

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
January 5, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT
ACT TO BE DISCUSSED

Series of area meetings have been scheduled to explain the flood plain
management act passed by the 1969 legislature, announces County Agent _____

The meetings will also discuss the need for flood plain land use controls and
are especially intended for county and municipal planning commissions, county
commissioners and village officials. Other interested people are also welcome
to attend.

The act requires that every local governmental unit shall submit a letter
of intent to comply with the act no later than June 30, 1970.

Staff from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and
Minnesota Conservation Department will be the speakers.

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

January 19 in the Granite Falls City Hall auditorium,

January 20, 2 miles west of Mankato in the Blue Earth-Nicollet Co-op
Electric Association Building,

January 21 at Rochester in the 4-H Building on the Olmsted County Fairgrounds,

January 27 at St. Paul in the Minnesota State Office Building auditorium,

February 3 near Crookston at the University of Minnesota Technical College.

meetings will run from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Time will be available
to answer related questions.

For additional information, contact your county extension office or Clifton
Halsey, 102 Green Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 5, 1970

To all counties *9/1/70*
Immediate Release

TAX BILL ABOLISHES
INVESTMENT TAX
CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Repeal of the investment tax credit and a change in the income averaging provision are the major items affecting farmers in the new tax bill.

The 7 percent tax credit for purchase of new business equipment including farm equipment has been repealed, retroactive to last April 18, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. This is a serious blow to many farmers who have used the provision to hold taxes down.

However, the bill specifies certain cases where the credit is to be available for property built or acquired under a binding contract that was entered into before last April 19.

The new bill simplifies the present income-averaging provision, which allows farmers and other taxpayers with unusually large earnings in a single year to spread the income over several years for tax purposes. The bill permits the averaging of all types of currently ineligible income, including long-term capital gains.

Under the old income-averaging law, a taxpayer's income had to be more than 133 1/3 percent of the average of the prior 4 years to be eligible for averaging. The bill lowers this figure to 120 percent and will allow farmers to make more use of it, Hasbargen says.

The bill also has a "hobby loss provision" which disallows the deduction of farm losses by an individual who hadn't been seeking a profit. The bill establishes the presumption that the person wasn't operating to make a profit unless he shows a profit in two out of five years.

add 1 -- tax bill

The farm loss provision also requires persons having an annual farm loss over \$25,000 and adjusted gross income from nonfarm sources of \$50,000 or more to maintain an "excess-deductions account." Farm losses above \$25,000 must be entered in the account, and any net ordinary farm income will be deducted as it is incurred.

When there's a sale of farm assets that would otherwise qualify for capital-gains treatment, the gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the total in the excess-deductions account. That account then will be reduced accordingly.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 5, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

TWO CHOICES AT
MARKET TIME WITH
FUTURES MARKET

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a three-part series from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service explaining the live beef cattle futures market.)

Cattle feeders who sell a Chicago futures contract against some purchased feeder cattle they hedged seldom make actual delivery of the cattle to satisfy the contract and complete the hedge, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Instead they normally buy an offsetting contract for the same month for which the original contract was sold and at the exact time the cattle are sold. The "locked in price" will normally be almost the same under either hedge lifting option.

The two alternatives are illustrated in this example. Suppose a cattle feeder calculates that he needs \$30 per hundredweight at market time next August to cover the original cost of some choice steer feeders plus all feedlot costs. He looks at the Chicago choice steer futures market of \$31 for August delivery. If the local finished choice steer price in his area normally runs \$1 per hundredweight under the Chicago price, he calculates that his "localized" price would be \$30.

When August arrives, he can either deliver the choice steers on the contract in Chicago or buy an offsetting Chicago option contract back when he sells his fed cattle.

Suppose local cattle prices and Chicago futures prices had dropped \$2 per hundredweight over the 7 month period. If he selects the first alternative, he pays the transportation costs plus additional marketing costs from his farm to Chicago Stockyards. If these costs are \$1 per hundredweight he nets \$30 per hundredweight—his aimed for "locked in" price.

add 1 -- two choices

If he selects the second alternative, he sells his cattle on the local market for \$28 -- \$1 under the Chicago cash and future price -- and realizes \$2 per hundred less than if he had delivered. However, he can now buy a contract back for \$29 per hundred which he originally sold for \$31 and gains \$2 in the futures market. The loss in this cash market from not delivering is offset by the gain in the future and the "locked in price" is still the \$30 per hundredweight localized price.

Cattle feeders must remember that a hedge which protects against a loss will also disallow a wind fall profit. Suppose cash and future prices had climbed \$2 per hundredweight from January to August. If the cattle feeder delivers he'll have to do it at the contract price of \$31, or a net of \$30 per hundredweight.

If he sells his cattle on the local market for \$32 he nets \$2 more than if he had delivered. However, he must now buy a contract which he originally sold for \$31 per hundredweight back for \$33, or a loss of \$2 in the futures market. Again, his losses and gains offset each other and the net "locked in price" is \$30.00 per hundredweight.

Hedges don't always work out as neatly as the illustration indicates, Egertson emphasizes. However, cattle feeders can avoid problems by seeking the assistance of a knowledgeable broker. In addition to performing the technical functions of buying and selling contracts, a good broker will also serve as a consultant.

Cattle feeders should also consult and keep their banker informed. Additional funds will be needed for the initial margin under a hedged operation. If the futures market price moves against the sale position, additional margin will be requested by the brokerage firm. But in a hedge position this should not be a problem. The loss is being offset by an increase in the value of the live animals since the futures and cash prices tend to move together.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 5, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

FAVORABLE YEAR AHEAD
FOR EGG PRODUCERS

Farm egg prices for the first quarter of 1970 are expected to average about two cents a dozen over the same period a year earlier, according to the latest Poultry Survey Committee report. Prices during the second quarter will likely average about one cent more than the same period in 1969.

These expected price levels reflect continued strong consumer and egg product demand, according to Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The increase in the numbers of layers by the second half of 1970 will cause a drop in price to two to nine cents below the corresponding period of 1969. Year end prices will largely reflect the magnitude of this year's spring hatch.

The outlook for the calendar year 1970 is for prices to average about two cents a dozen below the very favorable prices of 1969. With a slightly lower average price predicted, attention to good management practices to maximize the number of salable eggs will pay dividends, Hamre says.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 5, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

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IN BRIEF . . .

Detect Cause of Heat Failures. Have a veterinarian examine dairy animals that fail to show heat within normal periods, advises Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Cows should exhibit heat within 45 to 60 days after calving, and heifers should show heat by 12 months of age. Most heat failures are actually a failure on the part of the dairyman to observe the heat period, Conlin says. He suggests using a complete, accurate set of records and the services of a veterinarian to reduce reproductive losses.

* * * *

Beef Feeder Calves Need Some Grain. Research shows that beef calves under 700 pounds on a full-fed corn silage ration will make more economical gains if they receive a limited amount of grain. Full-feeding means feeding enough silage twice daily to last for 6 to 8 hours, says Bob Jacobs, extension animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. He suggests feeding 2 pounds of shelled corn per head daily, or 2½ pounds of ground ear corn. Also include 0.6 pounds of supplemental protein daily -- this is equal to 1½ pounds of a 40 percent protein supplement, or 1 pound of a 60 percent supplement per head daily. Feed the supplement twice daily. When the animals reach 700 pounds, change to a high energy finishing ration during a 2 to 3 week changeover period.

* * * *

Still Time to Order Trees. Supplies of most tree species for reforestation purposes are still available from the State Division of Lands and Forestry. Stocks of white cedar and cottonwood are exhausted, and transplants of Colorado spruce and Norway pine are also depleted, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Smith encourages landowners in southeastern Minnesota to consider planting black walnut since it's a valuable timber species. Application blanks 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
January 5, 1970

To all counties ^{MSC}
^{GA 27P}
ATT: Extension Home
Economists

Immediate Release

TIPS GIVEN
ON CHOOSING
QUALITY PORK

A deliciously browned pork chop or pork roast is welcome and flavorful fare for a cold winter day -- particularly if the meat has been selected with care.

Pork cuts are not government-graded as are beef cuts, but Verna Mikesch, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives consumers ~~some~~ tips to look for when buying pork:

- . A bright, sparkling appearance -- evidence that the meat is fresh.
- . Grayish-pink to a delicate rose color -- a sign of high quality. Avoid pork that is extremely dark red or very pale and watery.
- . Firm, fine-grained flesh and firm white fat.
- . A large proportion of lean to fat and bone, but some marbling -- little flecks of fat in the lean -- for flavor and juiciness.

Look also for evidence of inspection. Federally inspected meats must have a "U.S. Inspected and Passed" stamp. Federal inspection assures you that the meat product is wholesome, that it came from a healthy animal and that the meat was handled in a sanitary manner in the plant. A "Minnesota Approved" label on processed products means that the meat used in the product was inspected.

When it comes to cured and smoked pork cuts, you'll find it best to follow the brand names that suit your taste.

Since January 20-27 has been designated Minnesota Pork Week, it's a good time to serve pork to your family, suggests Extension Home Economist _____
_____. Many markets will feature pork cuts during the week.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 5, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

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FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMNS

For the first time in the four-year history of the 4-H national horse competition, girls took all six national champion titles. One of the six champions was a Minnesotan, Sarah Nunn, 18, of Champlin, a University of Minnesota freshman. All six received \$600 scholarships, awarded at the recent National 4-H Congress in Chicago. They were cited for their achievements in care, training, management, riding and showing horses, as well as for overall horsemanship.

* * * *

Whether Fido has a pedigree a mile long or comes from a slightly mixed family tree, he's a favorite with the more than 72 thousand 4-H'ers enrolled in the National 4-H Dog Care and Training program. The dog care project is for members in both urban and rural areas. It helps to develop initiative, dependability, pride of ownership and leadership among youth who have previously not had the opportunity to care for other animals. Craig Bjerke, Wadena, was one of 12 sectional winners in the U.S. of a trip to 4-H Club Congress for his achievements in the dog care project.

* * * *

If you teenagers are having a problem managing your money, time and other resources, here's something of interest. The 4-H home management and consumer education programs are among the "learn-by-doing" programs available to all boys and girls from 9 through 19 years of age who join 4-H. The programs stress wise use of time, talent, money and resources through planning and management and can relate to a variety of projects. Members also learn about banking, checking accounts, budgeting and wise spending.

