseason in maturity and tubers are uniformly round to oblong with shallow eyes. It is resistant to scab, late blight, latent and mild mosaic.

Chieftain is a new red variety with smooth uniform oval to oblong tubers. It's in the midseason maturity class, has medium scab resistance and is less susceptible to browning than other red varieties. It appears to be superior to Red Pontiac in Minnesota trials in yield, tuber type and quality, Turnquist says.

# # # #

add 1 - northern great lakes

What will happen to the small communities? Maki believes that some will play an important role if they are located in a growing economic region and functionally near larger growth cities.

"Participation in decision making also affects the level of satisfaction of citizens," Johnson told delegates. Political decisions too often continue to be based on traditional satisfactions and patterns rather than on choices arising from current analysis.

"Many villages are unable to provide enough emergency or welfare support for their citizens and poverty has become evident in tragic amounts," he said. A part of this problem is the growing cost of medicare and welfare both in rural areas and among urban families who originated in rural areas.

"Solving rural development problems starts with organized citizens in private and public sectors selecting priority programs for implementation," said Johnson.

# # #

38-mem-69

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

Immediate release

## MINNESOTA MAN ELECTED OFFICER OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

John Glas, Bemidji, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee at the quarterly meeting held in St. Paul, Feb. 17-19. John Rife, Sebeka, completed a term as president of the three-state committee.

M. J. Brunner, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, was elected chairman and the new vice-chairman is Edward Gould, West Branch, Michigan.

The Northern Great Lakes Resource Development Committee is made up of citizens from Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Their objective is to foster development of human and natural resources in 119 counties. They maintain close contact with federal and state agencies and officials to secure development assistance for area projects.

In other action at the meeting, the group passed a resolution recommending broader lending power for the Farmers Home Administration. This action would be to permit the FHA to make long term moderate rate loans for development, expansion or modernization of recreational and industrial enterprises in the Northern Great Lakes area.

They also recommended that legislators consider some financial relief for commercial fishermen affected by new legislation affecting great lakes fishing. Several sub-committee reports concerning transportation, beef cattle production, recreation and human resources were presented at the meeting.

Minnesota members of the committee are: John Rife, Sebeka; James Clark, Pine City; John Glas, Bemidji; William MacConnachie, Cloquet; Charles Witte, Cloquet; and Ben Patterson, Deer River.

# # #

42-mem-69

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

Immediate release

## UM AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS COOPERATE ON NEW BOOKS

W. Keith Bryant, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, is one of three authors of a recent book on People of Rural America.

The book is the third in a series of 1960 Census Monographs published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Authors with Bryant are Dale E. Hathaway and J. Allan Beegle of Michigan State University.

The monograph attempts to describe the rural population as reported in the 1960 Census of Population, and to evaluate the residence categories used.

As the preface explains, "this study develops the hypothesis that the proximity to large metropolitan centers plays a crucial role in determining the characteristics of rural areas. This hypothesis is applied to data on selected demographic characteristics of the rural population. The text is supplemented with statistical tables, charts and graphs.

Another book, Agricultural Policy in an Affluent Society, edited by three University of Minnesota agricultural economists, will be released this month.

Vernon W. Ruttan, department head; Arley C. Waldo, associate professor and extension economist; and James P. Houck, associate professor, cooperated in compiling a series of articles by noted economists on subjects covering the spectrum of farm policy.

Subjects covered include economic development, political power and agricultural policy; price and income for commercial agriculture; food marketing policy; bargaining power for farmers and farm workers; over-coming rural poverty; and agricultural trade, aid and development policy.

# # #

41-vak-69

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

Immediate release

## LOW HEAT IS WORD FOR EGGS

When you cook or fry eggs, does the white get tough and leathery? Do you have trouble peeling hard-cooked eggs? And do the yolks of those eggs turn green?

Toughness of the white is probably due to high temperature cooking. A properly cooked egg has a tender white and a smooth yolk. If cooking temperature is too high or the egg is cooked too long, the protein shrinks and makes the white tough and the yolk mealy. So the key to proper egg cookery, according to Verna Mikesh, nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, is to use low to moderate heat and never overcook.

The rule of low temperature cooking also applies to any mixture with a large proportion of egg, such as omelets, souffles, custards, Hollandaise sauce. Hollandaise sauce and custards will curdle if cooked at too high a temperature or for too long a time.

High temperature, too, can cause the gray or green color on the outside of the yolk of hard-cooked eggs. Intense, prolonged heat brings about the combination of iron and sulphur within the egg, forming ferrous sulphide which produces the greenish discoloration.

To avoid the gray or green ring, Miss Mikesh recommends covering eggs completely with cold water and simmering them for 25 to 30 minutes. Cool quickly in cold water. For ease in shelling, crack the eggs, roll them between your hands and begin peeling from the large end.

But if part of the white comes off with the shell when you peel hard-cooked eggs, don't complain. Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that eggs that won't peel easily when hard cooked are likely to be fresh and of very high quality. The older the egg is, the easier it will be to peel when it's hard cooked. His suggestion is to keep eggs out of the refrigerator about 4 hours before cooking and they should peel easily.

# # #

40-jbn-69

add 1 -- in brief

C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

TO: County Agricultural Agents

If you haven't used the "In Brief" dated February 17, 1969, concerning the Minnesota Milkhouse Law, substitute the following corrected version:

New Milkhouse Law. Here's a reminder concerning the new milkhouse law from Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota. Dairy farmers producing manufactured milk who are handling their milk in bulk form must meet the requirements of the Minnesota Milkhouse Law by July 1, 1969. Producers shipping milk in cans are currently exempt from the law. Canned milk is permitted and under present requirements no milkhouse is necessary. Start planning now if you have to build or remodel your milkhouse. Ask your county agent for more information.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

NEW PROJECT  
IN PETROLEUM  
POWER AVAILABLE

Did you have trouble starting the power lawn mower last summer? Or did you have trouble keeping it running? If so, perhaps you waited several days or even weeks for a minor repair or adjustment on the engine.

You can change all that by enrolling in a small engines project, one part of the 4-H Petroleum Power program. This program, started in 1968, offers 4-H'ers small engines projects and tractor projects. As a member of the small engines project you will learn how to operate and service small engines, care for them and make necessary minor adjustments.

If you're enrolled in the small engines projects your experience with 2-cycle and 4-cycle engines will go well beyond working with the power lawn mower. You can begin working on motor bikes, boat motors, snowmobiles, motorcycles, cars and tractors. You may even refresh your father's mechanical skills.

An expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress will be awarded to an outstanding member of this project in each state. And eight deductional scholarships of \$600 each will be presented to a blue award group selected from the state trip winners. So if you are interested in the Petroleum Power program why not concentrate on one, or zero in on both the small engines projects and the tractor projects?

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Series on housing

METHODS GIVEN  
OF FINANCING  
HOME MORTGAGE

A home buyer needs unbiased information about methods of financing a mortgage so he can choose the one best suited to his needs.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, lists three methods of financing a home and explains the advantages and disadvantages of each.

1. The conventional mortgage, secured through a bank, savings and loan association, an insurance company or other loaning agency which advances the money for purchase of the home.

Among the advantages of the conventional loan are the ease in securing it and the speed in processing it with little red tape.

Disadvantages of the conventional mortgage include a large down payment, a fairly high interest rate and fewer years to pay than for some other types of mortgages. The buyer pays for the appraisal of the house but gets none of the information.

2. The insured mortgage or loan, made through a conventional lending institution but guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration or Federal Housing Administration (FHA) against loss if the mortgage is foreclosed.

Advantages of this type of insured mortgage are: low down payment, built-in legal protection, a long time to pay, prepayment without penalty, no limit on the amount of mortgage and a fairly low interest rate.

Add 1 -- methods of financing home

However, an insured loan may be hard to obtain. Red tape in securing the loan means a long waiting period after the application is made. Furthermore, the inspection of the appraiser may result in a limitation on the amount of the loan.

3. Contract for deed, a transaction between two individual parties in buying property.

The advantages of this method of financing a home are that it can be flexible, fast to process and closing costs are usually negligible.

The contract for deed has a disadvantage if the seller uses a haphazard method of transacting business. It is also well to remember that if the contract is broken, the seller can foreclose in a short period of time.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

COMPLETE TREE  
SEEDLING ORDERS  
BEFORE MARCH 15

Deep snows this winter have proven the value of a good windbreak to protect the farmstead. Plan now for the renewal of old windbreaks and the planting of new ones, advises Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Tree seedling orders for windbreak or forest plantings from State Division of Lands and Forestry nurseries must be completed by March 15. To insure getting the kinds and quantities of trees desired, submit your applications as soon as possible.

Still available are these evergreens: White and Norway pine, and white, black, and Colorado spruce. Hardwood species still available are green ash, caragane, Siberian elm, and honeysuckle.

These seedlings are priced at \$1.50 per hundred, with a minimum order of 500 trees. Evergreen transplants which have been moved once in the nursery and have a better root - top ratio are \$3.00 per hundred.

Transplants available are white and Norway pine and Colorado and white spruce. A minimum order of 500 trees is necessary and if more than one species is desired, order trees in multiples of 100.

For further information on ordering trees and planning windbreaks or forest plantings, contact your local forester, county agent, SCS or ASCS office. Or, write for applications to the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Clean Vacuum Line Regularly. Flush the vacuum line in your milker unit with hot lye solution at least once every 3 months, or at any time after milk is drawn into the line. Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, offers these suggestions:

Use a solution of 4 ounces of caustic to 2 gallons of water. Start at the stallcock nearest the pump and draw at least 2 quarts of solution through each stallcock. Empty the trap often enough to keep water out of the pump. To rinse, draw clear hot water through the far end stallcock, then neutralize by drawing an acid detergent solution, prepared according to label instructions, through the line. Repeat the clear water rinse, then operate the pump a short time with the far stallcock open to dry the line. \* \* \* \*

Keep Pulsators Working Properly. Milking machine pulsators must be kept clean to operate freely. Some pulsators need oil, while others must be kept dry, says Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Follow manufacturers' directions carefully. Repair or replace worn pulsators to assure liner closing for teat massage.

\* \* \* \*

Dates for Sugarbeet Institute Set. Sugarbeet growers and people working in the sugarbeet industry will be interested in the latest research reports and displays of sugarbeet machinery, chemicals, fertilizers and other allied industries at the Red River Valley Sugarbeet Growers Institute on March 25 and 27. The program is scheduled for the judging pavilion at the Red River Fairgrounds in West Fargo, North Dakota, on March 25. The Red River Valley Shows building in Crookston, Minnesota, will house the Institute on March 27.

\* \* \* \*

- more -

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Information  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

ALL-OUT PROGRAM  
TO REDUCE TRACTOR  
ACCIDENTS LAUNCHED

The National Safety Council is launching a nation-wide, all-out attack on farm tractor upset accidents, reports John True, extension agricultural engineer, at the University of Minnesota. The program is called Tractor Overturn Prevention and Protection (TOPP).

Statistics show that more than 600 persons in the United States are killed in farm tractor upset accidents each year. An additional 5,000 are injured. It's estimated that three of four persons now killed in tractor upsets could be saved if their tractors were equipped with protective frames or crush-resistant cabs and safety belts.

"If you are thinking of buying a new tractor, ask your dealer about having it equipped with a protective frame or crush-resistant cab," True says. "It might save your life."

These devices are now available for many makes and models of tractors and True emphasizes that safety belts are recommended for use with the overturn protection.

True also points out that, even with protection, prevention of the accident is still the most important objective. The operator can do much to prevent overturn on any other kind of tractor accident by observing the following basic rules:

- \* Read and be familiar with the instruction manuals for your equipment.

add 1 -- tractor accidents

\* Keep yourself in good physical and mental condition by getting enough rest, dressing comfortably, working at a pace within your physical abilities, and taking mid-morning and mid-afternoon rest breaks.

