

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 2, 1969

Immediate Release

MINIMUM TILLAGE OPERATIONS DEMONSTRATED AT WASECA VISITORS' DAY

WASECA -- Minimum tillage results in increased economy, better moisture utilization and reduced erosion without reducing yields.

But minimum tillage could create problems with fertilizer placement deep in the soil profile and increased disease and insect problems may result due to trash being left on the soil surface for long periods of time, according to a University of Minnesota soil scientist.

Russell Frazier, stationed at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station here, explained various minimum tillage operations to guests at the station's annual visitors' day today (July 1).

Frazier pointed out the main advantage of minimum tillage is that less work is needed to get the same results. Two minimum tillage operations were demonstrated at the field day, till planting and No-till planting.

Till planting can be used either with or without previous plowing. This row crop operation tills a narrow strip and plants corn or soybeans in one operation.

The No-till planter has large, heavy duty corrugated coulters which go ahead of planter disks. Previous tillage may be used, but isn't required. Frazier says this operation can be used directly on corn and on soybean stubble.

-more-

add 1--minimum tillage

A combination hitch may also be used. This consists of a heavy duty spring tooth followed by a conventional planter. A special hitch goes from the tractor over the top of the spring tooth and back to the planter. This method may be used after fall plowing with no additional spring tillage.

Visitors saw the till planting and No-till operations demonstrated on both fall plowed soil and soybean stubble from 1968 planting. Equipment was furnished by area farmers who have been using minimum tillage operations on their own farms.

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Immediate Release

MOISTURE A CRITICAL FACTOR IN CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

WASECA--Early weed control in corn and soybeans was better this year from herbicides that were applied preplanting and disked in, compared to preemergence applications applied at planting time.

Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, told visitors at the annual Southern School and Experiment Station visitors' day here that a lack of moisture accounted for the poorer results with the chemicals applied preemergence on corn.

Chemicals applied in preplant applications earlier in the year on corn and disked in had more favorable moisture conditions than the preemergence applications applied later, Strand said. Early postemergence herbicides applied after the corn and weeds were up gave excellent broadleaf weed control in corn. However, grass weed control was no better than with the earlier applications.

Strand also pointed out that preemergence treatments on soybeans gave better weed control than on corn, since there was more rain soon after the chemicals were applied on the soybeans. Recent rains should increase weed control from many herbicides, so later evaluations may show better results.

Broadleaf weed control was generally good with most chemicals, Strand said. He also pointed out that giant foxtail is harder to control than yellow and green foxtail, and the giant foxtail is especially prevalent in the Waseca area.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 3, 1969

Immediate Release

UM DISTRICT REUNIONS SCHEDULED

Alumni members and former students at the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture will gather for four district reunions in July and early August.

Members of the board of directors of the School of Agriculture and staff members from the Institute of Agriculture will be present at each meeting. A potluck picnic dinner will begin at 12:30 p.m. and a program is scheduled at 2 p.m. at each location.

The reunion for District I, Southeastern Minnesota, will be held on the west side of Silver Lake Park, off Broadway Avenue on the north edge of Rochester on Sunday, July 13. Officers of the district association are: president, Leverne Vangsness, Kenyon; vice-president, Wesley Moeching, Route 3, Lake City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Willard Bremer, Route 3, Lake City.

The District II reunion for Southwestern Minnesota, will be held on Sunday, July 20 at the Sportsmen Club, 4 miles south of Gibbon. Officers of the District II Association are: president, Holmer Berlin, Gibbon; vice-president, Cletus Franta, Lafayette; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. William Paulsen, 152 Cedar Point, Redwood Falls.

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add 1-um district reunions

The reunion for District III, Northern Minnesota, will be held on Sunday, July 27 at the Lake Koronis Community Park, south of Paynesville, on the south shore of the lake. Officers of District III are: president, Russell Broberg, Fergus Falls; vice-president, Dr. Gerard Cueva, Cokato; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lyle Bishman, Dassel.

The District IV reunion, Twin Cities area will be held Sunday, August 3 at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, located west of the intersection of Minnesota Highway 41 and Highway 5, west of Minneapolis and south of Excelsior. Virginia Barwise, St. Paul, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association will preside. Arrangements for the reunion are being made by Dr. Gertrude Esteros, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 3, 1969

Immediate Release

TWO MINNESOTA YOUTH RECEIVE LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

A Stevens County 4-H girl, Becky Durkee, and a Winona County 4-H youth, James Rowekamp, have been awarded Danforth Leadership Training scholarships.

They will be delegates to Camp Miniwanca in Shelby, Mich. in July and August, according to Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota. Miss Durkee will attend the girls' camp July 28-Aug 9; Rowekamp will attend the boys' camp Aug. 11-23.

Delegates to the camp are chosen on the basis of their leadership, citizenship and achievements in the 4-H program. Objectives of Camp Miniwanca, which is sponsored by the Ralston Purina Co., are the four-fold development of youth -- mental, physical, social and spiritual.

Miss Durkee, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Durkee of Kensington, is in her ninth year as a 4-H member. She has served as president, secretary, reporter and committee chairman in her local 4-H club. She was winner of the "Homemaker of Tomorrow" award in her school, was a member of FHA and was active in declamation and public speaking. This past year she attended Moorhead State College.

-more-

add 1-two minnesota youth

Rowekamp, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rowekamp of Lewiston, has been an active 4-H member for nine years. His special interest has been the 4-H dairy project. He has held the office of president of the Winona County 4-H organization and has served his local club as treasurer and safety chairman. He won the 4-H Key Award for his leadership and his achievements and was named one of the 10 top junior leaders in the county. He is also a member of FFA.

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170-jbn-69

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO HONDURAS AS IFYE-YDP DELEGATE

Dave Skogen, Princeton, has been appointed an International Farm Youth Exchange-Youth Development Project (IFYE-YDP) delegate to serve a year in Honduras.

Beginning August 1, he will work to expand the youth programs and assist with community development and extension programs.

Skogen is presently studying Spanish in Costa Rica for one month prior to his assignment.

This dimension of the IFYE program has been added in recent years, with U. S. youth offering technical assistance in developing rural youth programs, increasing food production and promoting better nutrition.

Another Minnesota delegate, Jerome Smith, West Concord, is participating in the same program in Costa Rica.

Skogen received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in agricultural education.

During his eight years as a Mille Lacs County 4-H'er, Skogen served as his local 4-H club president. He also served as his local FFA chapter president, district president and as a state vice president. Skogen has been a member of the Lutheran Youth Society for five years and served as president for one year.

-more-

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Skogen of rural
Princeton.

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Division of Geigy Chemicals Corporation, provided \$27,000 for initiation of the IFYE-YDP program in 1968 in Honduras and several other Central American countries. They have approved another grant of the same amount to help sponsor this program in 1969.

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

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171-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

**BREED COWS LATE
IN HEAT PERIOD**

Breed cows during the final 10 hours of standing heat or the first 6 hours after standing heat ends for best results.

If the cow is in standing heat during the morning, breed her in the afternoon of the same day. If she is in standing heat in the afternoon, breed her during the morning of the following day, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Inseminations made during the first 9 to 10 hours of standing heat result in substandard fertility because the sperm burn themselves out before the egg is available. Inseminations made after ovulation are also usually unsuccessful because the egg is fertile for only about 6 hours. Conlin explains that most cows remain in standing heat for about 18 hours. The egg becomes available for fertilization at ovulation -- about 12 hours after the end of standing heat -- and remains fertile for about 6 hours. Sperm must be in the female tract about 6 hours before they acquire the ability to fertilize the egg. They have this fertilizing capability for about 24 hours after insemination.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

To all counties

Immediate Release

NEW POTENTIAL MARKET
FOR VEGETABLE OILS

A new market for vegetable oils may help reduce crop surpluses. University of Minnesota agronomist R. G. Robinson says research shows that vegetable oils from sunflowers, soybeans and flax seeds work well as spray oils for weed control.

In fact, our research showed that sunflower oil worked better than the commonly used petroleum oil products for spray oils, Robinson says. One quart of the sunflower oil plus the emulsifier equalled 1 gallon of petroleum oil-emulsifier-formulation.

These results suggested the need for a more exact comparison of vegetable and petroleum oils, Robinson reports. So a leading manufacturer of emulsifiers formulated both petroleum oil and sunflower oil with 20 percent emulsifiers. This comparison at 1 quart per acre showed no significant difference between the two oils in grain sorghum yield, moisture content or weed control.

Another major advantage of food vegetable oils for spray oil is that by themselves they offer little hazard of crop injury or harmful residues. Sunflower and soybean oils are pure and nutritious foods and we eat them. Contrast this with petroleum oil, and you see one advantage of vegetable oils for consumers of these crops, Robinson adds.

An advantage of vegetable oils for sprays which may benefit consumers is that no coupling agent needs to be added to hold the emulsifier in suspension. Robinson explains that emulsifiers must be added to both vegetable and petroleum oils so that an oil-in-water emulsion spray is applied.

-more-

add 1--new potential market

With vegetable oils, food approved emulsifiers can be used and that's all that is needed. But with petroleum oil, a coupling agent must be added to hold the emulsifier in suspension.

This is a disadvantage of petroleum oils. The USDA and Food and Drug Administration have started asking about clearance for coupling agents. They apparently feel these materials could be a potential hazard for our food supply, and the problem is avoided by using vegetable oils.

Millions of gallons of petroleum oils are used as additives and carriers for herbicides, fungicides and insecticides. In 1968, just one product--atrazine mixed with petroleum--accounted for nearly four-fifths of a million gallons in Minnesota alone.

When you consider all the other sprays used in Minnesota and other states for various crops, you realize the impact that widespread use of vegetable oils as sprays would have in eliminating crop surpluses, Robinson concludes.

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July 7, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL THE
APPLE MAGGOT

It's time to start spraying for the apple maggot, the most destructive pest in Minnesota orchards.

Use either Diazinon, Sevin, or an all purpose fruit spray containing methoxychlor plus malathion and fungicide, advises Edmund Olson, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

During heavy infestations, it's hard to control the maggot in small orchards and individual trees. Olson says the success of your control program depends on the number of egg-laying flies in the area, the extent of unsprayed or uncared for apple trees around the orchard, and how thoroughly you spray your apple trees.

Repeat spray applications every 7 to 10 days through August. Respray if an application is followed by a heavy rain.

You can use either hand operated or power sprayers, but they must give thorough coverage of the entire tree. Spray carefully so that all foliage and fruit are completely covered.

Spray trees from all sides. A mature, bearing-sized tree requires 3 to 5 gallons of spray.

Here are some additional tips for apple maggot control:

* Pick up all dropped fruit. Good sanitation and prompt destruction of dropped apples are important.

* Don't plant more trees than you can care for properly. You'll have more clean fruit from two or three properly pruned and sprayed trees than from a dozen neglected ones.

* And, control weeds and brush to eliminate places where flies rest and find protection.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Several Reasons for Potassium Deficiencies. Potassium deficiencies in crops can result from three main causes, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* Low potassium levels in the soil are common in many north-central, northeastern and southern Minnesota counties.

* Limited soil drainage. During the early growth period when soils are cold and wet, soybeans, corn and alfalfa respond to potassium fertilizer even if the soil tests high. But in moderately dry years, these crops may yield well with a minimum of applied potassium.

* An imbalance of potassium with other nutrients -- calcium and magnesium are too high relative to the potassium content. This imbalance is most frequently observed on high lime rims and is usually seen only in small areas of the field.

* * * *

Nitrogen Effects Often Carried Over. Nitrogen effects are often carried over to crops grown on the same land for one or more following years. The lasting effect depends on the original rate of nitrogen application, the soil's need for nitrogen and the yield of the first crop produced, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. If you apply 40 pounds or less of nitrogen per acre, the carryover effect may not be noticeable. Highly productive soils are less likely to show a response after the first year than are lower producing soils. Under the right conditions, the carryover effect on the second crop can even be great enough to cover the cost of applying the fertilizer. But nitrogen carryover is very unlikely on sandy soils, Overdahl adds.

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Add one -- in brief

Maintain Separate Building for Farrowing House. The farrowing house should be a separate building used only for farrowing, says Dr. Ray Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. Hog producers should make sure there's a break of one month between farrowings. No hogs should be in the building during this period, and the break should start the day the building is cleaned and disinfected. Clean the farrowing house as soon as possible after each batch of hogs is removed. If you wait two weeks to disinfect, the total break should be six weeks.

* * * *

Hog Parasites Mean Lower Profits. Hogs infected with pests and parasites are likely to gain poorly. This results in poor profits at market time, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Efficient swine producers should take strong measures for the prevention and control of these pests and parasites in their management plans. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Folder 208, "Pests and Parasites of Hogs."

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

OPPORTUNITY FOR
FOREIGN TRAVEL
IN 4-H PROGRAM

Opportunities are available to interested 4-H'ers who would like to travel abroad under the 4-H program in 1970, announces County Agent _____

The 4-H Teen Caravan will provide the opportunity to live in Europe, Latin America, the Far East, Mexico or Canada during the summer of 1970. Programs vary in length from three weeks to two months. Most caravans are six weeks of living and working with host families plus a 10-day educational tour provided at the end of the six-week program. Each caravan group is accompanied by a professional extension worker or other qualified leader who assists in planning and conducting the program.

Youth 17-19 years old or those having completed their junior year in high school are eligible for participation in Teen Caravan. Each participant is responsible for his own expenses.

Applications for the 1970 Teen Caravan are due at the State 4-H Office December 15, 1969. During February and March country assignments will be announced by the National 4-H Club Foundation. Delegates will leave for their host countries in mid-June and return home in mid-August.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 7, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Ext. Home Economists

Immediate release

TRUTH-IN-LENDING
LAW PROTECTS YOU

Do you ever buy on the installment plan? Do you use revolving credit or do you ever take out a loan?

Then you should take special interest in the truth-in-lending law which went into effect July 1, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Until now, the various types of loans and installment terms offered to consumers and the often misleading ways of stating loan costs have made it almost impossible for people to learn the cost they were paying for credit.

Here's what the Truth-in-Lending Act will do for you if you sign up for a revolving charge account or credit card account. You must be told:

- . How the finance charge is to be figured.
- . How long a time you will have to pay a bill before a charge is imposed.
- . The minimum payment required.
- . The annual percentage rate of the finance charge. For example, you might previously have been told that you would pay a "small service charge" of 1½ percent a month in a revolving charge account. That actually amounted to a not-so-small 18 percent a year. Now the finance charge must be stated in terms of the annual rate--in this case, 18 percent.
- . Any additional charges you may be asked to pay.

Supposing you are making a purchase on the installment plan--for example, a car, a large appliance or some furniture--or are taking out a loan, you must be given this information:

add 1--truth-in-lending law

- . An itemized account of charges being made.
- . The total finance charge in dollars (though this is not required in the sale of a home.
- . The annual percentage rate of the finance charge.
- . The number, amount and due dates of payments to be made.
- . Charges added for late payment of installments.
- . Penalty for prepayment of a debt.

The truth-in-lending law does not fix maximum or minimum charges or interest rates for consumer credit. But it will:

- . Show you exactly how many dollars a credit deal will add to the price of what you are buying.
- . Make it easier for you to decide whether to finance a purchase on a store's terms or borrow elsewhere.
- . Help you to shop the credit market and locate money at the best price.

Furthermore, such misleading advertisement techniques as "only \$1 a week" and "no money down, three years to pay" are forbidden unless equal prominence is given to the actual annual interest rate.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 8, 1969

Immediate Release

ST. HILAIRE YOUTH TO ATTEND NATIONAL AG INSTITUTE

Allen R. Taylor of St. Hilaire has been selected as Minnesota's delegate to the third National Agricultural Youth Institute to be held August 4-15 at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Taylor, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, was selected by a committee appointed by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

The purpose of the Institute is to acquaint outstanding young men from around the nation with opportunities in agriculture and agribusiness.

Fifty-three Nebraska youths have been selected as hosts for the 61 visiting youths from 44 other states.

During the seminar, various workshops on agricultural careers will be held, and speakers of national stature in farming and ranching, industry, government, finance, science and education will lead discussions. In addition, each delegate will spend the weekend on a Nebraska farm with a selected Nebraska host.

Delegates from neighboring states are Kenneth Orris, Center Junction, Iowa; Gary Whipple, Thurman, Iowa; Steven Schadler, Carson, North Dakota; and Terrence A. Hess, Glen Haven, Wisconsin.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 9, 1969

Immediate Release

GROW SOYBEANS ONLY ON LAND HIGH IN FERTILITY

MORRIS--Starter fertilizer for soybeans gave best results when it was broadcast in trials at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station.

University soil scientist George Ham told field day visitors here today (Thursday, July 10) that broadcast applications of starter fertilizer yielded an average of about 3 bushels per acre more than the check and about 1-2 bushels more than and or seed placement applications.

Ham said the response from direct fertilization on soybeans is usually small, so soybeans should be grown on land that is high in fertility. Or, plan to bring the soil to a high state of fertility while growing corn in the rotation.

Mineral soils that are high in organic matter are usually capable of producing high soybean yields. These soils are often high in nutrients, but soils with low organic matter brought to a high state of fertility in the year soybeans are grown won't yield much better than untreated adjacent areas, according to Ham.

But if soil tests in the lower range for either phosphorus or potassium, apply fertilizer directly. With broadcast applications, use larger amounts with an expected carryover for the next crop.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 9, 1969

Immediate Release

ZINC DEFICIENCY IN CORN ECONOMICAL TO CORRECT

MORRIS--Corn grown on some poorly drained soils with a high lime content may suffer from a zinc deficiency. And it's very economical to correct a zinc deficiency on deficient soils, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists John MacGregor, Orville Gunderson and Sam Evans.

The specialists told visitors at the West Central Experiment Station field day here today (Thursday, July 10), that zinc deficiencies occur only in relatively small localized areas in western Minnesota, and occasionally in some parts of southern Minnesota.

High soil pH is often associated with zinc deficiencies in corn. An 11 year trial at the Morris station showed that heavy applications of acid forming nitrogen fertilizers increased zinc availability.

When heavy rates of nitrogen--240 pounds annually--were applied, soil pH showed a significant drop to 6.5, from the 7.2 of the control plot receiving no nitrogen. This high rate of nitrogen also increased the zinc concentrations in corn leaves during the 1968 growing season.

An annual nitrogen application of 80 pounds also increased zinc uptake, but didn't lower soil pH significantly. Nitrogen applications of less than 80 pounds didn't affect soil pH or zinc uptake.

add 1--zinc deficiencies

Results were also reported where heavy phosphate fertilization at Morris failed to induce zinc deficiency in corn. The high phosphate levels--240 pounds per acre--increased yields but did not induce zinc deficiency. Excessive phosphorus fertilization on zinc deficient soils often hastens or intensifies zinc deficiency in corn.

Zinc deficiencies appear as a yellow striping of corn leaves from mid to late June. Usually the plants remain green the first month, but may have stunted growth. The degree of zinc deficiency may vary greatly within a single field, depending on soil conditions.

The specialists encourage farmers to watch corn-fields to see if zinc deficiency symptoms occur. Soils suspected of having a zinc deficiency should be tested, and supplemental zinc added if required. Apply from 5 to 10 pounds of actual zinc per acre, using an inorganic carrier such as zinc sulfate. Zinc sulfate will remain available to corn plants from two to five years after application, and chelated zinc may also be used.

For more information on zinc deficiency in corn, ask your county agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 322, "Zinc Deficiency of Corn in Minnesota." Or, 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
July 10, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IRRIGATION TOURS,
FIELD DAYS PLANNED

Three irrigation field days and tours are scheduled by the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in July and August. Anyone interested in irrigation equipment and practices is invited to attend the events.

The second annual Sand Plains Project field day is set for Elk River on July 22, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Research sponsored by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station will be featured at the event.

Visitors can view experiments in irrigation and fertilizer rates and techniques, plant growth regulation by chemicals, evaluation of crops and varieties adapted to irrigated sandy soils, weed control research, adaptation of crops for mechanical harvest and improved efficiency of water use.

Research is being conducted on field crops, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals at the Elk River Station. To reach the station, take U.S. Highway 10 to approximately two miles west of Elk River, turn left after passing a sign which says "Camp on the Mississippi" and follow arrows to the Sand Plain Experiment Station.

The Anoka-Sherburne County irrigation tour will be held on Wednesday, July 23, starting at the Elk River Sand Plain Experimental Station at 10 a.m. The irrigation research facilities will be toured, followed by tours to farms using various types of irrigation equipment such as center-pivot self-propelled continuous move volume gun, solid set and wheel move. Irrigated crops on the tour will include potatoes, snap beans, corn and soybeans.

The Pope County irrigation tour is scheduled for Tuesday, August 5, starting at 6 p.m. at the Brooten Legion Hall. Irrigation equipment viewed will include different types of center-pivot self-propelled sprinklers and boom sprinklers. Irrigated crops on the tour will include snap beans and corn. Weed control plots will also be viewed.

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July 10, 1969

Immediate Release

CHILDREN CAN HELP MAKE TRIP DELIGHTFUL

Taking the children along on an automobile trip can be more interesting and entertaining than traveling without them -- providing you make sensible preparations and allowances for the children's needs.

Many parents who like to travel are reluctant to take the children on a long car trip, fearing the journey will be more irritating than enjoyable for everyone. But Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, says reward in taking them along is getting a fresh view of people and places through the eyes of your youngsters.

To make the trip a pleasant one with children, Pitzer has some suggestions:

- . Travel light. This should be the first rule.
- . Packing, unpacking and care of clothing on the trip are all simplified by taking along only the comfortable essentials. There is then plenty of trunk room left for extras and souvenirs bought along the way. But one of the biggest advantages is that the inside of the car is uncluttered. It's a mistake to put anything inside a standard car except people! Children need all the room they can get for squirming and nap taking, and adults need room to stretch their legs.
- . Select a place for your vacation that will be enjoyable regardless of the kind of weather. The weather may not always be accommodating.

add 1-children can help

- . Make it a habit not to hurry.

Although you will probably have a major destination in mind, enjoy the distances in between as part of your vacation.

- . Make frequent stops.

Stop occasionally at a shady spot where the children can run and stretch their legs. A community park or playground is ideal. Youngsters are bound to get restless if they travel all day long.

Plan for at least one special stop each day and fit in as many others as you choose, depending on how you feel or what you happen to pass that catches your interest. Sometimes the spur-of-the-moment side trips or stopovers turn out to be highlights of the trip.

Be sure to stop early enough each evening so the whole family can relax for a time before dinner. Start earlier in the morning, if necessary, to make this possible. Always remember that 500-mile driving days aren't for people traveling with children!

- . Remember the children are "do-ers" not merely "be-ers" or "see-ers."

A mountain is not to admire but to climb; a stone is not to look at but to throw; a stream or lake is not to "ooh" and "ah-h" about but to wade in.

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July 10, 1969

For Release: Friday P. M. July 11

SNYDER NAMED DIRECTOR OF UM LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM

Leon C. Snyder, head of the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota, was named director of the University's Landscape Arboretum today (July 11) in action by the Board of Regents.

Snyder will continue to direct the programs of the Department of Horticultural Science until a replacement can be found, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

The Landscape Arboretum, located near Excelsior, is devoted to testing and developing hardy ornamentals for landscaping homes, other buildings and highways in Minnesota. Purpose of this research is to increase the number of selections that will withstand Minnesota's severe climatic conditions.

The Arboretum was begun in 1958 when the University received the deed to a 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow from the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, along with a check for initial development of the site.

Since then the Arboretum has grown to nearly 500 acres, with all land acquisitions paid for through gifts from interested individuals and groups. Maintenance of the nearly 3,000 plantings is financed jointly by the University and by private gifts.

The Arboretum and the nearby Horticultural Research Center are under the direct supervision of the Department of Horticultural Science. As a result Snyder, who has been department head since 1953, has directed the activities of both projects.

He joined the University faculty in 1945 as extension horticulturist. In 1963 he received the Gold Medal award of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, the highest award of that organization. He is author and co-author of many bulletins on horticulture published by the University of Minnesota.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Hot, Dry Weather Can Scorch Maples. A sudden loss of water from maple leaves during hot, dry, windy weather may cause leaf scorch, according to Herbert Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. Affected leaves turn yellow or brown around the edge or between the leaf veins. The leaves may either remain on the tree or fall off prematurely. The best control method is to maintain the vigor of the trees through pest control, spring application of standard garden fertilizers with minor elements when needed, and watering the trees during hot, dry periods.

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Adjust Feeding for Dairy Cows in Warm Weather. Adjust the feeding schedules for your dairy cows during warm weather, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Mudge says the combination of body heat and hot weather reduces a cow's appetite. Therefore, forage consumption is heavier during the night and early morning during hot weather. Since the amount of feed affects milk production, dairymen should provide plenty of good forage during the night and early morning when feed consumption is the greatest.

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- more -

add 1 -- in brief

Watch For Cedar-Apple Rust. Cedar-apple rust may be appearing on leaves of apple trees soon, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. The disease first appears on apple trees as small, yellow spots on the leaves. The spots enlarge during the summer and often form red centers with a cushion like structure on the lower side. See your county agent for more information. Ask for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 4, "Cedar-Apple Rust."

* * * *

Mastitis Can Be A Problem In Late Lactation. You're more apt to have mastitis problems during the last month or two of lactation than during the main part, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Since cows milk out faster in late lactation, milking machines are often left on too long at this time. Remove the machine promptly when milk flow stops to prevent udder irritation which can cause mastitis. Limit the number of milking machines per man so the person milking can take the machines off promptly when cows are milked out.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(First in a series of
State Fair stories for
use each week before
State Fair)

Immediate release

4-H'ERS PREPARE
DEMONSTRATIONS FOR
MINN. STATE FAIR

Nearly 4,000 Minnesota youth, including _____ County 4-H'ers, will participate in 4-H activities during the Minnesota State Fair, August 23-September 1.

Demonstrations, preparation of the county booth, the 4-H Share-The-Fun Festival and the tractor driving contest are a few of the many activities in which they will take part.

The _____ County 4-H boys and girls who have been selected to demonstrate at the State Fair will be competing with many other young people from all over the state. They are already busy putting the final touches on their demonstrations.

Nearly 800 4-H'ers will present individual and team demonstrations on the first floor of the 4-H building during the 10 days of the fair. The demonstrations are given continuously from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Sundays. Only live animal demonstrations in the livestock barns will be given on Labor Day.

"The demonstration program helps 4-H'ers to evaluate their own growth. As a communications tool, the program helps them to gain poise and confidence. It is an opportunity to share with others what they have learned through 4-H," says Marian Larson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, at the University of Minnesota and assistant superintendent in charge of 4-H demonstrations at the State Fair.

-more-

add 1 -- demonstrations

Representing the county at the State Fair are these 4-H demonstrators:

(give names, hometowns and titles of demonstrations -- also dates, if you know them).

A number of _____ County 4-H'ers will prepare the county booth before the State Fair. Seventy-five county booths on the first floor of the 4-H Building will tell the 4-H story to Fair visitors. The _____ County booth depicts _____. It has been planned and built by _____ (give name of club or individuals responsible).

Visitors to the fair are invited to watch 4-H demonstrations and view the county booths, says County Agent _____.

-lah-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

WATCH FOR NUTRIENT
DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS
IN YOUR CORNFIELDS

Be able to recognize symptoms of corn nutrient deficiencies in your cornfields.

When corn has a shortage of nitrogen, the lower leaves turn yellow and eventually die, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. The yellowing starts at the tip of the lower leaves and spreads inward along the mid-rib of the leaf, leaving a V-shaped yellow area.

The yellowing moves up the plant as the season progresses. Lower leaves gradually wither and die -- this is commonly called "firing." These symptoms are exaggerated during dry seasons, Overdahl says.