* * * *

Citizenship training activities offered in the 4-H program include citizenship short courses in Washington, D.C., the 4-H Teen Caravan, the International Farm Youth Exchange, county-to-county exchanges and a variety of study and community service programs.

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The county extension office can give you information on 4-H projects and 4-H clubs in your area.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 6, 1970

11/25
2/7/70
Immediate Release

EXPERTS SLATED FOR PESTICIDE SHORT COURSE

Federal, state and University experts will address the Agricultural Pesticides Short Course Wednesday through Thursday (Jan. 21-22) in the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, it was announced today.

The two-day course will deal with recommendations for proper and effective use of pesticides. Course speakers include chemical industry representatives, federal and state government officials and specialists from the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The program will include one of the largest displays in the Midwest of pesticide equipment.

On Wednesday pesticides and their relation to wildlife and the environment will be discussed. A medical examiner's view of pesticide poisoning will be presented by Dr. Brian Blackbourne, assistant medical examiner for Dade County, Florida.

On Thursday, ground sprayers and retailers will focus on aquatic weed control, collection of pesticide usage information and cooperative plant pest programs in the North Central states. Aerial sprayers will hear discussions of 1969 aerial spraying accidents, costs and management and atrazine and oil applications.

A pesticides short course for county agricultural inspectors will be held concurrently in the Leamington Hotel, but will start on Monday (Jan. 19).

Both courses are sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, the Minnesota departments' of agriculture and aeronautics and the Minnesota Agricultural Chemical Association.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 6, 1970

Immediate Release

CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY SET FOR JANUARY 14

The annual Crop Improvement Day for seedsmen, seed growers and elevator managers will be held Wednesday, January 14 at the Midland Hills Country Club located one mile north and one mile west of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

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

Topics to be discussed during the afternoon sessions include the role of seed companies, the role of public research and the role of extension. In addition, R.H. Backstrom of Warren, Minn., will talk on "What the Farmer Expects."

Speakers besides Backstrom include J. Winston Neely, vice president and director of Plant Breeding Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C.; William F. Hueg, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; and Hal Routhe, associate director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Presiding at the afternoon session will be H. W. Johnson, head of the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

The day's program will conclude with the annual recognition dinner at 6 p.m. Toastmaster for the evening program will be Maynard Speece, Farm Service Director for WCCO Radio. The Premier Seed Growers and Elevator Manager awards will be presented at the dinner.

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 8, 1970

Immediate Release

AG. ADVISORY COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED

Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis florist, Norris Carnes, So. St. Paul livestock leader, were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Advisory Council of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture at its annual meeting on the University's St. Paul Campus this week.

Edwin Christianson, president, Minnesota Farmers' Union, and George Rossman, Grand Rapids Herald-Review publisher were elected to the executive committee of the council. Mrs. Del Krenik, Madison Lake, continues on the executive committee. H.J. Sloan, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture, is executive secretary.

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

Delegates representing organizations are as follows:

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Mrs. Del Krenik; Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Robert E. Thiel, Wendell; Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, R.H. Bonde; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Carroll Wilson; Minnesota Farmers' Union, Edwin Christianson, St. Paul; Minnesota Home Economics Association, Mrs. A.L. Forte, Minneapolis; Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Alden M. Booren, Marine-on-St. Croix; Minnesota Poultry Industry Council, Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake.

-more-

add 1--ag advisory council

Minnesota State Grange, Arnold Engstrom, Elk River, Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, Dr. F.W. Gehrman, Minnetonka; Minnesota Timber Producers Association, M.R. Allen, Duluth.

Members at large include:

Mercedes Bates, General Mills, Inc.; Bert Lund, The Farmer Magazine; Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul; Dean McNeal, The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis; George Rossman, Grand Rapids Herald Review, Grand Rapids; and Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo.

One member at-large is still to be named.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 8, 1970

Immediate Release

HOME ECONOMICS CAREERS SPOTLIGHTED ON TV

A variety of careers open to individuals trained in home economics -- from nutritionist to buyer and interior designer -- will be spotlighted on two television programs to be shown throughout the state in January, February and March.

"A Place in the Sun -- as a Home Economist" will be shown as follows:

KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities; KWCM-TV, Channel 10, Appleton;
and WDSE-TV, Channel 8, Duluth, Thursday, Jan. 22 and 29, 9:30 p.m.

KCMT-TV, Channel 7, Alexandria and KNMT-TV, Channel 12, Walker,
Sunday, Feb. 1 and 8, 7:30 a.m.

WTCN-TV, Channel 11, Twin Cities, Saturday, Feb. 14 and 21, 9:00 a.m.

KAUS-TV, Channel 6, Austin, Friday, Feb. 27 and March 6, 8:30 a.m.

A clothing buyer, a nutritionist and a home economist with a social agency will discuss their careers on the first show. The careers of interior designer, extension home economist and food products home economist will be portrayed in the second program. Film clips will show each of the home economists at work.

Home economists appearing on the two programs "A Place in the Sun -- as a Home Economist" are Joan Anderson, buyer for Harold, Inc.; Margo Mogush, nutritionist, Pilot City Health Center; Jan Hagberg, Family Service; Kathy Andrescik, General Office Products; Margaret Carlson, formerly area agent, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; and Susanne Anderson, Pillsbury Co., Mardell Steinke, formerly television coordinator for the St. Paul schools, serves as hostess for the two programs.

1-jbn-70

add 1--urbanization drop

The urban population is heavily concentrated in the Metropolitan Region, which includes the Twin Cities, the Southeast Region, which includes Rochester, Austin and Winona, and the Northeast Region, which includes Duluth.

Only the Metropolitan Region exceeded the growth rate of the Central Region from 1960 to 1966 and was the only one with a number of persons moving into it. This is consistent with the national trend of larger population concentrations in urban centers, he added.

The researchers concluded that increases in urban populations are due mainly to "in-migration." In other words, persons move from other areas to urban centers.

The Northeast and Southeast Regions had the lowest number of persons leaving from the 10 non-metropolitan regions. Of Minnesota's 87 counties, Anoka County had the highest average annual growth rate about 6 1/2 percent, from 1960 to 1966 followed by Dakota County with about 5 3/4 percent. The county with the greatest average annual rate of population decrease was Lake of the Woods with over three percent, Hoyt reported.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 12, 1970

Immediate Release

PORK ONE OF MOST VERSATILE MEATS

In a rut over the kind of meat to choose for dinner?

To give your meals some variety, select pork, but try one of the less well known cuts, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Pork is one of the most versatile meats, she says. It's possible to choose and serve a different cut of fresh pork once a week for as long as 17 weeks.

If pork chops are a favorite with the family, you can make them still more appealing by having them cut an inch thick so they will be juicier and meatier. Stuff the thick chops occasionally, making the incision from the bone side so it will be unnecessary to use skewers.

Miss Mikesh suggests some other pork cuts to try:

. Freshham. Easy to prepare and to carve, a fresh ham roast is a treat for a special family dinner or for guests. It is practically boneless and has a coating of fat to make it self basting. Roast it in a 325° F. oven.

. Rolled shoulder or cushion shoulder, both boned. These are fairly economical cuts. They can be stuffed with a bread dressing, with sauerkraut or apples.

. Back ribs. These come from the rib end of the loin, are more meaty than spare ribs and have a delicious flavor. Comparing the amount of meat you will get, back ribs are a better buy than spare ribs.

. Blade pork steaks. These are a more economical buy than chops. Have them cut an inch thick and braise them. Brown them in a little fat until they are a rich brown. Add a very small amount of liquid, cover and cook until they are tender.

-more-

add 1-pork versatile meats

. Butterfly chops. These are actually thick loin chops which have been cut through and opened so they resemble a butterfly in shape. They are a fancy cut you may want to reserve for special guests.

During Minnesota Pork Week, January 20-27, markets may be featuring other pork cuts you may want to select.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Cattle Feeders: Consider Long-Run Returns. Cattle feeders should make long-run decisions such as whether to feed cattle and how many to feed based on expected long-run returns. Don't make these decisions based on just the favorable returns of 1969, says Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Cattle feeding is a competitive business, and unless you have the management skills necessary to produce beef for \$23 per hundredweight of gain when feeding out calves you probably won't cover all production costs. A person must be skilled in buying and selling to assure that he averages this \$23 margin per hundredweight, Hasbargen says. Skillful managers can do better, but \$23 has been the average in the past few years.

* * * *

Have Over-due Cows Examined. Cows that go over their expected calving date by two weeks or more should be examined by a veterinarian. The examination will determine whether a mistake was made in the breeding date or reveal an abnormal condition if it exists, according to Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Conlin says prolonged gestation in cattle is thought to be caused by a simple hereditary factor. Caesarean section may be used to terminate cases of prolonged pregnancy, but complications often such as uterine infection and retained placenta often arise. Since the calving interval will also be prolonged causing further economic losses, Conlin says you should seriously consider having affected cows slaughtered.

* * * *

add 1 -- in brief

Scrub Sows Thoroughly. New technology doesn't always make old practices obsolete. One old practice dropped by many swine producers that should be continued is the thorough washing of sows before farrowing says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. If possible, the scrub room should be in an area outside the farrowing house so that washed off disease organisms won't contaminate the farrowing house. Scrubbing the sow with soap and water will remove many disease causing organisms and most worm eggs. Then baby pigs won't ingest this infectious material when they first nurse the sow.

* * * *

Provide a Break Between Farrowings. Remove all hogs from the farrowing house at least three weeks before the next group of sows is brought in. Then thoroughly clean and scrub the farrowing house and allow it to dry and remain vacant for about 3 weeks, advises Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Air and drying is a big factor in destroying some harmful organisms. Antibiotics or other therapeutic agents can't control these organisms if they're allowed to build up over time, Arthaud adds.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

(Send to weeklies only. A similar release is being sent to all daily papers and radio-TV stations)

NOTE: You may want to add information about last year's entries from your county.

FEB. 23-28
DATES FOR
U RURAL ART SHOW

_____ County amateur rural artists are reminded that the dates for entering the University of Minnesota's 19th annual Town/Country Art Show are February 23-28.

Those who have not already received registration forms and information on entry rules may get them by writing Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, says County Extension Home Economist _____

_____.

Any amateur painter or sculptor of high school age or over is eligible to exhibit who lives in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture, but not two in the same medium. The entry must be a recent original work, not a copy. Photographs are not accepted. The exhibit is limited to artists from Minnesota only.