\* Avoid operating on steep slopes, and stay clear of ditches, embankments and the like.

\* Drive slowly on rough or muddy surfaces and slopes, or when visibility is poor -- such as when moving in high grass.

\* Reduce speed when turning or near ditches.

\* Keep guards and shields in place, and shut off the power before unclogging or servicing machinery.

\* Avoid dropping a wheel off on a soft shoulder or in the ditch.

\* Keep children off and away from farm machinery.

\* Don't use "boy-sized" tractors for "man-sized" jobs.

\* When on the road, display the Slow-Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem. It is becoming universally recognized as designating a vehicle, such as a farm rig, traveling at less than 25 miles an hour.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 44101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 3, 1969

Immediate release

#### STATE CHAMPION NAMED IN 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST

State champion of the 1969 4-H radio speaking contest and winner of a \$100 cash award is Deborah Templin, 18, Plato, McLeod County.

Terry Nelson, 15, Dassel, in Meeker County, was named reserve champion.

The two young people won state honors in the finals in which 17 district winners competed Monday (March 3) on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. All contestants gave original speeches on the subject, "Who Am I -- and How Do I Make My Presence Felt in Today's Society?"

Besides the \$100 cash award, as state champion Miss Templin will receive \$50 for the purchase of books on citizenship and human relations for the local school or public library. Miss Nelson will receive a \$50 cash prize and \$25 to buy books for the local library.

The awards were to be presented <sup>today(Tuesday)</sup> at a luncheon at Mt. Zion Temple, St. Paul, by Linn Firestone, president of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The radio speaking champion was to broadcast her speech over WCCO at 12:45 p.m. following the presentation. The luncheon climaxed a two-day citizenship program for 34 district and reserve district winners.

Donors of the awards for the 27th year was the Jewish Council, which also hosted the luncheon. The Council co-sponsored the radio speaking contest with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

add 1 - state champion

Winning in speech and dramatic contests is not a new experience for Miss Templin. In February she was named best actress in the state one-act play contest. Last Saturday she placed third in the octalathon division in the speech contest at Macalester College. And two years ago she was reserve champion in the district 4-H radio speaking contest.

Active in the Plato Go-Getters 4-H Club for eight years, she has been its president and has served as secretary of the McLeod County 4-H Federation. She has taken part in the state 4-H dress revue and has won awards in various projects.

A senior in Glencoe High School, where she is editor of the school paper, Miss Templin plans to major in one of her four principal interests-- speech, drama, music or journalism.

Miss Nelson has participated in speech contests in school but not in the 4-H speaking event until this year. She has been named winner in the non-original oratory division in Dassel High School and will compete this Saturday in the sub-district contest.

A member of the Lamplighters 4-H Club for seven years, she is club vice president and a junior leader. Last fall she won grand championship at the Minnesota State Fair with her purebred Jersey.

In Dassel High School, where she is a sophomore, she is active in band, choir, National Honor Society, pep club and the newspaper staff.

Miss Nelson plans to make teaching her career.

# # #

53-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 3, 1969

Immediate release

## TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW OPENS SUNDAY

The 18th annual Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will open Sunday noon, March 9, with an exhibition of nearly 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

All of the exhibitors are amateur artists living in rural Minnesota or in towns of 25,000 or less.

A reception at 3 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom will mark the opening of the exhibit. The reception and the show are open to the public free of charge, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator.

The show will continue through Friday, March 28, with viewing hours from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays.

A four-day program featuring gallery tours, lectures, demonstrations and an artists' luncheon will climax the Minnesota Town/Country Art Show beginning March 25. Byron Bradley and Harvey Turner, Twin Cities professional artists and teachers, Philip Thompson, head of the art department at Augsburg College and Mary Swanson, instructor in related art, University of Minnesota, will give demonstrations and lectures. Huldah Curl, University state arts coordinator, will conduct a gallery tour, and Suzanne Kohn, director of the Suzanne Kohn Gallery, St. Paul, will speak at the artists' luncheon on March 28.

Reservations for the artists' luncheon may be made by sending a check for \$2.50 to Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. All reservations for the luncheon must be in by March 26.

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

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 3, 1969

Immediate release

#### FEW U.S. DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD IN WORLD TRADE

Commercial export sales of all U. S. farm products have more than doubled since 1950, but dairy farmers must rely on domestic consumption to market their products.

"It's virtually impossible for U. S. dairy products to be sold commercially outside of the United States," according to University of Minnesota economist E. Fred Koller. Koller says the Central Europe Common Market countries plus Australia and New Zealand offer stiff competition for American dairy products in the world by underpricing American products.

Since Common Market countries have been underpricing U. S. dairy products in world markets such as South America, about the only U. S. dairy products consumed in quantity outside of the United States are those which come under Public Law 480. These products are designed for relief use, but can also be sold for local currencies, Koller says.

This means that almost all dairy products produced by American farmers must be consumed in the U. S. In recent years milk production has declined from 127 billion pounds annually to about 118 billion pounds, most of which is consumed. So the U. S. government has had to buy smaller amounts of butter or other manufactured dairy products than in recent years.

-more-

Although Common Market countries have been underselling U. S. dairy products in the world market, these countries have been over-supporting the price of milk and large surpluses have resulted. These high dairy price supports have caused many of the Common Market's agricultural problems. The equivalent of 8 months of U. S. butter production is stockpiled in Common Market refrigerated warehouses.

Common Market countries are considering several alternatives to correct the surplus butter situation. They may restrict production by drastically cutting price supports and encouraging dairy farmers to go into beef production. The Common Market Commission has proposed a 36 percent cut in butter support prices.

Another alternative would be to reduce the price of butter within the Central European countries to encourage consumption. Because of high support levels, retail Common Market butter prices are three times as high as world levels.

Some European Economic Community leaders propose imposing a tax on margarine to encourage butter consumption. This would mean that fewer imports of American soybean products would be necessary for margarine production. But this policy would create serious international trade problems with U. S. soybean interests, Koller concluded.

# # #

51-jms-69

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 6, 1969

Immediate release

## JERGENS TO BE NAMED TO UM LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

Arthur H. Jergens, a long-time Minnesota Holstein breeder from Hutchinson, will be honored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association Tuesday, March 18, at the group's 73rd annual meeting in Waseca.

A large portrait of Jergens, who has been active in livestock circles for more than half a century, will be presented by the Association to the University of Minnesota.

The portrait will be placed in the University's Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus. Jergens will be the 53rd person to be honored with a portrait in the Hall of Fame.

The Association's annual meeting will conclude Minnesota Livestock Industry Day activities at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Jergens grew up on the family farm near Hutchinson. He officially entered the livestock business when he started in partnership with his father in 1919. He later managed the farm alone until 1956 when his son, Donald, took over the operation. The farm now comprises 640 acres including a second unit operated on shares with a tenant.

Over the years, Jergens has earned himself the reputation of being one of the leading Holstein breeders in the state. In 1962, the State Holstein Breeders Association presented him with a plaque "in appreciation of a lifetime of service to the Holstein industry of Minnesota."

He served on the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Holstein Breeders Association for many years, and was also state president. In addition, he served for eight years on the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, having served for five years as chairman of the group's Extension Committee, and five years on the Executive Committee.

add 1 - Jergens

He has also served on the boards of directors of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, and the Minnesota Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.

In addition to his farming activities, Jergens served for several years on the local School board, on the Biscay Cooperative Creamery Board, the Cooperative Elevator board, the McLeod County Fair Board, the Community Hospital Board, the County Farm Bureau, and the McLeod County Holstein Breeders Association Board. He has also held several offices in the Hutchinson Methodist Church.

Jergens and his wife, the former Gladys Peterson of the Hutchinson area, have two sons. Donald is on the farm, and John is an attorney at Forest Lake.

Activities for Minnesota Livestock Industry Day will begin at 10:30 a.m. at the Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca. Theme for this year's program is "Pollution and How It Affects the Livestock Industry." Featured speaker will be John P. Badalich, executive director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The Livestock Breeders Association annual meeting, including the presentation of the Jergens portrait, will be held in the afternoon.

The day-long program is sponsored by the University's Department of Animal Science and Agricultural Extension Service, along with the University's Southern School and Experiment Station.

# # #

54-vak-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 6, 1969

Immediate release

## UM SCHEDULES HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE WEEK

Horticultural Science Week will be observed on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus March 17-19, according to LaVern A. Freeh, head of special programs for the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

The week will feature short courses in garden store operation, turf management and shade tree maintenance. All courses will be held in the North Star Ballroom of the Campus Student Center.

The Garden Store Operators' Short Course will be held on Monday, March 17. It is designed to inform garden store operators, nurserymen, florists and their employees of new technology, methodology and business procedures. The program includes panel and group discussions of the garden store business, and a talk on building better customer relations.

On Tuesday March 18, the Turf Management Short Course will be held for individuals involved in turf and landscape management for commercial, private and public enterprises. Subjects to be discussed during the day include disease recognition and control, the effects and uses of pesticides, and pesticide sprayer calibration.

The Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course will be held on Wednesday, March 19, for nurserymen, arborists, park superintendents and others interested in shade tree maintenance. Dutch elm and other disease problems will be discussed by guest speakers, as will the subjects of Minnesota laws relating to shade trees, the effect of air pollution on trees in the state, and factors to consider when selecting trees.

Horticultural Science Week is sponsored each year by the University's Department of Horticultural Science and Agricultural Extension Service Office of Special Programs.

# # #

56-vak-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 6, 1969

Immediate release

## TWO FRUIT SHORT COURSES SET FOR MARCH 10, 11

Two short courses for fruit growers are scheduled on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus March 10 and 11, according to Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist.

The commercial Small Fruit Short Course is scheduled March 10, starting with registration at 9 a.m. The morning program will deal with disease, insect and weed control in small fruits. The afternoon program will include breeding varieties adapted to Minnesota fertilizer needs and the "U-Pick-Um" program.

On March 11, the Commercial Tree-Fruit Short Course is scheduled with registration starting at 9:30 a.m. The all-day session will include discussions of high density orchards and their uses in the state's apple industry plus practical procedures for fireblight control.

Both programs will be held in the Student Center at the University's St. Paul Campus. The short courses are sponsored by the University's Department of Horticultural Science and Office of Special Programs.

# # #

55-jms-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Freeze Branding Offers Advantages. Freeze branding appears to permanently identify cattle and causes little pain. The brand remains legible during all seasons of the year and permits greater visibility of the animal from a distance, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Minimum scar formation is produced, which means less dockage from hide damage compared to the hot branding technique. Freeze branding also reduces the possibility of bacterial infection and skin irritation by external parasites, Christians adds. Freeze branding can be used only for numerically branding individual cattle and is not considered a legal brand for herd identification.

For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 341, "Freeze Branding Cattle."

\* \* \* \*

Start Performance Testing at Calving Time. The ideal time to start your beef cattle performance testing program is at calving time, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. All calves should be identified with an ear tag and tattoo. A record of the birth date, sex, sire number and dam number should be made. At weaning time the calves should be weighed and graded in groups between 150 and 250 days of age.

See your county agent for more information on performance testing.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Keep Vacuum Regulator Functioning Properly. The vacuum regulator is the safety valve of the vacuum system in your milking system, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. It admits air into the vacuum line to hold vacuum at the set milking level. If no air is being admitted into the regulator, vacuum is lower than the set level. Determine the cause and correct it. Regulators must be kept clean to operate freely. A sticky regulator causes vacuum above its set level, Mudge says. For more information on milking machine equipment, ask your county agent for a copy of Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 5, "Your Milking Machine."