Nitrogen can be applied as late as early August to correct deficiencies, but the mechanics of application are difficult. The only practical means are through irrigation or from the air.

Like nitrogen, potassium deficiencies show first in the bottom leaves, then move up the plant. But instead of showing at the mid-rib, potassium deficiencies occur along the leaf margins, giving them a scorched look. Potassium uptake is affected by soil moisture, so symptoms may be more severe during dry weather.

Corn won't overcome a potassium deficiency if you add potassium after you notice the deficiency. When you see the symptoms, it's usually too late to apply potassium. Overdahl suggests testing the soil and applying the needed potassium next year.

-more-

add 1 -- corn nutrient deficiencies

It's too late to correct a phosphorus deficiency now and perhaps even too late to observe it. A phosphorus deficiency shows up as reddish or purple coloring in the leaves and stems of plants 6 to 18 inches tall.

Phosphorus deficiency symptoms may be caused by an actual lack of phosphorus, or cold, wet weather. Root injury may cause a phosphorus deficiency, since damaged roots are sometimes unable to pick up phosphorus in the soil.

Plants usually outgrow a phosphorus deficiency, but yields are cut. Since corn needs phosphorus early, even side-dressing wouldn't have been practical. If you noticed phosphorus deficiency symptoms earlier in the season, test the soil and apply phosphorus in your fertilizer next year.

Zinc deficiencies in corn are most noticeable during early growth, and serious cases will result in stunted corn. Older leaves show white or yellow striping that has developed in June. Zinc deficiencies are most common in western Minnesota, Overdahl adds.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

PROPER HARVEST
HELPS PRESERVE
BARLEY QUALITY

Careful harvesting practices can help maintain the quality of a promising crop of malting barley.

Time the swathing operation to get fully matured barley, advises Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Delay harvesting if some kernels are still green.

Oelke also suggests leaving enough stubble so the swath is well off the ground -- an 8 inch stubble should keep heads from lying on the ground. High swaths dry more quickly and result in less head and kernel staining.

A high stubble also reduces the possibility of picking up stones when you combine, and stones can be a factor in down grading barley out of the premium malting class.

The safe initial moisture level for threshing is 13.5 percent, Oelke says. If a lot of green material is present in the swath, let this material dry down to 13.5 percent also.

Proper combine adjustment is one of the most important steps in the harvesting operation, since combines can quickly make feed barley out of good malting barley by increasing the number of skinned and broken kernels. Follow directions in the operator's manual carefully.

During storage, the grain must be protected against insects, rodents, birds and weather. Clean dirt and grain residue from cracks and ledges in bins, and condition the structure to seal out rodents and weather. After harvest, check bins periodically for hot spots and contamination.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

CUT DOWN ON GRAIN
HARVESTING LOSSES

Checking grain harvest losses and making necessary machinery adjustments will prove profitable. John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, offers this procedure to check harvest losses.

Mark off 10 square feet spanning the width of the cut behind the combine, then count the kernels. For oats and barley, about 130 to 140 kernels equal a 1 bushel loss per acre.

For soybeans, about 40 beans per 10 square feet mean a 1 bushel loss, and for corn, 20 to 30 kernels. True also advises checking the grain tank for damaged grain.

A loss of only 1.5 percent is excellent, True says. Losses of 4 to 5 percent are common, and 30 to 40 percent of the crop can be lost in extreme cases.

Having your machine in good mechanical condition will also help avoid harvest losses. Mechanical aids which can help include a floating header unit or automatic control, variable reel speed control, variable cylinder speed control and a stone gate or trap.

Know the proper setting for your crop. Check the operators manual for cylinder speed and concave settings, then make adjustments for crop conditions.

Harvesting on time can also avoid harvest losses, since shatter losses increase when the crop is harvested too late.

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

Immediate Release

OWATONNA YOUTH RECEIVES STATE 4-H DAIRY AWARD

A 19-year-old 4-H member from Owatonna has been named State 4-H Dairy Achievement Winner for 1969.

Dan Deml, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Deml, Owatonna, received the award at the closing session of the State 4-H Dairy Conference here today (Wednesday, July 16).

Deml was cited for his work in improving the home dairy farm operation. He helped his father expand and remodel the home dairy set-up.

The 10-year 4-H member received numerous county and state 4-H awards. He was a delegate to National 4-H Dairy Conference in 1966, and has taken the 4-H dairy project for 8 of his 10 years of 4-H membership.

Deml has completed his freshman year at the University of Minnesota. He is majoring in dairy science and plans to make dairy farming his career after graduation.

He will compete with other state winners to be selected as one of 20 sectional winners to National 4-H Dairy Conference this fall. The national 4-H dairy awards program is sponsored by Oliver Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

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178-jms-69

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

LOOK FOR STORAGE
SPACE IN
UNUSUAL PLACES

When planning for storage changes, think through all storage needs so that you have a planned place for all things you own or hope to own.

Begin by listing all your family's activities and items to be stored, suggests Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Then look over the house for places that could be utilized for additional storage.

In the bathroom 12 inches between bath fixtures and a wall would give shelf space for bathroom linen, shoe cleaning equipment, cosmetics, hair care, hand laundry supplies and extra bathroom supplies.

Hinged steps with catches offer storage for items used less often -- such as rubbers and overshoes. Drawers or cupboards under stairways also give space to store out-of-season items.

Space under beds can be used with built-ins or with commercial storage units made for that purpose. Armoires can be moved from room to room for storage. These separate closet-type chests supplement existing storage.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

Many citizenship activities in the 4-H program are carried out at the club, community or county level. 4-H members participate in programs to improve the appearance of their communities or to build and maintain roadside picnic areas. They also assist with various fund raising drives, health and safety programs and the development of recreation areas.

* * * *

During 1968 the Cooperative Extension Service reached about 3½ million boys and girls through 4-H and other youth work in this country. Enrollment went over 2-1/3 million, but in addition, 1,146,000 young people of 4-H age were reached. About 35 percent of the youth enrolled in 4-H clubs were from farm homes, 33 percent from rural nonfarm homes and 32 percent from towns, suburbs and cities.

* * * *

A total of 618 4-H members from 61 Minnesota counties have attended Citizenship Short Courses at the 4-H Center in Washington, D.C. Twenty extension agents have served as group leaders.

* * * *

Four inbound International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Israel, India, Italy and Norway will be hosted by families in Minnesota counties in 1969.

* * * *

A total of 242 volunteer adult leaders from 62 Minnesota counties have attended the Interstate 4-H Leader Forums. Three extension agents, in addition to state staff, have served as group leaders.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 15, 1969

Immediate Release

CROOKSTON--Applying zinc to sugar beets in the Red River Valley has resulted in significant yield increases, a higher sugar content and increased purity, according to University of Minnesota research.

Olaf Soine, soils scientist at the University's Northwest School and Experiment Station, told field day visitors here today (Wednesday, July 16) that applications of 10 pounds actual zinc per acre on sugar beets resulted in yield increases of 2 tons per acre in preliminary trials last year. The zinc studies are being continued at four Red River Valley locations this year.

There are various reasons for zinc deficiencies in the Red River Valley, Soine says. Valley soils are highly alkaline, which ties zinc up. Farmers use high rates of phosphate fertilizer, and this sometimes offsets the proper balance between phosphate and zinc. In addition, cold, wet spring weather restricts the availability of zinc to sugar beets.

Soine is also studying the effect of different sugar beet rotations on yield, sugar content and purity of the beets. Six different rotations are being analyzed in the 4-year study.

Records on production expenses and income are being maintained for each rotation so that recommendations can be made to Red River Valley farmers when the study is concluded next year.

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178-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 15, 1969

Immediate Release

OPPORTUNITY FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL IN 4-H PROGRAM

The 4-H program offers interested 4-H'ers the opportunity to travel abroad during the summer of 1970 in the International Farm Youth Exchange program (IFYE) or the 4-H Teen Caravan.

Young people 20-30 years old, single and in good health, and interested in learning more about people and culture in another part of the world are eligible for participation in IFYE, according to an announcement from Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

In the last year a new dimension has been added to 4-H's pioneer international program--IFYE YDP. The Youth Development Project is a one-year term to allow delegates to assist with 4-H type programs in foreign countries.

Trips are supported by the National 4-H Foundation and state contributions with members paying their personal expenses.

Applications for the 1970 IFYE program are due in the State 4-H Office at the University of Minnesota August 1.

4-H youth 17-19 years old or those having completed their junior year in high school are eligible for participation in the 4-H Teen Caravan.

Programs vary in length from three weeks to two months. Most caravans are six weeks of living and working with host families plus a 10-day educational tour provided at the end of the six-week program.

add 1-opportunity for

In the summer of 1970 the 4-H Teen Caravan will provide the opportunity to live in Europe, Latin America, the Far East, Mexico or Canada. Each participant is responsible for his own expenses.

Applications for the 1970 Teen Caravan are due at the State 4-H Office December 15. During February and March country assignments will be announced by the National 4-H Club Foundation. Delegates will leave for their host countries in mid-June and return home in mid-August.

Applications are available from local county extension agents.

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179-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 15, 1969

Immediate Release

4-H AMBASSADORS NAMED

Thirty Minnesota young people have been named 4-H Ambassadors for 1969-70 to represent some 55,000 club members in the state, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Their duties will include speaking to various groups about current 4-H programs, appearing on radio and television during the Minnesota State Fair and at other events and representing Minnesota 4-H'ers at district, state and national conferences. Selection of the group was based on their records of leadership and achievement. State 4-H Federation officers for 1969-70 are included in the group.

Initial duty of this year's Ambassadors will be participation in a 4-H Communications Workshop July 16-18. Among objectives of the workshop, held at the Francis Drake Hotel, Minneapolis, will be to give the Ambassadors increased understanding of the scope and depth of the 4-H program and help them develop skills in speaking as well as to understand the importance of good communications.

Named 4-H Ambassadors for 1969-70 are Robert Freemore, 9116 Flanders St. N. E., Patricia Swanson, 3435 Johnson St. N. E. and Lorilee Raskob, 14816 County Road 6, all of Minneapolis; Pamela Schmidt, Detroit Lakes; Suzanne Peterson, Center City; Sandra Burfiend, Lake City; Ron Schwartau, Goodhue.

Karen Kloos, Hoffman; Lonny Tweeten, Spring Grove; Leonard Saari, Floodwood; Floyd E. Egner III, Lakefield; Deborah Templin, Plato; Connie Miller, Balaton; Arno Bergstrom, Jr., New Ulm; Linda Hayes, Lafayette;

-more-

add 1-4-h ambassadors named

Bob Jamison, Borup; Connie Stepan, White Bear Lake; Ken Walker, Faribault; Connie Lewis, Sherman, S. D. (Rock Co.); Bonnie Brant, Roseau; Darwin Huartson, Greenbush.

Michael Arnold, Duluth; Mark Olberding, Owatonna; Sandy Schultz, Long Prairie; David Kellen, Norcross; Gary Schwantz, Plainview; Theron Salmela, Wadena; James Harsdorf, Stillwater; Judy Beck, St. James; Kalen Harr, Monticello.

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182-jbn-69

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

Immediate Release

FOUR IFYES TO VISIT MINNESOTA FARMS AUGUST-OCTOBER

Four rural young people from India, Italy, Israel and Norway will live and work with Minnesota farm families from August to October under the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

The exchangees are Jai Dhar Jayal, India; Francesco Mapelli, Italy; Odd Arild Gjerlaug, Norway; and Zeev Schwartz, Israel.

Each IFYE will live and work with two families in each of two different counties from August 8 to October 11 to gain a better understanding of family relations, farming and community life in America as well as in Minnesota. All of the group will attend four days of the Minnesota State Fair, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

All the IFYEs are interested in 4-H Clubs, rural community life and improvement programs. The men are also interested in learning about agricultural practices and mechanized farming.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is a two-way exchange sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase world understanding at the family level.

Since the beginning of the IFYE program in 1948, more than 4,000 youth have been exchanged between the United States and 70 other countries. This past year 202 4-H youths from the United States and 36 countries participated in IFYE. Since the beginning of the IFYE program in Minnesota, 608 families, representing all 87 Minnesota counties, have hosted 159 exchangees from 53 different countries.

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184-1ah-69

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

Immediate Release

UM RESEARCH SHOWS BEST SEED SOURCES FOR MINNESOTA FORESTS

GRAND RAPIDS--Forestry seed source studies at the University of Minnesota help determine which seed sources are best adapted for Minnesota plantings.

And when commercial growers are aware of the best sources, they can purchase seed for future plantation establishment. Or, growers can establish seed orchards of the best sources, allowing them to inter-pollinate and produce their own seed, according to University forestry specialist Scott Pauley.

Pauley told visitors at the North Central Experiment Station's field day here today (Thursday, July 17) about seed source studies conducted by the University near Grand Rapids. A total of 16 different species are being tested, and there are usually 5 to 100 seed sources for each species.

The research has shown that trees grown from northern seed sources usually dwarf. The trees usually stop growing early in the season when they're moved from areas having long days to more southern locations with shorter days.

For Minnesota plantings, one of the most promising white spruce sources is from southern Ontario. And Scotch pine seed of Central European origin is the hardiest, fastest growing seed source for north central Minnesota plantings.

-more-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(Fifth in a series of
State Fair stories for use
each week before State Fair)

4-H'ERS TO COMPETE
IN TRACTOR
DRIVING CONTEST

4-H'ers enrolled in the tractor operators program will compete for state awards in the tractor driving contest during the Minnesota State Fair, August 23-September 1.

_____ from _____ County will be
(name)
participating in this contest.

Preliminary driving events for the tractor driving contest will be held in the parking lot north of Farm Boys' Camp at 8 a.m. Thursday, August 28. The finals will begin in front of the 4-H Building at 9 a.m. Friday, August 29.

The contest will include a written examination, a routine daily check, tractor safety, a two-wheel driving event, a four-wheel driving event and a power take off event.

The American Oil Foundation will award a trip to the 4-H Western Regional contest in Dallas, Texas, to the highest ranking 4-H member.

-lah-

add l-um research seed source studies

Pauley says native cottonwood is usually the hardiest, best adapted species. But Missouri cottonwood grows more vigorously and also shows a high degree of frost hardiness. Cottonwood sources from the lower part of the Mississippi Valley such as Louisiana are the most vigorous, but are always killed back to the snow line by Minnesota winters.

Jack pine from the Lake states and some southern Canadian sources are well adapted to Minnesota. And there's little difference among seed sources for red pine, so growers don't need to be concerned about seed origin.

Pauley says the most critical part of the project is the nursery or propagation phase. Trees that are not frost hardy are screened in this phase, while trees that survive must be kept in good condition for outplanting. The nursery at the Grand Rapids station is under the supervision of William Cromell, station forester.

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180-jms-69

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

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT HONORED FOR INFORMATION WORK

COLUMBIA, Missouri--The University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, has received 12 awards for outstanding communications efforts at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors here July 13-16.

The 12 winning entries by the Institute's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism tied for second in the nation. Iowa State University ranked first. Cornell University shared honors with Minnesota. Entries were made by 38 states, Canada and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Top or excellent ratings went to four Minnesota entries:

1. "The Story of a Dying Community," a series of black and white photos.
2. "The 4-H Girl Plans a Wardrobe for College or a Career," a color slide set used for clothing instruction.
3. "Home Economics Careers," a series of short radio spots or announcements.
4. "Edible Wild Mushrooms," a popular Agricultural Extension bulletin.

Superior or good ratings went to seven other entries:

1. "Family Living Program Focuses on the Future," an exhibit explaining the University extension home economics programs.

add 1-university department honored

2. "Seed Producers," a short radio tape on bees distributed to Minnesota radio stations.

3. "Alternative Suburban Land Uses," an Agricultural Extension miscellaneous publication.

4. Magazine Press Service.

5. "The Management Factor in Farming," a technical bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

6. "Choosing and Preparing Turkey," a TV video tape.

7. "Controlling Soybean Diseases," a single black and white photograph.

8. "Maintenance of quality in stored grain and seeds," popular extension publication.

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183-hbs-69

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

FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 25

DESIRE FOR LOCAL AUTONOMY HINDERS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MORRIS, Minn.--A University of Minnesota sociologist told a group of bankers here today (Friday, July 25) that their local communities will have to sacrifice some autonomy in order to benefit from the advantages of sound regional planning and development.

In a talk at the Midwest Banking Institute, C. E. Ramsey predicted that the obsession of many community leaders with maintaining local autonomy will be the biggest barrier to regional development.

"There is no suggestion which causes more emotional impact on local power figures, including bankers, than the suggestion that the local community give up part of its autonomy," he said.

"Rural communities will have to cooperate with one another if they are to participate in any kind of regional development. Likewise, these communities and their leaders will have to learn to exchange some autonomy if they want sound regional decision-making."

Ramsey added that in order for communities to effectively plan on a regional basis, local leaders will have to try to understand the nature of the power structures of the communities involved. And if there is active power in the communities, and there usually is, they will have to legitimize their regional plans with local power figures.

add 1-desire for local

"It is essential that local leaders be aware of the present structure and arrangement of power within and between communities," he said, "and also to be aware that these structures may change as a regional power structure begins to develop."

The Banking Institute is sponsored by the Bankers Associations of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Cooperating are the Agricultural Extension Services of the three states, the West Central Experiment Station, and the University of Minnesota Morris.

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187-vak-69

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Second in series on
State Fair preparation)

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
TO MODEL AT
MINN. STATE FAIR

_____ County girls will model their winning garments and gain experience in the field of fashion during the Minnesota State Fair 4-H Dress Revue.

They are (give names, ages, addresses and, if desired, garments to be modeled).

Some 225 county dress revue winners will be modeling their handmade clothing in three public dress revues. They will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 26, 27 and 28 at 3 p.m. each day in Erickson Hall of the 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds. Each day a third of the total group will model their garments.

_____ County's representatives will take part in the dress revue on _____
(date)

The 4-H'ers learn about fashion and fabrics and the relationship of these to the individual. In workshop sessions the girls will evaluate clothing including ready-to-wear, modeled by teenagers not participating in the revue. Then they will evaluate their own garments and those of others and select a Court of Honor.

Assisting with preparations for the dress revue will be Marlene Ressler from the Simplicity Pattern Company, New York.

"The dress revue provides opportunities for girls to develop poise and confidence, to evaluate costumes and to have new experiences in the field of fashion," says Evelyn Harne, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development, at the University of Minnesota.

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

FOR RELEASE: Wed., July 23

HIGHER FARM PRICES CANNOT SOLVE ALL RURAL PROBLEMS

MORRIS, Minn.--Improved farm prices may help solve the problems of commercial agriculture, but they will do little toward solving the rural area problems of declining farm numbers, low income families, and the declining small towns, an agricultural economist said here today (July 23).

Norbert Dorow of North Dakota State University told bankers attending the Midwest Banking Institute that farm prices and income have a significant effect on the economic activity and general income level of rural areas.

He added, however, that technology and mechanization on farms, not the level of farm prices, are the major factors contributing to larger and fewer farms. In fact, he feels that higher farm prices may actually speed up the shift of services and retail trade to the larger trade centers.

"Families with low incomes in rural areas are found both on farms and in rural towns," he added. "Higher farm prices provide little help for the low income farmers with a low volume of production.

"Low income families in rural towns are, in part, victims of progress in the larger economy. As business declines in the town, job opportunities disappear and local wage levels remain low."

Dorow feels that policies for rural areas, in addition to programs for commercial agriculture, are needed to help solve rural adjustment problems. He listed five objectives which these policies should include:

* to help the smaller farmer get more resources if he has opportunity for success in farming;

-more-

add 1-higher farm prices

* to provide for job training for those who can benefit from new opportunities off the farm;

* to assist displaced businessmen in adjusting;

* to give assistance to rural towns in improving community services;

* to improve income transfer or welfare programs for those unable to adjust and become more productive citizens.

"Encouragement of industrial expansion in rural states can improve employment opportunities in the larger cities, which can provide spin-off economic benefits to the surrounding rural towns.

"Policies for commercial agriculture have specific objectives for assisting this major industry with resource adjustments and improving earnings to resources," he added. "But rural area problems require a variety of other programs to help rural people share in the progress of this dynamic society."

The Midwest Banking Institute, formerly the Rural Banking School, is sponsored by the Bankers Associations of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Cooperating are the Agricultural Extension Services of the three states, the West Central Experiment Station, and the University of Minnesota Morris.

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185-vak-69

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Control Poison Ivy Patches. Amitrol is more effective to kill poison ivy than 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T, according to University of Minnesota extension forestry specialist Bill Miles. But Miles cautions that use of amitrol is restricted with many other woody weeds. Amitrol also causes injury to some conifers, and it can't be used where there is a possibility of leaving residues on food or feed crops.

* * * *

Subsoil Fertility Important. The subsoil fertility affects the production of many crops, so it's wise to test the subsoil as well as surface soil. University of Minnesota soil scientists John Grava and Bill Fenster say one subsoil sample for each soil type on a farm is usually enough. For subsoil samples, take 1-pint samples from a depth of 6 to 12 inches. Deeper samples (12-24 or 24-36 inches) may be taken, but be sure to identify the depths. Never mix the subsoil samples from different depths.

* * * *

Make Sure Cows Get Needed Dry Period. Dairymen should watch calving due dates carefully to make sure each cow gets her six to eight week dry period before calving. Cows with no dry period often produce 25 to 30 percent less milk in the next lactation, so failure to dry cows off can be costly, according to Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Thin cows need the full eight-week dry period, while those in good flesh need only six weeks.

* * * *

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

To all counties

Immediate release

CHEMICALS USEFUL TO
CONTROL WEEDS IN
FORESTRY PLANTATIONS

There are several ways to apply chemicals to control woody weeds. Spraying the leaves--or foliage--with either drenching or low-volume sprays is the most common method, says Bill Miles, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Spraying can be done with backpack sprayers, mist blowers, power sprayers or specially equipped airplanes and helicopters.

You can also apply chemicals directly to the trunk of the tree in cuts in the bark (frills), or as a basal application on the lower trunk. You'll need an ax for making cuts and a squirt or spray can for applying the chemical. You can purchase special injector tools that make the cut and inject the chemical, Miles adds.

For freeing young conifers from competition, foliage sprays containing 2 pounds of ester formulation of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T per 100 gallons of spray are effective.

Where competition consists of hazel, willow or alder, 2,4-D is recommended. But 2,4,5-T is more effective for control of blackberries, juneberries, raspberries, cherry, thornapple, ash, Osage-orange, basswood, oak, maple, prickly-ash and rose.

Both chemicals are effective on ash, aspen (popple), birch, elm, grape, black locust, and sumac. Use extreme caution in spraying volatile compounds near sensitive crops, Miles emphasizes.

add 1 - control woody weeds

If you're spraying a mixed stand of woody plants, use a combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T at 2 pounds per 100 gallons. You can purchase a number of effective commercial mixtures of these selective herbicides, Miles adds.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 5, "Chemical Control of Woody Weeds."

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

LONG PROCESSING
IMPORTANT FOR
CANNED TOMATOES

For success in canning tomatoes this year, use either the raw pack or the hot pack method and process the recommended length of time.

If some of your canned tomatoes have spoiled in the past, be sure to avoid these practices listed by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota as among the reasons for spoilage: failure to remove the hard core, blemishes and soft spots, too short a processing time and use of the open-kettle method.

Mold frequently forms on canned foods when the open-kettle method is used. When this method is used, food is cooked in an ordinary kettle, then packed into hot jars and sealed without processing. When the food is transferred from kettle to jar, bacteria may get in and cause food to spoil. The temperatures obtained in open-kettle canning are not high enough to destroy all spoilage organisms that may be in the food unless it is cooked for an extremely long time, the nutritionists say.

Whether you use the raw pack or the hot pack, select only sound, ripe tomatoes that show no sign of rot or softness. Remove the hard core completely, since it harbors bacteria and may cause off-flavors or spoilage. Scald the tomatoes just long enough to loosen the skins; then plunge them into cold water. Drain, peel and core.

-more-

add 1 -- long processing

The raw pack method is somewhat easier than the hot pack. For this method, leave the tomatoes whole or cut them into halves or quarters. Pack the tomatoes to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top, pressing them gently into the hot jar to fill the spaces. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt to pints and 1 teaspoon to quarts. Process in the hot water bath 40 minutes for pints, 50 minutes for quarts.

For the hot pack method, quarter the peeled tomatoes, bring them to a boil and pack in hot jars to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top. Add salt as for the raw pack. Process 35 minutes for pints, 45 minutes for quarts.

The long processing time for tomatoes is important because a type of flat-sour spoilage has been developing over a period of years which is extremely hard to control at the temperature of boiling water. The long processing time insures better keeping.

Information on canning is given in the University publication, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 100. Get a free copy at the County Extension office.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

TAKE SOIL SAMPLES IN
LATE SUMMER OR FALL

You can take soil samples whenever soil moisture and temperature conditions permit, but late summer and fall are the most desirable times in Minnesota.

University of Minnesota soil scientists John Grava and Bill Fenster say it's easier to sample in the fall since soils are often extremely wet in spring. And if you test in fall, recommendations are returned early enough for you to plan ahead on investing your money to the best advantage in fertilizer.

When you plan a legume seeding for next spring, sampling and testing ahead of time permits ordering and applying lime in the fall. And, road restrictions often do not allow transportation of heavy lime loads in the spring.

For general field crops, the specialists suggest sampling the soil about once every 3 years. Soils under intensive use, greenhouse soils or high-value crop soils should be tested every year.

For more information on soilsampling, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Soils Fact Sheet No. 4, "How to Sample Soil for Testing." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 24

LOCAL PLANNING NEEDED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

MORRIS--Rural citizens must learn to manage their communities as effectively as the productive fields of agriculture and big business. And total planning by individual communities will be necessary to receive federal funding in the future, a Purdue University agricultural economist said here today (Thursday, July 24).

Speaking at the Midwest Banking Institute, J. Carroll Bottum said considerable funds will be available from the federal government for the development of rural communities which do the necessary planning and have the know-how to tap available funds.

There are differences between community development and the development of new technology, Bottum pointed out. "When we adopted a new technology, we adopted it one firm, one farm or one home at a time in a series of individual decisions. But in community development, we all have to make the changes together and both pains and gains are associated with progress and change."

"There must be a citizens' committee composed of influential people or natural leaders to establish goals for community development," Bottum continued. "But these people must first be exposed to the most pertinent information available and analyze future possibilities of the community and its citizens."

The Banking Institute is sponsored by the Bankers Associations of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Cooperating are the Agricultural Extension Services of the three states, the West Central Experiment Station, and the University of Minnesota Morris.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. Tel. 373-0710
July 22, 1969

Immediate Release

SOCIAL SCIENTIST APPOINTED IN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Paul Rosenblatt, Riverside, Calif., has been appointed associate professor in the division of family social science in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, effective Sept. 16.

His duties will be teaching and research, according to an announcement from Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

Rosenblatt comes to Minnesota from the University of California, Riverside, where he has held the position of associate professor since 1967. He was on the staff of the University of Missouri from 1962 to 1967.

He holds M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Northwestern University and a B. A. from the University of Chicago.

Rosenblatt is a member of the American Anthropological Association, the Western Psychological Association and the American Association of University Professors.

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188-jbn-69

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

Immediate Release

INNER CITY CHILDREN VISIT FARM COMMUNITIES

Inner city children in St. Paul and Minneapolis are finding out this summer what it's like to milk a cow, ride a horse in the pasture or feed the chickens.

Twin Cities social and youth agencies are cooperating with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service again this year in a city to farm youth exchange program.