Entries may be brought to the St. Paul Campus Student Center in person during the time designated as entry dates. Art to be shipped should be packed carefully with shipping charges prepaid and addressed to Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

The Town/Country Art Show will open to the public in the St. Paul Campus Student Center March 15 and continue through April 3. A program of gallery tours, demonstrations and an artists' luncheon will be featured during the last week, beginning March 31.

Art works receiving merit awards will be hung in the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis April 12 through May 3.

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

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS
Immediate Release

PORK HIGH IN
FOOD VALUE, LOW
IN CALORIES

Today's pork is not high in calories.
It is high in essential food values.
And it is highly digestible.

These are all facts that refute some of the Old Wives' tales that still persist among some people, says Extension Home Economist _____.

A serving of today's pork averages about one and a fourth times more protein, about half as much fat and about two-thirds as many calories as yesterday's pork.

Just because you're a weight watcher, you needn't be worried about including pork in your diet. Today's consumers are getting more edible pork per pounds because of the development of leaner pork from meat-type hogs and because packers and retailers are trimming the fat more closely. A 3½-ounce serving of cooked pork -- that's a good-sized pork chop - has about 240 calories compared with 377 some years ago.

This same serving of lean pork supplies about a third of the high quality protein needed daily by a moderately active man or an average woman. Pork is also one of the most satisfactory ways of obtaining adequate amounts of thiamine, a B vitamin important to growth and to proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. One serving of pork will provide almost all the daily recommended allowances of thiamine, found lacking in the diets of one in every five families.

Pork is also rich in other B vitamins and in such minerals as iron, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

add 1 -- pork high in food value

Like all meat, pork is virtually completely digestible, she says. In fact, it is one of the most completely digestible and utilized foods.

Information on food value, buying, storage and preparation of fresh and cured pork is given in two University publications by Miss Mikesh, "Fresh Pork for Your Table," Extension Bulletin 336, and "Cured Pork for Your Table," Extension Bulletin 337. Both are available free of charge from the county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

4-H FILLERS

A young photographer's camera may be aimed at nature's beauty, action on the grid-iron or hundreds of other subjects. If he's a 4-H member he's having fun looking for the best way to record the scene on film. Some 100,000 boys and girls are enrolled in the 4-H photography project conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service and sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company. More information about the program can be obtained from your county extension office.

* * * *

The national 4-H Foundation is conducting pilot projects in health education in several states along with the U.S. Public Health Service. This project will study and report on the use of community health education resources by youth-serving organizations. Emphasis will be placed on the effects of smoking, alcohol, drugs and other health practices on young people.

* * * *

4-H'ers enrolled in the 4-H horse program learn much more than to mount and ride. They learn to recognize horse color and markings, how to judge horses, to select proper equipment and keep it in good condition. Horse science projects cover anatomy, nutrition disease and reproduction. Members are coached in show ring performance and responsibility for the horse.

* * * *

Before the end of February more than 600 4-H leaders from 30 Minnesota counties will have participated in a series of four telelectures on leadership development, originating on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Leaders gather in their own county in a meeting room which is equipped with a loud speaking system, a microphone, a projector and slides. A telephone hookup connects each meeting room with studios on the University's St. Paul Campus where the speaker "broadcasts" his lecture via long-distance telephone. Leaders in as many as eight counties in an area have heard the lecture at the same time.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

SELECT BOARS ON BASIS
OF PERFORMANCE RECORDS

Commercial swine producers and purebred breeders should use performance records to help select their herd sires.

These performance records are available from central test stations and from purebred breeders who do on-the-farm testing, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists.

For farmers who ask how much more money a good boar is worth, this example from University of Minnesota research should be helpful. Researchers used young weaning boars from three standard breeds, fed them out to market weight and collected performance data.

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

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

For commercial producers, the breeding value of the sire is related to average breed performance. Test station results have shown there are breed differences in certain traits, including carcass characteristics. Commercial producers should note these differences when buying boars and choose boars from breeds with the highest performance levels.

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

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

NEW ULM HOSTS SWINE
CONFERENCE JANUARY 20

The latest in swine production research will be featured at the Minnesota Swine Industry Conference January 20 at New Ulm.

The program will feature activities for both swine producers and their wives, as well as for others interested in the industry, according to Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist. The program will be held at Turner Hall in New Ulm, beginning with registration at 9:30 a.m. for men and 10 a.m. for women.

The men's program will get underway with a demonstration entitled "Pork, The All-American Meat," by Gerald Hildebrandt, a Waseca County 4-H member.

Swine producers will hear a report on the research done with their money collected in the "Nickels for Profit" program. Research summaries to be presented at the meeting represent an intensive review of research in key areas of swine production.

University of Minnesota extension specialists will present research reports on swine health, housing and pork carcass quality evaluation. Reproduction efficiency will be discussed by Emmett Stevermer, extension animal scientist from Iowa State University.

Appearing on the afternoon program will be Craighton Knau, National Pork Producers' Council program director, Bob Hines, a pork producer from Willow Springs, Missouri and Governor Harold Levander, who will officially proclaim Minnesota Pork Week. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Pork Producers' Association will also be held.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

SHEEP AND LAMB
FEEDERS' DAY SET
FOR FEBRUARY 5

New sheep research findings will be reported at the University of Minnesota's 43rd Annual Sheep and Lamb Feeders' Day February 5, 1970. The program will be held at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, with registration beginning at 9:30 a.m.

University animal scientists Harley Hanke and R. M. Jordan will report on the effects of moisture content in ensiled shelled corn, the value of sunflower hull pellets as a roughage for lambs and self-feeding shelled corn to feedlot lambs. The effects of Ralgo, a new growth stimulant, and antibiotic feeding will also be discussed.

Flock owners will also hear discussions on the significance of economic factors such as interest rates, building costs, lambing percentage and wool prices on gross profits in the sheep enterprise.

R. D. Biglin, Director of Public Relations of the American Sheep Producers' Council, Inc., and secretary of the Sheep Improvement Development Program, will give an illustrated talk on the activities of the council and the significance of the development committee's work.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 12, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

FAVORABLE FEED
COSTS FOUND FOR
ALL-GRAIN RATION

Tests conducted by the University of Minnesota revealed that feed costs per 100 pounds weight gain favored cattle fed on all-grain ration.

Associate professors R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, both of the University Department of Animal Science, said 198 mixed quality steers were fed complete mixed rations which contained 5, 10, 15, or 20 percent pelleted dehydrated alfalfa or no dehydrated alfalfa.

Rates of gain favored cattle fed 10, 15 or 20 percent dehydrated alfalfa. However, feed costs per 100 pounds gain favored cattle fed the all-concentrate ration, Goodrich and Meiske said. Profits per head per year favored cattle fed either the all-grain or 10 percent dehydrated alfalfa rations, they added.

Each of the rations were formulated to provide about equal amounts of crude protein, calcium, phosphorus, salt, vitamin A, stilbestrol and sulfur. Urea was used as the only source of supplemental nitrogen.

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January 13, 1970

Immediate Release

UM FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE GOUDY SCHOLARSHIPS

William M. Bailey of Chatfield and John E. Luoma of St. Paul, both juniors in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, have been awarded the 1969-70 Robert L. Goudy Scholarships, according to Kenneth Winsness, chairman of the School's Scholarship Committee.

The scholarships are awarded annually to new or transfer students on the basis of their academic aptitude, leadership potential, vocational promise, personal attributes and financial need.

Both students are majoring in the Forest Resources Development curriculum for students interested in land management or resources development.

The Robert L. Goudy Scholarship was established in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Corbett of Georgetown, Colorado as a memorial to Mrs. Corbett's brother, Robert L. Goudy, who died in World War II. He was a 1937 graduate of the School.

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8-vak-70

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 13, 1970

Immediate Release

FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETING SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Three University of Minnesota School of Forestry students have been awarded the 1969-70 Forest Products Marketing Scholarships. They are Steven W. Kuha of Sebeka, John T. Shannon of Arlington Heights, Illinois and Gay J. Spence of Colgate, Wisconsin.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, leadership potential, vocational promise, personal attributes, and financial need.

They were established by the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club No. 12 of the International Order of Hoo Hoo, a fraternal order of lumbermen. The purpose of the scholarship is to assist deserving students planning careers in the building-products industry. Funds come from the Hoo Hoo Immortals Scholarship Fund and the Thomas Murdoch Partridge Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The awards were announced recently by Robert Ford, President of the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club; Jerald Mortensen, Chairman of the Hoo Hoo Club Scholarship Committee; and Robert Thompson of the School of Forestry's Scholarship Committee.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 13, 1970

Immediate Release

ROSEAU COUNTY YOUTH WINS TRIP TO CHICAGO MARKETING CONFERENCE

Michael Magnusson, 17, Roseau, has won a trip to the National 4-H Grain Marketing Conference in Chicago February 2-4, for his outstanding 4-H record in crop and livestock production and marketing of grain through livestock.

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

Magnusson has been a 4-H'er for eight years and has won four state fair trips for agronomy judging. He has also been an agronomy winner at the Red River Valley Winter Shows.

He and his brothers have bought an 80-acre farm which they plan to seed in timothy. The profits from this farm will help with college expenses.

Magnusson has been a junior leader for three years and has been president, vice president and treasurer of his local 4-H club. He is a senior at Roseau High School and plans to follow a career in geological engineering.

Norman Haugen, county extension agent in Aitkin County, will accompany the Roseau County youth to the conference.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 15, 1970

Immediate Release

UM RESEARCHERS TEST OXIDATION DITCH FOR ANIMAL WASTES

Researchers at the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul are evaluating an oxidation ditch system to handle livestock wastes that are capable of causing water pollution.

Designing a system to handle animal wastes has become of critical importance to livestock producers and the community because of the environmental impact from pollution. With legislation in preparation to deal with the problem, the University's research is of timely significance.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has issued a preliminary draft of a proposed regulation to prohibit "the promiscuous deposit of manure and other wastes which are capable of polluting waters of the state and which are directly related to or originate from the feeding of livestock or other animals."

The proposed law would require safeguards, such as a facility, device or disposal system or combination of all three to prevent the movement of animal wastes and other wastes, such as uneaten food. The measure would prohibit the storage of wastes under conditions that might result in water pollution.

-more-

add 1--um researchers test

A "pilot unit" concrete oxidation ditch to handle animal wastes was constructed by a team of experts from the University, including Professor E.R. Allred and Instructor James A. Moore, both of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, and R.E. Larsen and Richard Hegg, both of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The pilot unit was built two years ago at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount. The ability of the race track-shaped ditch to contain and reduce large waste volumes, reduce pollution levels and maintain an acceptable nuisance level is being studied by the University researchers.