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

EARLY BORN LAMBS  
REQUIRE GOOD CREEP  
FEEDING PROGRAM

A good creep feeding program for lambs requires palatable, nutritious feed that's high in energy. To encourage lambs to enter the creep area, it should be dry, well lit and close to the ewes, according to R. M. Jordan, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Jordan says it's essential to creep feed early lambs, but advises against creep feeding late born lambs (April-May) grown on pasture. As a general recommended creep feed, Jordan suggests 75 pounds of ground corn, 15 pounds of soybean oil meal and 10 pounds of bran. High quality alfalfa hay should be fed, and antibiotics at the rate of 15 to 20 mg. per pound should also be added to the creep mixture. If you have oats you want to feed, they can replace up to 50 percent of the corn in the creep mix.

Small lambs prefer feeds in this order: Soybean meal, yellow corn, bran, alfalfa hay and oats. As the lambs get older, their preference for corn increases. Small lambs prefer long alfalfa hay to pelleted alfalfa, but older lambs prefer the pelleted alfalfa.

Some commercial feeds with sugar added are very palatable. Complete pelleted creep mixes will normally increase feed intake, rate of gain and make it possible to market lambs earlier, but cost of the commercial creep feed is increased. However, a commercial creep feed may still prove to be more profitable if you're able to market the lambs earlier and sell at a higher price.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties  
  
Immediate release

HIGHER YIELDS  
NEEDED TO MAKE  
IRRIGATION PAY

Investment in irrigation equipment makes higher yields necessary to make a profit. So it becomes even more important to use good cultural practices when irrigation is used, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Most crops grown under dry land conditions are usually suitable for irrigation. But if you're now growing large acreages of low return crops like small grains, you may want to consider crops which can be grown more profitably under irrigation. Sugar beets, potatoes, canning crops, soybeans and some productive forages and forage mixtures have high income potential which makes them suitable for irrigation.

With irrigation, you may need a higher plant population and closer spacing to increase yields. Plant populations of 12,000 to 16,000 plants per acre for unirrigated corn can be increased to 16,000 to 22,000 plants per acre when irrigation is practiced, depending on soil type and crop grown.

You may have to change tillage practices when you irrigate, depending on the crop. Good seedbed preparation is still needed for most irrigated crops, but applying water to the field after seeding often eliminates poor germination or soil crusting which interferes with crop emergence.

With irrigation, some crops will shade the ground earlier, making it less essential to cultivate, Strand says. But weeds may be encouraged by irrigation, and this will require additional weed control efforts.

add 1 -- irrigation requires higher yields

Plant water requirements vary by crop and also by time of year. Alfalfa and pastures usually need more water than most crops because of their long growing season. Late maturing crops such as corn and sugar beets need more water later in the growing season.

You may want to take advantage of these varying water requirements by growing more than one crop to distribute water needs over the season. This helps return more money on the high investment required for irrigation equipment.

If you irrigate, you can probably plant soybeans or corn slightly earlier, since irrigation before a period of threatened frost can help prevent frost injury. Early planting of corn and soybeans has resulted in increased yields in most Minnesota trials.

The cost of good seed is a small part of the total crop cost. Good seed is even more important when irrigating since higher yields are necessary to get a fair return on your added investment in irrigation equipment.

Select a variety that's adapted to your area. Certified seed assures varietal purity and must meet high standards for other quality factors. Be sure to check germination and purity percentages on either purchased or home grown seed.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

FEED DAIRY HEIFERS  
FOR EARLY BREEDING

Dairy heifers need enough energy so they'll develop to their genetic potential for size and production at an early age. Underfed heifers reach sexual maturity slowly, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Conlin suggests providing dairy heifers with good quality forage and about 4 pounds of grain daily prior to 9 months of age. After 9 months, grain isn't needed if you have good quality forage and the heifers grow rapidly.

Good pasture supplies ample nutrients for growing yearling heifers. But parasites may be a problem for cattle on pasture. Infested cattle grow poorly and appear underfed, thus delaying breeding. Consult a veterinarian for treatment.

Well-grown heifers express their first heat by 12 months of age, and they freshen at 2 years with minimal problems at calving time. Heifers 1 year and older should usually gain 1 to 1½ pounds per day.

Underfed heifers are more apt to have nonfunctioning ovaries and a higher incidence of calving difficulties than well-fed heifers. These conditions are associated with slow growth, thinness and roughness of hair coat.

Overfed animals usually come into heat earlier than those on a moderate plane of nutrition, but don't overfeed heifers, Conlin says. It's costly to waste feed, and overly fat animals may not perform well in later life from the standpoint of both production and breeding efficiency.

# # # #

Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Housing series

GOOD STORAGE  
CAN SAVE  
TIME, ENERGY

Adequate storage doesn't just happen; it is planned.

Many hours of study to provide proper storage in a new home or to make better use of existing storage in an older home can pay real dividends.

Whether you're planning new storage or wishing to improve present storage, certain rules about arrangement and placement of articles will apply -- and will mean a saving in time and energy, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In any planning you are doing for new storage or to improve old storage, keep in mind which articles you plan to store and then arrange for storage space that will actually fit the supplies, equipment and dishes to be stored. Far too much storage space is lost by drawers and cupboard shelves that are too deep, too long and too wide for the supplies and equipment. Is there a homemaker alive who hasn't faced the problem of kitchen shelves so deep that 8 to 10 inches of space per shelf are wasted? In an old home, step shelves can help to remedy the situation in dish cupboards. In a new home shelves can be planned so they will fit the dishes without much waste space between shelves. In your plans include files for large trays, platters or chop plates that won't fit on a shelf.

To be satisfactory, storage must be flexible. Plan ahead for storage of items you hope to own so there will be space for them.

Miss Lamison gives these additional basic rules to keep in mind in planning new or rearranging old storage:

add 1 -- good storage

- . Always store items near the place of first use.

Store the bread knife near the bread box; the coffee pot and cord together; dishes for hot food and cooking pans in or near the range; laundry supplies near the washing machine.

- . Store often-used articles within easy reach.

Coffee, coffee pot and measuring spoons should be stored together near the source of water; the vacuum cleaner near the place of most need; robe and night clothes near the front of the closet.

- . Have duplicate items in different places.

Have household cleansers in both first and second floor bathrooms as well as in the kitchen. Keep measuring spoons in mixing and range areas, paring knives in sink and range areas.

- . Store articles used in each room in or near that room.

Bath towels are logically stored in the bathroom, bed linens in the linen closet if it is near the bedrooms. If there are children in the family, provide a place to keep games in the room where they are used.

- . Store together supplies and equipment used in one process.

For example, stamps, envelopes, paper and pens belong together. Provide a space where you can keep gift wrapping, boxes, ribbon, tape, mailing paper and scissors together -- near a work table, if possible.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

GOOD HEALTH  
MAY DEPEND ON  
FOOD CHILDREN EAT

Food means much more to a child than just satisfying hunger.

A lack of the necessary foods throughout childhood can mean poor health even into adulthood.

The food your child eats must furnish all the building materials he needs for growth, health and energy. For example, he needs protein and minerals for growing, for building bones, muscles and body tissues. Vitamins in the food, along with the minerals and protein, protect his body and keep it in good running order. Foods containing fat and carbohydrates provide fuel the child needs for his activity.

A growing child needs a wide variety of foods to supply all the nutrients he needs. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County home agent, (or) extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest that mothers use the four food groups as a guide to plan both meals and snacks.

These are foods that will give children the building materials they need for good health and energy:

. For protein -- two or more servings of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dried beans and peanut butter can be used as alternates for meat.

. For calcium -- two to three cups of milk for children under 9 years of age. They may drink the milk or eat part of it in soups, creamed dishes or ice cream.

. For vitamins and minerals -- four or more servings of vegetables and fruits, particularly dark green or yellow vegetables, and for vitamin C one serving each day of citrus fruits, for example fresh oranges or orange juice.

-more-

add 1 -- good health

. For added vitamins and minerals, protein and energy -- some whole grain or enriched bread or cereal.

Add foods like baked products, fats and sugars for additional calories for energy.

The amount of food your child needs will of course depend on his age, growth, size and his activity. It's better to serve small portions with the understanding he can have seconds.

It's important to serve three regular well balanced meals at about the same time every day. An active or rapidly growing child may need a snack between meals, but plan snacks like fruit or juice to increase his supply of vitamins rather than sweets that will spoil his appetite.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 10, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

2nd in series on international  
programs

4-H PROGRAM WITH  
INTERNATIONAL  
EMPHASIS AVAILABLE

Are you a young adult who would like to travel abroad but has not had the opportunity or the finances?

The International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) offers young people with a rural background this opportunity. IFYE is 4-H's pioneer international program. Each year some 100 young people from the United States live and work with host families, schools and 4-H-type programs in about 30 countries for about six months, while a similar number of exchangees from these countries are learning about our way of life by living with American families.

IFYEs also make important contributions to the rural youth education programs in developing countries. Trips are supported by the National 4-H Foundation and state contributions with members paying their personal expenses.

Now in its 21st year, IFYE has added South Viet Nam and Uganda to its roster. Presently there are over 70 countries with some type of 4-H program. This past year 202 4-H youths from the U.S. and 36 countries participated in IFYE.

The first IFYE Youth Development Project was begun in Botswana, a South African nation, in 1968. Larry Zilliox, Melrose, Minnesota, is presently the delegate to Botswana.

Those interested in the International Farm Youth Exchange should contact their county extension office. Application for the 1970 IFYE program are due August 15, 1969. Delegates must be 20-30 years of age, with some knowledge of a foreign language preferred.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 11, 1969

Immediate release

## MERIT AWARD RIBBONS GIVEN AT TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Twenty amateur rural artists have received gold merit award ribbons in this year's University of Minnesota Town/County Art Show.

The show opened Sunday (March 9) in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

Winners of the merit awards, as announced by A. Russell Barton, coordinator, are: Mrs. Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake; D. E. Arneson, Rogers; Julia Barkley, Annandale; Jeffrey Birch, New Brighton; John Black, Hutchinson; Nancy Carlson, Millie Miller and Connie Wesner, Appleton; Maude M. Kelly, Brooklyn Park; V. Kraft, Zimmerman; Darlene Kroupa, Alexandria; Valdis Mainquist, Buffalo.

Gladys Patterson, Walker; Sue Sharp, Pine City; Ruth Simmons, Roseville; James Turkia, Britt; Mrs. Sylvester Wesley, Waterville; Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter; Rita Teff, Foley; and Louise A. Malcolm, Inver Grove Heights.

Nine oils, five watercolors, one acrylic, two tempera, a woodcut, a plaster cast and a metal sculpture were represented in the awards.

Merit award exhibits will be hung in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 6 to April 27.

Included in this year's art show are 266 paintings and pieces of sculpture by Minnesota rural artists throughout Minnesota.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will continue through March 28. Viewing hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays. The show is open to the public, free of charge. A special program of demonstrations, lectures and gallery tours will be featured during the closing week.

# # #

58-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 11, 1969

Immediate release

#### MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS SELECTED FOR TEEN CARAVAN

Five Minnesota 4-H'ers will travel and live abroad this summer with the 4-H Teen Caravan, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Susan Kay Balfany, 17, Brooklyn Center, will spend the summer in Denmark; Deborah Lynn Barnard, 17, 630 C. Lanewood Lane, Minneapolis, will travel to Peru; Elizabeth Barrett, 18, Lakeville, will be in Spain; Melody Lundin, 17, Bemidji, will visit Denmark; and Terry McAuliffe, 16, 1038 W. County Rd. D, St. Paul, will spend the summer in Austria.

The 4-H Teen Caravan is a six-week program 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 Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation with final selection and country assignments made by the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The teens will attend an orientation briefing in Washington, D. C., aimed at developing a better understanding of our own country as well as a study of their host country. They will leave for their host countries June 17. Each teen will spend six weeks with two host families in their host country and then have a ten-day tour to other countries.

The 4-H'ers will return to the U.S. Aug. 20 spending two-days in Washington before returning home.

-more-

Miss Balfany has spent six years as a 4-H member and is a senior at Robbinsdale Senior High. She has been active in clothing, junior leadership, home improvement and crafts projects. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Balfany.