Minority as well as other children from the inner city -- most of whom have never been on a farm -- are taking part in the program.

4-H families in Minnesota counties arrange to act as hosts, pairing up boys and girls in the family with the visiting guests.

In mid-July 20 inner city boys and girls ranging in age from 8 to 13 were guests in Le Sueur County. This week (July 21-24) more than a hundred youth went by chartered buses to Waseca, Blue Earth, Carlton and Pine Counties.

Other counties which will host city youth include Benton County, July 28-30; Aitkin and Redwood, Aug. 4-6; Isanti and Wright, Aug. 5-7; Fillmore, Aug. 11-13; Dakota and Pipestone, Aug. 12-15.

Social and youth agencies assisting in carrying out the program are East Area Community Services, Hallie Q. Brown House, Merrick Community Center, Jackson-Wheelock Summer Program, Target A CAP Program, Clover 4-H Club, St. Paul Housing Authority, Teen Center-Family Service, Target Area B-West Side and Mount Airy Housing Project, all of St. Paul. In Minneapolis Pillsbury-Waite Neighborhood Services and Boys' Clubs of Minneapolis are cooperating in the project.

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

Immediate Release

TIPS ON TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN

A long car trip with children needn't be a nightmare if you do some advance planning of ways to keep them occupied.

Ronald Pitzer, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some activities that will help to keep children busy and happy:

- . Teach the youngsters how to read a map. Show them where they are, where home is and where they're headed. Teach them to work out mileages on the map.

- . Tell stories about the part of the country you're passing through. Has it historical significance? Find out in advance and be ready to tell the children about it. Take a road atlas along that will give some information.

- . Watch for historical markers and stop to read them. They can help make the trip more informative and interesting for the whole family.

- . Suggest that the children keep a log of the trip--including stops made and any items worthy of mention.

- . Designate the teenager as a family photographer.

- . Take a hand puppet or two along to provide endless entertainment.

- . Before you go, pack a surprise bag of inexpensive puzzles, games, books, balloons, snacks to take with you. Times designated for treats might be when someone sees a license plate from another state, a mule, a white horse or when the speedometer reaches a certain number or someone wins a word game.

add 1-tips on traveling

- . Have a store of games for the road to suggest.
- . For those frequent cries of hunger and thirst, keep a supply of fruit and cookies and an insulated jug of cold water handy.

And don't forget, says Pitzer, that keeping children's clothes comfortable and simple will go a long way toward keeping them happy.

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190-jbn-69

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CLOTHES FOR EASY TRAVEL

The traveler who is carefree, fresh and uncrumpled usually has mastered a technique for packing only essential items.

Packing a vacation wardrobe requires planning, organization and relentless discipline. The first step in simplifying the selection of a travel wardrobe is to consult your itinerary, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

List all the clothes and accessories needed for the climates and activities the trip will include. A good rule is to eliminate anything you can't wear more than once.

For a wardrobe with minimum bulk and care, choose garments that can serve more than one purpose and garments that don't need frequent pressing and cleaning. Ideal for travel are the easy care fabrics, such as wrinkle-resistant synthetics, knits, permanent press, multi-printed fabrics and wool and synthetic blends. Because these fabrics are wrinkle shedding and dirt resistant, they travel well.

For variety and good appearance, coordinate your clothes around a basic color scheme. Let one outfit provide the color keynote for your entire wardrobe. Quiet colors in medium shades are good choices, but are not the only ones you need choose. Keep your travel outfits simple, tailored and comfortable in light-weight, crease-resistant fabrics.

Also important to include in your travel wardrobe are a coat and a scarf. Your coat should be in a color which harmonizes with the rest of your wardrobe, in a style that will serve more than one purpose and one that doesn't wrinkle easily. A scarf for the wind or warmth and a rain bonnet for showers are essential. Both should be readily accessible.

add 1 -- clothes

For a satisfactory travel wardrobe, pack clothes you enjoy wearing and pack only clothes you have worn. If you don't wear a garment at home, you probably won't wear it traveling. If you need new clothes, give them a trial run before packing. This is the only way you can be sure of length, fit, accessories and appearance after hours of wear.

When packing your wardrobe, pack in layers. Cut from lightweight cardboard a piece the size of the suitcase to separate the layers of clothing. In this way you can lift out one or two layers to reach things without disrupting the entire suitcase. Your first layer should consist of the heaviest, bulkiest items. Dresses shirts and pant outfits should make up the second layer. The third and top layer is for sleepwear, a sweater, rain coat -- anything that must be easily accessible. Remember that each fold is a potential crease so aim for an few as possible and pad each fold with tissue paper.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
(Third in series on State
Fair preparation)

4-H EXHIBITORS
TO ATTEND
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Most 4-H exhibitors at the Minnesota State Fair will participate in special educational programs.

Among the 4-H'ers from _____ County who will exhibit at the State Fair and who will attend the educational programs are: (list names, ages, addresses, clubs and exhibits).

Participating in the educational program on Monday morning, August 25, are exhibitors and project members in agronomy and plant science, food science, electric, entomology, home improvement, potato, shop, forestry and conservation. They will meet in the 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds.

A similar program is planned in the afternoon for exhibitors in clothing, foods, indoor gardening, lawn and landscape design, vegetable gardening and photography.

The program on Friday afternoon, August 29, will be for selected horse project members. It will begin at 12:30 p.m. in the sheep barn. A program on Saturday, August 30, will be for poultry and rabbit exhibitors and will begin at 8:30 a.m. in Erickson Hall of the 4-H Building.

The program provides an educational experience for 4-H exhibitors and non-exhibitors at the State Fair. The exhibitors benefit through participating in an evaluation activity, an educational tour and a review of factors that were considered when the exhibits were judged, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota and an assistant superintendent at the State Fair.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

PLAN NOW
FOR COLLEGE

You juniors and seniors who are planning to attend college in the fall of 1970 and 1971 should start planning now if you want to be eligible for financial aid through various programs.

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

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

You can secure application blanks from your high school counselor. These blanks, accompanied by a Parental Confidential Statement, should be submitted by December 15 preceding the year of college entrance.

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

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

To all counties
Immediate release

UM PUBLISHES
PUBLICATION ON
WATER POLLUTION

A special publication titled "Understanding the Water Quality Controversy in Minnesota" was published recently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, according to County Agent _____.

The publication is designed to help Minnesotans understand some of the more important aspects of water pollution, and to serve as the basis for meaningful communications between citizens and the government about the problems of maintaining Minnesota's water quality.

"No comprehensive policy suggestions for alleviating pollution problems are made in this publication," says John Waelti, the author. "Instead, emphasis is on explaining the problems and organizing issues involved."

Waelti is an extension economist and assistant to the director of the University's Water Resources Research Center.

Subjects covered in the 28-page publication include: some basics of water pollution; important problem areas; economic aspects of water pollution; government responsibility in water quality control; and an interpretation of the controversy. Also included is a listing and definition of technical terms used in the water quality discussion.

Copies of the publication can be obtained from county agents, or by writing to: 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
July 28, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

KEEP HOGS COMFORTABLE
DURING WARM WEATHER

Hogs produce most efficiently at temperatures near 60 degrees F. and when air temperature gets to 90 degrees and the humidity is high, you may need more than one cooling method, says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Sprinkling increases evaporation from the hog's skin and is one of the most effective ways of keeping hogs cool. Arthaud offers these additional suggestions:

* Shades keep the ground surface cooler and help the animal lose some heat by conduction.

* Air movement -- from a fan or through an open-sided building -- removes heat from the animal by convection.

* A ventilating pipe cools sows confined in a farrowing house. Locate the pipe at the front of the pen to deliver a heavy air flow on each sow's head.

* Keeping a wet floor under hogs also helps keep them cool.

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension home economists

Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS
ON SHOPPING FOR
FUNERAL SERVICES

Shopping for funeral services and funeral products is one of the most difficult tasks a family encounters, according to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Not only is such selection done at a time when the individual is usually under extreme psychological strain but he often is not prepared for such "shopping."

Decisions are difficult because the shopper does not have price information on funeral services and funeral products and does not know the state law regarding disposal of bodies. Furthermore, the experience is such an intimate, emotional one that tradition may hinder rational choices. The buyer is often unable to weigh alternatives because of a limited number of places to "shop."

Mrs. Jordahl gives these suggestions which can be helpful in preparing for this inevitable shopping trip:

Visit several funeral homes and ask to see the facilities. This can be done alone or in a group of interested people. Most Minnesota funeral directors do not advertise, but they welcome a visit at their place of business. There are also cooperative-type establishments in Minnesota. Ask about their plans.

Become acquainted with the different ways of disposal. Three are used in Minnesota. Earth burial is most common. Cremation is a sanitary and quick method of disintegration. Entombment is used less frequently but facilities are available in the Minneapolis - St. Paul area.

-more-

add 1 -- funeral services

Discuss the alternatives with next of kin to learn their reactions. Knowing more about the methods of disposal may make them seem more meaningful and perhaps acceptable. Some people will reject some methods because of religious or psychological conflict.

It is not uncommon for individuals to pre-plan their own funeral service. Single people can be helpful to next of kin if some plans or preferences are made known. Such plans for any member of a family can be placed on file in the church or at the funeral home and are a decided advantage when arranging for last rites, Mrs. Jordahl says.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

LATE CUT CORN SILAGE
EFFICIENT DAIRY FEED

Dairy farmers can make more economical use of silos by cutting some corn silage late and increasing the capacity to store more forage.

That's the conclusion of University of Minnesota dairy scientist George Marx, who compared corn silage cut the last week of September to silage cut the first week of November in feeding trials.

Cows fed the late cut corn silage produced about 6 percent more fat corrected milk, but the early cut silage yielded 8 percent more dry matter per acre.

Marx says the lower amount of dry matter obtained in the late cut silage indicates some field losses, dropped ears, stalk breakage, leaf loss and animal damage. But the late cut silage was just as palatable and proved desirable for efficient milk production.

Cows in the experiment were paired according to stage of lactation, daily production, producing ability, age and weight. One member of the pair was randomly assigned to the group receiving the early cut silage, and the other cow was included in the group fed the late cut forage.

There were small decreases in crude protein and crude fiber in the more mature corn silage. Marx says this was due to the laying down of more sugars and starches in the more mature ears. Milk fat yield, fat percentage and solids-non-fat yield and percentage were similar between the two groups.

There was no spoilage with either the early or late cut silage.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Weed Control Conference Scheduled. The North Central Weed Control Conference is scheduled for Sioux Falls, South Dakota, December 9-11. Weed research, extension, regulatory and commercial people from 13 north central states and three prairie provinces of Canada will attend. The program is open to the public and will be of particular interest to weed board members and representatives, county weed supervisors and inspectors, county agents, commercial sprayers and herbicide retailers. For more information, contact Lyle Derscheid, extension agronomist, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57006.

* * * *

Take a Representative Soil Sample. Soil tests serve as a guide to the profitable use of lime and fertilizer. But soil test results can be no better than the sample, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists John Grava and Bill Fenster. If the soil sample is not representative of the field from which it was taken, the recommendation based on the sample will be misleading. Ask your county agent for a copy of Soils Fact Sheet Number 4, "How to Sample Soil for Testing."

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Chemicals Useful for Controlling Woody Weeds. Chemicals can help you control undesirable woody plants in forest, plantation and woodland areas, says Bill Miles, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. You can also use herbicides to free young evergreen trees from competing brush, to eliminate overhead competition in established plantations and to maintain firebreaks, fence rows, drainage ditches, roadsides and rights-of-way. For detailed information on recommended herbicides and methods of application, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet Number 5, "Chemical Control of Woody Weeds."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Te. 373-0710
July 29, 1969

Immediate Release

PICKLE MAKING REQUIRES SKILL

Have you decided that this year you're going to make cucumber pickles?

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, cautions homemakers that pickle making requires a great deal of time and skill. Unless you raise your own cucumbers or use a great many pickles, it may be more practical to buy them than to make them, she says. Furthermore, she points out that making sweet pickles may be rather expensive because of the sugar required -- and especially so if you must buy the cucumbers.

It may be difficult in some localities to get certain ingredients for pickling. For example, pure granulated bag salt, recommended rather than table salt, is not always available.

Vinegar, an essential ingredient of pickles, should contain 4 to 6 percent acetic acid. Check the label on the bottle for the acetic acid content. It's best not to use vinegar from jugs which have no labeling as to acetic acid content.

If you still want to make your own cucumber pickles, here are some suggestions from Miss Mikesh to insure success:

- . Use good quality, freshly picked cucumbers.
- . Wash cucumbers thoroughly to remove soil, brushing stem and blossom ends well.
- . Allow up to 14 days for preliminary curing and gradual increase of sugar and vinegar concentration for sweet and chunk pickles.
- . Cure pickles at cool temperatures to avoid spoilage.

-more-

add 1-pickle making requires

. Use kettles of unchipped enamelware, aluminum or stainless steel for heating acid liquids. Galvanized utensils should never be used for curing or cooking.

. Process pickles and relishes in a hot water bath to prevent spoilage, maintain color and flavor and to insure a good seal. For processing times, get a copy of Home Economics Fact Sheet No. 8, "Making Cucumber Pickles," available at county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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

Immediate Release

ARMYWORM PROBLEM REPORTED IN SOUTHERN COUNTIES

Spotted but heavy infestations of armyworms were reported earlier this week by county agents in four southwestern Minnesota counties, according to Phil Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The worm populations vary from field to field and area to area, but agents in Pipestone, Rock, Nobles and Jackson counties report that counts of 20 worms per square foot are common. Some counts have gone as high as 40 per square foot.

The worms apparently are the offspring of moth flights from southern states. They are creating problems in Iowa and other nearby states. And according to Harein, they present a serious threat to small grain, corn and possibly soybeans in all of southern Minnesota.

The immediate danger is to small grain stands, where the worms are now feeding. As they run out of food, though, the worms are sure to spread to adjacent corn and soybean stands.

The immediate treatment for small grains, Harein says, depends entirely on the extent of the infestation in each field. He advises farmers to spray if the worm population is over 5-10 per square foot, or if there is a corn field close by. Because of registration limitations on other insecticides, malathion is the only one that can be used. It should be applied at 1 to 1 1/4 lbs. per acre.

A precaution for preventing armyworm damage to neighboring corn fields is to spray a protective barrier or carbaryl (Sevin) or toxaphene between the small grain and corn stands. Carbaryl should be applied at 1 lb. per acre, toxaphene at 2 lbs. per acre.

For more information, farmers should contact their local county agricultural agent.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 --Tel. 373-0710
July 29, 1969

Immediate Release

STUDY OF DEBTORS MADE AT U

Consumers who have plunged deeply into debt because of one installment purchase after another are most often found among the young and old, the poor and the unmarried -- especially the widowed, divorced and separated.

These are some findings from a study reported by Mary E. Ryan, research fellow at the University of Minnesota, in the July issue of Minnesota Agricultural Economist, monthly publication of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

The rapid growth of consumer debt in the United States has raised questions about its quality: Can debts be repaid? Will payments be made on time? Are debt burdens creating stresses within families? Concern is growing about the possible harmful effects of poor quality credit on the consumer as well as business sectors of the economy.

Most installment debt is incurred for automobiles, other durables and home improvements. Nearly half of U. S. households had installment debt in the study year, which is typical of recent years.

On the basis of their income and liquid assets, debtors were classified in the study as overburdened or not. These in turn were divided into two groups: those in deep trouble and those in some trouble. Of installment credit, 11 percent were found to be in deep trouble, and 39 percent in some trouble.

One purpose of the study was to identify characteristics of these overburdened consumers.

add 1-study of debtors

Although the most frequent users of installment credit were married, middle income consumers between 25 and 44 years of age, they were not the ones most frequently in trouble. The greatest proportions of debtors in trouble were among the poor, the widowed, divorced and separated, those under 25, and 65 and older.

About 40 percent of single-person households and Negro households in the study were debtors in deep trouble, with household headed by women more likely than others to have debt problems.

If the head of the household had 12 years or more of education, there was less likelihood of debt trouble than when the head of the household has less education.

No households with \$6,000 or more disposable income were in deep financial trouble due to installment debt. But the proportion of households with some debt trouble increased from 9 percent for those with incomes between \$6,000 and \$9,999 to 13 percent for the \$10,000 and over group. The larger share in trouble for those with incomes of \$10,000 and higher suggests that some high income consumers increase their levels of debt-financed expenditures on the basis of expected increases in income. If unemployment or unexpected expenses occur, such consumers are in vulnerable positions.

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191-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

COMBINATION MASTITIS PROGRAM
REDUCES DISEASE TO MINIMUM

Using a combination of the strip cup, California Mastitis Test (CMT) and bacteriological analysis of quarter samples can reduce mastitis to a minimum.

Dairy scientists George Marx and Edward Frederick report the treatments caused clinical mastitis to drop from over 4 percent to 0.6 percent in a 7 year University of Minnesota study.

Bacteriological testing of quarter milk samples accounted for much of the success in controlling mastitis in the experiment, the scientists say. At the start of the experiment, 27 percent of the quarters were infected with Staphylococcus organisms. This was reduced to just over 3 percent at the end of the 7 year experiment.

The CMT was taken at two morning and evening milkings monthly to determine the level of subclinical mastitis, and clinical mastitis was determined by using the strip cup at every milking. Bacteriological analyses of quarter milk samples were run every three months.

The researchers found the months of July and August were the most difficult months in which to treat mastitis. More treatments were required per cow per month than in months with lower temperatures.

The researchers found higher positive CMT ratings on quarters the first month of lactation than during the second and third months. There were also higher positive CMT ratings between the fifth and tenth month as the lactation cycle continued.

More treatments for mastitis were required during the first 5 months of the lactation cycle than during the last five months (57 percent to 42 percent). This was possibly due to greater stress on the udder during periods of higher milk production, the scientists say.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

EVALUATE YOUR CHEMICAL
WEED CONTROL PROGRAM

Now's the time to check the effectiveness of your chemical weed control program, says Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Leaving a small part of the field untreated is the best way to see what weeds you controlled and the ones you missed. But if you haven't left an untreated portion, you may still be able to check by finding an area where the sprayer missed a streak.

You may be getting an increase in resistant weed species, and a change in your herbicide program may be necessary to stop these resistant species, Miller adds.

If you find that your chemical weed control program hasn't been effective, check to see if you followed label directions on the herbicide container. Some mistakes during application may help explain poor results.

If you have patches of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle, field bindweed or quackgrass, start chemical treatments this summer or early fall so these weeds won't be a problem next year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTROL FENCE ROW
WEEDS BY SPRAYING

Spraying fence row weeds is an effective and inexpensive way of preventing weeds from spreading to fields.

Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this procedure.

Put 50 gallons of water in your spray tank and add 3.7 pounds dalapon.

Then add 1 pound of 2,4-D. That's the same as 1 quart if you're using 2,4-D with 4 pounds of acid equivalent per gallon.

This mixture makes enough spray to cover two miles of fence row four feet wide, or one trip around 160 acres. The dalapon kills grasses and the 2,4-D kills broadleaved weeds. You can spot-treat Canada thistle that 2,4-D misses with amitrole or amitrole-T.

Some desirable plants are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. So if you must spray close to susceptible plants, use the amine rather than ester form of 2,4-D. Use a fairly coarse spray and apply it when there's little or no wind.

Don't let livestock graze fence rows treated with dalapon, amitrole or amitrole-T, Miller cautions. Although 2,4-D is not highly toxic, it makes some poisonous plants more palatable, so take precautions.

Check container labels for more specific information on the use of herbicides.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Proper Milking Order Helps Prevent Mastitis. Cows that have mastitis or a history of chronic mastitis are a source of infection to noninfected cows. Whenever possible, milk all noninfected cows first, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. A desirable milking order is first, heifers that have been free of mastitis--then older cows that have been free of mastitis--followed by cows that have a history of mastitis but no longer produce abnormal milk or have swollen quarters--and last, cows that have swollen, inflamed quarters or cows that produce abnormal milk.

#

Preconditioning Feeder Calves Pays. Preconditioning prepares feeder calves to withstand stress of shipping, and especially the stress of adapting to feedlot conditions. The term "preconditioning" is new, but many of the practices have long been recommended, according to Dr. James Hanson, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. These practices are performed before calves leave the producer's farm. Preconditioning adds to production costs which may be passed on to the buyer, but buyers can expect to recover these costs through better calf performance in the feedlot. Hanson advises producers to discuss details of their preconditioning schedule with their local veterinarian.

#

Inspect Tree Plantations. Tree plantation owners should check plantings regularly throughout the growing season for damage from pocket gophers, drought, weed competition, insects and disease. This advice comes from Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Smith says owners should also have adequate measures for fire protection. These measures are especially important with the possibility of late summer heat and drought.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PROCESS YOUR
PICKLES FOR
BETTER FLAVOR

It's pickling season once again and many homemakers are asking for pointers to insure success when making pickles.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, recommends processing when you are pickling fresh cucumbers. Research studies have shown that processed pickles have a better texture and flavor than unprocessed pickles.

Processing is also recommended to insure the sealing of jars.

Processing time varies for different kinds of pickles. Process brined dill pickles 15 minutes, fresh-pack dill pickles 20 minutes, sweet pickles 5 minutes and short-process pickles, sweet or sour, 5 minutes.

If you don't know the processing time for the kind of pickle you are making, a processing time of up to 20 minutes should be sufficient. However, don't worry about your pickles becoming soft if they are processed longer than they should be.

Remember while processing the cucumbers to keep the water boiling steadily and do not start counting processing time until the water is actively boiling.

Failure of jars to seal is a common problem many homemakers have when making pickles. Ninety percent of all sealing failures are due to under processing. The rest are due to improper handling of lids and bands. An uneven sealing surface, common on older jars, may prevent sealing. A little piece of seed or dill on the top of the jar may also interfere with sealing, but this can easily be wiped away.

In order to assure the sealing of your jars, make sure the bands are comfortably tight and the covers on screw-type jars are tight. Before putting lids on the jars, read the labels on the jar lid boxes in case different kinds of lids call for different procedures.

A jar is sealed when the lid is concave, the lid pings when struck and the jar does not leak when it is turned on its side.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(Fourth in a series on
State Fair preparations)

COUNTY JUDGING
TEAMS TO COMPETE
AT STATE FAIR

4-H dairy and livestock judging teams from _____ County
will compete for state awards during the Minnesota State Fair, August 23,
September 1.

The dairy judging teams will be vying with 50 other county teams on Thursday,
August 28. The livestock judging teams will be in competition with nearly 40 other
county teams on the same day.

Members of the _____ County dairy judging team are:
(include names, ages and addresses). Coach is _____
from _____.

Members of the livestock judging team are: (include names, ages and
addresses). Coach of the team is _____ from

(name)

(address)

The dairy judging team which places first at the State Fair will represent
Minnesota at the National Dairy Show in Columbus, Ohio, in the fall. The trip
is sponsored by Minneapolis Moline and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders'
Association.

The state champion general livestock judging team will compete at the
International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The trip is sponsored by the
Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

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

Immediate Release

SCALDING IS A MUST IN PREPARING VEGETABLE FOR FREEZER

Those vegetables you freeze now from the home garden can be a real taste treat next winter -- provided you prepare them properly.

Whether you're freezing green or wax beans, sweet corn, broccoli or some other vegetables, here are three keys to success:

. Harvest at the right stage of maturity. Freezing won't improve vegetables that are over mature.

. Run from the garden to the freezer. That old rule still holds. Speed in processing after picking vegetables is important for top quality. This is particularly true of sweet corn, which quickly loses flavor when it is held after picking, unless it is refrigerated.

. Scald and cool after scalding.

Every year homemakers ask if they can omit the scalding process when they prepare vegetables for freezing. Mrs. Shirley Munson, home economist in the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science, says the answer to that question is still "no!"

By inactivating enzymes, scalding preserves the fresh quality of the vegetables as well as their color and vitamin content. University research shows that scalding also helps to lengthen storage life.

Be sure to use plenty of water for scalding -- a gallon of water for each pound of vegetable. Use a large kettle and bring the water to a full rolling boil. Place the prepared vegetable in a wire basket or large loose cheesecloth bag and submerge in the boiling water. Start counting scalding time as soon as the vegetable is put into the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during scalding and keep the heat on high.

add 1-scalding is a must

Immediately after scalding the required length of time, cool the scalded vegetable in cold running or ice water. Chill the vegetable for at least the same length of time as recommended for scalding.

Timetables for scalding and other information on freezing are given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," a University publication. It is available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

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196-jbn-69

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

Immediate Release

UM RESEARCHERS STUDY EFFECT OF PROTEIN CONTENT IN PIG'S DIET

LAFAYETTE, Ind. -- Variations in the protein content (16, 20 or 24 percent) of dry diets fed to newly weaned pigs had no lasting effect on their growth and development, according to results of a University of Minnesota study reported here this week.

In a paper read at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science, Armand Tjong-A-Hung pointed out that while these levels did affect growth up to 50 pounds, there was no carryover effect beyond that weight.

He added, however, that feeding less than the recommended amount of protein to pigs between weights of 51-100 lbs. and between 100-200 lbs. live weight reduced the growth weight, efficiency of feed utilization and cross sectional area of the loin muscle (pork chop).

The recommended levels of 16 and 13 percent produced results equal to those obtained with 19 and 16 percent protein.

The study reported by Tjong-A-Hung, a graduate student from Suriname, is part of an extensive Minnesota research project on amino acid and protein nutrition of swine.

The project is being directed by R. J. Meade, professor of animal science, with collaboration from J. W. Rust of the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids, Minn., and L. E. Hanson, professor of animal science.

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194-vak-69

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

Immediate Release

GILT PERFORMANCE, PROTEIN LEVEL DURING GESTATION STUDIED

LAFAYETTE, Ind. -- Certain variations in the level and quality of protein fed to gilts during gestation have little effect on their reproductive performance, as well as on the growth and carcass characteristics of their offspring, a University of Minnesota researcher said here this week.

In a paper presented at the American Society of Animal Science meeting, J. D. Hawton said that results of a study he conducted with Professor R. J. Meade showed that gilt performance was about the same regardless of variations in protein fed during gestation.

All 36 gilts in the study were fed a 15 percent protein corn--soybean meal (CSM) diet for 35 days before breeding. During gestation, gilts in one group were fed an 18.8 percent protein CSM diet daily, gilts in another group received a 13.7 percent protein CSM diet daily, and the other group received an 8.5 percent protein diet based on ground yellow corn at the rate of 4.0 lb. per head daily.

For the three groups, daily intakes of protein per gilt were .75, .55, and .35 lbs. respectively.

Four days prepartum and four days postpartum, the gilts were fed a 16 percent protein diet at the rate of not more than 6.0 lbs. per head daily. During lactation, they were hand-fed a 16 percent protein CSM diet with additional feed for each pig being nursed.

-more-

add 1-gilt performance, protein

The results showed no significant differences in weight gain during gestation, or weight loss at farrowing. Also, the total number of live pigs born per litter, average birth weights and 21-day weights were not affected by the variations in gestation treatment.

In another paper presented at the meeting, Hawton reported that similarly the average daily gain and feed per pound gained by pigs from the litters were not affected by the gestation treatment of the dam. Likewise, carcass leanness and percentages dry matter, ether extract and protein of lean tissue of the offspring were unaffected.

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196-vak-69

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

Immediate Release

BIURET PERFORMS WELL AS NITROGEN FEED SUPPLEMENT

LAFAYETTE, Ind. -- Cattle fed biuret during growing and finishing trials performed about as well as those fed urea, according to results obtained by animal scientists at the University of Minnesota during a study of these two non-protein nitrogen supplements for cattle.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science, R. D. Goodrich reported that steer calves were fed either urea or biuret added at feeding time, or biuret or urea added to corn silage material at ensiling time, or no supplemental nitrogen during a growing trial.