The continuous channeled oval ditch, 172 feet long, seven feet wide and 4 1/2 feet deep, is located in a steel building enclosed on three sides with one side left open for ventilation. In the building are two cattle environmental units. One has a solid concrete floor and the other has a slatted floor where wastes from the cattle fall into the oxidation ditch. A paddle wheel circulates water and wastes in the ditch, putting oxygen back into the liquid. The oxygen is used by the bacteria to break down the wastes as rapidly as possible, Moore says.

The two units were compared to a third, which consisted of an outside lot having a 4,200 square-foot area and equipped with a windbreak fence.

Four trials were conducted to compare the performance of steers that were housed in the three different areas. The same ration mixture was eaten by all 223 yearling steers used in the four tests. When the data on all four trials was pooled, differences in daily weight gains were not statistically significant, according to researchers Larson, Moore and Allred and J.C. Meiske and R.D. Goodrich, both of the Department of Animal Science.

-more-

add 2--um researchers test

After four tests, the researchers concluded that the oxidation ditch can successfully contain and treat beef cattle wastes in cold weather. The potential pollutant is stored until spring at which time the liquid wastes still are too polluted to be discharged into a waterway, but might be applied to a receptive soil for further treatment and disposal, Moore added.

Research is continuing on the oxidation ditch project. The departments of veterinary medicine and agricultural engineering at the University received about a \$90,000 grant in July, 1968, from the U.S. Public Health Service to determine the life expectancy of infectuous agents in the wastes from the ditch, Moore said.

The oxidation ditch is one of many possible ways of handling animal wastes, but research has attributed some advantages to the oxidation ditch system. It is a relatively odorless operation and it contains wastes during the winter in a form that allows them to be spread on the ground in the spring to nourish the soil and crops. It is also a form of waste treatment that reduces pollution potential, Moore added.

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Immediate Release

UPDATE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF PORK

Pork has a new image -- thanks to research.

Many of the ideas people have had for years about pork have turned out to be old wives' tales, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She suggests that Minnesota Pork Week, Jan. 20-27, is a good time to update your knowledge of pork -- and what has happened to it over the years.

Pork is an excellent source of vitamins and minerals, besides providing high-quality proteins, the University nutritionist says. Pork is one of the best sources of thiamine lacking in the diets of many families. This B vitamin is important to growth, to release of energy in the cells and to proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. Pork also contains substantial amounts of riboflavin, niacin and iron, all necessary to good health.

Here are some of the myths about pork that research has disproved:

. That pork is fat meat. Once true, this is no longer the case.

Farmers have made tremendous strides in producing a new meat-type hog with more of the lean, meaty tender cuts preferred by today's diet-conscious consumer. Any excess fat on pork is usually trimmed by the butcher.

-more-

add 1--update knowledge pork

. That pork is high in calories. An average serving of lean pork -- for example, a pork chop -- supplies only about 250 calories, about the same amount as other meat. The average serving of cooked pork has more protein, much less fat and far fewer calories than it did a dozen years ago.

. That pork is difficult to digest. Extensive studies show that pork is one of the most digestible of foods.

. That pork must be overcooked. This belief came from the fear that underdone pork might be infected with trichina organisms. But these organisms are destroyed at a temperature of less than 140° F.

Because the flavor of pork is better if it is well done, nutritionists recommend cooking it to the well done stage but not to overcook it. A meat thermometer is your best guide. Research indicates that pork loin roasts will be juicier if cooked to an internal temperature of 170° F. Other roasts, however, should be cooked to an internal temperature of 185° F. Cook small roasts at an oven temperature of 350° F. but large roasts at 325° F. The higher temperature will give a better browning.

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Department of Information
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January 19, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

RUMEN CONTENTS TESTED
AS RATION INGREDIENT

Dried rumen contents were used as a ration ingredient for finishing steers in an experiment conducted by the University of Minnesota.

Animal scientists R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske reported on a 110-day finishing trial using 96 yearling Holstein steers which was conducted in South St. Paul to evaluate dried rumen contents as a replacement for ground grain or dehydrated alfalfa.

Daily weight gains were reduced when dried rumen contents were fed. Ration treatments were all concentrate, 10 percent dehydrated alfalfa and 10, 20 and 40 percent dried rumen contents.

At the 20 percent level, 100 pounds of dried rumen contents saved six pounds of corn and at the 40 percent level, 100 pounds of dried rumen content saved slightly more than 17 pounds of corn, Goodrich and Meiske said.

The tests were conducted to evaluate dried rumen contents, which were obtained from cattle fed finishing rations, as a replacement for ground shelled corn or dehydrated alfalfa in rations for finishing cattle.

"Undigested feeds from the rumen present a tremendous disposal problem for packing plants or for sewage treatment plants. In many instances these feeds are washed into rivers or simply piled and allowed to rot. Because of their unique digestive system, ruminant animals may offer a productive methods of disposing of such products and alleviating a pollution problem. These feeds potentially can be used in growing-type rations, in rations for beef cows or in finishing rations," the researchers said.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

DATES SET FOR
SOYBEAN SCHOOL

University of Minnesota agricultural specialists will discuss the
production, handling and marketing of soybeans at a Soybean School held in
the _____, _____, on February
(location) (town)
_____, _____, and _____.

_____, _____ County
(name of extension agent) (county)
extension agent, said the school is held to assist farmers, vocational
agricultural instructors, county extension agents, retail dealers and other
agricultural leaders increase their understanding of the soybean outlook, and
soybean production and marketing.

The school will include three sessions that run from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
They are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Topics to be discussed at the three sessions include moisture and soil
temperature relationships to soybean production, soil tillage, differences in
soil suitability for soybean production, soil fertility, the biological factors
of soybean production, cultural practices, weed control, soybean diseases, and
economic aspects of soybean production, harvesting and marketing.

The Soybean School in _____ is being held for farmers and other
(town)
interested persons in _____ and _____
(counties included in school)
counties.

Ask your county extension agent for further details on these meetings.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

1970 CORN SCHOOL
SET FOR FEBRUARY

A series of Corn Production Schools will be held in _____
(town)
on February _____, _____ and _____, according to _____
_____, _____ County extension agent.
(county extension agent) (name of county)

The school, which will be held in the _____, _____,
(town) (place)
is designed to assist farmers, agricultural dealers, county agents, vocational
agricultural instructors and other agricultural professionals increase their
understanding and knowledge of corn and corn production practices.

The school will include three sessions that run from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
They will be staffed by University of Minnesota Agricultural specialists and are
sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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

This school is for farmers and other interested individuals in _____
(counties)
_____, and _____ counties.
included in school)

See your county extension agent for further information.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

NEW VEGETABLE
VARIETIES FOR
1970 PLANTINGS

Two new All-American vegetable varieties are recommended for Minnesota gardeners for 1970, announces O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota.

The varieties are Small Fry F₁ Hybrid cherry tomato and Waltham Butternut winter squash.

All-American varieties have shown exceptional performance when grown under different growing conditions in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, according to Turnquist.

The Small Fry tomato hybrid has a small, cherry type fruit and is especially adapted for small gardens or in flower pots or similar containers. The bright, cherry red fruit is about 1 inch in diameter and the plant is no more than 2½ feet tall. It's a prolific bearer.

Waltham Butternut squash is a straight, thick squash with a high percentage of good quality fruit. St. Pat's Scallop summer squash was an All-American selection last year, but was not available to Minnesota gardeners due to a short seed supply. Seed is available for 1970 plantings. This hybrid is recommended for gardens where space is at a premium.

All-American selections in the past which Turnquist recommends for Minnesota plantings include Ruby Queen beets, Jade Hybrid brussel sprouts, Gold Pak carrot and Spartan Valor cucumber -- this is the first all female hybrid cucumber.

Also, Buttercrunch lettuce, Freezonian peas, Cherry Belle radish and hybrid Spring Giant tomato.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

PAST SUCCESS
BEST GUIDE TO
DAIRYING FUTURE

Your degree of success in the past is the best indicator of whether or not to stay in the dairy business.

If you've done well, you may want to stay in dairying and enlarge your business in order to become more competitive. But if you haven't made much money in dairying you should probably consider another occupation, advises Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

There are less than 30 percent as many dairymen in Minnesota as 25 years ago, and this year the number of milk cows in the state may drop below 1 million for the first time in 50 years.

Wayne says the answers to the following questions should help farmers decide whether to remain in the dairy business.

* Do you like to work with dairy cattle? You must enjoy dairying in order to be successful.

* How good a dairyman are you? If your milk production per cow averages in the 11,000 to 13,000 pound range or more you may want to consider expanding. However, farmers with a herd average of less than 10,000 pounds of milk would be wise to think of other alternatives unless they can improve.

* What is your age and family situation? Dairymen over 50-55 years of age should consider carefully before expanding the dairy business since they won't have as long to get their investment back.

* Finally, consider the area you're located in. An investment in expanding the dairy operation may pay off in the main dairy belt in Minnesota. But if you expand in an area where dairying has shrunk you'll have a hard time to realize a return from a fixed capital investment item such as a new dairy barn.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate Release

WHAT KIND OF
FOOD HABITS
DO YOU HAVE?

Do you know that the foods you eat can make your hair shinier, your skin clearer and your nails stronger?

Food not only changes your looks, but also can change the way you feel. Your skin may be in poor condition, you may become sleepy or catch colds and other infections easily if you don't eat the proper foods.

Poor food habits are characteristic of young people. Poor food habits mean we eat what we like and want even if it isn't what we need. Food habits are good when we eat the kinds and amounts of food which have been recommended for proper nutrition.

Analyze your own food habits. Do you have several servings from each of the four food groups -- the milk family, meat family, vegetable-fruit family, and bread-cereal family -- everyday?

Why not keep a list of all the foods you eat each day for one week? At the end of this week analyze your record. This is an easy way of seeing where your food habits need improvement and in what ways you can improve them.