Miss Barnard has spent eight years as a 4-H member and is a senior at Wayzata Senior High. Her major projects have been sewing, foods, junior leadership and home improvement. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barnard.

Miss Barrett is a graduate of Lakeville High School and has been a 4-H member for eight years. Her projects include food preparation, clothing and photography. She was also county 4-H Federation vice president and district camp counselor. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Barrett.

Miss Lundin has spent seven years as a 4-H member and is a senior at Bemidji Senior High. She has been active in the junior leadership, clothing, foods, health, safety and photography projects and placed second in her district in the Radio Speaking Contest. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Lundin.

McAuliffe has been a 4-H member for seven years and is a junior at Kellog Senior High. His projects include landscape, entomology, junior leadership and science. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. V. Joseph McAuliffe.

# # #

57-lah-69

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 11, 1969

Immediate release

## EGGS ARE BARGAIN IN NUTRITION

A dozen eggs in your market basket can add up to a bargain in good nutrition.

Eggs are economical, protein-packed convenience foods containing substantial amounts of vitamin A and iron, riboflavin and thiamine, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. They can star as meat substitutes for Lenten meals, serve as an early morning eye opener and add glamor to the dessert course.

Anyone can master the art of egg cookery, Miss Mikesh says, by choosing high-quality eggs--Grade AA or Grade A -- and cooking egg dishes at low to moderate temperatures.

The University nutritionist gives these added tips to success with egg cookery:

. To avoid curdling, add hot liquid a little at a time to beaten eggs, stirring constantly. If you use the reverse order, adding the eggs to the mixture, the result will be lumpy or curdled because the hot mixture will cook the eggs immediately.

. For biggest volume, have egg whites at room temperature before beating. But since eggs separate more readily when cold, separate them at once after removing them from the refrigerator and then let them warm up to room temperature.

. For custards and souffles, set the baking dish in a pan of hot water.

. Make hard meringues on a dry day and store in a dry place or package in an airtight container and keep frozen until needed. If made on a very humid day, meringues may be gummy.

. Remember that one egg is equivalent to 1 tablespoon of flour if you are using eggs for thickening pie filling, salad dressing, sauces or puddings.

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57-lah-69

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 11, 1969

Immediate release

## MERIT AWARD RIBBONS GIVEN AT TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Twenty amateur rural artists have received gold merit award ribbons in this year's University of Minnesota Town/County Art Show.

The show opened Sunday (March 9) in the University of Minnesota's Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

Winners of the merit awards, as announced by A. Russell Barton, coordinator, are: Mrs. Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake; D. E. Arneson, Rogers; Julia Barkley, Annandale; Jeffrey Birch, New Brighton; John Black, Hutchinson; Nancy Carlson, Millie Miller and Connie Wesner, Appleton; Maude M. Kelly, Brooklyn Park; V. Kraft, Zimmerman; Darlene Kroupa, Alexandria; Valdis Mainquist, Buffalo.

Gladys Patterson, Walker; Sue Sharp, Pine City; Ruth Simmons, Roseville; James Turkia, Britt; Mrs. Sylvester Wesley, Waterville; Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter; Rita Teff, Foley; and Louise A. Malcolm, Inver Grove Heights.

Nine oils, five watercolors, one acrylic, two tempera, a woodcut, a plaster cast and a metal sculpture were represented in the awards.

Merit award exhibits will be hung in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 6 to April 27.

Included in this year's art show are 266 paintings and pieces of sculpture by Minnesota rural artists throughout Minnesota.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will continue through March 28. Viewing hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays. The show is open to the public, free of charge. A special program of demonstrations, lectures and gallery tours will be featured during the closing week.

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 12, 1969

Immediate release

#### WATER POLLUTION MEETING HELD

ALEXANDRIA, MINN.-- One pill can't cure all illnesses and one remedy won't solve all the water pollution problems. Over 300 community leaders from West Central Minnesota heard several experts explain the complex problem faced by government and citizens in controlled water pollution.

The symposium on "Water-Pollution-People" today, March 12, was sponsored by the West Central Minnesota Resource Conservation and Development Project in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Alexandria business groups.

"Much of the pollution problem is one of human attitude, not only towards waste disposal but also towards the kind of breeding behavior which is appropriate for the human animal," said Eville Gorham, head of the Botany Department of the University of Minnesota.

He pointed out that increased population places great pressure on both water sources and disposal facilities. Gorham also emphasized the need for new technology to keep rivers from becoming the sewage outlet for society.

A reduction in the inflow of nutrients will cut algae growth in a lake, limnologist Robert Megard of the University of Minnesota told the group. But this is a costly process so we must try to identify which nutrients are the limiting growth factors, he said.

Megard told the group that Lake Minnetonka has the highest daily growth rate of algae of any of the major lakes studied in the state. "The problem of each lake must be diagnosed and treated individually much as a doctor treats a patient," he said.

"Seasonal homes cause many special problems for government," said Robert Snyder, University extension public affairs specialist. He said that 17 rural lake counties must serve a transplanted city of three quarters of a million people on summer weekends. Two thirds of these are from families who own vacation homes in the lake community.

Snyder pointed out the problem of trying to manage what is essentially an urban community with governmental units and laws designed for rural conditions. "Local government decisions frequently reflect the interests of year-round residents rather than seasonal residents who cannot vote locally," he said.

Uel Blank, University resource development specialist, pointed out that water, water frontage, and adjacent land are among Minnesota's most valued natural resources--and they are growing in value.

"Perhaps there's more talking than acting in controlling water pollution," said Blank. "But the talking is a very necessary part of the process of communicating the problem and planning the necessary public action."

He cited the symposium as an example of the needed cooperation between government, private business and citizens. "Education of all citizens and citizen groups is needed to generate management decisions and support specific action that may be taken," Blank added.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 13, 1969

Immediate release

#### INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE DELEGATES NAMED

Three former Minnesota 4-H'ers have been named International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to live and work abroad for six months during the coming year, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Gwen Western, 22, Redwood Falls, has been assigned to Nepal; Laurel Johnson, 24, Balaton, will spend 6 months in Greece; and ReNae Sherman, 23, Roseau, will travel to Israel. Miss Johnson and Miss Sherman will leave in June for their assignments. Miss Western in September.

IFYE delegates spend six months in one of 35 cooperating host countries, living and working with farm families, sharing experiences with students and observing rural youth education programs.

All the Minnesota delegates have been 4-H members from 8 to 11 years.

Miss Western is a senior at the University of Minnesota majoring in family social science.

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.

Miss Sherman graduated from Bemidji State College and is teaching physical education and health in Thief River Falls High School.

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59-lah-69

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 13, 1969

Immediate release

## ASPEN LUMBER PRODUCTION MAY INCREASE IN MINNESOTA

The current construction boom combined with an increasing shortage of lumber and higher prices for forest products should stimulate the production of aspen lumber in Minnesota.

These factors favor the utilization of aspen which in the past was considered suitable only for the construction of disposable pallets or packing and crating, according to Robert Thompson, assistant professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota.

This increasing market will depend on the selective use of aspen logs, however, Thompson says. Not all parts of the log are acceptable for high grade lumber.

It will be necessary to develop integrated utilization of aspen, where part of the log may be used for veneer and part for chips, or part for high grade lumber, part for low grade lumber and the residue for chips for use in pulp manufacture.

Recent experiments by foresters and manufacturers indicate that aspen can be used for a variety of quality products, Thompson says.

For example, Thompson found that the outer part of 10-12 inch aspen logs can be cut for studs for structural framing in houses. These studs are comparable in physical properties and quality to studs from other species of trees now being sold.

A manufacturer of millwork in Minnesota is considering cutting one inch boards from aspen logs, then working and treating these strips into laminated boards which will be machined into shapes for millwork parts and covered with a rigid vinyl so they will never need painting.

add 1 - aspen

Another manufacturer had some Minnesota aspen logs cut into veneers which were made into plywood and sold on an experimental basis. Both the product and consumer acceptance were good, Thompson says.

This product could have opened up a new area for aspen production, but the company was concerned about not being able to get enough logs and did not enter into full scale production of this product.

Minnesota has plenty of aspen but the ownership pattern of the lumber is such that large industry can't rely on it, Thompson says. So much is in county and state owned lands that big manufacturers are required to rely on public sales for their raw material supplies, and public sales have not been consistent.

It is important to develop aspen production so manufacturers have a local resource base, Thompson says. This can be an important factor in keeping manufacturers in Minnesota.

Thompson believes that the ultimate solution would be large plants which cut veneer, have several sawmills for producing products best suited to a particular log and a chipper for the small logs and residues.

Such plants could recover the highest economic return for conversion of aspen into useable products and could operate within the framework of resource ownership which exists in the state.

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60-wobn-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

MANY ADVANTAGES TO  
WEANING LAMBS EARLY

Farmers with tillable land who want to reduce pasture acreage will find many advantages to weaning lambs early, according to R. M. Jordan, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Under farm conditions, lambs can be weaned at about 8 weeks of age with good results.

Early weaning will almost eliminate parasite problems, minimize pasture requirements, make it possible to intensify sheep operations, speed rate of gain and improve grades of lambs marketed. But these advantages hold mainly for early born lambs that are never pastured, Jordan emphasizes.

If you wean lambs early, the cost of maintaining dry, non-pregnant ewes must be reduced by feeding them less or carrying more ewes per acre of pasture. Pasture that's good enough for good lamb gains will result in overfeeding dry, non-pregnant ewes. And, when lambs and ewes are pastured together, the ewe is the greatest competitor with the lambs for available forage.

If you plan to wean lambs early and pasture them, Jordan advises feeding supplemental grain.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

GOOD RECORDS  
HELP PREVENT  
HEAT FAILURES

Cows that don't show heat have often been in heat, but haven't been detected by the dairyman, according to Dr. Richard H. Schultz, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Schultz says many cows show only subtle signs of heat or are in heat for only a short period of time. With animals that don't show strong standing heat, watch for other signs, such as a mucous discharge, drop in milk production, being off feed or nervousness.

Keeping good records is one of the best ways to help you spot animals in heat. Keep good records of past heats so you'll know when to expect the animal in heat, Schultz advises. Some cows failing to show heat may have abnormalities of the reproduction system, and if you can't catch a cow in heat even with close observation, have her examined by a veterinarian.

Some cows may have infections that cause infertility, according to Schultz. Most infections following calving and breeding are caused by bacterial organisms. Cows having abnormal discharges after calving and breeding should be examined and treated by a veterinarian.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

GOOD EGG PRICES  
TO CONTINUE FOR  
NEXT THREE MONTHS

Farm egg prices for the next three months are expected to average about 4 cents a dozen above the same period last year, according to Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Egg production is expected to go above a year earlier levels during the third quarter of this year and stay above levels of a year ago through at least the third quarter of 1970. This increase will result in an average farm egg price for the next 12 months of about 3 cents a dozen below the preceding 12 months, according to the latest Poultry Survey Committee report.

Prices from July through March of next year are likely to average 5 cents a dozen below the relatively high prices of the same period a year earlier. Feed costs are likely to be about the same for the next 12 months as the past year, Hamre says.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Prune Forest Trees. Prune your forest trees before the first noticeable bud swelling in spring. Except in special cases, prune only those trees left for final harvest, advises Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. For hardwoods, select on the basis of species, form and vigor. There's a limit to the number of mature trees an acre of red or white pine can support, so no more than 100 to 150 trees should be pruned per acre. These trees should have good form and vigorous growth, and be well distributed and free from obvious defects. See your local forester or county agent for more information on pruning forest trees.

\* \* \* \*

Choose Corn Silage Varieties. If you haven't selected the corn hybrids you plan to plant for silage, now's the time. Good silage varieties should have high grain yields, stand well and have the right maturity for your area. They should also have disease and insect resistance and hold their ears well, according to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. The feed value of corn silage is highest if ears are fully dented at harvest. Fully dented corn is high in carbohydrates and needs no other additives. For more information on corn hybrids, ask your county agent for the latest issue of Miscellaneous Report 28, "Hybrid Corn Performance Trials."