He and his colleagues, J. C. Meiske and Fredrick N. Owens, found no significant differences between the urea-fed and biuret-fed cattle in average daily gain or average daily feed.

However, calves fed urea or biuret either as supplements at feeding time or as part of the silage gained faster and required less feed per 100 pounds gain than did the calves fed no supplemental nitrogen.

Calves fed urea or silage with ensiled urea required fewer pounds dry matter per 100 pounds gain than did calves fed biuret or silage with ensiled biuret. Other than that, Goodrich said, there were no significant differences between the two supplements.

The urea-fed and biuret-fed cattle were continued on their nitrogen sources for a 179-day finishing trial during which all-corn rations were fed. Their performance was similar. After the total 278-day study period, urea-fed cattle had average daily gains of 2.33 pounds compared to 2.38 pounds for cattle fed biuret.

-more-

add l-biuret performs well as

Biuret is being marketed as a commercial non-protein nitrogen supplement. It has an advantage over urea in that it is nearly tasteless, which makes it more acceptable to the cattle. Also it is practically non-toxic, which makes it more appealing for use by the cattle feeder.

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195-vak-69

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 7, 1969

Immediate Release

BLUEBERRIES FREEZE WELL

Blueberries are among the easiest and most satisfactory fruits to freeze--whether you pick wild blueberries or buy the commercial berries at your local market.

Once frozen, blueberries can be used for muffins and pancakes, pies and other desserts and for jam.

The easiest way to freeze blueberries is to pack them dry in polyethylene bags or other frozen containers after they have been washed in cold water and drained. Label and date each package. Be sure to freeze only fully ripe and sound berries of good color, cautions Mrs. Shirely Munson, home economist in the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science.

For very best quality and dessert use, pack the berries in a sugar sirup using 3 cups sugar to 1 quart water or pack them in dry sugar in the proportion of 1 cup sugar to 7-8 cups of berries.

Next winter you may want to use some of your frozen blueberries to make jam to please the family--or make it now of fresh berries. Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this recipe for

SPICED BLUEBERRY JAM

Simmer for 5 minutes: 4 1/2 cups blueberries
 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
 1/2 teaspoon cloves
 7 cups sugar
 Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon

Remove from heat and add 1 bottle commercial pectin.

Stir and skim. Spoon into sterilized jars and seal.

This recipe will make three 1-pint jars of jam.

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

Immediate Release

WEED CONTROL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER

The North Central Weed Control Conference is scheduled for Sioux Falls, South Dakota, December 9-11.

Weed research, extension, regulatory and commercial people from 13 north central states and three prairie provinces of Canada will attend.

Latest research findings on weed control in field crops, horticultural crops, pastures and tree plantings will be discussed. Sectional meetings are planned for extension workers, regulatory workers, research workers, industrial representatives and teachers. A women's program is also planned.

The meeting is open to the public and should be of interest to weed board members and representatives, county weed supervisors and inspectors, county agents, commercial sprayers and herbicide retailers.

For more information, contact Lyle Derscheid, extension agronomist, South Dakota State University, Brookings, S. D. 57006.

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198-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 373-0710
August 8, 1969

Immediate Release

SPECIAL

LEVANDER TO SPEAK AT POLLUTION SYMPOSIUM

Minnesota Governor Harold Levander will be one of the featured speakers at a special "Save the Lakes" symposium which will be held August 18-19 at Detroit Lakes High School.

The symposium is open to all persons interested in preserving and improving the quality of Minnesota lakes.

The program will focus on lake pollution and eutrophication, what it is, what causes it, the technology needed and available to control it, and the types of community action that can and must be taken to control lake quality.

In addition to Levander, other featured speakers for the two-day session include Gerard Rohlich, director of the Eutrophication Information Center at the University of Wisconsin; Carl L. Klein, assistant secretary of the Interior for water quality and research; and A. F. Bartsch of the Federal Water Pollution Control Agency in Corvallis, Oregon.

The program will also include a tour of the Detroit Lakes area to show examples of eutrophication-pollution, and some of the things being done to control or prevent it. Highlight of the tour will be a look at the operation of a new lake weed cutting machine which is part of the research project being conducted at the Pelican River Watershed District.

At the closing session of the symposium, State Senator Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls will discuss the legislative interest in Minnesota lakes. Also, Robert Irvine, Detroit Lakes, attorney for the sponsoring watershed districts, will explain how action plans were developed in the Detroit Lakes area.

-more-

add 1-levander to speak at pollution

Registration is limited to 350. A fee of \$8 per person will cover conference materials and a copy of the published proceedings. A separate fee of \$8 will cover the cost of two luncheons and one banquet. Registration will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

Sponsoring the symposium are the Pelican River Watershed District, the Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, the Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes, and the University of Minnesota through its Agricultural Extension Service.

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vak

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO GATHER AT STATE FAIR

Nearly 4,000 4-H boys and girls will represent their counties when competing for state awards during the Minnesota State Fair, August 23-September 1.

The 4-H'ers will give demonstrations, display exhibits, show or judge livestock, participate in the dress revue, perform in a talent festival or compete in the tractor driving contest. The main headquarters for their activities will be in the 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds.

The 4-H club members will eat and sleep in dormitories in the 4-H Building. This will be many youths' first visit to the State Fair. Others will be back for their second or third time to demonstrate and exhibit.

About 800 demonstrators will perform during the first eight days of the fair, beginning at 8 a. m. Saturday, August 23, and continuing through Saturday, August 30, except on Sunday. Demonstrations will be given on seven platforms on the main floor of the 4-H Building. On Labor Day, livestock demonstrations using live animals will be given in the livestock barns.

A new feature this year are "working demonstrations" on the center platform of the 4-H Building. 4-H'ers will discuss and demonstrate approved practices learned in their 4-H projects, such as safety, science, arts and crafts, and snowmobiling.

Demonstrations critiques are scheduled every day at 11 a. m. for parents and leaders. Judges and 4-H staff members will evaluate the demonstrations given and explain the demonstration program and its value in development of 4-H members.

add 1-minnesota 4-h'ers

During three public dress revues on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons, August 26-28, some 225 4-H girls will model suits, dresses and coats they have made. A Court of Honor will be chosen for each of the revues.

Entertainment will highlight Thursday evening, August 28, when talented 4-H'ers perform in the Share-the-Fun Festival. A special feature of this year's show will be an appearance by the Green Buccaneers 4-H Club of Chicago, top talent winners in Chicago's 4-H Talent Search.

The 4-H livestock show on the last Saturday, August 30, will be the climax of the fair for some 1,300 4-H'ers. Included in this year's exhibits are: 680 dairy cattle, 150 gilts, 115 ewe lambs, 140 beef heifers, 140 pens of poultry and 55 pens of rabbits.

The tractor driving contest is a joint 4-H and FFA event. Finals for the event will begin in front of the 4-H Building at 9 a. m. on Friday, August 29.

During the 10 days of the fair, 75 county booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display on the main floor of the 4-H Building. More than 1,200 other exhibits will also be on display. The exhibits and booths will show what 4-H'ers are doing in food science and food preservation, home improvement-family living, clothing, electric, shop, agronomy, photography, entomology, potatoes, garden and horticultural science projects.

Special educational programs are planned for exhibitors in selected projects on four days of the fair. They will get an evaluation of exhibits, learn what factors are considered in judging and take tours related to their project interests.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader in 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota, invites the public to view demonstrations, exhibits, dress revues, the Share-the-Fun Festival, the tractor driving contest and the 4-H livestock show.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

CORRECTION:

In story dated August 4, PROCESS YOUR PICKLES FOR BETTER FLAVOR, change paragraph 5 to read:

Remember while processing brined dill and fresh pack dill pickles to start counting time as soon as the jars are placed in boiling water.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(Sixth in a series on
State Fair Preparation)

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK LINE UP
FOR STATE FAIR

Nearly 1300 Minnesota 4-H members, including _____ 4-H'ers from _____
(no.)
County, will compete for awards as they show their livestock and poultry at the
Minnesota State Fair.

Livestock exhibitors will be: (list names, addresses and exhibits).

Stalls and pens for 4-H exhibitors will be ready by 7 a.m. Friday, August 29.
All 4-H exhibits must be in place in the barns by 2 p.m. that day. The public is
welcome to come and see the 4-H livestock exhibits after that time.

The Hippodrome will be the site of all beef and dairy cattle judging on
August 30, starting at 8 a.m., says Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader, 4-H
and youth development at the University of Minnesota and an assistant superintendent
of the fair. Judging will start with the calf classes in all breeds except grade
Holstein, in which judging will start with the advanced class.

Also on Saturday, August 30, sheep will be judged in the sheep barn beginning
at 9 a.m. followed by swine at 1:15 p.m. Judging of chickens and rabbits will
start at 9 a.m. in the poultry barn and duck, geese and turkey judging will begin
at 1 p.m. in the poultry barn.

The dairy showmanship contest will be held at 3:15 p.m. on Saturday, August
30. All other showmanship contests will follow the placing of the particular
exhibit.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

WILD FRUITS
MAKE DELICIOUS
JAMS, JELLIES

Wild fruits from Minnesota's fields and woods can provide the makings of delectable preserves and beverages.

Chokecherries, June berries, blueberries, pinchberries, gooseberries, wild grapes, highbush cranberries, wild plums -- all make delicious jams or jellies. They may also recall for many older people happy memories of childhood berry picking expeditions.

Some of these fruits may be too low in pectin to jell; hence it will be necessary to combine them with juice them with juice from tart green apples or with a liquid commercial pectin. Consult the directions that come with commercial pectin. Or, if there are no directions for wild fruits, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has these suggestions:

To insure enough pectin to form a gel, mix some underripe fruit with the ripened fruit.

Use 3/4 cup of sugar to 1 cup of fruit juice. Boil together rapidly in a large kettle, using about 3 cups of juice at one time. Boil until two drops of jelly run together and sheet from the spoon.

Chokecherries should be only partly ripe for the best jelly, Miss Mikesh says. The best flavor is produced by mixing chokecherry juice and juice from tart green apples in equal proportions. Stem and wash the chokecherries. Use equal parts of fruit and water. Boil gently until the fruit is pulpy, then strain through a jelly bag overnight. Measure and add tart apple juice in equal amounts. Use 3/4 cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Boil rapidly until two drops run together and sheet off a spoon. Skim and pour into hot glasses or small jars, sealing with canning jar lids or paraffin.

-more-

add 1 -- wild fruits

Chokecherry jelly may also be made with commercial liquid fruit pectin:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3 cups chokecherry juice | 1 bottle liquid fruit pectin |
| 6½ cups sugar | ¼ teaspoon almond extract (optional) |

Pour juice into large kettle. Add sugar and mix well. Place over high heat. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Stir in pectin and bring to a full rolling boil. Boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, stir and skim 5 minutes. Add extract. Pour into hot jars and seal.

If you decide to go on a berry-picking expedition with the family, be sure to cover your arms and legs to protect yourself both from poison ivy and mosquitoes, Miss Mikesh warns.

If you return with such quantities of wild fruits you do not wish to make it all into jam and jelly, you may can or freeze the fruit juice and use it later for making jelly. To prepare the fruit for juice, wash the fruit, remove the pits if desired and crush the fruit. Heat to simmering; then strain through a cloth bag. Fill jars to ½ inch of the top with hot juice. Adjust the lids and process pints and quarts in a boiling water bath for 10 minutes.

To freeze fruit juice, pour the juice into a jar within 2 inches of the top and seal. That amount of space is necessary because the fruit juice expands considerably in freezing. When ready to use the juice thaw it at room temperature or under cold running water. Stir the juice before measuring it for jelly.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

BEWARE OF SILAGE
GAS POISONING FROM
NEWLY FILLED SILOS

Don't become a victim of silage gas poisoning. Many newly ensiled materials can produce poisonous nitrogen-dioxide gas which may cause permanent lung damage and sometimes death.

John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, advises following these precautionary measures:

--Run the silage blower for 15 to 20 minutes before reentering a partly filled silo. Ventilate the chute and remove the chute doors down to the silage level to prevent gas accumulation.

--If you see yellowish-brown fumes or smell bleach-like odors near the silo, stay away from it. Breathing even small amounts of this gas may cause lung damage.

--Ventilate the silo room thoroughly for at least two weeks after silo filling.

--Stay out of and away from the silo immediately after filling. Also keep children, strangers and livestock out of the area.

--Get out of the silo and get fresh air if you experience even slight throat irritation or coughing. See your doctor immediately after exposure to silage gas.

The poisonous nitrogen dioxide gas is heavier than air and tends to gather at the bottom of the silo and at the base of the silo chute, True says. If a person or animal inhales the gas, it changes to a highly corrosive nitric acid in the moist lung tissues.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

TAKE LAST ALFALFA
CUTTING BY FIRST
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER

Cutting your alfalfa after the first week in September could lead to severe winterkill.

When alfalfa growth resumes after cutting, food reserves in the plant roots and crown drop to a low level due to rapid vegetative growth. This means that cutting or grazing alfalfa during September or early October results in low plant food reserves, explains Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

A killing frost will usually stop growth before the food reserves can be built up again. Research shows that food reserves in the plant are lowest about one month after cutting.

Alfalfa growth left on the field in fall will catch and hold snow and serve as an insulator to help protect plants from extreme winter temperature variations. A snow cover will also improve the moisture supply for the alfalfa plants to help insure rapid and vigorous spring growth.

If you're short on hay and it's necessary to take a cutting of alfalfa after the first week in September, Strand suggests waiting until mid-October or after the first killing frost to cut the hay. Then regrowth will be slight and food reserves in the crown and root will not be depleted. If you harvest in mid-October, a 1 to 2 foot uncut strip between swaths will help trap and hold snow on the field.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 11, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Control Quackgrass in Fall. There are many advantages to controlling quackgrass in the fall, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. A combination of chemicals and cultural practices should begin immediately after harvest while the quackgrass is still growing. For more information refer to Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1969. Get a copy from your county extension agent, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Use Contract When Selling Trees. Use a contract that specifies the log scale to be used, the lengths of logs to be cut and the quality and species of trees to be removed if you're planning to sell trees from your woodland this summer or fall. University of Minnesota forestry specialist Bill Miles advises contacting the service forester in your area for assistance in marking the trees to be removed. This service is provided by the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry at a small charge.

* * * *

Test Soil on Alfalfa Fields. Test your soil and apply fertilizer according to needs this fall in order to insure a vigorous alfalfa stand next spring. W. E. Fenster, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says adequate levels of phosphorus and potassium as well as lime are essential for healthy alfalfa plants.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- In Brief

Handle Pesticides Carefully. Placing pesticides and other potentially dangerous chemicals in the same bag with other purchases is dangerous. Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says that clerks often place pesticides in the same bag with food, drug, hardware items and other purchases. This can result in contamination of food and clothing during transportation, and possibly cause illness and death. Make sure you -- as a consumer or a supplier -- handle pesticides separately and properly.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University Of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- Tel. 373-0710
August 12, 1969

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO STAGE REGIONAL 4-H DOG SHOW

Dogs of all shapes, sizes and breeds will gather at the Lakeside Pavillion in Como Park, St. Paul, on August 22 for a regional 4-H Dog Show.

The participating 4-H'ers and their dogs will be from Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington Counties. A total of 15 dogs will be shown at the beginners' level, 25 at the intermediate level 15 at the advanced level and 5 in demonstrations.

The dogs will perform such obedience exercises as heeling, recall, long sit and long down. The dogs will also be judged on grooming and conditioning, manners and general handling by the 4-H member.

The demonstration class is for selected 4-H'ers in the dog project who have progressed beyond the advanced level. The purpose of the demonstration class is to provide the opportunity for those selected 4-H'ers to demonstrate and for the other 4-H'ers to observe obedience training, other training and tricks of an advanced nature.

Blue, red or white ribbons will be awarded to each participant in the show. The top scoring 4-H'ers in each class will compete for the champion of the show award.

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200-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 -- 373-0710
August 12, 1969

Immediate Release

ROOT STIMULATOR DEVELOPED BY UM HORTICULTURISTS

PULLMAN, Wash. -- A chemical previously used by florists as a growth retardant has proven effective as a root stimulator for ornamental crops,

University of Minnesota horticulturists Paul Reed and Vernon Hoysler say that commercial florists can get crops of ornamental cuttings rooted 5 to 7 days faster by dipping the roots in B-nine, a growth regulating chemical.

The scientists reported on their research at the annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science here today (Thursday, August 21).

The researchers say cuttings of carnation, geranium and chrysanthemum were most responsive to the chemical. Use of a B-nine by commercial florists should permit more crops per year or more production per unit of area or time.

The chemical is being accepted commercially as a root stimulator, and has been used by growers in Minnesota and other parts of the United States. B-nine proved most effective of a large number of chemicals screened.

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201-jms-69

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

Immediate Release

HOME EC. ADMINISTRATOR STUDIES INNER CITY

A home economics administrator from New Jersey is spending a month in the Twin Cities to gain a better understanding of the problems and needs of deprived urban families through first-hand observation.

She is Katharine B. Hall, chairman of the Department of Home Economics of Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J. She is one of 20 leading home economists who are recipients of Inner City Fellowships sponsored by the American Home Economics Association Foundation to study family needs in 16 of the nation's major urban centers.

One of the objectives of the grants is to give administrators experiences that will help them to adapt curriculums and programs to prepare home economists to assist families in the inner city to attain a higher level of living.

Miss Hall's fellowship extends through Sept. 6. During her stay she will observe a wide range of projects in the inner cities in St. Paul and Minneapolis. She will also confer with Louise Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, other School of Home Economics and Extension Service personnel.

Her activities will include visits to the Community University Health Center, the Rush In Teen Center, several neighborhood houses, Pilot City, maternity and infant care clinics, as well as ^{observation} social services of the Ramsey and Hennepin County Welfare Departments, of the nutrition aide program of the Ramsey County Extension Service and Sister Giovanni's neighborhood program.

Alberta Gurtler, home economics consultant for Ramsey County Welfare Department, is serving as coordinator of Miss Hall's program.

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203-jbn-69

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

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR -- 1969
August 23 - September 1

HOW MANY: Nearly 4,000 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair to exhibit livestock, give demonstrations or participate in the dress revue, Share-the-Fun Festival, tractor driving contest or livestock and dairy judging contests.

WHERE THEY WILL LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H Building on the fairgrounds. Since demonstration schedules are set up for counties in three different sections, demonstrators will come and go according to the time of their demonstrations. Dormitories accommodate up to 1,500 4-H'ers at one time.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 800 demonstrators will perform on seven platforms in the 4-H Building, beginning at 8 a.m., Saturday, August 23, and continuing until about 5 p.m. each day through Saturday, August 30 (excluding Sunday). Demonstrations will include electrification, shop, clothing, home improvement-family living, junior leadership, safety, health, photography, conservation, entomology, gardening, soil conservation, foods and nutrition, livestock, poultry, rabbits, agronomy and dog.

On Labor Day livestock demonstrations using live animals will be given. They will be in the livestock and sheep barns. Purple and blue ribbon winners will be announced daily. Demonstration critiques will be given each day at 11 a.m. on a demonstration platform.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year about 1,300 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday, August 29, after 7 a.m. in the 4-H livestock barn. All exhibits must be in place by 2 p.m. Beef and dairy cattle will be judged on Saturday, August 30, beginning at 8 a.m. in the Hippodrome. Sheep, chickens and rabbits will be judged in the sheep and poultry barns Saturday morning (August 30). In the afternoon, swine will be judged in the sheep barn, ducks, geese and turkeys in the poultry barn.

Livestock includes: 680 dairy cattle, 150 gilts, 115 ewe lambs, 140 beef heifers, 140 pens of poultry and 55 pens of rabbits.

OTHER EXHIBITS: More than 1,200 exhibits will be on display in the 4-H Building throughout the 10-day period. Exhibits and the anticipated number of entries are: 120 food science and food preservation, 225 home improvement-family living, 125 clothing, 80 electric, 150 shop, 60 agronomy, 70 entomology, 80 potatoes, 225 vegetable gardening, 70 horticultural science exhibits and 100 photography.

TRACTOR DRIVING CONTEST: The 1969 Tractor Driving Contest is a joint 4-H and FFA event. Written examinations will be given at 8 a.m., Thursday, August 28. Preliminary driving events will be held in the parking lot north of Farm Boys' Camp at 8 a.m., Thursday, August 28. The finals will begin in front of the 4-H Building at 9 a.m., Friday, August 29. A total of about 80 4-H and FFA members will be participating in the contest.

BOOTHS: 75 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display on the main floor of the 4-H Building. Booths will be judged Saturday, August 23.

DRESS REVUE: Three public dress revues featuring some 225 girls will be presented Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building at 3 p.m. A Court of Honor will be chosen at each dress revue. The Court of Honor will be available for pictures each of those days at 4 p.m. on the 2nd floor. You may wish to check first in the 4-H Press-Radio-TV Office, 1st floor.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

Saturday, Aug. 23

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations, 4-H Building

9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Booth and exhibit judging, 4-H Building

Sunday, Aug. 24

8 a.m.

Catholic Mass--Farm Boys' Camp, open to the public

9 a.m.

Ecumenical Church Service, Erickson Hall, open to the public

Monday, Aug. 25

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

8:45 a.m. (all day)

Exhibitors' project day program

8 p.m.

Recreation program for 4-H members, 2nd floor, 4-H Building

Tuesday, Aug. 26

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

3 p.m.

Dress revue, group I. Court of Honor available for pictures at 4 p.m., 2nd floor, 4-H Building. You may wish to check first with the 4-H Radio, Press and TV Office.

Wednesday, Aug. 27

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

3 p.m.

Dress revue, group II. Court of Honor available for pictures at 4 p.m., 2nd floor, 4-H Building.

Thursday, Aug. 28

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

8 a.m.

Dairy judging contest, hippodrome, general livestock judging contest, St. Paul Campus Livestock Pavilion.

8 a.m.

Tractor Driving Contest preliminaries, parking lot north of Farm Boys' Camp.

3 p.m.

Dress revue, group III. Court of Honor available for pictures at 4 p.m., 2nd floor, 4-H Building.

8 p.m.

4-H Share-the-Fun show, 2nd floor, 4-H Building

Friday, Aug. 29

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

9 a.m.

Tractor Driving Contest finals in front of 4-H Building

12:30 p.m.

Exhibitors' project day program for 4-H horse project members, sheep barn.

2 p.m.

Livestock exhibits in place, livestock barn

8 p.m.

Recreation--games, 4-H Building

Saturday, Aug. 30

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations

8 a.m.

Livestock judging, Hippodrome

8:30 a.m.

Sheep, chicken and rabbit judging, sheep and poultry barns

1 p.m.

Exhibitors' project day program--poultry and rabbits, Erickson Hall.

1 p.m.

Swine, duck, geese and turkey judging, sheep and poultry barns

Sunday, Aug. 31

8 a.m.

Catholic Mass--Farm Boys Camp, open to public

9 a.m.

Ecumenical Church Service, Erickson Hall, open to public

Monday, Sept. 1

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

4-H demonstrations in livestock and sheep barns

11:30 a.m.

Assembly, sheep barn. Presentation of Herdsmanship Award

For FURTHER INFORMATION for press, radio, TV -- BEFORE the fair, call 373-0710. DURING the fair, call 4-H Press, Radio, TV Office, 4-H Building, 645-2782, Ext. 85.

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA YOUTH TO PERU AS IFYE DELEGATE

Thomas Butler, 22, Blooming Prairie, has been appointed an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to serve six months in Peru beginning in October.

After orientation in San Jose', Costa Rica, he will live with host families, work with them, with schools and 4-H-type programs, making contributions to the rural youth education programs in Peru.

Butler received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in animal and plant sciences in June.

The Freeborn County youth was a member of the 1968 Collegiate Crops Team from the University of Minnesota. During 1968 the group spent 10 days traveling through the corn belt area of the United States, observing and learning. Butler has also served as an assistant extension agent in Dodge County.

Presently he is employed by International Minerals and Chemical Corporation as a crop aids field technician in southern Minnesota.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Butler of rural Blooming Prairie.

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

Since the beginning of the International Farm Youth Exchange program in 1948, rural young people have been living with host families in the role of family members, working to improve youth programs and rural education in developing countries.

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204-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO
COMPETE IN REGIONAL
HORSE SHOW

4-H'ers from _____ County will compete with other area 4-H'ers
in a regional 4-H horse show at _____ on September 6.

The horse show is one of five which will be held throughout the state that
day.

The horses will compete in six classes, including halter, halter showmanship,
pleasure, trail, horsemanship and gymkhana, says County Agent _____
_____.

The 4-H'ers from _____ County who will compete in the show
are: (include names, addresses if wish).

The gymkhana class will include an egg and spoon event and a pole bending
event.

Blue, red or white ribbons will be awarded to each participant in the show.
Trophies will be awarded to top exhibitors in halter showmanship and horsemanship.

The shows are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
Service and local saddle clubs and horse breed associations (insert names of
local sponsors if wish).

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Good Building Makes Sow Care Easier. Many hog producers use old buildings that make it hard to care for multiple groups of sows, according to Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Ryan says sow herd quarters should have an adequate, continuous water supply, a layout for controlling the amount of feed the sows receive either by hand feeding limited pounds of feed or allowing the sows access to a full feeder for a limited period, and a layout that facilitates cleaning the building. For more detailed information on sow herd quarters and farrowing units, ask your county extension agent for a copy of University of Minnesota publication M-143, "Feeding and Housing Gestating Sows."

* * * *

Provide Adjustment Period for Springing Heifers. Keep springer dairy heifers with the milking herd for about a month before calving, advises Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This will help heifers become accustomed to feed and herd routine so they'll reach peak milk flow sooner. Heifers will also be quieter during the first milkings.

* * * *

Keep Minerals Available to Dairy Heifers. Dairy heifers on pasture need extra calcium and phosphorus, in addition to trace mineral salt. Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, advises keeping either dicalcium phosphate or steamed bonemeal available free choice.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

FOLLOW RECOMMENDED
PROCEDURES FOR FALL
NITROGEN APPLICATIONS

Follow recommended management practices if you're planning to apply nitrogen fertilizer in fall.

Applying the nitrogen in late fall after corn picking or soybean harvest will help prevent fertilizer losses and contamination of ground water with excessive nitrates due to leaching, according to University of Minnesota extension soils specialist Curtis Overdahl. Cool temperatures at this time and in April restrict the activity of soil organisms which convert nitrogen to the nitrate form which is more apt to be lost due to leaching the downward percolation of water.

Nitrogen losses to the atmosphere are most severe on fine textured, heavy soils. Research shows that greatest losses occur on Nicollet silty clay loams and Fargo clay loam soils, Overdahl points out. Nitrogen losses are much less on Fayette silt loam and Loreda loamy sands.

Severe nitrogen losses can occur within a day or two in warm soils that become extremely wet if nitrogen is applied to the soil surface, but little nitrogen should be lost if it's injected.

Inject ammonia 2 inches below the plow layer for shallow plowing (4 to 6 inches). For deep plowing (8 to 10 inches), inject the ammonia 3 to 4 inches above the plowing depth planned, and wait about a week before plowing. If you plow at the same depth at which the nitrogen was applied, the injection area may be opened long enough to cause losses.

add 1 -- recommended procedures

Use your judgment when deciding whether to apply nitrogen after plowing, Overdahl says. Remember that ammonia must have a good seal to prevent direct losses to the air. Injecting ammonia 6 to 8 inches deep will usually insure a good seal.