Variety is an important aspect of eating, says County Extension Home Economist _____ . Variety, especially in flavor, adds interest to a meal. In order to get variety in flavor, texture and color you must be willing to try new foods. For example, as a midwesterner with no real contact with the sea, are you willing to try the flavor of many different kinds of seafoods? You don't have to like all the new foods you try, but you should try them in order to find out if you like them. If the school lunch program is offered in your school, that's one place you can try many new foods.

add 2--expanded nutrition

They visit homes, teaching homemakers in their own kitchens. They explain what foods are needed daily for good health and nutrition, show homemakers how to plan simple dishes using these foods and how to improve their cooking so nutritional values are not lost. They show homemakers how to get more value for the money they spend by improving food buying skills.

Through the help of the program assistants, many families have found that careful meal planning and shopping have done more than give them more appetizing and more nutritious meals. Money they save may also provide funds for other family needs.

Before going to work with their neighborhood families, program assistants are taught by county extension home economists how to make effective home visits and conduct small group meetings. But they also learn basic nutrition, food preparation and homemaking and management skills which they can apply to their own situations as well as pass on to others.

Training does not stop with the initial indoctrination program. Each week the assistants meet with the county extension home economist, who is their trainer-supervisor, to discuss problems and have another lesson in food, nutrition, selection or buying food.

The county extension home economists and program assistants work cooperatively with personnel from other agencies to provide educational programs and to identify family members who may have use for nutrition information.

Already the program has produced positive changes, not only among the people who are being helped, but among the "teacher" assistants. They, too, are improving their own food management practices and have earned new respect in their own communities, according to Mrs. Quesenberry and

Milbrath.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 26, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

FARM CENSUS IS
AID TO FARMERS

Individual farmers are one of the biggest benefactors of information gathered in the farm census. Statistics gathered in the census are basic to USDA farm programs such as acreage allotments, extension work and conservation, says Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Hasbargen encourages all Minnesota farmers to complete their reports as accurately as possible. Decisions made by you, your farm organization and your USDA agencies in the next five years are partially based on the 1969 census summary.

The census is vital to maintaining the accuracy of crop and livestock reports and to important agricultural research done by the USDA, state universities and foundations. State and local governments have a particular need for census data.

Federal farm census questionnaires started appearing in mailboxes in January. This is the first time the census information will be gathered by mail. Before, census takers visited each farm to assist in filling out the Census of Agriculture report which is taken every 5 years.

There are other advantages to the mail census questionnaire, Hasbargen says. Farmers can fill in the answers when it is most convenient, and not when the census taker arrives. Also, the absence of a local census taker reduces the possibility of disseminating confidential information.

Hasbargen says answers by farmers to census questions must be kept absolutely confidential by federal law. Only employees of the Census Bureau have access to individual reports, and they can only use the reports for statistical purposes. Summaries are prepared for counties, states and the United States.

add one -- farm census

Individual answers to the census can't be made public or revealed to other government agencies. The answers are retained in files and are immune to the legal process.

Farmers are asked to report these items:

- * How much farmland they own, rent and lease.
- * Quantities of fertilizers and pesticides applied.
- * Acres and production of crops.
- * Kinds and numbers of livestock.
- * And, marketing methods, costs of production and receipts from marketing.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 26, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

GIVE DAIRY HEIFERS
TOP MANAGEMENT

Raising thrifty, well-grown dairy heifers means higher profits for the dairyman.

If you raise enough heifers you can cull more low-profit cows, says Bill Mudge, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Raising your own heifers means there's less disease danger than if you buy your replacements. And if you've been using good sires you'll probably have higher quality heifers since you know more about the bulls that were used.

Raising heifers in an open shed saves labor and the heifers will do well, Mudge says. However, the heifers should have a dry bedded area to lie in. Heifers can take plenty of cold if they're out of the wind.

The feeding area should also be out of the wind. Mudge says heifers won't eat enough if the feed bunks are located where cold winds are prevalent.

Make sure you provide enough space in the feed bunks so all heifers can eat at one time. This is especially important if you have different age groups together. Mudge says free stall housing for dairy heifers works well only if the heifers are divided into 2 or 3 age groups.

Heifers should be fed and managed so they have the size to freshen at 24 months and start returning dividends on the cost of raising them. Feed forage free choice. Older heifers receiving 5 pounds of good legume hay per day won't need extra protein.

-more-

add 1 -- give dairy heifers

But if poor quality hay or corn silage is fed, about one pound per day of soybean oil meal or the equivalent should be supplemented. If you're feeding corn silage to which about 10 pounds of urea was added per ton of silage, the heifer's protein needs will be met without any supplement. Feed grain to heifers only if the forage is poor quality, Mudge says.

Make sure the mineral needs of the heifers are met. A mixture of either dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal and trace mineralized salt should be fed free choice.

Also, insure that ice-free water is available to heifers on a free-choice basis. Growing heifers won't eat enough hay if they're watered only once or twice daily.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 26, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

In Brief . . .

Restrict Feed Intake for Sows. You can improve reproductive efficiency and save on feed costs by restricting feed intake for gestating sows, says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Three methods of restricting energy intake can be used. You can hand-feed 3 to 6 pounds of a high-energy ration daily, self-feed a high-energy ration for 2 to 12 hours out of each 72 hours, or self-feed high-fiber rations. The exact amount of feed needed during gestation depends upon several factors such as environment, disease level and breeding.

* * * *

Baby Pigs Require Colostrum. Make certain that each baby pig nurses as soon as possible after farrowing. Baby pigs can rarely survive if they don't get colostrum since they have little disease resistance at birth, says Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman, University of Minnesota. It takes several days before baby pigs develop disease resistance mechanisms. But in the meantime the baby pigs get resistance through colostrum which contains antibodies produced by the sow.

* * * *

Include Shelterbelts with Farm Building Plans. Good planning is a must for designing a fully effective shelterbelt, says Marvin Smith, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Buildings located too close to main highways or other roads, or poorly located in relation to other buildings reduce the opportunity to design a good shelterbelt. Consider the best location for your buildings in relation to drainage, prevailing winds and soil factors. Also take into consideration grouping in relation to other permanent buildings, plus field arrangements, feedlots, pastures, gardens, orchards or a future outdoor recreation area.

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Not testing Your Cows Proves Expensive. Your labor and up to about \$800 is invested in each dairy cow, so it's only good business to know which cows are making money. University of Minnesota dairy scientists say an investment of about \$5.50 to \$8 per cow each year in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association is good business. See your county agent, DHIA board member or supervisor about joining.

* * * *

Supply Minerals According to Need. Rations are usually balanced for protein, TDN and carotene, but cattlemen often overlook checking the mineral content. And when minerals are added, they are often mixed in the diet at standard rates rather than according to need, say University of Minnesota animal scientists. In addition, livestock men are exposed to more misinformation and promotional ideas in regard to mineral supplementation of rations than for any other phase of livestock feeding. For information on meeting mineral needs economically, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 335, "Meeting the Mineral Requirements of Cattle and Sheep." Or, write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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January 26, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

CATTLE FEEDERS:
PLAN CAREFULLY
TO ASSURE PROFITS

Expected market conditions suggest that cattle feeders will have to do some careful planning and operate their feedlots efficiently to assure profits over the next 6 month period.

Fed cattle prices may show some increases through the first half of 1970, but the level is expected to be well below last year's peak, says Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. He bases this prediction on expected fed cattle supply increases with only moderate to slight increases expected in demand for beef.

Fed cattle prices in late January of \$27-\$28 are at about the same level as last year, but in 1969 they started on a 17 week upward trend and peaked at \$34.25.

The big question is what will happen to the demand situation over the next 6 months, Egertson says. A year ago demand was up 8 to 10 percent due to high incomes, high levels of employment and inflationary pressures. There is some evidence that a slowdown in economic activity is occurring.

If it develops, demand for beef could be only slightly up to about the same as a year ago by middle 1970. This demand level along with the increased supplies will put prices under more pressure than in 1970.

Total beef production could be increased by 5 to 8 percent over year earlier levels in the first half of 1970. The basis for the expected increase is the estimated increase in fed cattle January 1 inventories as reported in the January Cattle on Feed Report. The number of cattle and calves on feed in 22 important cattle feeding states on January 1, 1970 totaled 13.6 million head, up 6 percent from a year earlier.

add 1 -- cattle feeders

Egertson says it's significant that most of this increase again occurred in the western states -- up to 13 percent -- compared with only a 2 percent increase in northcentral states. He believes these figures indicate the continued relative shift of cattle feeding into the plains and southwestern states.

Numbers in the two heaviest steer and heifer weight groups were up 28 percent on January 1. Most of these cattle groups will have been marketed by early February. Some of the current weakness in prices is a reflection of marketings from this weight group.

Fed cattle inventory numbers in the heifer and steer weight groups which can be expected to be marketed in February-June period were up about 5 percent from January 1, 1970. Part of this increase will likely be offset by decreased non-fed slaughter.

In addition to increased marketings, heavier average weights of fed cattle will also contribute to the expected increase in total beef production. Average weights of fed cattle a year ago were running 15-20 pounds below a year earlier, but now they are 15 pounds above January 1969 levels.

Egertson thinks that conditions of negative returns encourage cattle feeders to hold a little longer, hoping conditions will improve. When prices and profits are good, cattle are marketed more normally as they were through the first half of 1969. This difference in weights from a year ago could continue unless cattle feeders take positive steps to avoid it.

Feeder cattle prices are expected to stay high this winter and spring, reflecting the current fed cattle price level and strong demand from the high level of feeding capacity.

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MSC
3A27P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 26, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

PROTECT CARPETS
FROM SNOW,
SALT AND ASHES

Snow, slush, salt and ashes may damage carpets and rugs this winter and spring unless special precautions are taken, says Extension Home Economist _____

_____.

The best protection is to have a mat at all entrances -- and encourage the whole family to cooperate by wiping their feet before stepping inside. Plastic runners or throw rugs on the carpet by the door will catch some of the snow and dirt tracked in. Be sure the throw rugs have a soft back to prevent harm to carpet surface yarns.

If, in spite of your precautions, snow and slush are dragged onto the carpet, blot the wet area with tissues or other absorbent materials. Then leave a thick layer of tissues over the area, weighing it down with something heavy. Leave it for an hour or two. If the water is allowed to soak through the carpet backing, a brown stain may appear which is almost impossible to remove.

Salt and ashes from sidewalks can cause damage if they become embedded in the carpet pile. Since salt attracts moisture, it may keep the carpeting damp and cause brown stains or mildew may be the result. Ashes may harm the carpet dyes.

Vacuum rugs frequently to reduce damage. If they become badly soiled, have them cleaned thoroughly -- preferably by a professional cleaner.