\* \* \* \*

Feed More Concentrates With Poor Hay. If you're feeding poor hay to your dairy herd in late winter and early spring, some extra grain supplementation is necessary. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, explains that poor hay has less feed value the longer it's stored. A vitamin A shortage may develop unless the ration is supplemented. Feed a vitamin A supplement until there's grass or fresh hay in June.

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Beef Producers Need Sound Breeding Program. Performance testing is a business approach to beef cattle production through the use of records. The evaluation of cattle on the basis of records can give many guidelines for improvements in the breeding program, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. For information on a record keeping system that will help you make genetic improvement in your beef herd, write to the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association Program, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Vitamin A Supplement. A shortage of vitamin A in the ration becomes more serious the longer the ration is fed, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Wayne urges farmers feeding weathered, poor quality hay or corn silage made after the corn was frozen to add a vitamin A supplement. It costs only about 10 cents a month to supplement the total vitamin A requirement (40,000 I. U.) for a cow, so you can't afford to feed a ration that's lacking in vitamin A. Many commercial supplements contain vitamin A, so be sure to check the feed tag when buying supplements. Evaluate the cost of the supplement by studying the vitamin A specifications on the tag.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties  
4-H News  
3rd in series on  
international programs

WANT TO JOIN  
4-H PEACE CORPS?

While you are reading this article, people across the world are dying of starvation. If this fact bothers you, the 4-H Peace Corps offers you an opportunity to change the statistics.

Your experience in agriculture or home economics can aid people in the developing countries of the world help themselves to a better life. The simplest principles of planting, preparing and preserving food represent survival to nearly three billion people.

Among the most important assignments in the Peace Corps are those to work with the new rural youth education programs in developing countries, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Young people become club members and adults become their leaders. Volunteers assist in organizing clubs, training the local leaders and in project work, demonstrations and exhibits. The 4-H Foundation currently administers 4-H Peace Corps projects to support rural youth programs in Latin America. Recently the 4-H Peace Corps contract was completed under which 29 volunteers worked with El Salvador 4-C Clubs.

As a 4-H Peace Corps member you serve for two years, often without much acknowledgment. Often a new rural youth club you've helped organize or a thriving fish pond you helped develop is all the recognition you need.

The 4-H Peace Corps projects differ from other Peace Corps projects in the specialized technical support provided by the 4-H Foundation. A 4-H representative in the country advises the volunteers.

-more-

add 1 -- Peace Corps projects

All Peace Corps volunteers receive a living allowance for food, housing, clothing, transportation and personal expenses. Other benefits include complete medical care and household equipment.

Volunteers begin their training with two to three months of intensive study in language, world affairs, 4-H history and principles, technical job skills and physical and mental health. There is also an arrival in-country orientation.

To be a 4-H Peace Corps volunteer you must have agricultural or home economics experience, and experience in youth organizations such as 4-H, FFA or FHA. You must also be a U.S. citizen 18 years of age or older.

There is also a need for Peace Corps volunteers in improving community development. These adults work in agriculture, home economics and other fields.

More information on the 4-H Peace Corps and applications may be obtained from your county extension office.

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Nutrition Series

YOU CAN MAKE  
EASY MEALS  
FROM ONE POT

Did you ever try to see how few pans you could use in cooking a meal?

Whether you're short on kettles, are an elderly homemaker with limited cooking facilities, or simply dislike washing many cooking pans, why not try some easy meals from just one pot?

Here are some suggestions from Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_,  
(extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.)

. In one pot cook beans and ham hocks; a meat stew with vegetables; a fish chowder; or spaghetti and meat balls. With any of these combinations serve corn bread or rolls, a dessert, milk and another beverage.

. In a fry pan make chili; hash; pork chops with corn and potatoes. Serve with bread and butter, a fruit gelatine, milk and other beverage.

. In an oven dish bake macaroni and cheese; tuna and noodles; chicken with vegetables and rice; or scalloped potatoes and ham. Serve with biscuits, canned fruit, milk and other beverage.

. If you have only a bread board, make hearty sandwiches -- tuna fish, peanut butter, cheese, deviled meat or egg salad -- and serve them with a salad, pudding, milk and another beverage.

A single burner can turn out a satisfying one-dish meal. In only one pot or a frying pan you can make a hearty meat or vegetable soup, a pot roast, a casserole dinner. Served with a green salad, some fruit for dessert and a beverage, you have a flavorful, nutritious meal.

But whether you're making a one-dish meal or using many pots and pans, every mealtime should include for good family health some foods from these four groups:

- 1) milk or foods made from milk;
- 2) meat, fish, poultry, cheese or eggs;
- 3) vegetables and fruits;
- 4) bread and cereal.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 17, 1969

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

PLANNING IS KEY  
TO GOOD KITCHEN

Every kitchen has its own personality and should be developed to fit the person who will use it.

But a well thought out plan is the key to maximum convenience, efficiency, enjoyment and beauty, whether the kitchen is to be remodeled or brand new, says Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

She suggests these guidelines to help with the first steps in planning a kitchen:

- . List all the features and appliances you want to include in the kitchen.
- . Study the family, considering such facts as their size, ages, activities and your regular work habits.
- . Decide what activities you want to take place in the kitchen besides food preparation. Do you want to include eating, laundry, sewing, children's study or casual entertaining?
- . Collect ideas from magazines, kitchen planning books, appliance companies, but use good judgment in accepting their ideas.
- . Consider comfort -- such as a place to sit down.
- . Consider safety -- non-skid floors, easily reached storage, traffic flow that will not interfere with food preparation.
- . Plan for good lighting, sufficient outlets and adequate wiring. Good lighting will include overhead illumination, as well as additional lighting in work areas. Be sure you locate outlets where you will use such electric appliances as the mixer and fry pan.
- . Decide on the amount of money you are able to spend on your kitchen, planning within the family means for the present and future.
- . Put everything in writing while it's fresh in your mind.

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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 18, 1969

Immediate release

## 1969 MINNESOTA STATE FIRE SCHOOL SET FOR APRIL 28-MAY 1

The 1969 Minnesota State Fire School for all Minnesota firemen will be held April 28 to May 1 at the St. Paul Hilton, St. Paul, according to Paul Stegmeir, program coordinator for the University's Office of Special Programs.

Participants in the fire school will be able to choose one of five separate training courses, each of which covers 15 hours of class and/or field application.

The five course areas are: General Fire Fighting; Tactical Procedure in Fire Fighting--Solving Tactical Problems; Fire Pump Operations; Officer Training; and Fire Inspector Training. The classes in Tactical procedures in Fire Fighting and in Fire Pump Operations are new this year, Stegmier says.

In addition to the individual courses, there will be three general assemblies during the School, plus several evening workshops. The annual banquet will be held on Wednesday, April 30, with exhibits and demonstrations given on Thursday, May 1.

The Minnesota State Fire School is sponsored by the Office of Special Programs of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and by the Trade and Industrial Unit of the Minnesota Department of Education.

Further information and registration forms can be obtained by writing to the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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## TAKE A HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY NOW

If a flood, a fire or a tornado should destroy your home, could you make a complete list of all the household furnishings that had been in it?

Because most people would find it impossible to recall all their household possessions, it's wise to take a complete inventory before disaster strikes, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A carefully planned inventory can be valuable in many situations, she points out. It is convenient when buying insurance, when making a will and when placing a price on destroyed or damaged goods.

Making an inventory for the first time takes time and patience, but once made it will serve for many years. Additions or deletions can then be made as necessary.

Take the inventory room by room and complete one room at a time, Mrs. Jordahl suggests. List all furniture, equipment and personal belongings and record a value in dollars. The value can be the asking price in a community or what it would cost to replace the item. Such furnishings as linens, utensils, clothing, accessories--unless they are of unusual value-- may usually be grouped in estimating worth. Photographs of valuable pieces attached to the inventory can be helpful if a claim should be made.

Don't try to do the entire inventory in one day. But once it is done, place a copy in the safe deposit box and keep one at home. Review it from time to time and bring it up to date.

# # #

63-jbn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 18, 1969

Immediate release

## SPECIAL EVENTS TO CLIMAX TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Demonstrations and lectures on painting by four Twin Cities artists will climax the final week of the 18th University of Minnesota Town/Country Art Show in the St. Paul Student Center Galleries(March 25-28).

Special events of the last week of the Art Show are open to the public free of charge. They should be of special interest to amateur artists who are seeking to perfect their techniques, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the show.

First of the week's events will be a gallery tour of exhibits in the show at 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 25, conducted by Huldah Curl, University state arts coordinator.

Mrs. Mary Swanson, artist and instructor in related art in the University's School of Home Economics, will give a demonstration lecture on the use of acrylics in painting at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, March 26. At 2 p.m. Wednesday Philip Thompson, artist and head of the art department, Augsburg College, will demonstrate and discuss underpaintings and various painting techniques.

Scheduled for Thursday, March 27, are demonstration lectures by two professional artists and teachers, Byron Bradley and Harvey Turner. Bradley will speak on composition and demonstrate use of different media at 9:30 a.m. Turner will give a demonstration and lecture on watercolor at 2 p.m.

Suzanne Kohn, director of the Suzanne Kohn Gallery, St. Paul, will be the featured speaker at the artist's luncheon in the North Star Ballroom at 12 noon Friday, March 28. Her subject will be "Problems and Solutions of Gallery Directors."

Reservations for the artists' luncheon, open to anyone interested, should be made by Wednesday, March 26, by sending a check for \$2.50 to Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

The Town/Country Art Show closes at 5 p.m. Friday, March 28.

# # #

64-jbn-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 18, 1969

Immediate release

## SOYBEAN EXPORTS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO STATE FARMERS

Minnesota farmers have a special stake in the soybean export situation, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

Minnesota will suffer more from a reduction of soybean exports than other soybean states since it has the geographical disadvantage of being located further from export points than other producing areas.

About 40 percent of the country's soybean crop was exported last year, but new competition for soybeans and their products in world markets has made some people wonder if soybeans will continue to be an attractive enterprise for farmers. For example, soybean oil has been facing increased competition in world markets from Soviet Union sunflower oil.

Western European countries have also been having a problem getting rid of the oil after they import soybeans and crush them for meal because of the general surplus of butter and vegetable oils. Economists say these Western European countries suffer about a 20 percent penalty by importing the whole soybean, as opposed to importing just the meal.

Economists see no decline of U. S. soybean exports, but predict a slower growth rate of exports than in past years.

Despite current trends in world trade, farmers will probably find soybean production about as attractive compared to other farm enterprises as it was in the past. When you're discussing the relative attractiveness of soybean production, it depends on what you use for the base period, economists say.

Prices may not reach the levels they were in the past two or three years for some time. Even though soybean prices in the next 5 years will average lower than the preceding 5 years, farmers may still find soybeans reasonably profitable in relation to other farming enterprises.

New research in regard to soybeans takes two forms. New substitutes are being developed for soybean products, such as urea products, which replace soybean meal in animal diets. But new uses for soybeans as substitutes for animal protein in foods is developing new markets. Products such as soy beverages, filled milk and imitation meat products are using soybeans as a base.

Within the next 5 to 10 years, the results of research on new uses for soybean products may not be great enough to offset current trends in world trade and use of soybean meal substitutes in animal feeding. But there are important long run implications of the growing uses of soybeans for food.

# # #

59-jms-69

Department of Information  
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March 20, 1969

Immediate release

#### STATE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

Robert Vesely, Owatonna, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association at the group's annual meeting Tuesday (March 18) at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Norris K. Carnes, St. Paul, was re-elected first vice-president; and Lyle Ewald, Owatonna, was named second vice-president. Alden Boreen, Marine on St. Croix, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

One new member was elected to the Executive Committee. He is Paul Pierson of Lake Elmo, who replaces Stanley Campbell of Utica. Other members are: Vesely, Carnes, Ewald, Boreen and Harold Saettre, Kasson.