Direct nitrogen losses -- without biological or chemical action -- result from improper application. Injecting ammonia when soils are either too wet or too dry to form a sufficient seal will cause losses. Injecting ammonia too shallow will also cause losses. Aqua ammonia requires only shallow coverage, but anhydrous ammonia should be injected 6 or 8 inches.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

PROPER PROCESSING
IMPORTANT IN
HOME CANNING

Success in home canning depends upon the use of proper canning procedures.

When you're not sure of proper canning techniques, be sure to get the information you need before you start canning rather than after it's too late, emphasizes Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (or _____, county extension home economist).

If you've had canning problems in the past, perhaps the methods you're using or the length of time you process food may be at fault.

If canned food is to keep, it must be given a heat treatment called processing. Always use the pressure canner for low-acid foods such as vegetables and meat for safety's sake and to preserve flavor. No matter how long meat or vegetables are processed in a boiling water bath, they may not keep. There is also the danger of botulism caused by bacteria usually present on such fresh vegetables as peas, string beans, corn and spinach. These bacteria are destroyed only by the higher temperatures of a pressure canner.

The hot water bath method of canning, on the other hand, is recommended for fruits, fruit juices and for tomatoes, since the latter is an acid vegetable.

In hot water bath canning and pressure canning it is important to follow an accurate timetable for processing. Reliable timetables -- and other essential information on techniques -- for canning both fruits and vegetables are given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables." This University publication is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Open-kettle canning except for jams and jellies is definitely not recommended, _____ says. In open-kettle canning the food is cooked in an ordinary kettle, then packed into hot jars and sealed without processing. When the food is transferred from kettle to jar, bacteria may enter and cause food to spoil.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

HIGH NITROGEN RATES
NOT PROFITABLE FOR
MOST SMALL GRAINS

Small grains -- except for wheat -- don't pay sufficient returns to warrant high nitrogen rates.

If you plan to apply about 30 pounds of nitrogen, a mixed fertilizer applied at spring seeding will be sufficient, according to University of Minnesota soils specialist Curtis Overdahl.

Farmers can split these small amounts and apply some fertilizer in fall if it's convenient. But research shows no appreciable difference between fall and spring nitrogen application, according to Overdahl. There's some evidence that nitrogen in the row stimulates weeds between rows less, compared to broadcast treatments.

You can apply up to 50 to 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre in the fall on fine textured soils where wheat is planned the following year. These high rates of nitrogen can't be applied in the row anyway, so fall applications can be made on these soils without serious losses from leaching and the atmosphere. But don't make fall applications on loams or coarser soils, Overdahl adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 18, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

PROPER HARVESTING AND
STORAGE OF FLAX CROP
INCREASES PROFITS

Harvest flax when 90 percent of the bolls have turned brown. Delaying flax harvest increases the chance of loss from hail, storms or late weed growth in wet falls, says Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Late sown flax fields are slow to mature in the cool, short days of late fall. When necessary, flax can be cut while it's quite green without yield loss.

You can straight combine clean standing flax that's free of weeds if the moisture content of the seed is below 12 percent, Oelke says. If you cut flax with a windrower, leave the stubble 4 to 6 inches high to hold windrows off the ground. Strong winds can move flax windrows easily and this may cause harvest difficulty and yield loss. Combine windrowed flax as soon as it's ready to thresh.

Take special care to prevent cracking or seed injury during threshing or handling, Oelke emphasizes. Cracked seed often causes poor germination. Lowering combine cylinder speeds and speeds of other machines helps prevent cracking. Make sure cylinder teeth are properly aligned.

Flaxseed can't be safely stored until the moisture content is 10 percent or less. Store flax in tight bins, since large amounts of the small and slippery flaxseed can be lost through a small opening.

Examine bins every three to four weeks to check for insect damage, and sell or fumigate the flax at the first signs of damage.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Te. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE NEEDED TO SAVE STATE'S LAKES

Detroit Lakes, Minn.--Minnesota's lakes can be saved--but only if we're willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

Speaking at the closing session of the "Save the Lakes" symposium here today (Tuesday, August 18), William F. Hueg, Jr., Director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, said we must be willing to sacrifice time and dollars if we really want to save the lakes.

"We must be willing to spend what may appear to be scarce resources in order to assure that our lakes and other bodies of water are saved," Hueg said. "As private citizens, we must be willing to ask and approve taxes to get the job done."

"We can't always be talking about someone else's lake if we're going to save the lakes for our use and the generations to follow.

Municipalities, counties and other local government organizations must pull together to bring about a program that will save the lakes, Hueg stressed. "We can't wait until the state government or 'big daddy' in Washington actually makes up the rules."

"This is a problem that we have created and we cannot ask others to solve it. When we go to government, we are going to ourselves."

"Perhaps we as individuals can be equally effective as the planning agencies, the pollution control boards and all the others who may be too far away from the scene and the problem. At least we'd better make our desires known to these agencies and see that they execute our wishes if we really want to save our lakes."

(More)

add 1--Individual Initiative Needed

The challenge of saving our lakes must be taken not on an emotional basis, but on a practical and economic basis, Hueg added. "If we take this approach and keep our planning agencies and pollution boards informed, we can save the lakes and at the same time make good and adequate use of them."

The symposium was sponsored by the Pelican River Watershed District, Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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jms

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIRES VARIETY OF METHODS

Detroit Lakes, Minn.--No single remedy can cure the lake eutrophication or aging process, but an arsenal of weapons must be used.

The most hopeful measures for lake pollution control come under the classification of ecological control--modifying the environment to limit plant growth, according to a noted water pollution control official.

Speaking at a "Save the Lakes" symposium here today, (Tuesday, August 19), A. F. Bartsch said the most promising control measures look at the causes of water pollution instead of just treating symptoms.

Bartsch is director of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon. He has been associated with federal water pollution programs for 20 years.

The scientist pointed out four main areas of water pollution control--ecological, biological, chemical and mechanical. "But ecological control is the remedy of choice since it gets at causative factors instead of treating symptoms," Bartsch emphasized.

Diverting and treating sewage are two of the more successful methods of ecological control, according to Bartsch. "In areas where sewage has been diverted away from lakes, we have seen a marked improvement. And it will be only a matter of time before sewage is treated for phosphorus in many parts of the U.S."

(More)

add 1--Water Pollution Control

There are different things that can be done when a lake contains too many nutrients. If water is available that is low in nutrients, it can be used to dilute the nutrients already present. "This method has been used successfully in the state of Washington, but its success depends on a large available supply of fresh water," Bartsch pointed out.

"This shows there is no single remedy for all lakes. No two lakes are the same, each has individual physical properties and surroundings and are influenced by people in different ways."

Biological control involves the use of organisms to keep algae and weeds from growing, but more research is needed to see if this concept will be feasible.

Chemical control has been used in the past, but this involves treating the symptoms of water pollution and doesn't get at the causative factors, according to Bartsch.

Mechanical control includes the cutting of water weeds and depositing them on the shore. This shows some degree of success, and new research is planned in this area.

The symposium was sponsored by the Pelican River Watershed District, Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

LEVANDER URGES CITIZEN SUPPORT TO PREVENT POLLUTION

Detroit Lakes, Minn.--"The battle against pollution won't be won until every person assumes individual responsibility to help prevent and correct it according to Minnesota Governor Harold Levander.

In remarks at a "Save the Lakes" symposium here today (August 19, 1969), Levander said the water pollution problem will take aggressive and ambitious steps by all levels of government and requires tremendous citizen participation.

"It will take citizens willing to put out the money for pollution control equipment on their cars and boats. And it will take citizens who will take the time to clean up campsites, shape up their shorelines and respect regulations," Levander emphasized.

Minnesota is the second state to enact a Shoreland Management Program, part of the Crystal Waters Program. "This represents a major step in the development of a cooperative program between state and local government to protect our lakes."

Under the Shoreland Management Program, the Department of Conservation will draft guidelines for local governments, then hold public hearings around the state and after considering public comments, adopt the guidelines.

This process will be completed by July, 1970. Counties will then have two years to adopt these standards, otherwise the Commissioner of Conservation will impose the state regulations.

The symposium was sponsored by the Pelican River Watershed District, Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

COOPERATIVE EFFORT NEEDED TO CURB POLLUTION

Detroit Lakes, Minn.-- A cooperative effort enlisting the efforts of all sectors of society is necessary to clean up pollution.

Neither the federal, state or local government can do the job by itself, according to Carl J. Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Quality and Research. Klein spoke at a "Save the Lakes Symposium" here today (Monday, August 18).

"We must act now--using available knowledge--to prevent lake pollution. But we are not acting fast enough to attack the causes of pollution using knowledge which we have today," Klein emphasized.

"Gaps in our knowledge should not deter us from using what we know."

"So far Minnesota has been fortunate in avoiding excessive water pollution. But as population increases, industrial wastes add up and the ownership of pleasure craft multiplies, the danger of pollution mounts."

Some 140 communities in Minnesota do not have adequate sewage treatment facilities, Klein said. About 660,000 people live in these areas, and as their numbers increase, the rivers that have been used to carry off the resulting effluent have begun to lose their capacity for self-renewal.

"Individuals and groups can toughen and help enforce pollution laws. Local, state and federal governments will respond to pressure, but that pressure must be well-directed and strong--and it must have a certain element of anger and urgency to it."

(more)

add 1--cooperative effort needed

The lake pollution problem is by no means a phenomenon of Minnesota, Klein continued. It's an unfortunate product of advanced technology which may end up destroying our environment unless we re-establish an ecological balance.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration--a major operating agency of the Department of Interior--is heading up the national water pollution control effort. "Part of this program involves research, development and demonstration involving advanced waste treatment projects, water purification methods and joint treatment systems for municipal and industrial wastes. Grants are also being made to industry or private persons to seek improved ways to treat industrial wastes." Kline stated.

The symposium was sponsored by the Pelican River Watershed District, the Cormorant Lakes Watershed District, the Minnesota Water Resources Board, the City of Detroit Lakes, and the University of Minnesota through its Agricultural Extension Service.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Tel: 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate release

LAKE POLLUTION BY INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS MOST CRITICAL

Detroit Lakes, Minn.-- Excessive nutrients from many minor sources is the biggest threat to lake pollution. And proper evaluation of water pollution problems by political leaders is necessary to meet the most pressing needs, according to scientists who spoke at a "Save the Lakes Symposium" here today (Monday, August 18).

There are major and minor nutrient sources that cause lake pollution, said Hibbert Hill, a retired vice-president of Northern States Power Co. and a lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Minnesota. "The major sources such as sewage effluents and wastes from paper mills are able to be solved, but the many small, diverse sources such as run-off from fertilized lawns, farm wastes and pollution from fishermen will be much harder to cope with."

Increasing population is making the problem more difficult, Hill added. He pointed out that the U. S. population has doubled in the past 50 years and will double again within the next 45 years.

"Presently we don't have the resources to cope with pollution from these many minor sources, and more research is necessary to help develop workable systems!" Hill pointed out that the establishment of the Fresh Water Biological Laboratory at the University of Minnesota should help offer some workable solutions.

(more)

add 1--

Gerald Rohlich, Director of the Water Resources Center at the University of Wisconsin, said political leaders must evaluate and assign proper priorities to the most pressing pollution problems.

"Everyone is against pollution, but when it comes to providing the dollars interest isn't as high," Rohlich stated.

"There are many demands for the tax dollar, but some trade-offs are necessary to meet the most pressing lake pollution problems."

jms

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

LOCAL PLANNING CAN HELP CONTROL LAKE POLLUTION

LEXINGTON, Ky. --The rapidly growing number of lakeshore homes is adding a new dimension to this country's already alarming pollution problem.

According to Robert W. Snyder, land economist at the University of Minnesota, lake water pollution from "over-enrichment" by plant nutrients from sewage and other wastes is a problem that accompanys the development of all lake regions.

The result is that many rural communities, faced with the threat of retarded economic growth because of increasing lake pollution, are forced to deal with the questions of how to control this pollution, how much it will cost, and who will pay the bill.

In a paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economists Association here this week, Snyder explained that comprehensive planning for orderly lakeshore development is one of the best ways to deal with the threat of lake pollution in seasonal home communities.

"The alternatives for planning and control vary in their usefulness, depending on the nature and extent of development in a given lake area," he said. "In Minnesota, for example, the endowment of lakes and lakeshore property is such that less than half of the total frontage is likely to be developed by 1980.

"If present trends continue, the development pattern around most of our lakes will consist of numerous scattered individual dwellings, some small clusters of dwellings and planned unit developments, a number of commercial establishments, and public accomodations."

-more-

add 1--local planning can

He explained that under these low density conditions, the only economically feasible way to dispose of household and other wastes is through private, on-site disposal systems. Pollution can be reduced if locally controlled boards or commissions strenuously enforce adequate sanitation or septic tank codes and ordinances.

"The advantage of this approach," he said, "is that there is a minimum of interference with the property rights of individuals. The disadvantage is high individual cost which is considerably increased when the area is developed sufficiently to warrant replacement of individual systems with a public system of waste disposal."

Snyder urged local communities in seasonal home lake areas to develop comprehensive plans for controlling the orderly development of their lakeshores. Careful planning can help in identifying areas where problems are likely to occur, in establishing physical development standards in accordance with code enforcement needs, and in providing guidelines for code formulation.

To a more limited extent, "use" zoning may prevent development at some of the poorest locations. But according to Snyder, there is little reason to think that zoning will be any more successful in rural lake regions than it has been in the big city suburbs.

"Although beneficial in other ways," he said, "zoning and other land use control devices have been strikingly ineffective in controlling urban sprawl."

There are other devices for controlling the development of lakeshore areas. One of these is to install public sewerage in desirable development areas prior to actual development.

-more-

add 2--local planning can

Costs are high, with estimates for simple lagoon systems running up to and over \$20 per foot of frontage, he explained. But benefits in the long-run should be well in excess of costs particularly if sewerage installation is accompanied by other public improvements which serve to enhance the desirability of the location. Initial costs of this alternative can be covered temporarily by issuing general revenue bonds with eventual recovery from assessments against the property being developed.

Another device for lake development is similar to urban renewal procedures. Here a public body purchases the lakeshore property, installs improvements, and returns it to private ownership, often with deed restrictions attached.

Many modifications of this procedure are possible, Snyder explained, including the purchase of development rights by a local, public body. These rights could be returned to private ownership when development is desirable.

"Regardless of what alternatives are chosen," he said, "it is important that proper steps be taken before the pace of uncontrolled lakeshore development erases the significant economic contribution that could be made by comprehensive planning."

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181-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
August 19, 1969

Immediate Release

LARGE AGRICULTURAL FIRMS FACE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LEXINGTON, Ky. --If big firms emerge in American agriculture, it will be due to market power and not production efficiency.

Research shows that production efficiency fails to increase substantially in farms larger than the two to four man range, according to a University of Minnesota economist.

Speaking at a meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association here today (Tuesday, August 19), Philip Raup said when farm firms grow very large, new problems emerge. For example, as farm size increases, management becomes an especially significant item. But management skills must be learned, and producing a superior manager is expensive.

Available studies show that almost all the economics of size can be obtained by modern and fully mechanized 1 or 2 man farms. Larger farms might increase total profits, but would not result in lower average costs.

Big farms can often achieve cost advantages by bulk purchases of feeds, supplies, or machinery. They may also be able to employ higher quality technical services--veterinarians, entomologists, animal nutritionists, accountants--than small firms can afford.

Large scale farms in the 50,000 to 100,000 acre class would face cost problems that smaller farms don't have. As an example, one large collective farm in the Soviet Union had farm road construction and maintenance costs amounting to 21 percent of farm profits in 1967.

-more-

add 1--large agricultural firms

The seriousness of pollution control and environmental protection increases with large sized farms. Manure on most family size farms is an asset, but it's a liability in large feedlots.

Large firms in agriculture have often succeeded in evading responsibility for their contribution to pollution problems, but this can't continue, Raup said. "It's clear that environmental protection measures that have been avoided to date will be a major cost item for large agricultural firms in the future."

Social and cultural factors as well as farm technology have been changing the life style of family farms, according to Raup. Consolidated schools, the 8-hour day, the 5-day week, coffee breaks, paid vacations and many other dimensions of increased leisure in urban occupations have influenced the farm family.

Rural women have realistic opportunities to enter the non-family labor force, so the opportunity cost of their farm and family labor can be given a more meaningful value in monetary terms. "These changes give the family a new definition, and it's the family that is changing, not just the farm."

Two-family farms may offer one of the more realistic hopes for retention and revitalization of the agricultural firm, Raup added. The two-family farm makes it realistic to budget for labor requirements that include shorter work days and weeks, alternate free week-ends and vacations.

Farm policy in many Western Europe countries is focusing on the two-family farm as the norm. Economic pressure, social norms and cultural patterns are propelling agriculture in developed countries in this direction.

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204-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agriculture Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel-373-0710
August 19, 1969

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday A. M.
August 20

UM ECONOMISTS RECEIVE NATIONAL AWARD

LEXINGTON, KY.--Two agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota were honored here last night (Aug. 19) by the American Agricultural Economics Association for a publication they wrote on the demand for U. S. soybeans and soybean products.

Associate Professor James P. Houck and Jitendar S. Mann, research associate, recieved one of the association's three awards for outstanding research publications in agricultural economics. The award was presented at a special awards session during the group's annual meeting.

The publication, "An Analysis of Domestic and Foreign Demand for U. S. Soybeans and Soybean Products," was published in 1968 by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station as Technical Bulletin 256.

It is a report of a collaborative research effort between the University's Department of Agricultural Economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In their study of the market and trade relationships in the soybean industry, the researchers attempted to:

- * develop theoretical and statistical models of the domestic and foreign markets for U. S. soybeans and soybean products;

- * estimate and test these models using appropriate statistical techniques and crop year data from the post World War II period; and

- * project market requirements for soybeans and soybean products into the 1970's under a variety of prices and price relationships, and to estimate the amount of soybean oil for which disposition outside commercial marketing channels may be required.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101- Tel. 373-0710
August 21, 1969

Immediate Release

UM DEVELOPS NEW APPLE VARIETIES FOR 1970

Two new hardy apple varieties developed by University of Minnesota horticulturists will be available for spring 1970 planting, according to Leonard B. Hertz, University extension horticulturist.

The two varieties, Honeygold and Red Baron, were originally selected in the 1940's by W. H. Alderman to provide apple growers with varieties well-adapted to short summers and cold winters.

Honeygold is a late season apple that produces medium to large, golden to yellow-green fruit, with a bronze to bright red blush. The apple skin is smooth, thick and tender. Its yellow flesh is crisp and juicy, and its flavor resembles Golden Delicious.

Though Honeygold is susceptible to fire blight, its fine dessert and cooking qualities, along with its hardiness, should make it popular where Golden Delicious is only marginally adapted, Hertz says.

Red Baron is an attractive cherry red apple that matures in late summer or early fall approximately the same time as Wealthy. The tree grows well, produces strong limbs and has shown moderate resistance to fire blight infection. Red Baron yields medium size fruit. Apples have a bright, glossy, medium thick and tough skin. Their flesh is crisp, juicy, and pleasantly acid.

If planting stock is not available in your area, write for a list of nurseries and greenhouses carrying the new varieties to the Department of Horticultural Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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206-cff-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel.--373-0710
August 21, 1969

Immediate Release

DOES YOUR WILL NEED REVIEWING?

How long has it been since you have reviewed your will?

Five years? Ten years?

Since an old will could prove to be more costly than no will at all, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests looking over one's will at regular intervals to make necessary changes.

Have you had a new birth in your family? Death? Marriage? Divorce? Then your will needs reviewing.

If a bequest was left to your favorite charity is such an institution still in existence? Is it still the favorite or are there more urgent needs in newly established organizations?

Is the beneficiary still living? Is he still the beneficiary you wish? If a beneficiary is no longer living when a will is processed, living heirs may contest the validity of the will. Perhaps the financial situation of a beneficiary has drastically changed from the time the will was made.

Has property changed hands? Is all the property mentioned in the will still in the name of the maker of the will? Perhaps the property has appreciated or depreciated to the extent that a revision in the will is advisable.

-more-

add 1--does your will

And what about the executor you named? What is his situation? Do you still want this individual to handle your personal affairs? Drastic changes can occur over a period of time.

Laws are not static. They too may bear on property disposition. An attorney who deals with wills is likely to be up-to-date in what revisions are necessary in an old will.

No matter what events have taken place since you drew up your will, chances are you'll have some changes to make, Mrs. Jordahl says.

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205-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 25, 1969

To all counties

Immediate Release

HARVEST YOUR CORN
SILAGE AT PROPER
STAGE OF MATURITY

Harvest your corn silage when all kernels are fully dented and the stalk and leaves are still green.

Corn at this stage contains a high carbohydrate content and has a moisture content of 68 to 72 percent -- ideal conditions for making high quality silage, according to Larry Smith, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Harvesting the corn earlier than this stage when it's about 72 percent moisture is apt to result in seepage and sour silage, which results in poor animal performance. If you harvest too late, when the stalk and leaves are dry, the silage won't pack well and you'll get hot spots, heating and moldy silage.

The chief value of corn silage is from the corn grain, Smith says. Good corn silage will have 5 to 7 bushels of grain per ton of silage, and the green stems and leaves are about equivalent to good grass hay.

Four factors determine the quality of corn silage. The first two -- bacteria and an ample energy source -- are present in the corn plant.

The other two -- exclusion of air and proper water content -- depend on harvesting at the proper stage of maturity so the silage will pack tightly and keep well.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 25, 1969

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Management Definition. One definition of management is converting information into action. The conversion process is called decision-making, and the term "decision" implies at least two alternative ways to manipulate resources toward a given goal, says Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. If there's no choice, there is no decision involved. Farm records give one source of information for this process. University and private research provides another source, and price information and outlook analysis reports are a third. The manager must gather information from all these sources to reach the best decision for his particular problem, Hasbargen adds.

* * * *

Milkhouse Law Effective October 1. Dairy farmers producing manufactured milk who are handling their milk in bulk form must meet the requirements of the Minnesota Milkhouse Law by October 1, 1969. Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota, says producers shipping milk in cans are currently exempt from the law. It's permissible to ship milk in cans and under present requirements no milkhouse is necessary. See your county agent for more information.

* * * *

Don't Short Dairy Heifers on Feed. Keep your dairy heifers growing rapidly so they can be bred to freshen at about 2 years of age. Late summer and fall pastures may not provide enough feed for replacement heifers, cautions Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Feed some supplemental hay or grain if necessary to keep heifers growing rapidly.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 25, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

**COSTLY FARM MACHINERY
MUST RESULT IN MORE
THAN SAVING OF LABOR**

Purchases of large, costly farm machinery in the future must be evaluated on the basis of increased "timeliness" of field operations. Farmers must also improve their management ability in order to justify cost of large, expensive equipment.

Many farm operators are approaching their capacity as a combination manager-laborer, according to University of Minnesota farm management specialist Lyndell Fitzgerald. But it's their management ability that is limiting, not their labor, and freeing up more labor through large machinery won't help much, Fitzgerald says.

Labor-saving large machinery can permit these farmers to expand the volume of their operations, but if they are straining their management capacities, it will be hard to maintain the same levels of production efficiency. And unless production efficiency is maintained, such expansion will add little to improving the profit position.

Farmers can operate bigger units, have larger gross sales and handle more dollars. But after the payments and costs have been cleared away, profits may have changed very little.

However, farmers will probably continue to adapt and use even larger machinery, Fitzgerald adds. Many farmers are working very hard to remove this restriction on their management capacity.

Fast, efficient machinery makes it possible to get timely operations carried out. Timeliness can add a possible 5 to 10 percent increase in yield without any real increase in direct production costs. And this may be equivalent to about a 25 percent increase in acreage as far as profits are concerned.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 25, 1969

To all counties

Immediate Release

INVESTMENT IN IRRIGATION
EQUIPMENT REQUIRES LONG
TERM CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

Farmers purchasing irrigation equipment are often faced with problems obtaining adequate financing.

"Too often banks and credit people will only extend short term credit of 4 to 5 years for irrigation equipment when the system may last 15 years," says University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist Lyndell Fitzgerald.

Financing a long term investment such as an irrigation system with short term credit can mean trouble for the farmer. The problem stems from the risk attached to such an investment, but risk should be reflected in the interest rate, not in the length of the "pay back" period, Fitzgerald says. Under credit financing, a short repayment schedule increases the risk rather than reducing it for the borrower.

"Bankers and credit people must be convinced that irrigation equipment is a long term investment, just like land," the specialist adds. "A distinction must be made between the profit and liquidity aspects of long term investments, and irrigation systems are no exception."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 25, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

TAKE INVENTORY
BEFORE PLANNING
SEASON'S WARDROBE

With fall fashion news in the air many women are beginning to think about their present wardrobes and any additions they are going to make to them.

Before you can plan a well-coordinated wardrobe take an inventory of your clothes, suggests Extension Home Economist _____.

To plan your wardrobe successfully, you need to know exactly what you have and what condition each item is in. Actually remove everything from your closets and drawers including accessories and jewelry. Try on each garment for fit and style. Experiment with different accessories. As you do this, sort your clothes into three groups: those which may be worn in their present condition, those which need to be repaired, restyled or refreshed to make wearable and those which are no longer useful and should be discarded.

Because you dress for what you do and where you go, list all the activities you engage in. The time spent in each activity determines the number of clothes needed. Such a list will help you decide exactly what type of clothes you need. Begin planning by pairing wearables on hand with your list of activities and see where suitable clothes are lacking.

If your plans for the next year or two include some changes -- marriage, traveling or starting a career -- consider these future wardrobe needs also. And, remember that a well designed, well made garment has several years of life.

What your clothes say about you is entirely within your control. Look to the fashion magazines, department stores and dress shops for information on new fashions.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
August 26, 1969

Immediate Release

UM FORESTRY PROF ACCEPTS COLOMBIA ASSIGNMENT

Hugo John, statistician and measurements specialist in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, has accepted a two year assignment with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

He will serve in Medellin, Colombia at the National University of Colombia.

John will assist the government and the University in training forest engineers and forest rangers, in supervising forest inventory projects, in planning for aerial surveys, and in coordinating FAO's forest inventory projects throughout Latin America.

He has been a member of the School of Forestry staff since 1961, serving for the past two years as Agricultural Experiment Station statistician.

He served previously with FAO on a one year assignment in Nicaragua and Guatemala, and has made several trips to Central America for FAO on forestry problems.

In announcing John's leave, F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, indicated that the School is very interested in having its staff obtain this kind of additional tropical forestry experience.

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208-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101-Tel. 373-0710
August 26, 1969

Immediate Release

NEW BRIDE NEEDS TO CHANGE MANY RECORDS

If you were married recently you may have more records to change than you realize.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives a list of some changes new brides may need to make:

- . If you have a job, you'll need the payroll changed to your new name and address.
- . Your Social Security number will remain the same but a name change will be in order.
- . Your publishers need notification of new name and address (mailings, clubs, associations).
- . Your will needs to be rewritten. You may want a change in beneficiary. In Minnesota marriage automatically revokes an existing will.
- . If you own a car, the registration will require a name change. If you move to another state, a new registration plus license will be required. Your driver's license also needs a name change.
- . If you have a checking or a savings account you may wish to change the kind of account (from a single to a joint account) as well as change the name and secure new signature cards.
- . If you have charge accounts, you may wish to close them and open new accounts in your new name.

-more-

add 1-new bride needs

. If you have life insurance, you may wish to review the coverage as well as change the name. The beneficiary may need to be changed.

. If you are still in school, your new name should go on official records. Church and club membership records should be changed also.

. If you belong to a group health plan or have individual coverage you'll want to review your present eligibility for health and accident insurance. Do not drop your present insurance until the new coverage becomes effective.