MSC
8A27P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 26, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

COUNTY WINNER
TO COMPETE IN
DISTRICT EVENT

_____ will compete
(Name) (Address)
in the 4-H district speaking contest _____ broadcasting (her, his)
(Date)
speech over _____.
(Station)

Time set for the broadcast is _____. Winners from _____
(Hour) (Name other counties)
will also compete in the event.

The district event is one of 16 being held throughout the state to select
district speaking champions from among county winners. This year _____ 4-H'ers
(No.)
took part in the county contest, giving 5- to 7-minute original speeches on the
subject, "Do Differences Enrich My Life?"

The 4-H Speaking Program has been broadened from what was originally known as
the 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, according to _____,
county extension agent (or home economist). The new program emphasizes training
in speaking, not only on radio but before live audiences, and citizenship education
program. The program also gives 4-H members valuable training in giving serious
thought to a particular subject, doing some research on it and then putting their
thoughts into a well planned speech, _____ says.

All county winners will receive expense-paid trips to attend the state
citizenship education program March 1 to 3 in the Twin Cities. The district winner
will compete in the state contest finals at that time.

Sponsors of the 4-H Speaking Program for the 28th year are the University of
Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council
of Minnesota. The Council provides all awards.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 27, 1970

Immediate Release

MINNESOTAN NAMED TO 4-H REPORT TO THE NATION TEAM

A Minnesota 4-H'er is one of 11 youth throughout the nation selected as 4-H Reporters to the Nation for 1970.

Deborah Templin, 18, Plato, was selected along with 10 other high-ranking 4-H young people from among 1,650 delegates attending the recent National 4-H Club Congress, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The five young women and six young men will report 4-H aims and accomplishments and explain new trends and developments in 4-H to national leaders, national organizations and the general public throughout the coming year. The reporters were chosen for their achievement, educational experiences in 4-H work, poise, personality and ability to tell the 4-H story.

Miss Templin is a freshman at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter. She plans to major in one of her four principal interests -- speech, drama, music or journalism.

Active in the Plato Go-Getters 4-H Club for nine years, she has been its president and has served as secretary of the McLeod County 4-H Federation as well as president of county junior leaders. She is treasurer of the State 4-H Federation and a 4-H ambassador. She was one of two Minnesota 4-H'ers to win a trip to the 1969 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for achievements in leadership.

-more-

add 1--4-h nation team

As a student in Glencoe High School, she was a member of the National Forensics League and won the degree of distinction. In 1969 she was named best actress in the one-act play contest for Minnesota high schools.

Selection of Reporters to the Nation, and also their trip arrangements, are handled jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service, the National 4-H Service Committee, and the National 4-H Club Foundation. The Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, and the J.C. Penney Company, New York, help finance the reporting program.

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17-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 27, 1970

Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H SPEAKING CONTESTS SCHEDULED

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

Sixteen radio stations will air speeches of the contestants.

The 4-H speaking program is being sponsored for the 28th year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Contestants have prepared original speeches on the topic, "Do Differences Enrich My Life?"

The schedule for the district contests is as follows:

Feb. 5, KVOX, Moorhead, 3:05 to 3:45 p.m.; KDHL, Faribault, 7:05 p.m.

Feb. 7, WJON, St. Cloud, 10 a.m.; KNUJ, New Ulm, 1:15 p.m.;

KBRF, Fergus Falls, 12:45 to 1:30 p.m.; WCMP, Pine City, 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.;

KAGE, Winona, 1:30 p.m.; KMHL, Marshall, 2 to 3 p.m.; KATE, Albert Lea,

2 p.m.; KWAD, Wadena, 2:15 p.m. to 3 p.m.; KWOA, 2:15 to 3 p.m.; and KWLM,

2:35 to 3:20 p.m.

Feb. 9, KUOM, St. Paul-Minneapolis, 12:30 to 1:15 p.m.

Feb. 14, KKIN, Aitkin, 1 p.m.; WDSM, Duluth, 1:30 p.m.; KILO,

Grand Forks, 1:45 to 3 p.m. (contest to be held in Crookston).

add 1--district 4-h contest

Originally called the 4-H radio speaking contest, the 4-H speaking program has been broadened to encourage participants to speak before live audiences as well as radio. A citizenship education program for members 14 to 19 years and training for 4-H members in speaking are emphasized, according to Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

All county and district winners will receive expense-paid trips to the state citizenship education program and state speaking contest finals March 1-3 in the Twin Cities. The Jewish Community Relations Council is providing the trips and other awards.

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16-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 27, 1970

Immediate Release

UM FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE CHAPMAN AWARDS

Six University of Minnesota School of Forestry students have been awarded 1969-70 Chapman Foundation Scholarships, it was announced today.

The recipients are Jerald W. Olson of Rosemount, and Richard D. Olson of Storden, both freshmen; and Charles E. Carmichael of Marengo, Ill.; Kent Goeckermann of Milwaukee, Wis.; Greg R. Johnson of St. Paul; and Brain F. Marinelle of Chicago, Ill., all sophomores.

The awards were announced by A. Dale Chapman, president of the Chapman Chemical Co. and Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry. Chapman is a 1929 graduate of the School of Forestry.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, leadership potential, vocational promise, personal attributes and financial need. The purpose of the scholarships is to assist promising students preparing for teaching and research careers in the fields of conservation, multiple-use management, or the forest products industry.

All six recipients are majoring in the forest resources development curriculum which is intended for those wishing to pursue a career in land management or resources development. According to Kenneth Winsness, assistant to the director of the School of Forestry and chairman of the school's scholarship committee, these recipients meet all the qualifications and objectives of the Chapman scholarship program.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 29, 1970

Immediate Release

LEISURE EXPERT TO KEYNOTE ST. PAUL MEET

A noted expert on the leisure revolution, Professor Sebastian de Grazia of Princeton, N. J., will address a three-day Leisure Conference starting Sunday (Feb. 8) at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The featured speaker at the conference is a professor of political science at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Professor de Grazia directed the Twentieth Century Fund's special study of leisure, which resulted in the book and film entitled, "Of Time, Work and Leisure."

Professor de Grazia's address, "Leisure: The Broader View," will be at 9 a. m. Monday (Feb. 9) in the St. Paul Campus Student Center. A luncheon in the North Star Ballroom will follow the speech and discussion.

Charles Bruning, director of Clinical Experiences, College of Education at the University of Minnesota, will discuss "Leisure and the Educational Task" at the Monday afternoon session. Conference participants will be bused to Rosedale Monday to experience leisure by observation, participation and reflection.

Growth and trends in Minnesota's leisure will be examined by University Professor Uel Blank of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

-more-

add 1--leisure expert

The conference is for teams of community leaders and selected individuals to learn how to give leadership to creative utilization of the natural and social environment. Areas of discussion deal with identification of social, economic and educational trends which are shaping new styles of life in Minnesota communities, analysis of these trends and development of strategies for local communities to help direct leisure potentials toward humanistic goals.

The conference is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Minnesota Council of Churches and Leisure Studies, Inc.

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19-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 29, 1970

Immediate Release

UM FORESTER RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP

Alvin A. Alm, a research fellow in forestry at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the Northwest Paper Foundation Fellowship for 1969-70, according to an announcement by T. Schantz-Hansen of the Foundation, and F.H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Alm is a native of Albert Lea, and is presently located at the Cloquet Forest Research Center. The Foundation award will enable him to continue his work and research toward a Ph.D. degree.

His major area of study is in applied ecology with a minor in soils. His research will deal with the new tubed seedling technique for producing and planting forest trees.

He has been cooperating with Richard Schantz-Hansen, a forester with Northwest Paper Company, on a study of the feasibility of using tubed red pine and jack pine seedlings.

The present research effort is aimed primarily at testing various planting site treatments and planting under different site conditions. If this proves successful, the tubeling technique will provide an additional reforestation tool for the forest manager.

add 1 -- food habits

Perhaps you've gone in for some food fad. Food faddists often promise that everything one needs for good health is supplied by the special product. Therefore, the consumer will ignore the need for eating a nutritionally balanced diet. Many times such food fads can seriously injure your health.

So remember that each day it's important that you have four or more servings from the vegetable-fruit group, four or more glasses of milk or other dairy foods, two or more servings from the meat group, and four servings or more from the bread-cereal group.

-lah-

MISC
8/12/70
Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

READ LABELS TO GET
MOST VALUE FROM
YOUR FOOD DOLLAR

How often do you bother to read the labels on the various foods you buy?

Yet the information on the label can tell you whether you are giving your family food nutrients they need -- such as important minerals and vitamins in enriched products, says _____ County Extension Home Economist

Take the bread and cereals you buy. Whole grain or enriched breads and cereals are a good source of the B vitamins -- thiamine, riboflavin and niacin -- as well as of minerals, especially iron.

If you're buying white bread, read the label to find out if it is enriched with these vitamins and iron. Since some bakery bread is not labeled, ask whether it is enriched. There is little difference in the price of enriched and nonenriched bread, or may be none at all, but there is a great difference in food value, according to Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Check the package of cereal you buy to find out what it supplies in the way of protein, vitamins and minerals. Labels on some cereals tell you they have been fortified to increase their protein. Labels on other packages list the vitamins and minerals the cereal contains.

In a balanced diet, bread and cereals furnish a substantial part of the food calories and the protein needed each day. When they are enriched with vitamins and minerals, they make an additional contribution to a well rounded diet.

-more-

add 1 -- read labels

If you buy low-fat or skim milk, have you read the label on the carton to find out if the milk is fortified in any way? Some skim milk is fortified with vitamins A and D so the vitamin A content compares favorably with that of whole milk. Since milk is naturally low in vitamin D, many dairies fortify their milk with this vitamin. Some dairies also fortify their low-fat and skim milks with non-fat milk solids containing protein, calcium and phosphorus.

Reading the label before you put a package in the grocery cart is one of the best ways of getting the most nutritional value from the food you buy, Mrs. Trammell says.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 19, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

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

* * * *

Proper Sow Management Reduces Disease Problems. Good sow management practices won't always prevent disease problems -- but they can help. Ray Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says a ration containing about 15 percent wheat bran or 3 percent linseed meal will help prevent constipation. Plenty of fresh water is also a must. Constipation may lead to problems such as mastitis and metritis. Arthaud says it may not always be desirable to withhold all feed from sows for a day or so after farrowing, since sows aren't likely to overeat at this time. He suggests a light feeding the day of farrowing since the sow has undergone considerable stress and often needs a source of energy to recuperate.