The entire Board of Directors was re-elected. Members are: George Giddings, Chisago City; James B. Foss, Kenyon; Stanley Campbell, Utica; Lyle Stephenson, Rose Creek; Arthur Sprengeler, Plato; Leo Schuster, Alberta;

Russell Wirt, Lewiston; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo; A. H. Jergens, Hutchinson; William B. Williams, Rochester; Frank Duerst, Lyle; James Bryan, Red Wing; Harold Saettre, Kasson; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; Eugene Holst, Austin; and Don Devenney, Chaska.

The Association's annual meeting was part of activities for the annual Minnesota Livestock Industry Day sponsored by the University's Department of Animal Science, Agricultural Extension Service and Southern School and Experiment Station.

# # #

67-vak-69

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

Immediate release

## WATCH FOR SNOW MOLD DAMAGE ON LAWNS

Snow mold--a cold season disease of grasses--could cause more damage than usual this spring. Snow mold disease appears as more or less circular, dead, bleached areas from one inch to several feet in diameter, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

It's too late now for control measures this spring, since snow mold damage occurs the winter months. Snow mold is caused by a few fungi that have the ability to grow at freezing temperature, or even lower. Conditions last fall and winter were favorable for snow mold disease.

During the thawing periods in late February and early March, the fungus could be seen as a delicate webbing on the grass near the edges of receding margins of snow. The webbing is often dirty gray in color, but may be white or pink, Johnson says.

Snow mold damage can occur in various ways. If only a few scattered grass plants are killed, the loss may be insignificant and remaining grasses will fill in. Other times, most of the grass plants are killed and the few remaining plants are left to do the filling in. This may take a few weeks or months. In extreme cases, areas of grass several feet in diameter are killed completely and need to be seeded or sodded to replace the dead turf.

Once the temperature has gone up to the point where grass starts to grow, snow mold isn't likely to be a problem, so new grasses can be started with little regard for snow mold.

add 1 - snow mold

Late fall and snow-free periods during the winter are the times to apply chemicals for snow mold control. Extension Folder 165, "The Home Lawn," and North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 12, "Lawn Diseases in the Midwest" contain information and give control procedures on snow mold. These publications are available from your county agent, or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # #

65-jms-69

Department of Information  
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March 20, 1969

Immediate release

#### 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Outstanding leadership and achievement have won trips for four young people to the 39th National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. April 19-25.

They are Susan Miller, 18, Glencoe; Becky Bayerl, 18, Pierz; Leonard Saari, 18, Floodwood; and Jerome Larson, 18, Osakis. They will represent Minnesota's 54,590 4-H members.

Delegates to the conference were selected because of their service to local 4-H club and county organizations as officers and junior leaders and on their achievements in project work.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the trips each year.

Helping shape the 4-H program of tomorrow will be the focal point of the conference which has as its theme, "4-H: Tomorrow's Promise." More than 200 delegates from 50 states, Puerto Rico and Canada will hear an address by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, will take part in discussion groups on our changing world as it affects young people and will have tours of Washington to gain a greater knowledge and appreciation of the nation's capital.

Miss Miller is enrolled as a freshman at the University of Minnesota, majoring in home economics. During nine years as a 4-H'er in McLeod County she has given 45 demonstrations and presented a series of workshops on clothing for club members. She received the 4-H Key Award for leadership and achievement, has been a voting delegate to the state 4-H Junior Leadership Conference and has been chapter president of the Future Homemakers of America.

-more-

add 1 - 4-H'ers to National Conference

Miss Bayerl is a student at the College of St. Benedict. She plans to major in law. She has been Morrison County 4-H dress revue queen, has won a variety of awards for project work in food and clothing and has been a delegate to Girls' State.

Now completing his freshman year at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, Saari is vice president of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation. In the nine years he has been a 4-H'er in Itasca County, he has won the 4-H Key Award, the Itasca County forestry medal and was voted outstanding 4-H boy in Itasca County. He has been Itasca County's representative to both the State 4-H Health Camp and the 4-H Junior Leadership Conference.

Larson is a freshman at the University of Minnesota. He has served as president of the Todd County 4-H Federation as well as his local club. He holds the 4-H Key Award, has won various pins in a variety of projects and is active in dairy judging. He was awarded the State Farmer degree at the 1968 national convention of the Future Farmers of America.

# # #

66-lah-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release

TURKEY, HAM, LAMB--  
ALL GOOD CHOICES  
FOR EASTER DINNER

Turkey, ham, lamb -- any of these traditional foods is a good choice for your Easter dinner this year.

Turkey, among the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods for March and April, tops the list of good meat buys for Easter. Turkeys should be available to satisfy whatever number you serve. If you buy a large bird, cost per serving will be less. For the small family, a time and energy saver is the frozen turkey roast or roll, ready to slip into the oven in its own foil pan.

Hams in different styles are in generous supply. The fully cooked, boneless hams, trimmed of excess fat, are especially convenient and easy to slice. Although they are already cooked, they develop more flavor if they are baked and served hot, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. A pound of the boneless fully cooked ham should serve three persons generously since there should be no more shrinkage in roasting. To glamorize the ham, apply a glaze half an hour before the end of the cooking period.

Good choices in lamb are the leg of lamb or the less expensive shoulder roast. Removing the "fell," the thin, paperlike covering, is not necessary before roasting. Be sure to serve lamb very hot on pre-heated plates, Miss Mikesh suggests.

The University nutritionist gives these general suggestions on roasting meat:

. Place the roast with fat side up (in turkey, with breast side up) on a rack in a shallow roasting pan. Season as desired.

. If you have a meat thermometer, insert it into the roast so the tip is in the center, touching neither bone nor fat. In turkey, insert the thermometer between thigh and breast.

. Use a low oven temperature -- about 325° F. -- to prevent shrinkage, to promote uniform cooking with a minimum of spattering and to make slicing easier.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Immediate release

**MAKE LAUNDRY  
CENTER EFFICIENT  
AND PLEASANT**

Don't neglect the laundry center in your plans if you're building a new house or remodeling your present home.

The place where you do your laundry, the arrangement of equipment, the working space and lighting can all be planned to make the job of laundering a more pleasant activity, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The location of the laundry area will probably depend upon space available, plumbing location, the need to coordinate homemaking activities and efficient arrangement. You will also want to consider easy access to an exterior door and the general flow of traffic. Many a mother has found it bothersome to have to move the ironing board to let the children into the house. And, of course, choose an area for the laundry center that is light and cheerful and has the necessary outlets.

Before you decide on a definite location for the laundry center, Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you ask yourself these questions:

- . Do you want to avoid climbing steps from the basement?
- . Do you want your laundry facilities closest to the source of soiled clothes and storage of clean linen and clothing?
- . Do you want to be close to the phone, the children's play area, to the outside, to some particular room in the house?
- . Will the plumbing facilities determine where the laundry must go?

Main floor locations are favored by many women over the basement, once considered the logical place for laundry equipment. Possibilities for locating laundry equipment on the main floor include a utility room, which might also be used for sewing, flower arranging and other activities; the kitchen, in an area separated from the food preparation center; the family room, with equipment hidden behind folding or sliding doors; the bathroom, though space there may be a problem.

Improvements in appliances have all but eliminated the drudgery once associated with doing the laundry. A convenient, pleasant location for the laundry center will make the job less irksome.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

TEMPORARY DIKE  
PROTECTS AGAINST  
SHALLOW FLOODS

A temporary one-to-three foot high dike can help protect basements and buildings from shallow flood waters, according to Clif Halsey, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

Halsey says the selection of a suitable dike site and the construction of a sound dike could determine whether much property loss occurs.

When choosing the construction site, take advantage of any natural features of the land which will keep the dike as short and as low as possible. Don't take time and money short cuts that will minimize the protection afforded by the dike. The path of the dike should exclude trees and other obstructions that would weaken its structure.

Halsey offers the following suggestions, recommended by the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers, for constructing a dike suitable for shallow flooding:

A good water-tight base can be achieved by removing ice and snow down to bare ground in an eight-foot-wide strip the length of the dike.

When building the dike, alternate the direction of the sandbags with the bottom layer for the length of the dike.

Sandbags should be half filled with clay, silt or sand and should be left untied. Place the unfilled top of the sandbag under the next filled half, and pack the sandbags down.

Build the base of the dike three times as wide as you intend to make the dike high. A 100-foot dike requires 800 sandbags for one foot in height; 2,000 for two feet in height; and 3,400 for three feet in height.

-more-

add 1--temporary dike

You can form a protective shield by spreading a one-inch layer of dirt or sand a foot wide outside the dike and laying plastic sheeting over the dike.

Lay the plastic sheeting (at least .006 inch thick) so that it covers the one-foot-layer of loose dirt outside the dike and extends over the top of the dike. The plastic should be free to conform to the surface of the sandbags. Laying it too tightly increases the possibility of puncturing the plastic and weakening the dike.

The plastic can be kept in place with a row of tightly fitting sandbags on the bottom edge of the plastic and with sandbags at six-foot intervals on the top edge of the plastic.

Halsey says plastic sheeting can usually be purchased in 100-foot rolls from any construction supply company. Local government officials can usually tell where you can buy sandbags.

See your county agent for more information on dike construction and flood control.

# # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Spring Management Tips for Turkey Growers. Snow banks next to pole sheds housing turkeys must be moved away from the building to prevent water from entering. Robert Berg, poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends maintaining a clear space of about 8 feet away from the buildings. Make sure all drainage ditches are open. Berg also advises maintaining a good supply of feed and gas, since gravel roads and driveways may be impassable for long periods of time. But a word of caution is in order if you stockpile large amounts of feed, since high humidity in the spring may cause processed feed to mold. Be on the lookout for moldy feed, and don't feed it to turkeys.

\* \* \* \*

Special Building for Pesticides. Basic plans for a pesticide storage and formulation shed which meet the requirements of large farms, pest control companies, pesticide retail dealers and commercial spray companies are available from your county agent. Ask your county agent for a copy of Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 4, "Pesticide Storage and Formulation Shed." Or, write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Consult Veterinarian on Worming. University of Minnesota animal scientists recommend that beef calves be wormed if they have high worm infestations. Have a veterinarian conduct fecal worm counts to establish the level of infestation. The decision on whether or not to worm should be made on the basis of the veterinarian's examinations.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Treat Infected Animals to Help Eliminate Ringworm. The first step in eliminating ringworm is treating infected animals. Then barns and pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to cut down chances that cattle will become infested again, says Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. All equipment, such as brushes, combs and halters should be clean so that the infection won't be carried by the equipment to other animals. Ringworm may affect cattle at any age, but it most often attacks calves. Sunlight and fresh air will help keep the fungus from growing.

\* \* \* \*

Taxes Need Year-Around Attention. Good tax managers think taxes throughout the year. End-of-the year tax decisions made in haste can be costly, warns Ken Thomas, economist at the University of Minnesota. You should be able to recognize tax aspects of any farm decision. Talk to a tax consultant for advice on complicated problems.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

GAINS LOWER, BUT  
RETURNS HIGHER WITH  
CORN SILAGE, SUPPLEMENT

Holstein steers fed only corn silage and supplement made satisfactory gains, but they didn't gain as fast as steers fed a hay and concentrate ration (2.32 vs. 2.73 pounds per day ) in University of Minnesota trials.

Steers fed the corn silage and supplement had carcasses containing less fat, and their dressing percentages were lower. However, they had a higher percent of retail cuts than cattle fed hay and concentrate.

University animal scientists report that the steers fed silage showed a high return over feed cost, since corn silage is an economical source of nutrients. But since the silage-fed steers gained slower, other costs such as labor, bedding, and interest were higher and partly offset the feed cost advantage.