. Income tax records (especially the tax withholding forms) will need a change.

. If you own securities, be sure to review them in light of your present situation.

. Your friends and relatives will appreciate a notification of name and address change also.

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207-jbn-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

BUDGET CLOSELY
FOR PURCHASE OF
FARM MACHINERY

Plan your financing carefully before purchasing farm machinery. Budget for expected costs and revenues before purchasing equipment, then calculate the effect of lower prices or crop yields, advises Charles Cuykendall, farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This is a year of strength in cattle and grain prices, so the combination of increased taxable income, higher tax rates and the surtax could make this a good time to purchase farm machinery.

But additional tax deductions in the form of farm machinery will be advantageous only if you expect next year's income to be lower due to the tax structure or reduced earnings, Cuykendall emphasizes.

Extra revenue in the form of higher profits and liquid cash is needed during the first few years of repayment.

Don't overcommit yourself on machinery payments. Do some careful calculations and make sure you have the necessary repayment capacity before making a new purchase. Check on financing -- possibly longer term financing may be the answer to your financial needs.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Give Newborn Dairy Calves Immediate Attention. Make sure newborn calves have a feeding of colostrum within 15 minutes following birth, advises Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Be ready to provide assistance if the calf isn't able to nurse by itself shortly following calving. Provide a clean, well bedded boxstall for the cow if she's not calving outside. Solac also advises disinfecting the calf's navel while the cord is still wet by submerging it in a bottle containing tincture of iodine.

* * * *

Check Irrigation System. If you have been operating an irrigation system this past growing season, now's a good time to visually check the crop to see if the application of water was sufficient, advises Jim Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Recent dry weather has given a severe test to the adequacy of irrigation practices. The amount and timing of water applications and uniformity of water distribution is especially critical during long, dry spells.

* * * *

Plan for Terracing. Now's the time to make plans for terracing, says Jim Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. If you plan to terrace fields which were in oats this year, now's the ideal time -- just after harvest. Many farmers are realizing the benefits of terracing, even on lesser slopes, says Swan. Terracing boosts profits by enabling you to grow more row crops, saves soil, water, and fertilizer and still results in farmability. For more information, see your county extension agent, SCS or ASCS representative.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Good Planning Required When Remodeling Dairy Barn. Remodeling a dairy barn requires a different approach than planning new construction, since the dimensions of the building are already fixed. Farmers shouldn't compromise the stall size recommended for new construction, stresses Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. The gutter width should not be less than 16 inches, but other dimensions such as the litter alley and feed alley are flexible. For more information, ask your county agent for University of Minnesota publication M-132, "How to Plan Your Stall Dairy Barn." Or, write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

FALL CORN AND
SOYBEAN FIELD
DAYS PLANNED

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

Dates and locations of the fall field days are:

- * September 16 at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * September 17 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * September 18 at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

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

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

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

CHECK CORN AND
SOYBEAN FIELDS

Now's the time to evaluate the effectiveness of production practices on this year's corn and soybean crops. Pay special attention to your weed control program, advises Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Many times when farmers use the same herbicides year after year, populations of weed species change. If this is the case, consider making a change next year.

Check for insects also. Now's the time when the corn rootworm beetle is appearing. If beetles are present in large enough numbers, they'll affect pollination and yields will be reduced. Also watch for bean leaf beetle on soybeans.

There's not much you can do this year to control plant diseases. But if you've had a consistent disease problem for a number of years, consider planting resistant varieties next year.

This is also a good time to evaluate the performance of different corn and soybean varieties. Check corn field for plant populations. Performance of specific varieties varies from year to year, but continued evaluation should give you a good idea of the best varieties for your farm, Hicks says.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Econ.

Immediate Release

PLAN YOUR FALL
WARDROBE AROUND
THESE POINTERS

A well planned wardrobe is no accident.

As you make decisions about your wardrobe keep the following seven points in mind, suggests Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, at the University of Minnesota:

. Plan to have one outfit for each occasion, such as shopping, church, meetings, outdoor functions and dinner. You will then have no difficulty seeing where new outfits must be provided.

. Decide on a basic color which is becoming to you. Basic colors include black, brown, navy blue, gray and beige. Brighter colors may be used in small amounts to add life to the outfit.

. Build your wardrobe around simple, conservative garments which are always in good taste. Simple styles are more easily dressed up or down and thus are versatile enough to serve many occasions.

. Provide enough changes of clothing for each activity so your clothes may have a resting period. This allows the fabrics to relax so your clothes will wear longer.

. Have one set of shoes, purse and gloves in your basic color and add others as you can afford them.

. Plan separates that mix and match well with each other and with your basic color to multiply the combinations you can wear.

. Plan for contrasts in texture as well as color to achieve the most pleasing effects.

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

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH FOR NATURAL BEAUTY PROGRAM

About 42 Minnesota 4-H'ers will participate in the 1969 Youth For Natural Beauty Program September 11-13 on the State Fairgrounds.

Included in the program will be tours of Northrup King Seed Company and experimental research grounds, the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and the Metropolitan Nature Center.

A recognition banquet will be held for all participants in the program on Friday, September 12.

Also included in the program for Saturday, September 13, are films, county reports and discussion on projects completed in 1969. Mrs. Edith Herman, Excelsior, will speak to the delegates on "Concerns for our Environment."

The purpose of the program is to recognize the top participating 4-H club from each county in the Youth For Natural Beauty Project, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, at the the University of Minnesota.

Most club members have been involved in such community improvement projects as tree planting, wood lot improvement design, flower planting, cleaning up and painting in local and state parks and roadside areas.

The program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Northrup King Seed Company.

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211-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

REGIONAL 4-H HORSE SHOWS SCHEDULED

Five regional 4-H Horse Shows have been scheduled for September 6 in Minnesota.

They will be held at the Aitkin County Fairgrounds, Aitkin; the Wilkin County Fairgrounds, Breckenridge; the Wright County Fairgrounds, Howard Lake; the Fox Hollow Saddle Club Grounds, Le Sueur; and the Lee Mar Ranch, Granite Falls.

The horses will compete in six classes, including halter, halter showmanship, pleasure, trail, horsemanship and gymkhana, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The gymkhana class will include an egg and spoon event and a pole bending event.

Blue, red or white ribbons will be awarded to each participant in the shows. Trophies will be awarded to top exhibitors in halter showmanship and horsemanship.

The shows are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and local saddle clubs and horse breed associations.

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209-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

GWEN WESTERN NAMED AS IFYE DELEGATE

Gwen Western, 22, Redwood Falls, will leave Sept. 7 for India where she will spend six months living and working with rural families as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota.

Miss Western is a senior at the University of Minnesota majoring in family social science. As a 4-H member for nine years, her 4-H activities included being a fair superintendee and serving on local and county committees for events such as dress revue and demonstration day. She also received recognition as one of the top 10 junior leaders in her county. For the past three years she has served as a summer 4-H assistant, attending junior leadership, State Fair and 4-H camps as a chaperone to the junior leaders.

At the University of Minnesota she was vice president, rush chairman, scholarship chairman of Clovia Sorority and a member of Inter-Sorority Council. She has also served as a representative on the Minnesota Royal Committee where she was responsible for organizing and putting on the campus Talent Show for the Minnesota Royal weekend.

Before leaving for India Miss Western will spend 10 days in Washington, D. C., in orientation, preparing for her overseas assignment.

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211-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE BEGINS MONDAY

More than 200 university and feed industry representatives from the north central region are expected to attend the 30th annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference which begins Monday, September 8, in Minneapolis.

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

Features on the program this year will be three symposia. The conference will begin with a morning symposium on "Nutrition of the Brood Sow." Participants include G. A. Lodge, chief of the Nutrition Section, Animal Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa who will speak on the influence of energy intake on reproductive performance in swine; R. H. Rippel, Biochemical Research Department, Abbott Laboratories, on protein and amino acid intakes of the pregnant female and their effects on reproduction; R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota, on vitamin and mineral intakes for pregnant sows and gilts under restricted feeding; and J. D. Hawton, University of Minnesota, on influence of energy and protein intakes of the pregnant gilt on reproductive performance and the development of offspring.

-more-

add-1--minnesota nutrition conference

Topics for the afternoon's symposium, "Intensive Beef Cattle Production include all-concentrate rations for beef cattle by Carl Alexander, ruminant nutritionist Cargill-Nutrena Research Farm, Elk River, Minn., non-protein nitrogen in beef cattle rations by R. D. Goodrich, University of Minnesota; factors influencing carcass composition by J. C. Meiske, University of Minnesota; and housing and management systems for fattening cattle by H. E. Henderson, Michigan State University.

The Tuesday morning session will include J. W. Nordstrom, University of Minnesota, who will talk on the role of genetically modified corns in animal nutrition; C. W. Carlson, South Dakota State University, on nutrient requirements of pullets, age 8 to 10 weeks; P. E. Waibel, University of Minnesota, on turkey breeder hen nutrition; A. L. Pope, University of Wisconsin, on feeding and management of feedlot lambs; and R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota, on modern feeding program for pleasure horses.

Topics for the third symposium, "Nutrition of the Modern Dairy Cow," include corn silage rations for high producing cows by F. G. Owen, University of Nebraska; meeting the energy requirements of the high producing cow by J. D. Donker, University of Minnesota; limiting amino acids in the rumen by C. O. Little, University of Kentucky; and metabolic disorders in high producing cows by D. E. Otterby, University of Minnesota.

Discussion leaders for the three symposia will be R. A. Costain, manager of Nutrition Research, Supersweet Feeds; D. O. Erickson, North Dakota State University; and Darwin Britzman, director of nutrition for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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

Registration fee for the conference is \$15, and registration for those who haven't pre-registered begins at 8:00 a.m., Monday, September 8.

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212-wobn-69

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

Immediate Release

COMMERCIAL FLOWER GROWING SHORT COURSE SET AT UM

The Commercial Flower Growing Short Course for commercial greenhouse operators, bedding plant growers and retail-wholesale growers will be held September 14-15 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The purpose of the short course is to provide growers with information on new technology and methodology, and pesticide and varietal information to improve production.

The short course will begin at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, September 14, with an open house in the University's garden, chrysanthemum field and greenhouses. This will be followed by a family banquet at the Sweden House at 6:00 p.m.

The program on Monday morning, September 15, will include discussion of lily schedules, Go-Go geranium culture, azalea culture, and mini or mass markets. After a noon luncheon, short course participants will hear talks on BR-8 Blocks--Boom or Bud, new concepts in lily forcing, lessons from Europe, booming blooming bedding plant culture, and a discussion and tour of the University gardens and mum fields.

The Commercial Flower Growing Short Course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science and the Agriculture Extension Service's Office of Special Programs.

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215-wobn-69

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

Immediate Release

HORTICULTURE RESEARCH FIELD DAY SET FOR SEPTEMBER 13

If you're a commercial fruit grower or a home owner with some fruit trees, you'll be interested in the University of Minnesota's horticulture research field day Saturday, September 13.

The field day will be held at the University's Horticultural Research Center near Chanhassen from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., announces Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist. Wagon tours of the various research plots will be held throughout the day.

Fireblight demonstrations are scheduled every hour starting at 10 a.m., and exhibits of apple variety development will be on display.

Visitors are welcome to bring examples of fruit problems for identification, Hertz says.

Tours will be conducted of varieties and weed control of strawberries, dwarfing studies, exposure studies with ornamentals, virus studies in strawberries and raspberries and new apple varieties.

Free coffee and apples will be served for refreshment, and visitors are encouraged to bring a picnic a lunch. A picnic area is available on the grounds.

The Horticultural Research Center is located 5 miles west of Chanhassen on Minnesota Highway No. 5, approximately 25 miles west of the Twin Cities and 2 miles west of the intersection of Minnesota Highways 41 and 5.

The event is jointly sponsored by the University's Horticultural Science Department and the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

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113-jms-69

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

Immediate Release

GOETZ TO SPEAK AT DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Minnesota Lieutenant Governor James B. Goetz will be a featured speaker at a special Community and Regional Development Workshop Thursday, September 11, at the University of Minnesota, Duluth.

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

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

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

The workshop begins at 8:30 a.m. with registration and coffee, followed by a discussion on "An Educational Commitment and Resources for Regional Planning and Development" by Raymond W. Darland, provost, of the University of Minnesota, Duluth. J. C. Campbell, president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce will preside over the morning sessions.

Goetz will speak at 3:00 p.m. and will be followed by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, who will give a program summary.

-more-

add l--goetz to speak

Other morning speakers will be: John S. Hoyt, Jr. associate professor and extension economist at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; John R. Borchert, director of the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, St. Paul; Richard O. Sielaff, chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Duluth; and Cyril M. Milbrath, regional director of Conferences and Institutes, University of Minnesota, Duluth.

Hoyt will talk on "Regionalism-An Incremental Evolution" at 9:30 a.m. He will be followed at 10:15 a.m. by Borchert, who will discuss the "Viability of the Small Town Within the Region." At 11:00 a.m. Sielaff will give "A Review of Economic Studies Conducted in the Region." Milbrath, the final morning speaker, will discuss "Meeting and Planning Together for Regional Development" at 11:15 a.m.

Workshop participants will break up into small discussion groups at 11:30 a.m. to consider community development and regionalism and plans and programs for follow-up meetings within the region. Group reports will be given at 1:30 p.m. after the noon luncheon. Fred Cina, University of Minnesota Regent, will preside over the afternoon sessions.

The Conference is being planned and conducted by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, and the University of Minnesota, Duluth. Cooperating are junior colleges and area vocational schools in the region, The College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, the Minnesota Department of Economic Development, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota State Planning Agency.

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wobn-69

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

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW SET FOR SEPTEMBER 11-13

Preparations are set for the State 4-H Market Livestock Show at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds September 11-13, announces Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader.

Club members who qualified with their livestock by placing in county shows will participate in the show. Both live judging and carcass judging are on the agenda.

Judging of sheep and swine is set for Friday, September 12, starting at 8:30 a.m. in the Swine Barn. Breed champions will be judged in the afternoon beginning at 1:15.

Special educational programs for exhibitors are also scheduled for Friday, Bergerud says.

Saturday, September 13 features steer judging, starting at 8:30 a.m. in the Hippodrome. Beef champions will be judged at 1:15 the same day.

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

The show is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Livestock Breeder's Association.

Various breed organizations, as well as the sponsors, will award prizes to exhibitors of top live animals and carcasses in each breed. Business donors provide extra cash awards to 4-H'ers placing in the blue and red ribbon groups.

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214-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO
COMPETE IN HORSE
JUDGING CONTEST

_____ County 4-H'ers will participate in the first State 4-H Horse Judging Contest September 20 at Fergus Falls along with other Minnesota 4-H'ers.

The contest will consist of the judging of five classes of pleasure horses to be judged. On the judging team from _____ County are: (include names and addresses).

Participating 4-H'ers are urged to participate in a practice session in order to recognize the importance of eye appeal and type, good action and freedom from unsoundness in horses.

The purpose of the contest is to expand the opportunities for 4-H horses project members in Minnesota and to increase their knowledge in recognizing characteristics of good horses, says County Agent _____.

Ribbons and trophies will be awarded to the top placing individuals and team.

Businessmen of Fergus Falls will sponsor a noon lunch for participants and spectators.

The horse judging contest is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the State 4-H Horse Advisory Committee.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

1969-70 4-H
RADIO SPEAKING
CONTEST REVISED

Along with several other changes, the 1969-70 4-H Radio Speaking Contest will be broadened and known as the 4-H Speaking Program.

Radio will continue to be an important medium in the program, but participants must also be prepared to speak before live audiences, says Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader 4-H and youth development, at the University of Minnesota.

Counties are encouraged to offer speaking training to 4-H members and leaders, as well as sponsor the county speaking contest. In the county contest the contestants may speak either before an audience or on the air. However, at the district level radio medium will continue to be used.

All county and district winners will receive expense-paid trips to the state program, scheduled for March 1-3, 1970, in the Twin Cities. Only district winners will compete in the state contest, but the entire group will participate in other aspects of the program. Contestants will speak before a live audience at the state contest. Finalists will give their talk on the radio.

The topic for the 1969-70 program is "Do Differences Enrich My Life?"

The 1969-70 4-H Speaking Program marks the 28th year of sponsorship by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

Immediate Release

ATT: Ext. Home Economists

To all counties

EATING BREAKFAST
STARTS THE DAY RIGHT

How's your family's breakfast score?

Breakfast is the most neglected meal of the day, yet it is also considered by many to be the most important, says Extension Home Economist _____

_____. Teenagers are notorious breakfast skippers.

The effects of a well-balanced breakfast are most often seen in students. Studies have shown that good breakfasts are directly related to reduced absenteeism and tardiness of students. Studies have also reported that a good breakfast to start the day increases the attention span of the students as well as contributing to scholastic achievement and improved health.

Adults, too, are likely to experience a mid-morning slump or a feeling of listlessness if they skimp on breakfast.

A good breakfast should contain one-fourth to one-third of a day's calories plus necessary protein, vitamins and minerals. A well balanced, nutritious breakfast is one that begins with a fruit or juice. Next you should have a protein food. One of the best ways to get this protein is with an egg prepared as you like. A bread or cereal should also be included and this is normally toast with a little butter and jelly or preserves for extra energy. Although adults will probably demand coffee, youngsters and teenagers should always have a glass of milk. Breakfast meats, such as ham or bacon, can also be added to the menu.

-more-

add 1 -- eating breakfast

What about the argument that by skipping breakfast you will lose weight?

Extension Home Economist _____ points out that weight control efforts are more difficult when breakfast is skipped.. Lack of an adequate breakfast increases the feeling of hunger in late morning. This often leads to overeating at the next meal. As a result, total calories for the day may increase -- just what the weight watcher doesn't want.

Quite often the little snack foods during coffee break "just to tide you over" are high in calories and low in important nutrients. A good breakfast including orange juice, a soft-cooked egg, a slice of bread, a pat of butter, a glass of whole milk and black coffee has fewer calories than a soft drink and two doughnuts.

Since September is BETTER BREAKFAST MONTH, help stamp out those breakfast blahs by eating a nutritious, well balanced breakfast each morning.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Good Hog Feeders Result in Higher Profits. A well built hog feeder that's properly adjusted is one of the keys to high hog profits. Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests building or buying feeders that can be adjusted to regulate the feed flow. Feeders should be adjusted periodically so the feed just covers the bottom of the tray. Overfilled feeder openings allow waste and spoiled feed from saliva. But don't restrict feed flow so much that hogs get less than a full ration. Provide enough feeders so there's about one feeder space for every four hogs.

* * * *

Test Alfalfa Fields if Yields Were Poor. Take a soil test on alfalfa fields this fall if yields were low last year. Then apply a topdress application of lime or fertilizer or both to correct this need, suggests Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. High fertility levels will improve forage quality, reduce winter killing and increase yields.

* * * *

Control Weeds in Next Year's Alfalfa Crop. If weeds were a problem in your alfalfa fields, you can take some control measures for next year's crop this fall. Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, recommends applying simazine after the crop is dormant to control winter annuals such as hoary alyssum and yellow rocket. Simazine will also control seedling biennials such as white cockle. MCPA or 2,4-D amine may also be used to control broadleaf weeds when legumes are dormant. Follow label directions for application.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties

Immediate Release

CHEMICAL DEFOLIANTS FOR
SOYBEANS AREN'T CLEARED

If you have green, weedy soybeans you can't do much to hasten maturity or kill the weeds except wait for frost.

No chemical defoliants are cleared for use on soybeans, except for beans grown for seed, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. And even if defoliants receive future clearance by USDA, their use will be limited.

Miller points out that soybean seeds increase in weight up to harvest time, so decreased yields may result if the beans haven't reached natural maturity when the defoliants are applied.

Use of herbicides such as 2,4-D late in the season is also prohibited by USDA regulations. These herbicides could result in illegal residues in the beans.

Miller suggests evaluating your weed problems in this year's soybeans, then taking corrective measures next year.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

CHECK CORN FIELDS
TO DETERMINE PROPER
POPULATION LEVELS

Determine plant populations in corn fields now, then make plans for next year's crop, suggests Dale Hicks, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Excess tillering may be an indication that plant populations are too low. But other factors such as environmental conditions early in the growing season, high nitrogen levels and the genetic characteristics of certain hybrids can also account for tillering.

Barren corn stalks or poor kernel set are other signs that you have too many plants per acre. However, pollination stress at silking, fertilizer imbalances or deficiencies, a lack of moisture and insect or disease damage can also cause poor kernel set.

Poor kernel fill may be one of the best indications of over population, Hicks says. This shows up as chaffy kernels that aren't filled to the tip and results in low test weight corn. A fertilizer imbalance or lack of moisture can also cause poor kernel fill.

Hicks suggests aiming at 20,000 to 25,000 plants per acre at harvest time, then adjusting this figure up or down depending on the type of hybrid, fertility levels, rainfall and soil type. Soils with more moisture holding capacity can support a higher plant population.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 8, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

MANY ADVANTAGES TO
FIELD SHELLING CORN

Field shelling corn may increase your profits and provide some other benefits. Many farmers report a 5 to 10 percent yield increase for field shelled corn, compared to conventional harvest methods.

Harold Cloud, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says part of this yield advantage results because you can start harvesting earlier, which reduces the field losses caused by down ears and shelled corn.

Corn matures at a moisture content much higher than that at which it can be stored safely, Cloud points out. Research shows that field losses are lowest when corn is harvested at 26 to 28 percent moisture.

But if you let the corn dry in the field until it reaches 16 percent moisture, field losses can reach as high as 20 percent. And this 20 percent field loss could represent as much as 50 percent of your net profit.

Field shelling lets you increase the amount of corn you can handle per man in a given number of days suitable for harvesting, and is compatible with other farming operations. For example, fall plowing can be started sooner due to early harvest dates.

To help insure high quality grain, pay attention to good harvesting practices and follow recommendations on correct drying temperatures and time. Also inspect your storage facilities regularly.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
September 9, 1969

Immediate Release

FALL CORN AND SOYBEAN FIELD DAYS SET FOR MID-SEPTEMBER

Plans are set for fall corn and soybean days at three University of Minnesota branch experiment stations.

Dates and locations of the field days are:

- * September 16 at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- * September 17 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.
- * September 18 at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris

Plans for the Waseca field day include discussions of corn management studies, including row spacing and plant populations. Corn and soybean breeding and TIBA work will also be discussed.

The Lamberton field day will feature discussions on continuous corn, winter vs. spring fertilization on corn, soybean fertilization, grain and silage sorghums and weed control plots.

Visitors at the Morris station can view results of soybean varietal trials, a corn management study which includes different planting dates, plant populations, nitrogen rates and varieties. Corn irrigation plots will also be on display.

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

-more-

add 1--corn and soybean days

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

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217-vak-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
September 9, 1969

Immediate Release

UM STARTS HORSE NUTRITION RESEARCH PROJECT

A new horse research project at the University of Minnesota aims at providing Minnesota horse owners with some updated information on nutrition requirements.

"Knowledge concerning nutrition requirements of light horses is at about the same stage of development as swine nutrition was back in the 1930's," states R. M. Jordan, University animal scientist.

There's a big question whether excessive amounts of calcium will result in poor bone development, Jordan adds. "And we don't know if diets for horses must be supplemented with certain vitamins and whether the proteins must contain a balance of the essential amino acids." Minnesota has about 125,000 light horses.

Jordan and a University veterinarian, Dr. Victor Myers, will concentrate on two phases of horse nutrition--the protein requirements of young growing horses and the effect of excessive calcium intake on bone development.

Forages, especially alfalfa and clover, provide about six times more calcium than phosphorus, Jordan says. Available research suggests that calcium and phosphorus should be provided in about equal amounts, and the scientists want to see whether an imbalance of calcium and phosphorus is detrimental to bone development and contributes to unsoundness in horses.

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218-jms-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 373-0710
September 9, 1969

Immediate Release

CAUSE OF EYE-SPOT DISEASE IN CORN DISCOVERED

Researchers have isolated the fungus which causes eye-spot disease in corn, announces Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Eye-spot is a new leaf disease of corn that caused severe losses in some parts of south central and southeastern Minnesota last year. So far this year the disease has been identified in only a few fields in Minnesota, and these have been mild cases, Johnson says.

Now that the cause of the disease has been established, researchers can work on developing varieties that are resistant to the fungus. "Although the organism that causes eye-spot disease has been discovered, there's still a lot we don't know about the disease," Johnson says. Little is known about how the fungus winters over and spreads to other fields.

The disease appears as small, distinct spots about one-eighths of an inch in diameter on the leaves. The spots have gray centers and brown to purple margins, although coloring of the spots varies somewhat according to the corn hybrid.

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216-jms-69

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

Immediate Release

UM TO SPONSOR SHORT COURSE ON SHADE TREES

A Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course and Maintenance Equipment Show will be held Thursday, September 25, at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum on State Highway 5 between Chanhassen and Victoria.

The short course, which begins at 9:00 a.m., will include a tour of the arboretum to look at adapted shade trees, demonstrations on planting large trees and on the "hows and whys of pruning big trees," discussions on hardiness in woody plants, bringing trees through winter, a survey of tree diseases, and an equipment display and tree disease clinic.

Participants in the short course are encouraged to bring specimens of shade tree problems to the tree disease clinic for identification and discussion.

The noon luncheon for short course participants will be at the Chanhassen Frontier Center.

The short course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science and the Agricultural Extension Service. Registration for the course is \$3.50.

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218-wobn-69

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

Immediate Release

DATES SET FOR ANNUAL EXTENSION SERVICE CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be held Oct. 13-16 at Holiday Inn Central in Minneapolis, according to LaVern A. Freeh, Extension assistant director and chairman of the conference committee.

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

Theme of this year's conference is "Commitment, Challenge and Change." The program will follow the format established in the report, "A People and a Spirit," prepared by the National Extension Study Committee.

"This year we will focus on Extension education in terms of its commitment and the challenge it faces," Freeh said, "as well as the changes it is experiencing and the direction it should move in years ahead.

"We will attempt to provide a forum for discussing and analyzing Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service in the three broad categories of agriculture and related areas, social and economic development and quality of living."

The program will feature some nationally known authorities on Extension education. Included are E. T. York, provost for Agriculture, University of Florida; George Mehren, Co-chairman of the National Extension Study Committee; Brice Ratchford, vice president for Extension, University of Missouri; and Theodore Mitau, chancellor of the Minnesota State College System.

The four-day conference will begin with registration at 10 a.m. Monday, Oct. 13, and conclude with an Honors Breakfast Thursday morning.

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219-vak-69

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

Immediate Release

ACHIEVEMENT WINNERS, TOP COUNTIES NAMED AT 4-H LIVESTOCK SHOW

Douglas Lueders, 16, Canby, received a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond as 1969 winner of the livestock achievement award at the close of the annual Minnesota State 4-H Market Livestock Show in St. Paul. The show was held in the State Fair Grounds September 11-13.

Lueders is an outstanding 4-H livestock member in Yellow Medicine County. He received the award at a banquet given by the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce at the Prom Ballroom in St. Paul.

Second place winner was Linda Hagan, 19, Hampton, who received a \$50 Savings Bond. Reid Merrill, 19, Pipestone, and Brenda Freeman, 16, Starbuck, tied for third place. They were each presented with a \$25 bond. The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company donated the awards.

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

Renville County 4-H members won herdsmanship honors and a trophy from the Central Livestock Association. Second place went to Nicollet County, and blue ribbon winners were Pope, Dakota, Steele, Jackson, Freeborn and Martin Counties. Jackson County received the rotating Tellier trophy for the best exhibit of Shorthorn cattle.