* * * *

Outstanding Bull Gives You Better Odds. Using an outstanding bull increases the chances of getting high producing daughters, says Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. The most reliable estimate of a sire's genetic value is "predicted difference," which estimates the future daughters' average superiority. Although chance plays an important part in any mating, the highest ranking bulls on predicted difference have the best chance of producing superior offspring regardless of production levels of the herds they're used in, Conlin adds.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Increase Oat Yields. Here are some tips for raising higher yielding oats from Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. First of all, select a variety of high quality seed which will give top yields. Garland, Lodi Portal and Sioux are well-suited varieties for Minnesota soils. Plant the crop as early as possible. You'll get best results by planting oats 1 to 2 inches deep with a drill. Broadcast seeding requires almost 30 percent more seeds per acre than drill seeding. Oelke suggests using presswheels to firm up the seedbed for a more even oats stand. Finally, fertilize according to soil test recommendations and control weeds with good cultural practices and herbicides.

* * * *

Prune Forest Trees. Prune forest trees before the first noticeable bud swelling in spring. This advice comes from Bill Miles, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Except in special cases, prune only trees left for final harvest. Select hardwoods on the basis of species, form and vigor. There's a limit to the number of mature trees an acre of red or white pine can support, so prune no more than 100 to 150 trees per acre. These trees should have good form and vigor, be well distributed and free from obvious defects. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 3, "Pruning Forest Trees." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism

Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 20, 1970

Immediate Release

OFFICIAL DISCOURAGES PESTICIDE STORAGE IN HOME

Highly toxic agricultural pesticides should not be left in the home, Dr. Brian Blackbourne, assistant Dade County, Florida, medical examiner, told the Agricultural Pesticides Short Course Wednesday (Jan. 21) in Minneapolis.

The medical doctor addressed the opening day of the two-day course being held in the Leamington Hotel. The course is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, the Minnesota departments of agriculture and aeronautics and the Minnesota Agricultural Chemical Association.

"Potent and highly toxic agricultural pesticides have no place in the home," he said. In the Miami area during the past 12 years, 31 deaths, including 25 child poisonings, could have been prevented had the pesticides remained in the agricultural area and not been brought into homes for storage and use against household pests, Blackbourne added.

"Under no circumstances should a pesticide be placed in food containers," the assistant medical examiner said. Deaths have occurred since 1957 in the Miami area from persons drinking from wine and whiskey bottles, a soft drink bottle, a jug and a coffee jar containing potent pesticides, he reported.

add 1--official discourages

During the 12-year period in Dade County, 41 deaths resulted from accidental pesticide poisoning including seven during commercial use of pesticides and seven from drinking a pesticide while acutely intoxicated on ethyl alcohol. Of the 41 deaths, 25 children were poisoned.

To reduce deaths from pesticides, Blackbourne suggested that pesticide containers be labeled so that the labels cannot be washed or rubbed off. Precautions should be observed when pesticides are used in agriculture. Agricultural pesticides should not be used against household pests and should not be stored in the home. Pesticides should not be placed on food as bait or in food containers for storage or transportation. Pesticide containers should be crushed or damaged after use so that they will serve no further purpose. They should then be buried. Rinsing the containers in hot water or washing them is not enough to rid the containers of the pesticide, he added.

Dr. Blackbourne related a case where eight children found a container of concentrated parathion, a pesticide, and ate it. "There is no explanation of why they ingested it in spite of its unpleasant odor and taste, aside from the children's habit of putting everything into their mouths," he said.

Eight other children ingested small amounts of parathion spread about the house and in particular, the kitchen, to kill roaches and rats. "One family poured liquid parathion on small pieces of bread and left them on the kitchen floor as rat poison. Their 18-month-old child, however, ate the bread before the rats found it," the assistant medical examiner reported.

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12-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H AND FFA YOUTHS SELECTED FOR POULTRY CONFERENCE

Four Minnesota youths with outstanding poultry records have been selected to attend the 17th Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City, Mo., February 12-15.

Representing Minnesota 4-H'ers are William Berg, 17, Hendrum, and Mark Bleifuss, 17, Spring Valley. Representing Future Farmers of America chapters in Minnesota will be Daryl Larson, 17, Belgrade, and Richard Bratsch, 16, Renville.

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

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

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

Berg is a senior at Hendrum High School. He has been enrolled in the 4-H poultry project for five years and has been a 4-H'er for seven years. He has been reporter, vice president and president of his local 4-H club. He also attended the Junior Leader Conference and was a junior leader for the poultry project.

Bleifuss has been a 4-H'er for seven years and has been enrolled in the poultry project all that time. He is a senior at Stewartville High School. He was a junior leader in the poultry project and secretary of his local 4-H club. He has also won several trips to the State Fair, and given many poultry demonstrations.

Larson has been active in both 4-H and FFA. Presently he is working on a poultry science project at Belgrade High School.

Bratsch has been on the FFA poultry judging team and has been enrolled in a chicken broiler project for the last two years.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
January 20, 1970

Immediate Release

PORK RESEARCH BENEFITS SWINE INDUSTRY, CONSUMERS

Research and selection for meaty hogs has cut lard production per pig in half during the past 20 years. This has resulted in substantial savings to the swine industry and increased consumers' acceptance, according to Eugene Allen, meats scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Lard production per pig averaged about 50 pounds in 1948, and this figure is now less than 25 pounds.

In the past decade the pork industry has saved at least \$100 million from research and development that resulted in meatier hogs, according to Allen's calculations. In 1958, the average hog marketed had 31 pounds of lard--about 6 pounds less than today's average.

If this 1958 hog were marketed now, there would be a net loss of \$1.18 per pig or a total of about \$100 million. And this figure doesn't take into account the lower per capita pork consumption that would probably have resulted without meatier hogs.

Low quality pork results in a high moisture loss during curing and processing and causes large economic losses to packers and producers. Poor quality pork also means high moisture loss during cooking which results in dry, less tender meat. Uniformity of color of the lean is poor with this pork, which results in increased marketing problems and poor consumer acceptability.

-more-

add l-pork research

Researchers are now studying quality of the pork lean. Packing plant surveys show that about 20 percent of hog carcasses have some degree of low quality in the lean.

The development of leaner pork from meat-type hogs has reduced the calorie count of a good sized 3-1/2 ounce pork chop to 240 calories, compared to 377 calories some years ago.

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10-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 22, 1970

1-22-70
0-1-70
Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY FORESTRY STUDENTS AWARDED CAROLIND SCHOLARSHIPS

Six University of Minnesota forestry students have been awarded 1969-70 Carolind Scholarships, Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, announced.

Recipients majoring in forest resources development included John L. Adams, Little Falls, William Wykoff, Los Alamos, N. M., and John Potyondy, Minneapolis, all seniors; Mark A. Boche, St. Paul, a junior, and James E. Reim, Minneapolis, a sophomore. Clair A. Smith, Owatonna, a freshman majoring in forest science, also received a Carolind Scholarship.

The forest resources development curriculum is intended for students wishing to pursue a career in land management or resources development and the forest science curriculum is for those interested in a university teaching or research career.

The scholarships were established in 1966 by Ralph M. Lindgren in memory of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindgren. Lindgren, a University of Minnesota School of Forestry alumnus, received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award in 1953.

The Carolind endowment and annual income provides up to six annual scholarships for students in forestry or forest pathology.

Candidates are selected on the basis of academic aptitude, leadership potential, vocational promise, personal attributes and financial need.

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14-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 22, 1970

Immediate Release

FEBRUARY DATES SET FOR ENTERING U ART SHOW

February 23 through February 28 have been set as the dates for entering exhibits in the University of Minnesota's 19th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held on the St. Paul Campus in March.

Last year almost 300 entries were exhibited by rural artists.

According to an announcement from A. Russell Barton, coordinator, registration forms and information on entry rules are available from Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Entries should be delivered to the Student Center on the St. Paul Campus not later than 5 p.m., Feb. 28 but not before February 23. Entries to be mailed should be carefully packed with transportation prepaid, Barton said.

Amateur painters or sculptors of high school age or over are eligible to exhibit if they live in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture but not two in the same medium. Works must be original and not previously exhibited in former Minnesota Town/Country Art Shows. The show is for Minnesota residents only.

Entries will be on exhibit in the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 15 -April 3. A special program of gallery tours and demonstrations is planned for rural artists during the final week.

Art works receiving merit awards will be hung at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis April 12 -May 3.

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
January 22, 1970

Immediate Release

EXTENSION SERVICE EXPANDS NUTRITION PROGRAM TO HELP POOR FAMILIES

A homemaker says she can't feed her family balanced meals because she can't afford them.

Another is so depressed over lack of money she merely opens cans and lets the family eat directly from them. Or she prepares the same foods over and over again in spite of the complaints of her family.

In some families children are overweight because they eat too many high-calorie foods but are not getting the milk, fruit and vegetables they need for good health. Other children are anemic because they lack protein foods in their diets.

These are Minnesota families -- some living in the inner city in Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth, some in rural areas.

Along with other poor families in 18 Minnesota counties they will be getting special help in improving their diets as a result of the efforts of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service to expand its food and nutrition education program to more areas of the state.

In early 1969 six pilot areas in Minnesota were selected for the expanded nutrition education program. By July 1, 1969, 864 families were in the program in Ramsey, Hennepin, Morrison, Mille Lacs counties, the inner city in Duluth and the Nett Lake Indian Reservation in north St. Louis County.

-more-

add 1--expands nutrition

Purpose of the program is to assist homemakers and youth in low-income families to get information on what constitutes adequate family nutrition, to apply nutrition principles in selecting and preparing food and to improve skills in food preparation.

Twelve areas have now been added to the six pilot locations, according to William Milbrath, coordinator of the program and Mrs. Evelyn Quesenberry, state leader, home economics extension and director of the program. They are: Olmsted, Rice, Wabasha, Anoka, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Todd, Wadena, Otter Tail and Becker Counties, the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Beltrami County and the city of Virginia in St. Louis County.

The program will be continued in the original six pilot locations, but will be intensified in the inner city in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Special funds have been allocated to the Extension Service to hire and train program assistants to help improve the diets of the low-income families. About 100 program assistants will be employed in Minnesota. Every state in the union, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are now employing such workers.