The researchers are conducting more trials to establish the optimum amounts of ground shelled corn to include in corn silage rations when both animal performance and economic data are considered.

# # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 24, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4th. in series on  
international program

Immediate release

VARIETY OF 4-H  
INTERNATIONAL  
PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

International programs don't have to involve travel for youth groups to work with people in other countries.

The pen pal program and the new CARE project "Operation Counterpart" are two such programs. Both offer 4-H youth an opportunity to work with and learn about people in foreign lands.

"Operation Counterpart" is designed to allow 4-H'ers to take a more active part in CARE contributions. The 4-H Foundation serves as a liaison between the CARE organization and the local 4-H Clubs. U. S. members gave \$3000 to their counterparts in other countries through 4-H CARE in 1968. CARE contributions also include the generous gifts of various businesses throughout the U. S. which donate items ranging from toys and clothing, to medicines. Although there is no specific CARE program operating in Minnesota, interested 4-H groups may make contributions to CARE headquarters in New York.

County 4-H groups may find the 4-H international programs an aspect of 4-H that can be strengthened and expanded. Appointing a county 4-H international programs project chairman or committee is one possibility. A 4-H international program committee could do such things as schedule speakers for clubs and communities throughout the county, promote international travel programs such as IFYE and Teen Caravan, plan and conduct a 4-H International Night program and coordinate sister 4-H clubs.

-more-

add 1 -- Variety of international 4-H programs

Sister clubs have been requested by many 4-H workers abroad. Sister clubs exchange pictures and other small items of interest such as models of equipment, tools, machinery, small figures dressed in the costume of the country, recipes and food ideas. If clubs are interested in doing more than corresponding with youth abroad, they could discuss possibilities with some American representative abroad to avoid an exchange of unnecessary or inappropriate items.

More than a hundred Minnesota 4-H members, leaders and extension agents recently completed an international flower seed project in Korea. Nearly 200 letters, some in English, most in Korean, from 4-H members in Korea have been received thanking those who contributed time and money to this project. It is hoped that long-lasting friendships will develop from these pen pal relationships.

4-H international programs, including IFYE and Teen Caravan, are conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service of the state land-grant universities and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Information on any of the international programs may be obtained from local county extension offices.

-lah-

Department of Information  
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March 25, 1969

Immediate release

## MOST UM AGRICULTURE STUDENTS COME FROM NON-FARM BACKGROUND

Only 47 percent of the 1968 freshmen students majoring in some area of agriculture at the University of Minnesota came from farm backgrounds, according to Richard Barnes, academic adviser in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

And only five percent of the new freshmen majoring in forestry and 22 percent of the freshmen in home economics came from farm families.

The remaining freshmen in all three areas came from families where the parents were engaged in non-farm occupations.

This data reflects the increasing challenge and better occupational opportunities in areas of agriculture, forestry and home economics, Barnes said. As a result of technological and academic developments, these areas are appealing more and more to individuals from non-agricultural backgrounds.

The 1968 freshmen students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics came from 70 Minnesota counties, as well as other states.

Thirty-seven percent of the new freshmen majoring in agriculture, 74 percent of the freshmen in forestry and 60 percent of the new freshmen majoring in home economics came from the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Over 50 percent of these students in forestry and home economics, and almost 27 percent of the new freshmen majoring in agriculture came from Hennepin and Ramsey counties.

# # #

69-wobn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 25, 1969

Immediate release

## CHECK LABEL WHEN BUYING HAM

If you plan to select ham for your Easter dinner, read the label so you know exactly what you're getting.

That advice comes from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Hams are usually labeled "smoked" or "fully cooked." If there is no label, you can assume that the ham is smoked but not cooked. If you buy a ham labeled "smoked," always cook it before eating unless the label also states that it has been fully cooked.

Hams labeled "fully cooked" have been heated to 150<sup>o</sup>F.--temperature high enough to kill any possible trichina organisms in the ham. Further cooking is not necessary, but many people feel that the flavor improves if the ham is baked and served hot. Smoked and fully cooked hams may also be labeled "moisture added." This means the ham may contain up to 10 percent added moisture. If you prefer a juicy ham, you may want to select the kind with moisture added.

Fully cooked, boneless hams, trimmed of excess fat, are especially convenient and easy to slice. A pound of the boneless, fully cooked ham should serve three persons generously since there should be no more shrinkage in roasting, Miss Mikesh says.

Whatever style of ham you choose, remember that your best guide in selection is to read the label.

# # #

68-mkb-69

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 25, 1969

Immediate release

## TWO AFRICAN FARMERS WILL BEGIN SPECIAL UM PROGRAM

Two African dairy farmers will arrive in the Twin Cities Sunday (March 30) to begin nine months of study on farms and at the University of Minnesota under a special pilot project begun this year by the University.

Noordin Esmail Adamali and Tom M. Shimaka were chosen from among more than 200 young Kenya dairy farmers to participate in the program, which is designed to provide young farmers from that country with both practical and technical training in agriculture.

The program is being administered through the Agricultural Extension Service's Office of Special Programs in cooperation with the Office of International Agricultural Programs, the Kenya Dairy Farmer magazine published by the University Press of Africa, and Pan American World Airways, Inc.

Adamali, who works on his family's dairy farm near Nairobi, has studied agriculture at Egerton College in Kenya. Shimaka attended Embu Agricultural Training College and is presently teaching at Bukuru Farmers' Training Centre in Western Kenya.

The two will spend two weeks at the University for general orientation to the University, the Minnesota dairy industry and the agricultural community. Jesse B. Williams, professor of animal science, will be in charge of the orientation session and the academic portion of the program.

On April 15, they will travel to Worthington, Minn., to begin four months working and studying on farms in the area. Their stay at Worthington is under the auspices of the Worthington-Crailsheim International Organization.

In August, they will spend three weeks visiting dairy operations across the U. S. before returning to the St. Paul Campus for study during the fall quarter. They will return to Kenya at the end of December.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 25, 1969

Immediate release

## COMPUTER DATA STORAGE SYSTEM DEVELOPED FOR STATE

A computerized data storage system that will hold information for Minnesota counties, regions, localities, and colleges and universities has been developed by economists with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

This computer storage and retrieval system--called the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS)-- will serve as a prototype for similar systems in other states, according to John Hoyt, Jr., University of Minnesota economist and program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination.

The MAPS program will provide state, local and federal government leaders, and colleges and universities in the state with a common source of different types of data which can be used for policy planning, research and program administration.

Currently an initial teletype linkage to the computer information system has been established. This means that queries on relevant data from university and non-university personnel such as government officials and officials of institutions of higher learning, can be accepted for overnight processing. This accessibility will be expanded through the use of teletype and telephone linkages at regional research and service centers.

When finally completed, the MAPS data bank will include programs that will enable the user not only to recall specific data but also to analyze it in relationship to other information in the basic data file that is uniquely relevant to the area or problem under consideration.

-more-

add 1 - computerized data

In the immediate future, all available county-level collections of data from the Economic Development Administration in Washington D. C. will be programmed into the computer system. Also several collections of important data about Minnesota will be included in MAPS; these data include state and federal agency directories, the student enrollment in institutions of higher education in the state and current population estimates by county, age and sex.

In addition, any collection of data from local, state and federal agencies, and colleges and universities can be quickly programmed into the MAPS data bank. This will allow individuals to quickly organize, retrieve and compare different types of data with each other, Hoyt says.

Eventually the MAPS project will include socio-economic and other types of data for the entire Upper Midwest. This will include about 6,000 different statistical entries on important data for each county in the region.

This flexibility and accessibility to large amounts of organized data which can be quickly retrieved, analyzed and compared makes this system unique, Hoyt says.

Also, the MAPS program doesn't require a computer trained programmer, which means that an individual can use the MAPS data bank with a minimum amount of training.

The MAPS project was funded by the University's Agricultural Extension Service, with support from the Computer Systems Division of the Economic Development Administration in Washington D. C.

# # #

71-wobn-69

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 27, 1969

Immediate release

## CHANGING PICTURE IN HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Easy-care appliances, solid-state controls, new colors, special features and development of many small appliances to supplement or replace major equipment -- these are a few of the trends in household equipment for 1969.

With all the changes taking place in household equipment, the consumer who is in the market for some new appliance will be able to shop more wisely knowing some of the trends taking place, says Glenda Humphries, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

She lists these:

. The mini revolution. Many small appliances are being developed to supplement or replace major equipment. Examples are blenders that not only grind, blend and chop but also cook; fry pan-buffet cookers which may be taken to the table for service; ranges and refrigerators so small they can be placed in many different locations in the house; multi-basketed washers which can launder white clothes in one tub and colored clothes in another simultaneously.

. Easy-care appliances. Frost-free refrigerators, non-stick finishes, self-cleaning ranges have eliminated many chores for the homemaker. In 1969 self-cleaning gas ranges and smooth-surface gas and electric range units will be on the market.

. Solid-state controls. The solid-state systems will reduce the amount of servicing needed and make for more flexibility. Solid-state controls have been added to mixers, washers and dryers to give the user more control. Thus in mixers, solid-state controls help maintain the selected speed even when heavy products are added.

add 1 - household appliances

. Color and decorator finishes. New colors projected for 1969 are flame and blue. Wood tones, cork, gemetric designed, the leather look are found on refrigerators, ranges and laundry equipment. You can even have a renoir print on your refrigerator door.

. Special features. On any appliance it's important to decide if the extra feature is worth the additional money. Some of the features being added to new appliances include wheels or rollers for easy moving; end-of-cycle timers and signals; warming shelves for quick thawing of frozen foods; doors that hinge on either side for refrigerators.

- jbn-

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 27, 1969

Immediate release

## MINNESOTA'S OUTSTANDING FARMER-SPORTSMAN NAMED

Wendall Falk, Murcock, has been selected Minnesota's 1969 outstanding Farmer-Sportsman. He was named for his community leadership, conservation activities, and farming record.

Regional winners include Matt Miller, Le Center (Southeast); Eldon Kittel, Wrenshall (Northeast); Floyd Solinger, Park Rapids (Northwest); and Delbert Zinnel, Hadley (Southwest).

Announcement of the selection was made today by Harold B. Swanson, chairman, Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman Committee and Head of the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism at the University of Minnesota.

The winner and his local county agent, James L. Edman, Swift County, receive a trip to the Northwest Boat, Sports and Travel Show in Minneapolis. Falk will be honored at the Show on Sunday afternoon, April 6. Minnesota Commissioner of Agriculture Robert Carlson will make the award.

The Falks farm 918 acres. They have applied a good grass legume rotation, established 13 acres of sod waterways, planted over 5,000 evergreens, established two watering pits for uniform grazing and distribution, established a field shelter belt to prevent wind erosion, and established two farmstead shelter belts.

They have seeded 10 acres of oats for nesting and cover for pheasants, erected two feeding stations for pheasants, delayed mowing of hay until August 1, and have 179 acres of marshland protected and preserved for aquatic wildlife.

Falk is active in local church and school work and is a supervisor of the Swift County Soil and Water Conservation District. He has been a 4-H adult leader, a Luther League advisor, a member and director of the Kerkhoven Sportsman's Club, and takes part in many other farmer and sportsman activities.

Selection of county winners is made by local committees. The Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman Committee selects the regional and state winners. The Committee includes conservation-minded representatives from farm organizations, the University of Minnesota, conservation groups, mass media, and state agencies.