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

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jms

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

Immediate Release

WINNERS NAMED AT 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW

Ron Hamilton, an 18-year old 4-H member from Dexter, won the grand champion beef award at the Minnesota 4-H Market Livestock Show Saturday afternoon (September 13).

His Hereford steer topped all entrants in the beef division. This is the fourth year Hamilton has exhibited at the show. He is a student at Austin Junior College.

The reserve champion beef was a crossbred steer shown by Jimmy Demmer, 12, Ellendale. This was Demmer's first year as an exhibitor, and the first year there has been a crossbred class at the show. He exhibited a Charlois-Hereford cross. The champion beef showman was Jeff Prestegaard, Marine on St. Croix.

The grand champion hog was a Hampshire shown by Gerald Hildebrandt, 15, Waseca. A 6-year 4-H member, this was Hildebrandt's first year as an exhibitor at the show. He and his father raise purebred Hampshires in partnership.

The reserve champion hog was a Chester White shown by Eugene Pichner, 14, Owatonna. Champion swine showman was Jim Lieske, 15, Henderson.

Jerry Baumgartner, 15, Iona, took grand champion lamb honors with his Hampshire. He owns 12 head of sheep, and has exhibited at the Market Livestock Show for 4 years.

-more-

add 1 -- winners named

The reserve champion lamb was a crossbred shown by Curtis Sherbrooke, 14, Pelican Rapids. Champion sheep showman was Reid Merrill, 19, Pipestone. Merrill won both the grand champion swine award and champion swine showman at last year's show.

Breed and reserve breed champions within divisions were as follows:

BEEF: ANGUS -- Jean Walser, Minnesota Lake, champion; Dale Wieme, Balaton, reserve. HEREFORD -- Ron Hamilton, Dexter, champion; Judy Schlichte, Wilmont, reserve. SHORTHORN -- Nancy Wilder, Lyle, champion; Dale Arens, Tyler, reserve. CROSSBRED -- Jimmy Demmer, Ellendale, champion; Jerry Blankers, Holland, reserve.

HOGS: BERKSHIRE -- DuWayne Siewert, Dexter, champion; Michael Hanson, Windom, reserve. CHESTER WHITE -- Douglas Pichner, Owatonna, champion; Mary Prestegard, Bricelyn, reserve. DUROC -- Don Nilson, Park Rapids, champion; Dave Keefe, Olmsted, reserve. HAMPSHIRE -- Gerald Hildebrandt, Waseca, champion; Art Byron, Waseca, reserve. POLAND CHINA -- Russell Peterson, Northfield, champion; Tim Kozitza, Mankato, reserve. SPOTS -- Terry Langlie, Ellendale, champion; Steve Turck, Litchfield, reserve. YORKSHIRE -- Larry Hafemeyer, Kenyon, champion; Daryl Pischner, Lake Crystal, reserve. CROSSBRED -- Lora Rozeboom, Murdock, champion; Grant Annexstad, St. Peter, reserve.

SHEEP: HAMPSHIRE -- Jerry Baumgartner, Iona, champion; Reid Merrill, Pipestone, reserve. SHROPSHIRE -- Joan Crawford, Cottonwood, champion; Randy Koehntop, Morris, reserve. SOUTHDOWN -- Ruth Kleseue, Waseca, champion; Sandra Budin, Northfield, reserve. SUFFOLK -- David Resch, Spirit Lake, champion; Dan Barke, Litchfield, reserve. CROSSBRED -- Curtis Sherbrooke, Pelican Rapids, champion; Ricky Demmer, Ellendale, reserve. OTHER BREEDS -- Linda Budin, Northfield, champion; Mike Remick, Faribault, reserve.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

FEED GRAIN PRICES
MAY BE UP FROM LAST
YEAR, ECONOMISTS SAY

The 1969 feed grain crop is likely to be about one million tons under last year's crop, with prices slightly higher than last year, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

This level of production combined with the 48.5 million tons of carryover from the 1968 crop means the 1969-70 feed grain supplies will total 215.5 million tons compared to 217 tons last year.

Feed grain utilization in 1969-70 is expected to reach 175 million tons if the same rate of grain feeding per head of livestock as last year is maintained along with a slight increase in exports. Since the projected 1969 crop will not meet these needs, the carryover in the fall of 1970 should be reduced to about 41 million tons, the economists say.

Key factors that could change the projected utilization figures include the amount of wheat feeding that is substituted for corn and grain sorghum as feed, a decrease in the gains projected in export tonnage and decreases in the rate of feeding per animal unit.

If projected production and utilization estimates materialize, overall feed grain prices will average slightly above last year's levels.

The economists say that utilization of corn will likely exceed the estimated 1969 production, resulting in October 1, 1970 carryover stocks of about 700 million bushels -- 350 million less than this fall.

add 1 -- feed grain

With present reduced fall corn stocks and the estimated production and utilization, prices will have to be bid up to bring corn from government hands. Assuming average quality storable corn and a normal harvesting season, local prices would be expected to run from the loan rate to 5¢ below during harvest.

If the expected domestic livestock feeding demand materializes along with higher early exports, corn prices will likely rise more rapidly this year than last. Prices in late spring should reach a maximum for the season in late spring in the neighborhood of \$1.30 on a Minneapolis cash basis.

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

September 15, 1969

TO: County Extension Agents


RE: Agricultural Outlook Information

The longer stories in this week's packet consist of a series on the agricultural outlook for 1969-70, based on projections by extension economists at the University of Minnesota.

The stories are condensed versions of the information in Economic Information Report R69-5 entitled "What's Ahead for Agriculture 1969-70." If you don't have the report, you should be receiving it shortly.

Agricultural outlook meetings are being held throughout the state at this time. Perhaps you'll want to use some of the articles in the packet as coverage stories on your county meetings.

Sincerely


John M. Sperbeck
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:bd

Enclosure

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all Counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

BEEF OUTLOOK FAVORABLE
FOR PRODUCERS IN COMING
YEAR, ECONOMIST SAYS

Prices on slaughter and feeder cattle are expected to decline through the fall months, but cattle prices in the year ahead should average higher than in the past year.

Buying-selling margins should allow average to above average returns over feed costs in the coming year, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Hasbargen says there are fewer available yearling feeders than a year ago because of the over one million increase in cattle already on feed. The supply of calves is above a year ago because of the increased calf crop and a decrease in calf slaughter.

Beef prices are such that herd expansion will continue, Hasbargen says. The demand for feeder cattle is strong. Feedlot capacity continues to expand rapidly.

Range conditions are above average in the western states. But pastures are dry in the Dakotas and Montana where many Minnesota feeders originate. Some cattle may move early, but the large fall movement of calves may be later than usual.

Prices on feeders may decrease from August levels by late fall. If fed cattle prices continue to weaken, feeder steers may be down by \$1 to \$2 per hundred weight by November and calves by \$2 to \$4. However, feeders bought early can be cheapened by fall grazing for those feeders who have crop aftermath available for pasture, Hasbargen says.

Slaughter cattle prices could be about the same during the next three quarters as during this period in 1968-69, or they could average higher, the economist says.

-more-

add 1 -- beef outlook

The low price last year put choice steers near \$28 in October. The price pattern for the next 6 months could be about the same except that the low will probably come later in the fall quarter. Fall quarter prices will average above year earlier levels, with choice steers around \$29.50 unless weights increase. Prices during the first half of next year would also be higher than in 1969 except for the May-June period.

Potential supply increases for the 1970-71 slaughter year appear to be in the neighborhood of one million head or 4 percent of the current steer-heifer annual kill. This should prove equal to or less than the demand growth, leaving price prospects essentially the same as this year.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

DAIRYMEN CAN EXPECT
HIGHER MILK PRICES
AND INCREASED COSTS

Minnesota dairy farmers will receive higher milk prices and income in 1969 and 1970, but will face increases in production costs.

A stable demand for milk products, continued reductions in supply due to decreased cow numbers and low levels of government stocks and purchases all point to a fairly strong upward pressure on producer prices, says Jerome Hammond, economist at the University of Minnesota.

Milk production has fallen in both Minnesota and the United States, but total cash receipts from farm marketings of milk and cream have increased. Lower production has been more than offset by higher prices, Hammond says. In Minnesota, total cash receipts for 1968 were about 5 percent over the 1967 level and 23 percent above 1964, the year of record milk production.

Consumption of dairy products in 1968 was a continuation of past trends, and this will likely continue in 1969. Per capita consumption of milk products was about one percent less than a year earlier, but population increase was somewhat greater than this so total dairy product consumption showed an increase.

Research recently completed at the University of Minnesota estimated the 1980 United States dairy consumption to be about 10 percent less than today, so in the absence of other changes, the long-run demand picture is not bright, Hammond states.

Production per cow and number of cows have changed dramatically between 1964 and 1968, according to Hammond. Production per cow increased almost 1,000 pounds, or about 11 percent. But this was more than offset by a 17 percent decrease in cow numbers.

add 1 -- dairy prediction

Several factors have been important in the decline in milk production.

* Attractive farm and nonfarm alternatives are available.

* Cash crop and other animal enterprises promise as large or larger returns and at the same time are less demanding in terms of labor requirements.

* The availability of hired labor is a factor, and is likely to become more important in dairying as herds increase in size. Military requirements and the high levels of nonfarm employment make hired labor hard to obtain.

The depressing impact of all these factors on milk production is likely to continue for the next year and probably beyond, Hammond adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

COMING YEAR SHOULD
BE PROFITABLE FOR
EFFICIENT POULTRYMEN

Egg prices to Minnesota producers should average 26-27 cents over the next 12 months, and there should be good profit margins for efficient broiler and turkey producers. This prediction comes from Lyndell Fitzgerald, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Fitzgerald says an expected record chick hatch this fall will result in a substantial increase in the national laying flock by mid 1970. Egg prices on the national market are expected to average about 34 to 36 cents during the coming 12 months. Slightly lower prices are foreseen in late 1970.

Market prices for broilers have generally averaged above year earlier levels during the last two years, but the last quarter of 1969 may see a change in this pattern, Fitzgerald says. The number of broiler breeder hens will likely exceed year earlier levels by the end of 1969, for the first time in 17 months, resulting in expansion in broiler supply and a downward pressure on price.

The Poultry Survey Committee predicts a 24-25 cent average price this fall, which is one cent under fourth quarter levels of 1968. This decline will carry over into early 1970, but unless there's a definite demand weakening, prices will remain high enough to encourage continued expansion over the next several months.

Turkey prices will average about one half cent below 1968 levels this fall with a further weakening into 1970 as the expansion in production under way is felt in market place. However, the outlook is for another black-ink year for the good grower, the economist adds.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

SOYBEAN SUPPLIES
CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The 1969-70 soybean supply will be approximately 10 percent greater than last year, according to present estimates.

Utilization of the crop should be 4 to 5 percent greater than 1968-69, says Willis Anthony, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Price will probably be governed by the \$2.25 price support rate, with harvest prices 10 to 15 cents under the loan rate and a seasonal rise of 5 to 10 cents above the loan rate. The amount of seasonal rise will depend on the premium required to induce loan redemption.

In recent years, demand for soybean products has grown at least as fast as supply, and prices have been bouyant. Farmers have been planting more soybeans each year. In 1969, almost 4 acres of soybeans are growing for each acre in 1949.

But 1969 saw a fundamental change in market conditions, Anthony says. The record 1968 crop couldn't clear the market at old price levels. The \$2.50 support price dominated the market and finally fell, under pressure, to the announced level.

The greatest uncertainty in projected utilization of soybean products concerns exports, Anthony says. The world oilseed market has been growing. If U.S. export prices in 1969-70 are competitive, soybean exports could exceed 310 million bushels. But world vegetable oil supplies in the coming year are expected to be 3 to 4 percent above last year, and protein meal supplies may also be higher. Depending on these factors, the expected rise of 6 percent in soybean exports may be the limit.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

PROFIT PROSPECTS FOR
HOG PRODUCERS APPEAR
GOOD FOR COMING YEAR

Conditions look favorable for continued strong hog prices during the last quarter of 1969. Prices should average between a high of \$26 in September to an expected low of \$22.50 in December, predicts Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

The economist says increased supplies and a weaker demand during the first half of 1970 will reduce prices from the levels established in 1969, but these price levels should still allow good returns to efficient hog producers. If 1970 spring farrowings increase as expected, more price pressure will develop during the last half of 1970.

Demand for pork is expected to remain 6 to 8 percent above a year earlier for the remaining months of 1969. However, due to expected seasonal declines in prices of competing products, some weakness is expected from the extremely high demand levels registered in the second and third quarters of 1969.

If the latest farrowing reports are correct, the fall price decline would be only a moderate \$2 to \$3 per hundred weight decline from August levels. But if farrowings were increased, hog prices could decline from \$3 to \$5 per hundred weight from August levels. Therefore, the December low might range between \$24 to \$21, depending on supplies.

Profit prospects appear to rank good for much of 1970, based on good hog prices with some expected increase in production costs. Barrow and gilt prices on 8 major markets during the first four months of 1970 will average about the same as a year earlier when barrow and gilt prices averaged \$20.31 per hundred weight.

add 1 -- hog outlook

The price situation during the latter months of 1970 will depend heavily on the actions of hog producers late next spring. If increased farrowings do not expand by much over 4 to 6 percent, no serious price problems will develop. But if the increase turns out to be greater than this and demand stays about the same, prices could show considerable weakness next fall. The situation will bear careful attention as 1970 progresses, Egertson emphasizes.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all Counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

PROFIT PROSPECTS LOOK
FAVORABLE FOR SHEEP AND
LAMBS IN MONTHS AHEAD

Profit prospects look good for the well managed ewe flock for the remainder of 1969 and 1970, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Choice slaughter lamb prices during 1969 have averaged \$3.50 per hundred weight higher than a year earlier. This strength should continue through the fall months of 1969 with choice prices ranging from \$27 to \$29 per hundred weight.

Lamb slaughter in the first half of 1970 will be down again due to the decline in the 1969 lamb crop and the expected increase in the holding back of ewe lambs. With only a moderate decline in demand in sight, January through June choice prices should range from \$26 to \$29 per hundred weight.

Profits from lamb feeding operations in the 1968-69 feeding year were good to excellent, Egertson says. With fewer lambs expected to be placed on feed this fall and with a strong demand for them, choice feeder prices on lambs laid into Minnesota feedlots will likely range from \$27 to \$29 per hundred weight or \$4 to \$5 higher than a year earlier.

With these higher feeder prices, some increases in production costs and little change in slaughter price, profit margins will be lower in 1969-70, but still rank average to good.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all Counties

OUTLOOK SERIES

INFLATION EATS UP
MOST OF GAIN IN
NET FARM INCOME

Net income per farm will be at a record high in 1969. Realized net farm income was up 7 percent in the first half of 1969, and the second half of the year will see a like gain over 1968, predict Vernon Ruttan and Paul Hasbargen, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

However, the economists point out that a per farm increase of 6 percent is necessary to keep up with the inflation rate. A family has to earn about 6 percent more in 1969 than in 1968 to be as well off.

Higher livestock returns accounted for most of the income gains during the past year. Continued increases both in volume and livestock prices will raise livestock sales again in the 1969-70 marketing year.

But cash receipts from crops may be down slightly in the year ahead. Feed grain prices are expected to hold because of higher domestic feed requirements, but prices on soybeans and wheat will be lower, causing a slight decline in total crop receipts.

Inflation will continue to drive up farm production costs, the economists say. However, total production increases should be somewhat less than expected increases in sales and government payments. This should allow a further gain in realized net income for the 1969-70 year.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agricultural
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all Counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Evaluate Forage Quality. Evaluate the quality of your forage supply and plan ahead for next year's program, advises Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Have representative samples of forages tested for digestible protein and fiber content so that total digestible nutrient content can be evaluated. This can be a big aid in balancing livestock rations. Strand says time of cutting is the greatest single factor involved in producing high quality hay. Alfalfa should be cut before one-tenth bloom, which means cutting the first crop the first part of June in most of Minnesota. Each day that you delay after June 1 results in a higher fiber content and lower intake and digestibility by livestock.

* * * *

Determine Lime Needs on Corn and Soybeans. Test your soil to determine lime needs for corn and soybeans. University of Minnesota soil scientists say if alfalfa is not in the cropping system, pH levels of 6.0 or above are adequate without liming. If the soil pH is below 6.0, then apply lime at the rates needed to reach a soil pH of 6.5. High nitrogen rates used for corn on noncalcareous soils depress pH, the scientists say. For more information, see your county extension agent.

* * * *

Make Plans for Calf Housing. Dairy calves housed in dry, well-ventilated buildings separate from the main milking barn are usually more thrifty and grow faster. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says calves isolated away from the milking herd are less apt to pick up infectious diseases. It's often easier to keep calves dry and out of drafts when they're in separate housing.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Lime Improves Yields and Crop Quality. Lime improves crops by promoting desirable biological activity, which results in higher yields and better quality. University of Minnesota soil scientists say bacteria in legume root nodules supply nitrogen to these crops in plentiful quantities if soil acidity is reduced sufficiently. Other types of bacteria step up their activity in rotting residues and soil organic matter if adequate lime is present. Dolomitic lime also supplies calcium and magnesium, and liming acid soils will make soil phosphorus more available to plants. For more information on liming, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Soils Fact Sheet No. 10, "Lime Needs in Minnesota."

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home
Economists
Immediate Release

HOW MUCH INSURANCE
DO YOU NEED?

Two keys to help you decide how much life insurance you should have are the need your family has for financial protection and your ability to pay for such protection.

Financial need differs from family to family and from one time to another, Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. A single person may have concern for payment of last illness and burial costs. Therefore, he will buy life insurance sufficient to pay for these.

A young couple may be most concerned about debt obligations and buy insurance to cover indebtedness, should one or the other die. When children come, husband and wife are concerned about their welfare and education until they are self-supporting; so insurance coverage would include the estimated cost for such support.

An older couple may wish to revise their insurance plan to include more investment and less protection. They may even wish to drop part of the insurance protection and use the premium amount elsewhere in the family budget.

But whatever protection seems necessary a family will also need a regular premium payment. Consequently there must be a place for the payment in the family financial budget.

The Institute of Life Insurance suggests an amount of coverage equal to three or four times the annual income of a family. But this is only a yardstick, since the earning capacity of both husband and wife must be considered. Their resources must be analyzed for possible future growth. Also important is the level of living acceptable to a family, as well as the future goals to be accomplished.

Each family has a complicated decision to make but a competent insurance agent can help tailor the need to balance the ability to pay. Policies today are as varied as the needs and incomes of families.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties

4-H NEWS
(1st in a series to be used for
National 4-H Week.)

Note: A suggested fill-in story and an
editorial for 4-H Week are in
your National 4-H Week packet.

4-H FILLERS

Over 3½ million young people are now enrolled in 4-H. Of these 3½ million, 35 percent are from farm homes, 33 percent from rural non-farm homes and 32 percent from towns, cities and suburbs.

* * * *

Minnesota annually trains about 30 4-H Ambassadors, including the state's 12 Federation officers. The ambassadors speak for 4-H at state events and make presentations for the program.

* * * *

About 14,500 volunteer leaders serve 4-H in Minnesota. Of these, 5,000 are organizational leaders and 9,500 are project leaders. Some 11,500 4-H'ers called teen or junior leaders also serve Minnesota 4-H programs.

* * * *

"Opportunity for all" is the theme of 1969 National 4-H Week. Emphasis will be on involvement and demonstration by 4-H youth.

* * * *

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

* * * *

Since the beginning of the International Farm Youth Exchange program in 1948, nearly 5,000 4-H youth have been exchanged between the United States and 70 other countries. Nearly 300 4-H'ers participate in international study tours annually through the 4-H Teen Caravan.

* * * *

Minnesota and Indiana have received \$750 grants from General Motors to develop and support innovative programs in 4-H Safety during 1969. Minnesota received a similar grant last year.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 15, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

EDUCATION COSTS
ARE SOARING

An early start in saving and planning for college is very helpful to you young people who intend to get a college education.

This is especially true if your family is large and the aid you'll receive from your parents is limited. So you may want to start saving some of your earnings during high school years.

College costs are increasing at the rate of 5 to 7 percent per year. However, planning ahead may help cut the need for strict budgeting.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota (County Agent _____ or ext. home economist _____), suggests some pointers to help cut college costs.

- . Public schools cost less than private schools.
- . Junior or community colleges may be the best choice for a two-year program before transferring to a larger college or university; they are less expensive.
- . Attendance near home will cut costs, particularly if the student boards and rooms at home. Board and room are generally the largest individual college expense.
- . Work-study programs are encouraged at some colleges. Earnings can be in substantial amounts.
- . Taking a full program the year round may cut the time of attendance and thus the cost.
- . Scholarships and grants may pay a part of college costs. Look for information on how to apply for them.

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

Immediate Release

DATE OF PLANTING CRITICAL FOR CORN

LAMBERTON--Date of planting is one of the crucial management factors involved in producing maximum corn yields, according to corn management study conducted by the University of Minnesota.

The study emphasized the point that corn planted after May 15 yields less than earlier planted corn, according to Dale Hicks, University agronomist. Hicks discussed the corn management study at the annual fall corn and soybean day held at the University's Southwest Experiment Station here today (Wed., Sept. 17). "As a rule of thumb, you can expect a yield decrease of 1 bushel per acre for each day's delay in planting after May 15," he said.

Maturity of the hybrids planted also has a large effect on yields, according to the study. "The full season hybrids for a given area consistently produce higher yields," the agronomist added.

The corn management study is in its third year and is being conducted at two other branch experiment stations, Morris and Waseca. Weather factors have influenced the study--the experiment could not be conducted at Lambertton this year due to wet soil conditions.

At Lambertton, four planting dates were used--April 25, May 1, May 15 and May 31. Plant populations of 16,000, 22,000 and 30,000 plants per acre were used in the trial. And nitrogen rates of 50, 150 and 250 pounds per acre were applied. More complete data on the study will be released next year after the conclusion of the study, Hicks added.

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221-jms-69

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

Immediate Release

WOODLANDS FIELD DAY SET FOR SATURDAY

Owners of wooded areas will have a chance to find out what kinds of management assistance are available to them from governmental agencies at a special Field Day Saturday (Sept. 20) near Preston, Minn.

The Southeastern Woodlands Field Day will be held from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Isinours Demonstration Woodlands three miles north of Preston on County Road 17.

Speakers will include foresters from the Minnesota Conservation Department Division of Lands and Forestry, specialists from the Soil Conservation Service and ASCS, educators from the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, Agricultural Extension Service and the Environmental Science Center, as well as representatives from the forest products industry.

Topics will include ACP forestry practices, walnut release and pruning, walnut and conifer planting, nature trail and tree identification, erosion control, harvesting and marketing, and grazing in woodlands.

The program is a cooperative effort of the Division of Lands and Forestry of the Minnesota Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the University Agricultural Extension Service.

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223-vak-69

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

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO COMPETE IN STATE 4-H HORSE JUDGING CONTEST

Minnesota 4-H'ers enrolled in the horse project will participate in the first State 4-H Horse Judging Contest September 20 at Fergus Falls.

The contest will consist of judging five classes of pleasure horses. Each county may enter one judging team consisting of three-four 4-H members in the contest.

Purpose of the contest is to expand the opportunities for 4-H horse project members in Minnesota and to increase their knowledge in recognizing characteristics of good horses, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Ribbons and trophies will be awarded to the top placing individuals and team.

Businessmen of Fergus Falls will sponsor a noon lunch for participants and spectators.

The horse judging contest is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and the State 4-H Horse Advisory Committee.

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230-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

GROWTH REGULATOR, GOOD MANAGEMENT CAN HELP SOYBEAN YIELDS

WASECA--The plant growth regulator TIBA can improve soybean yields, but farmers should be sure they are following all other recommended management practices before using it, a University of Minnesota agronomist said here today (Tuesday, Sept. 16).

Speaking at the annual corn and soybean field day at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station, V. B. Cardwell pointed out that farmers should be getting around 30 bushels per acre without TIBA before they try to increase their soybean yields with it.

"If the producer is not getting around 30-bushel yields," Cardwell said, "that means there are still some things he can do to improve his basic management practices that will help increase his soybean yields."

In order to get the best response from TIBA, farmers should be sure they are selecting the right variety, that they are planting at the right time, depth and row width, and that they are properly preparing the seedbed.

"Miscalculations in any one of these operations will reduce yields whether TIBA is applied or not," he said.

When TIBA is used, time of applications is perhaps the most crucial factor, Cardwell said. If the chemical is applied too early, it tends to set back the flowering process and thereby delay maturity. If it is put on too late, it will have little or no effect on soybean yields.

add 1--growth regulator

According to Cardwell, the proper time to apply TIBA is when the plants are at about the 10 percent bloom stage. That means when about one out of 10 plants show one or more flowers. Once the field reaches about the 50 percent bloom stage, little or no effect will result.

The importance of time of application was observed particularly in field studies at the Waseca station in 1968. Cardwell explained that because of unusually wet weather last year, the researchers were not able to apply TIBA until about 10 days after the plants had reached the 10 percent bloom stage. The result was generally less response than for other years.

For Amosy soybeans, which usually respond the best to TIBA, there was a marked yield drop in plots planted in 18- and 30-inch rows. The late application resulted in no increase in the former, and only 0.3 bushel per acre increase for the latter. Cardwell says that farmers should get from 2-3 bushels an acre more with TIBA for it to be profitable.

In studies last year at Waseca, the Hark variety responded to the late application of TIBA with a yield decrease of about 2.5 bushels per acre for both 18- and 30-inch row plantings.

For both varieties, 6-inch rows responded with yield increases (3.7 for Amsoy and 2.5 for Hark), but again the increase was not as high as had been recorded for some years.

Chippewa 64, a widely-grown variety, is overly responsive to TIBA, and yield reductions have resulted from its application.

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222-vak-69

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

Immediate Release

GRADUATE-PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT COURSE LIST AVAILABLE FROM UM

A list of courses for Minnesotans under the Graduate-Professional Improvement Program of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture is now available to state residents, according to LaVern Freeh, in charge of the Office of Special Programs for the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Graduate-Professional Improvement Program offers courses which are oriented to meet the continuing educational needs of agricultural extension personnel, vocational agriculture teachers, home economics instructors, other high school instructors, forestry personnel, and professional employees in agri-business and industry.

Four general types of courses are available: Graduate level courses for which individuals may receive University credit toward a graduate degree; undergraduate level courses for credit; comprehensive professional improvement courses; and short intensive professional improvement courses.

The comprehensive professional improvement courses are designed to meet the specific but changing needs of professionals in agriculture, forestry, home economics, and related fields. The short intensive professional improvement courses focus on specific technical needs of professional workers to provide them with specialized information in a specific field.

-more-

add 1--graduate professional

Specific courses under this program will be offered in different areas of the state, according to Freeh. Detailed descriptions of courses, dates and locations can be found in the publication, "A Listing of Credit and Non-Credit Professional Improvement Courses for the Fall Quarter 1969." The publication is available from the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

In addition, selected Graduate-Professional Improvement Courses will be offered on request for individuals or groups. All requests should be made to the district supervisors of the Agricultural Extension Service who are listed in the publication.

The Graduate-Professional Improvement Courses are sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service, the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and the General Extension Division.

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226-wobn-69

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

Immediate Release

AWARDS PRESENTED TO WINNERS IN PHEASANT RELEASE PROGRAM

Additional awards have been presented to the top 10 entries in the 1968 Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Pheasant Rearing and Release Program, announces Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The first place award of \$50 was awarded to four brothers, Mark, John, Paul and Joseph Lang, ages 10 to 14, Springfield. The award was donated by Northern States Power Company.

The \$25 second place award went to Peter Rosendahl, Spring Grove. Davidson Finance Corporation donated the award.