Department of Information  
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March 27, 1969

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## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### APRIL

- 8 Outstanding Young Farmer Day, Student Center, St. Paul Campus.
- 19 Alumni Day, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics,  
St. Paul Campus.
- 19 Home Economics Day, St. Paul Campus.
- 21-23 Fire Prevention Servicemen's Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- 23-25 Seminarians Short Course, St. Paul Campus and St. Paul  
Seminary.
- 25 Teacher's Workshop, Minnesota Association of Conservation  
Education (MACE), Spring Meadow Farm, Carver, Minn.
- 28-May 1 Minnesota State Fire School, Hilton Hotel, St. Paul

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75-vak-69

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710  
March 27, 1969

Immediate release

## UM LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM SCHEDULES SATURDAY TOURS

Five Saturday tours are being offered at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Two tours are scheduled per day, at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Tours will last about 1-1/2 hours and will feature flowers in the peak of their bloom. Interested persons are encouraged to wear hiking clothes and bring a picnic lunch to enjoy before or after the tour.

The tours are conducted by faculty members from the University's Department of Horticultural Science.

The first tour is scheduled for March 29 and will feature a demonstration of the maple syrup operation and the showing of a film, entitled "Collecting the Maple Bonus."

Remaining tours are scheduled for May 17, May 24, June 7 and June 14.

Groups desiring a tour should make advance reservations so that additional guides can be on hand.

For more information, contact Mervin Eisel, Landscape Arboretum, Rt. 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minnesota 55318. Phone 443-2460.

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73-jms-69

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

PREPARE GOOD  
SEEDBED FOR  
SMALL GRAINS

Proper seedbed preparation is especially important this spring due to high soil water content. Cloddiness may be a big problem, especially in the southern part of the state where little fall plowing was done and soils are likely to be wet.

It may be advisable to avoid plowing if soils are excessively wet, according to Ervin Oelke and James Swan, extension specialists at the University of Minnesota. But if you do plow and the bottom of the plow layer is excessively wet, you can reduce cloddiness problems by plowing shallow since soil water content increases with soil depth. And if cornstalks are on the field, they should be chopped or disced and then incorporated by plowing.

Time secondary tillage operations carefully if the soil is plowed wet. Let the soil dry out a few days after plowing, but not for too long, since the large clods from plowing will be hard to break up. Excessive cloddiness may make it difficult to place and cover the seed properly.

It's important that a relatively smooth seedbed be prepared. A North Dakota study showed that fall plowing with discing or field cultivating in the spring gave best yields for wheat. The main difficulty with just discing and not plowing is that the seedbed stayed too rough. As a result, the seed wasn't placed at a uniform depth when it was drilled and a poor stand resulted.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

PLAN FOR HIGHER  
SMALL GRAIN YIELDS  
AT PLANTING TIME

Planting small grains early, plus following recommended rates and methods of seeding and following a good fertilization program results in higher yields.

Seed small grains as early as you can work the soil without excessive soil compaction, advises Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Early seeding allows flowers to pollinate and kernels to form before the hottest part of the summer. If you must delay seeding, plant earlier varieties.

Oelke says University trials have shown that earlier planted barley at Crookston yielded about 30 bushels more per acre than barley planted 3 weeks later. Early plantings of wheat averaged about 5 to 7 bushels more than late plantings, and flax yielded about 2 bushels more when seeded early.

Rate of seeding can influence yields since it influences the number of plants per acre you end up with. In most cases, too much seed doesn't reduce yields, but becomes costly.

Small grains tiller if the seeding rate is low, but the amount of tillering usually doesn't offset the low seeding rate, Oelke says. He recommends a seeding rate for spring wheat of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels for barley,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 bushel for flax and 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels for oats.

A grain drill is the best machine for seeding since it distributes seed evenly at a uniform depth. Broadcasting wastes seeds and often results in uneven stands. Seed in moist soil at a depth of 1 to 2 inches.

-more-

add 1 -- plan for higher yields

If forage crops are seeded with oats, grass and legume seeds should be covered by soil but shouldn't be placed more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Compacting the soil over the rows with press wheels results in more even stands.

Take a soil test to determine the amounts of fertilizer required. Most of the fertilizer should be placed by the seed. Oelke explains that nitrogen and phosphorus are released slowly from cold spring soils, and may not be available to the small grain plant.

In small grains, the head is already beginning to form 3 weeks after planting. If fertilizer is lacking at this time, the size of the head is reduced, resulting in lower yields.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Follow Label Directions on Herbicide Containers. Always follow label directions on herbicide containers carefully, advises Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Miller offers these suggestions:

\* Use herbicides only on crops for which they are specifically approved and recommended.

\* Use only recommended amounts -- applying too much of a herbicide may damage the crop, may be unwise if the crop is to be used for food or feed, and is costly.

\* Apply herbicides only at times specified on the label -- observe the recommended intervals between treatments and pasturing or harvesting of crops.

\* Wear goggles, rubber gloves and other protective clothing as recommended on the label. Guard against possible injury to nearby susceptible plants.

\* \* \* \*

Pest Control Guide Available. A revised publication entitled "1969 Weed, Insect, and Disease Control Guide for Commercial Vegetable Growers" is available from your county agent. The publication is intended for commercial vegetable growers, not home gardeners. You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Ask for Special Report No. 5.

\* \* \* \*

(more)

add 1 -- in brief

Store Agricultural Chemicals Safely. Store chemicals in a separate, locked building, advises Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Don't store chemicals in the granary, machine shed, garage or barn. Mark a chemical storage building with a distinctive, easily read sign clearly designating it as a chemical storage area. Never permit smoking or fires within the building. Don't leave chemical containers sitting where children or animals can reach them, Miller stresses. When using chemicals, be sure to keep the containers out of reach of children.

\* \* \* \*

Horse Bulletin Available. A new bulletin giving detailed information on horse care and management is available from your county agent. Ask for Extension Bulletin 358, "Horse Care and Management." 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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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release

YIELDS HIGHER  
WHEN CORN IS  
PLANTED EARLY

Plant corn early for highest yields. Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, recommends planting corn as soon as the soil is dry enough to till if the soil temperature is 50 degrees or higher.

Hicks says early planting results in higher corn yields for these reasons:

\* Sunlight utilization--the period of most rapid growth is more nearly matched with periods of longer days, so the efficiency of solar energy is maximized.

\* Better pollination--tassel emergence and silking are the critical stages in the reproductive development of the corn plant. With earlier planting, these growth processes occur when air temperatures are lower and soil moisture is less likely to be limiting. This results in better pollination and fewer barren corn stalks.

\* Shorter plants-- the lower internodes are shorter, so plants are shorter with the ears closer to the ground. Less lodging and lower harvest losses result.

\* Mature corn -- corn is more likely to reach maturity before the first killing frost, so drying costs may be reduced. Earlier planting also allows you to plant hybrids that have a longer relative maturity rating, and yields are usually higher with full season hybrids.

Hicks says management becomes more important with earlier planting, since small errors mushroom into larger ones.

The number of kernels planted per acre should be increased with earlier planting, since percent germination is usually lower due to cooler soil temperature.

Weed control becomes more important with earlier planting. Weeds will grow better than the corn if the soil is cool and wet. But the probability of rains to activate weed-killing chemicals is greater with earlier planting.

Using fungicides and insecticides may also be more important with earlier planting, Hicks adds.

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Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
Immediate release  
4-H NEWS

LOCAL 4-H'ers  
SELECTED FOR  
CAMP WORKSHOP

Four delegates from \_\_\_\_\_ County have been selected to attend a three-day 4-H workshop on camping at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_. County agent (or Home Agent) \_\_\_\_\_ will also attend.  
(place) (dates)

Junior and adult leader delegates are (give names and addresses, and possibly names of 4-H clubs).

They have been selected as members of the leadership team to serve as camp counselors at the \_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H Camp at \_\_\_\_\_ this summer. The workshop will provide training for their summer assignments.

Workshop sessions will include the philosophy of 4-H camping, information on planning camp programs and leadership roles of camp staff. Training in special interest activities to help equip delegates for their camp leadership will be given in creative arts and crafts, nature, outdoor cookery, ceremonies, singing and campfire building.

Marian Larson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota, is in charge of the 4-H camping program and the workshop.

"The last few years have seen a tremendous increase in interest in 4-H camping," Miss Larson said. Nineteen counties started 4-H camping programs last summer. All but five Minnesota counties now have 4-H camps or share in multi-county 4-H camps.

More than 11 percent of the 4-H membership and some 800 youth not enrolled in 4-H clubs participated in 4-H educational camping programs in Minnesota last year.

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties

4-H News

WILDLIFE HABITAT  
IMPROVEMENT  
PROGRAM AVAILABLE

The 1969 Wildlife Habitat Improvement program offers 4-H members an opportunity to participate in an educational conservation program, announces County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

This year the program's emphasis will be centered on wildlife habitat improvement exclusively -- learning how different kinds of wildlife live and helping to provide a natural home for them. The pheasant-rearing aspect of the program will not be available.

No definite suggestions can be made as to what 4-H'ers might do on private or public lands to develop proper habitat according to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Conditions vary too much from farm to farm and area to area.

The first step in improving wildlife habitat is to find out what kind of wildlife exists in your community, since each species has its own requirement for life. Ask your neighbors, area game manager or conservation officers in your area. Then determine the amount of suitable wildlife habitat available and if it needs improvement, decide what needs to be improved -- winter cover, safe nesting cover, brood cover, food supply or water areas. Some areas may have sufficient habitat with only winter foods needed, and others may be completely devoid of both cover and food.

Conservation officials and members of Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited are available to help you plan and carry out a project to improve the situation. Financial, technical and material assistance is available upon request from the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

add 1 -- wildlife improvement

The Federal Cartridge Corporation will provide \$10 cash awards to the top 25 individuals participating in pheasant habitat improvement. Similar awards will be available for outstanding work in other wildlife habitat improvement projects.

The Wildlife Habitat Improvement program is sponsored by Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Federal Cartridge Corporation, The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

For more information contact your local county extension office.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Housing Series

CAN LIGHTING  
BE IMPROVED  
IN YOUR HOME?

How good is the lighting in your home.

Good home lighting can make a home comfortable and easy to live in and can improve the appearance of textures and colors in home furnishings, says Glenda Humphries, instructor and specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota. It helps prevent eyestrain, decreases nervous tension and can contribute toward safer and more efficient working conditions.

If you wonder whether your home lighting is as effective as it should be, stop for a moment the next time you go into the house in the evening and switch on the lights. Look around and then ask such questions as these: Does the lighting add warmth, friendliness and coziness? Or does it give an overall grayness or coldness? Does it irritate you with sharp contrasts or direct glare?

You may also want to ask yourself:

Can I turn on lights at the top and bottom of stairways?

Are there lights for all outside entrances?

Are there light switches at each doorway?

Is the way well lighted as I go from room to room?

Can I control the garage lighting from the house?

Are there controls from the house for outdoor floodlights?

Can I dim the lights in bedrooms for the convenience of sick persons and small children?

Can I dim living area lighting for change of mood and atmosphere?

After taking a survey of the lighting in your home, you may want to make a plan for changes that will improve it. And remember when selecting fixtures and lamps, choose them for the lighting effect they give, not for the fixtures themselves, Miss Humphries emphasizes.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 31, 1969

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
Nutrition series

INCLUDE FOUR  
FOOD GROUPS IF  
YOU EAT OFTEN

Many older people have formed the habit of eating more than three meals a day -- but only a small amount at each time.

That's a perfectly acceptable habit, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, provided the food you eat adds up to a good diet.

The important point to remember is that you need food from the four food groups every day -- meat, milk, fruits and vegetables and breads and cereals. You may prefer to divide those essential foods into four or five meals, with some snacks at bedtime. Many older people, for example, like a glass of warm milk before going to bed as an aid to restful sleep.

But if you're a frequent eater or a nibbler, you have several hazards to watch out for. One is forming the habit of filling up on toast and tea or cake and coffee so you have no appetite for meat, milk, vegetables and fruit. The other hazard is getting too much food and so many calories that you gain weight you should not be adding.

If, instead of dividing your food into many meals a day, your preference is for a large share of the day's food at one meal, then midday is the best time for your dinner. Generally, the nutritionists say, you sleep sounder when the evening meal is light.

-jbn-