Awards of \$10 from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc., were presented to the following: the Alden Beavers 4-H Club, Alden; Merrill Bernau, 15, and Martin Bernau, 13, Emmons; Kathy Blank, 14, Janesville; Doug Elbert, 17, Bird Island; Dan Miller, 16, Austin; Dennis Reiser, 15, Pine City; John Stadick, 15, New Ulm; and James and Matthew Weber, Albert Lea.

Earlier this year the Federal Cartridge Corporation had presented \$10 awards to each of the winners in the 1968 program.

The first place winners, the Lang brothers, raised 70 pheasants and released them after 10 weeks. The family had planted 7 acres of oats for nesting purposes and 1-1/2 acres of corn for winter cover and feed. In 1960 the family planted 2,000 elms with a seeding of brome and alfalfa on each side. The uncut brome provides good cover and nesting area.

-more-

add 1--pheasant winners

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

The 1969 Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Pheasant Rearing and Release Program is nearly completed and this year's winners will be announced soon.

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224-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

PRYLE DELEGATE FROM BOTSWANA TO VISIT STATE

An agricultural worker for the Botswana Government is visiting Minnesota for two months this fall--until November 26, under the Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange (PRYLE) program.

Island Muula Molobe, 30, will study 4-H programs and extension methods, leadership programs, club organization, dairy methods, and irrigation and agricultural technology while in Minnesota.

Molobe will visit Chippewa County and one other county, spending a month in each, and attend the Northeast Junior Livestock Show at Duluth and the University of Minnesota's annual Agricultural Extension Conference.

Molobe's organizational experience includes organization of the 4-H Clubs in Botswana.

The 1969 exchange with Botswana is made in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Friends of 4-H in the United States.

The Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the cooperative Extension Service. It provides an opportunity for professional youth leaders to participate in special study-observation programs. PRYLE is one of 4-H's international programs aimed at improving 4-H and similar youth programs around the world.

Molobe is one of 10 PRYLE delegates now in the United States.

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225-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

ORDER YOUR
TREES EARLY

Order your trees for reforestration purposes as soon as possible this fall or winter. People ordering trees early are more apt to get the kinds and amounts of trees desired, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

The State Division of Lands and Forestry started accepting applications for tree planting stock on September 1 from Minnesota landowners. The planting stock is grown and distributed for the reforestration of farm woodlands, windbreaks, shelterbelts, soil and water conservation and for permanent food and cover for wildlife.

The trees are not furnished for ornamental purposes, Smith emphasizes. Price per thousand is \$15 for seedlings, and the transplants or heavier grade of plants sell for \$30 per thousand. The minimum order accepted is 500 trees.

Smith encourages landowners in southeastern Minnesota counties to consider planting black walnut species. Black walnut is in good supply at the nurseries, and is a valuable timber species.

Applications for tree orders are available from county extension agents, state district foresters, SCS and ASCS offices.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Lime Recommendations Raised. Recent research has shown that higher amounts of lime are needed to attain soil pH levels of 6.5 and 6.9 than were previously recommended. University of Minnesota soil scientists say an evaluation of the limestone in Minnesota also showed that its effectiveness had been over-estimated, so larger amounts are recommended to compensate for this. Some lime recommendations are in excess of 5 tons per acre, the scientists say. If this creates financial problems, it may be desirable to apply 5 tons per acre the first year and the remainder 3 or 4 years later.

* * * *

Dehorn Young Dairy Calves. The best time to remove horns on dairy calves is when the calf is about 2 to 3 weeks old. Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, recommends using an electric dehorner, surgical instrument or caustic. Horns serve no useful purpose on the modern dairy cow and can cause severe body and udder injuries to other animals.

* * * *

Don't Add Urea to Late-Harvested Corn Silage. Dairy cows may not eat much mature corn silage that has urea added to it, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Don't add urea to mature corn silage harvested late in fall or winter. The best stage for chopping is when kernels are well-dented and the lower leaves are brown.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Identify Beef Cattle Properly. Accurate identification of beef cattle is necessary to have a good record keeping system. Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends using hide brand numbers, horn brands, ear tatoos, ear tags, or neck chains to identify cattle. You can use ear tags or neck chains for a quick visual identification for calves, but use an ear tatoo for permanent identification. For beef cows, freeze branding or ear tags may be used for quick visual identification, but use a hot brand or ear tatoo for permanent identification. See your county extension agent about joining the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association to get on a good record keeping system.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

PLAN CAREFULLY
BEFORE PURCHASING
NEW FARM MACHINERY

You have to justify the cost of large farm machinery either by a large acreage, or by keeping the machine for many years.

Large farm operators can usually justify a new machine, but farmers with less acreage must do some careful figuring to see whether the machine will pay for itself over a period of years, says John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Larger machines can cover more acres per hour, have more capacity and can result in reduced labor costs. But it's important to select the proper size of equipment, True emphasizes. Select the size that results in lowest cost per acre, and one that fits your machinery system.

If you're starting a line of machinery from scratch, True suggests first selecting the equipment that requires the most power. This will usually be the plow, but could be a forage harvester or other PTO equipment.

If you're using a plow as the basic equipment, figure out the size plow you'd need to do your plowing in a given number of days. Select the tractor to match the plow, then choose other equipment for the tractor.

For most tillage operations, the cost per acre changes very little as you go to larger equipment. This means that you can use larger disks and harrows and get the job done faster without increasing costs.

When selecting harvesting and planting equipment, timeliness is of utmost importance, True stresses. The machine must be large enough to get the job done in a given number of days. Then calculate the cost per acre and compare this figure against the cost of leasing the equipment or hiring a custom operator.

Many times it's more economical for a small operator to hire custom work than to buy a large, expensive piece of equipment that's only used a few days out of the year, True adds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

FOLLOW GOOD HEAT
DETECTION PROGRAM

Following a good heat detection program gives you a good chance of finding each cow in heat and timing the breeding for maximum fertility.

A good heat detection program involves having frequent observation periods, spending adequate time watching cows closely and using your records to anticipate heat, says Joe Conlin, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Heat normally lasts about 18 hours, but can vary from 4 to 40 hours. If cows are observed for heat only once each day, cows with short heats will be missed completely. Two or three heat checks daily, anticipation of heat and close observation offer the best chance of catching cows with short or weak heats, Conlin says.

The best way to detect heat is to turn your cows out once or twice a day. Observe them closely for 15 to 30 minutes each time. If you divert your attention to do a quick chore, you will probably miss some difficult-to-catch cows.

Heat detection is a full-time job, Conlin adds. Check the herd the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Get them on their feet and watch them for a few minutes, especially if they are in loose housing. Be constantly alert for heat warning signs while working with the cows or within viewing distance of the herd.

Know the individual habits of your cows. Any out-of-the ordinary actions of particular individuals may indicate that they are in heat or sick. If you suspect that a cow is in heat, turn her out with one or two other cows to help verify your suspicion.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home
Economists

Immediate Release

BUY FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES FOR
BETTER HEALTH

Do you know what the best buys in fruits and vegetables are for your family?

To get the best buys, consider fruits and vegetables that are good buys nutritionally. Fruits and vegetables supply nearly all the vitamin C and over half the vitamin A needed in your daily diet. Major vitamin A and vitamin C providers are therefore good buys regardless of price fluctuations because they contribute needed nutrients to the diet, says Extension Home Economist _____

In "Know the Best Buys in Fruits and Vegetables," Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, names the following foods in these amounts as providers of an adult's vitamin A needs for one day:

- . 1/3 cup cooked carrots
- . 1/2 medium sweet potato
- . 1/3 cup cooked winter squash
- . 2 cups canned tomatoes
- . 1 cup cooked broccoli (fresh or frozen)

An adult's daily vitamin C requirement can be met by the following foods in these amounts:

- . 1/2 cup orange juice (fresh or frozen)
- . 3 medium potatoes
- . 1/2 grapefruit (4 1/4-inch-diameter)
- . 1/2 medium muskmelon (5-inch-diameter)

More information on shopping for fruits and vegetables can be found in the newly revised University of Minnesota extension folder 197, entitled "Know the Best Buys in Fruits and Vegetables." This bulletin is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

(2nd in a series of stories to
be used before National 4-H
Week.)

THERE'S "OPPORTUNITY
FOR ALL" IN 4-H

They are black, red and white. They are from Indian reservations, ghettos, big cities, sprawling ranches, suburbs, hills and valleys, farms and small towns. Who are they? The 3½ million youth throughout the nation who are 4-H'ers.

October 5-11 is National 4-H Week. The theme for this year is "4-H: Opportunity for All." The boy with his calf or garden and the girl with her dress are still a part of 4-H today, but in most places several dozen other real life learning experiences are open to 4-H'ers, says county agent _____

For you younger people from 9 to your early teens, 4-H can help develop that sense of curiosity characteristic of youth. You can turn detective and learn the "why's" as well as the "how's" of what you do, whether you're from town or country, on Main Street or on the farm.

Above all, 4-H will teach you that you can do things you thought you couldn't do. 4-H can help you gain the values by which you will live your life. It can teach you self confidence and poise. A few of the many learning experiences or projects important to personal development offered by 4-H include health, safety, leadership and citizenship.

For you older 4-H'ers already in your middle and late teens, 4-H can help you explore careers and develop special interests. 4-H offers many special interest projects such as photography, arts and crafts, dog care, horsemanship and International programs of many kinds.

Add 1 -- "Opportunity for All"

4-H will help you learn the principles of science and technology and develop that leadership potential you think you don't have.

To all 4-H'ers whether young or old, 4-H means fun, activity, making friends and doing what you thought you couldn't.

It is fun to learn just for the joy of it. It is fun to get together for recreation with other young people. It is fun to go places and do things and meet people in many different occupations.

Young people want activity. They want adventure. They want to do new things, to be challenged.

Those who take part in 4-H have a sense of individual achievement, a pride in doing things. Closely tied to pride in individual accomplishments is pride in group accomplishments. Both are enhanced through recognition by other young people and adults.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

WINNERS IN STATE
4-H HORSE JUDGING
CONTEST NAMED

4-H-ers from West Polk County placed first in team judging in the first State 4-H Horse Judging Contest at Fergus Falls Saturday.

The members of the winning team were: Joe Jorgenson, Fisher; Vicky Erdman, Crookston; Susan Harden, East Grand Forks; and Cherry Elikness, Crookston. The West Polk County team was coached by Mrs. Eva Erdman, Crookston. The highest placing individual was Barry Johnson, Twin Valley, Norman County. Second place went to Joe Jorgenson, Fisher, West Polk County. Nancy Jaenisch, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail County, and Barry Caswell, McLeod County tied for third place. Trophies were presented to the top team and the highest placing individual.

Other winners in team judging at the contest were: Norman County, second place; Mille Lacs County, third place; McLeod County, fourth place; Scott County, fifth place; and East Otter Tail County, sixth place.

The purpose of the contest was to expand the opportunities for 4-H horse project members in Minnesota and to increase their knowledge in recognizing characteristics of good horses, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. These 4-H'ers may be future professional horse judges.

The horse judging contest was sponsored by the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and the State 4-H Horse Advisory Committee.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1969

To all counties

WEED CONTEST
OPEN TO YOUTH

Are you a boy or girl between 12 and 18 years of age with an interest in writing? Here's an opportunity for you to show your talent and maybe win an award.

The 1969 North Central Weed Control Conference is sponsoring an essay contest for any boy and girl, 12-18 years-old inclusive, whose family is engaged in managing and operating a farm announces County Agent _____.
Living on the farm isn't necessary, but the contestant must be active in the operation.

The title of the essay is "How We Control Weeds on Our Farm," and it cannot exceed 1,000 words in length.

The essay must be typewritten or written in ink in English on one side of the paper only. On the reverse side of the first page write your name, address and age.

In writing your essay you may wish to include practices planned for the future as well as those now in use.

Submit your essay to your county agent by October 20. A county committee will choose the winning essay from your county and submit it to the state contest by October 30. Seventy-five percent of the basis for judging your essay will be its subject matter and 25 percent your method of presentation.

The winning essay from Minnesota will receive a \$25 award. The winner from the several states and provinces participating will be awarded a \$300 scholarship when he or she registers in a college curriculum related to agricultural science.

Two suggested references for use in writing your weed control essay are: North Central Regional Publication #36, "Weeds of the North Central States," and Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1969."

These publications can be obtained from your county extension office.

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

For Release After Sept. 24

MINNESOTA AGENTS RECEIVE OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARDS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.--Three Minnesota extension agricultural agents were honored for outstanding service and received Distinguished Service Awards during the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents here September 21-25.

They were: Leif H. Lie, Morris, county agricultural agent for Stevens County; Matthias P. Metz, Wabasha, county agricultural agent for Wabasha County; and Rueben M. Boxrud, Slayton, county agricultural agent in Murray County.

Lie, who has served as county agent in Stevens County since 1946, received his bachelor of science degree in agricultural economics from the University of Minnesota in 1940. He has the academic rank of assistant professor.

Under Lie's leadership, a balanced educational program in crops and livestock has been developed in Stevens County, and he has assisted in the organization and growth of related commodity groups.

Lie also has given active leadership and support to 4-H programs, and community development. He has served as president of a local industrial development corporation.

-more-

add 1--minnesota agent

Metz has been county agricultural agent in Wabasha County since he joined the University of Minnesota extension staff in 1953. He holds the academic rank of associate professor.

Under his leadership the Wabasha County extension staff has grown from one agent with part-time summer assistance to a staff of three agents. Metz is recognized for his work in the field of dairy production, youth work and resource development. He has been involved in comprehensive planning for Wabasha County.

Metz is a 1950 graduate of South Dakota State University where he majored in dairy industry.

Boxrud, who received his bachelor of science from the University of Minnesota with a major in agronomy, has been county agricultural agent in Murray County since 1959. Prior to 1959 he served for five years with the Minnesota Extension Service in McLeod County. He also is a graduate of the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy.

In both Murray and McLeod counties Boxrud has given active leadership to the development and implementation of effective continuing education programs to serve area residents. In Murray County he developed strong animal science and soil science programs as well as giving leadership to well rounded 4-H programs. He holds the University academic rank of assistant professor.

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

Immediate Release

WINNERS IN STATE 4-H HORSE JUDGING CONTEST NAMED

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The purpose of the contest was to expand the opportunities for 4-H horse project members in Minnesota and to increase their knowledge in recognizing characteristics of good horses, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. These 4-H'ers may be future professional horse judges.

The horse judging contest was sponsored by the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and the State 4-H Horse Advisory Committee.

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228-lah-69

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

Immediate Release

EAT GOOD MEALS EVERY DAY

What kind of diet does your family have? Do your children refuse to eat vegetables and fruits because "they don't taste good"? And are your teenagers just too busy to take the time to sit down and eat a balanced meal?

Family diets in the United States have not improved in the past 10 years, according to a nationwide survey made by the USDA. Unsatisfactory diets were found among families in all income levels, and more frequently in low income families.

Studies have shown that teenagers have some of the poorest diets. Many nutritionists have attributed teenagers' poor diets to failure to eat breakfast, poor selection of snacks, failure to include sufficient milk and fear of becoming overweight.

The kind of food as well as the amount of food you eat affects your health. It makes a difference in the way you look, feel and act.

Food provides material for the building and repair of the body. It provides regulators that enable the body to use other materials and run smoothly. And food provides fuel for the body's energy and warmth.

-more-

add 1--eat good meals

For a balanced, nutritious diet each of us needs four or more servings from the vegetable-fruit group, some milk--3 or more cups for children, 4 or more cups for teenagers and 2 or more cups for adults--2 or more servings from the meat group and 4 or more servings from the bread-cereal group each day.

University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 360, "Good Meals Every Day," by Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota gives you a guide for planning each day's meals and tells you what foods provide the needed vitamins and minerals for a nutritious diet. It is available from your county extension office or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

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228-lah-69

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

Note to Agents: A complete listing of carcass contest results will be mailed to you from the State 4-H Office, hopefully on Friday, Oct. 3. You may either use the story as is, or wait for the complete results.

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
WIN HONORS IN
CARCASS CONTEST

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

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

The carcass contest is an important part of the State 4-H Market Livestock Show since it emphasizes quality meat production. Carcass evaluation is based on the quality and type of meat that today's consumers demand.

Bernard Wieme, Balaton, exhibited the grand champion beef carcass and received a \$300 award for his Angus carcass. Reserve champion beef carcass award and a \$150 award went to Jo Ann Jensen, DeGraff, also with an Angus carcass.

The grand champion pork carcass was from a Hampshire exhibited by Larry Reverts, Luverne, who received a \$200 cash award. Garry Ochsendorf, Canby, took reserve championship honors and won \$100 with a crossbred carcass.

Grand championship in the lamb carcass division and a \$200 award went to Jerry Baumgartner, Iona, who also took grand champion honors in live animal competition with his Hampshire. Reserve champion honors and a \$100 award went to Linda Budin, Northfield.

This is the second time in the five years since the carcass contest was started that a grand champion in the live show also took top honors in the carcass contest. Carolyn Miller, Glenville, took both championships with her Hampshire hog in 1967.

-more-

add 1 -- county 4-H'ers win

The Armour and Swift meat packing companies of South St. Paul provided the grand championship awards, and various business organizations contributed to a donor fund for blue and red ribbon winners. Superior carcasses are awarded blue ribbons, while carcasses receiving an excellent rating are awarded red ribbons. Blue ribbon winners in the beef class received \$25; in the hog division, \$12; and in the lamb class, \$9.

The Steele County group was named winner of the Premier County Livestock Exhibitor Award at the show. The award is given for overall excellence of the total county exhibit. It is based on individual placings in the live show and carcass contest, county herdsmanship, showmanship placings and the number of exhibitors from the county.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties
Immediate release

MAKE SURE DRYING
SYSTEM IS IN GOOD
OPERATING ORDER

Corn harvesting season is just around the corner, and it's time to make sure that your drying system is in proper operating condition. Check all operating components of the drying system and send it through a practice run to make sure all components are operating, advises Harold Cloud, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Check and clean all controls. Be sure to check the humidistats on layer drying systems to make sure they're clean and in proper working order. The humidistats must be evenly calibrated to keep the relative humidity at the correct level.

Also check the thermostats to make sure they're clean and operating properly. Cloud suggests checking the temperature control with a thermometer. Any bin (pressure) switches that control the operation of augers, elevators or drying equipment should be checked to make sure they're functioning properly. Some manufacturers recommend that these bin (pressure) switches be changed yearly since the diaphragm material may become sticky and prevent proper operation of the switch.

If the drier wasn't cleaned after last season, remove any fine material that has caked or hardened in the drier. Cloud also recommends removing material that has accumulated in the plenum chamber of bin drying systems.

Check all control boxes to make sure they're clean and in good operating condition. Fuel tanks should be filled so they're ready for the drying season. And, after all the checks have been made, put the drier through the operating cycle to make sure that all components of the system are operating properly and the drier is ready to go when the harvest season gets under way.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Standing Corn Gives Better Protection Than Snow Fence. None of us like to think of preparing for winter snows already, but leaving a few rows of standing corn this fall will give you an inexpensive snow catch. Leave a few rows of corn standing along long driveways and other places where you need protection against blowing snow, advises John Neetzel, forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. The standing corn gives you better and more economical protection than a slat snow fence, and provides food and protection for wildlife at the same time. You can pick corn left for a snow catch by hand this fall, or use the picker next spring.

* * * *

Barb Wire Shouldn't be Power Stretched. Always hand stretch barb wire, never power stretch it. And when you're stretching woven wire, don't remove more than half the hump, advises John Neetzel, forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. The fence will become loose the following summer as it expands if it's stretched too tight. Barbed wire doesn't have a built-in gauge like the hump in woven wire to tell when it's stretched too tightly. But it seldom will be stretched too tight if a hand stretcher is used, Neetzel adds.

* * * *

Buy Correct Milking Liners. Buy teat cup liners designed for the metal shells you have on your milking machine. The inflations must have room to collapse completely inside the shells, explains Bill Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. At the same time, it's important that the amount of space between the liner and the shell isn't too large. Regardless of the type of rubber liners you purchase, replace them with new ones as soon as they start to lose their shape.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties

Immediate release

AERATION HELPS KEEP
GRAIN FROM SPOILING

Aeration helps cool stored grain and prevent spoilage, and aeration facilities should be provided for all grain storage systems exceeding 2,000 to 3,000 bushels, advises Harold Cloud, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Aeration refers to the movement of a small amount of air through the grain mass using a fan and perforated aeration ducts. The aeration ducts may be either cast into the bin floor or laid on top of it.

Aeration is not a drying method, Cloud says. Rather, aeration is used to prevent grain spoilage after it has been dried to the desired moisture level.

Aeration isn't a complete "insurance policy" against grain spoilage, since the first requirement of an aeration system is the proper management of grain going into storage. If foreign material isn't cleaned out or well distributed in the bin before storage, hot spots can still develop and create problems.

Start running the aeration fans as soon as the grain goes into storage to cool it down, and run them any time the outside temperature is 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the grain. Cool the grain to about 30 to 35 degrees after harvest in the fall, and check periodically during the winter. If heating starts, operate the aerating fan when the outside temperature is at approximately grain temperature.

When spring arrives, grain stored in large bins should be gradually warmed until it reaches 60 to 65 degrees. Warm the grain up gradually--about 10 to 15 degrees per month--by operating the aeration fan during fair weather when the outside temperature is 5 to 10 degrees warmer than the grain.

It's desirable to have aerating fans pull air down through the grain, Cloud adds. This will prevent condensation on the roof of the bin or on the cold surface of the grain as the warm air leaves the top.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties

ATT: Ext. Home Economists
Immediate Release

First in a series of 3
stories on curtains &
draperies.

CHOOSE CURTAIN AND
DRAPERY FABRIC
WITH USE IN MIND

One of the easiest ways to give a new look to your home is through new draperies and curtains.

But when choosing drapery and curtain fabric it is important that you keep several factors in mind, says Extension Home Economist _____ (Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota).

One of your first choices will be whether you want plain or patterned fabric. If patterned fabric is your choice, keep it in scale with the size of window, size of room and scale of furnishings. Usually large patterns are best in large rooms and small ones in smaller rooms.

After you decide on your fabric you must choose between lined and unlined draperies. Lined draperies hang better than the unlined and in softer folds. The lining protects the drapery fabric from sun and soil. But if the fabric is textured or semi-sheer, light coming through unlined draperies will dramatize the texture.

One of the biggest factors to consider is durability of your fabric choice. Included in this durability factor is the care of your draperies. Do you plan to dryclean them or do you prefer to wash them at home? Lined multiple-width draperies and curtains with permanent pleats must be drycleaned. Washable fabrics with durable-press finishes make home care easier.

Add 1 - choosing fabric

Some fibers are more sensitive to light, heat and dust and wear out quicker than other fibers. Cotton washes very well but eventually it disintegrates at the windows from atmospheric fumes and sunlight. Dacron is much more stable at the windows as are glass fibers.

Check the fabric label to see if the material is guaranteed dimensionally stable. This means the fabric won't hike, sag or shift. The fabric remains the same length and doesn't shrink.

The final factor to consider is sunfastness. Sunfast guarantees are hard to judge. Solution-dyed fibers tend to hold color better than many other dyed fibers. But all fibers used in draperies, excluding glass fibers, are susceptible to degradation by light over time.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 29, 1969

To all counties

4-H News (Third in a series
of 4-H articles to be used
before National 4-H Week).

Immediate release

4-H'ERS INVOLVED
IN COMMUNITY
SERVICE PROJECTS

As you traveled through Minnesota this past summer did you notice any young people cleaning up recreation areas or planting trees and shrubs in parks?

If you did, they were probably 4-H'ers participating in the Youth for Natural Beauty Program.

This past year 5,500 4-H youth from 218 clubs in Minnesota -- 10 percent of the total state 4-H enrollment -- participated in the program, making a special effort to improve the appearance of their own yards or some aspect of the local environment.

The Youth for Natural Beauty Program offers 4-H'ers an opportunity to do something for their community. It is just one of 4-H's programs which involves young people in community service, says County Agent _____.

4-H'ers must take a critical look at their own communities and decide where they can do the most to make it a better place to live. This may involve a different project for the 4-H'ers in each community.

At a recent statewide Youth for Natural Beauty meeting, 42 Minnesota 4-H'ers from different counties reported what has been done in their counties.

The projects which have been carried out in Minnesota include a variety of jobs such as painting town halls, rejuvenating an old, forgotten cemetery, painting mailboxes, making litter-bug signs, litter drives, planting trees, shrubs and flower beds, cleaning up beaches and shorelines, and building swing sets and backstops.

4-H'ers from _____ County (insert paragraph or two on what 4-H clubs in your county have been involved in).

4-H'ers were urged to work with and seek support from the leaders of their community. In doing this they learned more about how their community is governed and run and created mutual respect between community leaders and the youth of that community, says County Agent _____. Through such community service projects as the Youth for Natural Beauty program, 4-H'ers learn to appreciate the importance of the environment in contributing to the quality of living.

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UM SCIENTISTS STUDY WAYS TO ESTIMATE CROP LOSSES FROM DISEASE

The commonly held idea that intensity and duration of rust disease on wheat is directly proportional to crop loss is not always true.

This conclusion was reached in preliminary research on estimating yield loss in wheat from stem rust disease by L. Calpouzos, University of Minnesota associate professor of plant pathology, L. Romig, Agricultural Research Service, and M. E. Madson, USDA Cooperative Rust Laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Recent field research in Minnesota indicates that the amount of crop loss from stem rust probably depends on a number of factors besides the intensity and duration of the disease. These other factors are believed to include host variety, and soil and climatic conditions.

The research is part of an on-going project in which the scientists hope to develop a reliable way to estimate crop losses from disease on wheat, and eventually other crops.

"Currently there is a dearth of information on how to estimate the effect of disease on crop yield," Calpouzos said, "since most of the work in plant pathology has been in other areas such as identifying, predicting and controlling diseases.

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add 1--um scientists study

An accurate estimate of crop loss is important both to the farmer and to individuals in marketing. Such estimate would allow the farmer to determine whether it was economically feasible to control a disease by chemical spray, and individuals in marketing and transportation could be better prepared to handle the size of the resulting crop."

"At this point our research is still in its early stages," Calpouzos said, "but this continuing research should contribute to our knowledge of estimating crop losses that will benefit agriculture."

To consider all aspects of this complex problem, Calpouzos, Roming and Madson currently are studying different varieties of wheat with different amounts of stem rust under the different climatic conditions of Minnesota, Colorado and Puerto Rico.

"Eventually we hope we can say that this much disease at a certain stage of crop growth under these climatic conditions will mean this much loss in yield," Calpouzos said.

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GOOD SURFACE DRAINAGE HELPS PREVENT WET BASEMENTS

Checking the surface drainage around your home this fall could keep your basement dry come snow melt next spring.

There are many causes of wet or damp basements, but homeowners can often correct the wet basement problem by maintaining good surface drainage around the foundation of the home, according to Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Carefully tamp and compact all backfill next to the foundation wall. The top 12 inches of soil around the concrete wall of the home should be a heavy silt or clay, Machmeier says. This type of soil restricts the movement of water through it and surface water will tend to run off before it soaks into the soil.

There should be at least 6 inches of drop from the soil surface at the foundation wall to a point one foot beyond the drip line of the eaves. The top soil should be firmly compacted and planted to grass, if possible.

Shrubbery planted close to the home which has a mulched surface to provide for aeration also allows surface water to enter the soil. This water may move down through the soil along the foundation wall and seep into the basement.

A watertight basement is best assured by proper construction, Machmeier adds, USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 115, "Making Basements Dry" describes construction methods and other techniques helpful for maintaining a dry basement. Write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.