The extension program assistants are full-time or part-time workers who have been especially trained by county extension home economists and extension nutritionists to help disadvantaged homemakers improve the quality of living for their families. These workers are recruited from the neighborhoods or communities in which they are to work. They understand the people and their needs and know what resources are available. They are also accepted by the people they try to help.

add 1--forester receives fellowship

Alm received his B.S. degree in forest management in 1961 from the University of Minnesota. After graduation he accepted a position as associate forester with a forestry consulting firm in Jackson, Michigan. He returned to the University in 1963 as a graduate student stationed at the Cloquet Forest Research Center. He received a M.S. degree in 1965.

He joined the University staff in his present position in 1966 after working with the Bureau of Public Roads as a right-of-way appraiser. He has served as chairman of the Carlton County Keep Minnesota Green Committee, and is an active member of the County's Rural Area Development Committee. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, national forestry honorary, and the Society of American Foresters. He is the author of several scientific and technical publications.

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18-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 2, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

EAT A GOOD
BREAKFAST TO
START THE DAY

"Eat a good breakfast to start a good day" is more than just a slogan; it is a research fact. Studies have shown that those who eat a good breakfast each morning are more alert throughout the day than the breakfast skippers.

Breakfast is one of the most important meals of the day because your body has been without food for a long period of time. When you don't eat breakfast, you'll find that by mid-morning you might be bored, sleepy, or have a headache. Studies have shown that no matter how you feel, you don't do your best, whether in school or at work, when you skip breakfast.

Young people who are trying to lose weight often think that a good way to diet is to skip breakfast. However, when you skip a meal, you usually eat more than you should at the next meal. The best way to lose weight is to eat smaller amounts of food at each meal and cut out in-between-meal snacks.

A good breakfast should include servings from at least three of the four food groups -- the bread-cereal group, the milk group, the vegetable-fruit group, and the meat group. A good breakfast doesn't need to be packed with calories, although you do need some food energy to start the day.

_____ County Extension Home Economist _____
says if you don't like to eat the usual breakfast foods, such as eggs or cereal, you may eat other things. Have you ever tried eating soup and crackers, a hamburger and milk, or a peanut butter sandwich and milk for breakfast? These foods can provide a real taste adventure in morning eating.

Whether you call it breakfast or "just eating something," whether you eat at a well-laid table or at the kitchen counter, make sure the food you eat each morning gets you off to a good start for the day.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 2, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

MSC
gAa7p

**TIPS ON SELECTING
NEW APPLIANCES**

Whether you're in the market for a new washer or dryer, refrigerator, range or dishwasher, certain guides apply in selecting any appliance.

The amount of money you have to spend will of course determine whether you can afford certain special features. The lowest priced appliances are designed to do specific jobs -- and these may be perfectly satisfactory to you. Additional features and styling may mean time saving, extra convenience and attractive appearance. But how much these extra features are worth to you is a decision you must make, points out Extension Home Economist _____.

Here are some guides to keep in mind in choosing any major appliance:

- . Go to a reputable dealer -- someone you've bought from before with satisfaction or someone your friends and neighbors can recommend.
- . Choose features that meet your present or future needs.
- . Look for construction that makes cleaning easy.
- . Select the color and style which fit into your home.
- . Review the warranty. Ask your salesman to go over the warranty with you before you buy so you'll know what it covers and for how long. Be sure to keep the warranty after you've bought the appliance.
- . Make sure you receive an owner's use and care manual with your new appliance. In fact, it's a good idea to read the manual before you buy the appliance so you can get answers from your salesman if you have questions.

Once you have bought the appliance, the only way you can be sure of using it to best advantage is to read and follow the instruction manual carefully.

Following these instructions can save you major repair bills _____
says.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 2, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

DIETS OF CHILDREN
MAY BE LOW IN
VITAMINS A AND C

Diets of many American children are low in two vitamins important to health -- vitamins A and C, according to a recently published study.

Even though most American children are fairly well fed -- sometimes overfed -- their diets may still provide them with insufficient amounts of these essential vitamins.

Vitamin A is needed in the diet to help keep mucous membranes firm and resistant to infection, to help keep skin smooth and soft and to protect against night-blindness. It is found in yellow fruits, dark green and yellow vegetables, whole milk, butter and liver.

Vitamin C helps to resist infection and prevent fatigue, assists in healing wounds and broken bones and makes walls of blood vessels firm. Citrus fruits, strawberries, cantaloupe, tomatoes, broccoli and raw cabbage are among fruits and vegetables high in vitamin C.

Food attitudes of mother and children, the size of family income and the level of education of the parents all play a part in determining the amount of these vitamins children get.

These facts have come out in a study by Lois Lund, formerly associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota and now professor and associate dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Ohio State University. The study was made in cooperation with Marguerite Burk, formerly University of Minnesota professor of agricultural economics and home economics and now an economist in the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

add 1 -- diets of children

Detailed eating patterns of 136 fourth graders, 9 to 11 years old, were studied in Maplewood and North St. Paul. Information was also gathered about the mother's knowledge of nutrition and the parents' and children's attitudes toward certain foods.

Children who were unfamiliar with certain dark green and yellow vegetables rich in vitamin A such as broccoli, squash and spinach -- or children who did not care for them -- were likely to have diets low in vitamin A. However, the way children reacted to these vegetables was also affected by the mother's attitudes and how often she thought these vitamin A-rich vegetables should be eaten. In some cases, practically no vitamin-rich fruits or vegetables had been eaten during the week of the survey.

If the mother had some knowledge of nutrition and the father had a higher than average income and educational level, their children were likely to have a satisfactory intake of vitamin C-rich foods. However, if the mother had little knowledge of nutrition or if the father had a low income, the intake of vitamin C was usually below recommended levels.

Because food patterns established in childhood appear to follow a person into adult life, vitamins A and C can be problem vitamins all through life, according to Miss Lund. The study shows that including vitamin A- and C-rich foods in children's diets must be intentional. It cannot be assumed that because the daily diet provides enough calories, protein or riboflavin, sufficient vitamin A and C will also be present.

Miss Lund suggests a number of ways in which diets of children can be improved by including the important vitamin C- and vitamin A-rich foods. The best approach to improving vitamin A intake, she says, appears to be to increase children's familiarity with and acceptance of dark green and yellow vegetables and to change mother's attitudes.

-more-

add 2 -- diets of children

Improvement in children's vitamin C intake might be achieved by supplementing family purchasing power available for food. But any increase in family purchasing power must be accompanied by nutrition education programs for both adults and children. Parents must be made aware of children's nutritional needs and must give their children broader experience with new foods to increase their familiarity with and acceptance of them.

In any nutritional program for adults, Miss Lund says, there should be special emphasis on parental attitudes toward vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables. Parents, especially mothers, should be made aware of the effect their own food attitudes have on their children.

Findings of the study are contained in Technical Bulletin 265, "A Multidisciplinary Analysis of Children's Food Consumption Behavior" by Lois A. Lund and Marguerite C. Burk (220 pages), available from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 2, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

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

* * * *

Prevent Baby Pig Diarrhea. Baby pig diarrhea isn't a disease, but a common symptom of several disease processes. This means you should consult a veterinarian to determine the exact cause before starting management procedures to prevent spread of diarrhea, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. However, careful sanitation procedures are a must to reduce the concentration of disease-causing organisms. Other good management practices such as iron injections to prevent baby pig anemia, making sure baby pigs get colostrum milk, and minimizing stresses at birth, at 3 weeks and at weaning will also help.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Feed Hay Daily to Dairy Calves. Offer fresh hay to young dairy calves on a daily basis, suggests Bill Mudge, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Calves will consume more hay when it's offered daily than if a large amount is fed at one time and left for several days. Hay left in front of the calves longer than a day becomes stale and unpalatable, Mudge says.

* * * *

Research With Whole, Cooked Soybeans for Pigs. Don't feed whole soybeans to pigs intended for slaughter, warns L. E. Hanson, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. Research conducted 40 to 50 years ago showed that when enough whole soybeans were fed to balance the protein deficit in a corn ration, the soft fat or oil in the beans produced soft fat in the carcasses of the pigs. Cooking the soybeans improved the nutritive value for young pigs, but did not change the oil content of the beans so soft pork still resulted. Hanson says the University is ~~conducting~~ research to find out if modern, lean pigs can eat cooked whole soybeans and still yield firm, desirable carcasses.

* * * *

Choose Proper Soybean Variety. Selecting the proper variety is the first step to higher soybean profits. Farmers should select a full-season variety for their area that yields well and has shown good resistance to lodging and disease, says Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Refer to Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," for detailed information on soybean varieties. It's available from the county extension office or from 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
February 2, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

NEW INSECTICIDE
RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR 1970

Two new chemicals have been recommended for control of corn rootworm larvae in 1970, according to Philip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Furadan and Mocap are now recommended for corn rootworm larvae control. Insecticides previously recommended for corn rootworm larvae control include Bux, diazinon, Dyfonate, phorate and Dasanit.

Recommendations for control of the European corn borer remain the same as last year, except that use of DDT is deleted.

Harein says populations of corn rootworm were low last year, and should be relatively low again next year, based on fall counts. The only areas in Minnesota where corn rootworm populations may increase are the southeast and southwest corners of the state.

Populations of the European corn borer were also down last year, except for a buildup in the southeast and southwest corners of the state and a small area on the fringe of the cornbelt in northern Minnesota.

Two new insects in neighboring states haven't been officially detected in Minnesota yet, Harein says. These are the cereal leaf beetle which started in Michigan, and the alfalfa beetle in Wisconsin, Iowa, and North and South Dakota.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

CROSSBREEDS TOP
PERFORMANCE TEST

Crossbred Charolais-Shorthorn steers averaged greater daily weight gains with less feed as compared to purebred Shorthorn steers, according to University of Minnesota research.

Feedlot performance of the two types of steers was studied by animal scientists H. E. Hanke and R. E. Smith, both of the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, and R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske, both of the department of animal science, St. Paul.

The steers in each breeding group were sired by at least two different bulls. One sire of each breed was used artificially and the other sires were used by natural breeding. The performance of heifers from two Shorthorn bulls was also compared. The heifers were sired by the same two bulls that had sired the purebred Shorthorn steers.

From weaning, the Charolais-Shorthorn steers gained 3.19 pounds a day with 530 pounds of dry matter feed per 100 pounds gain. The Shorthorn steers gained 2.93 pounds per day with 569 pounds of dry matter per 100 pounds gain, the researchers said. Both groups of steer calves had excellent feedlot performance.

The crossbred steers produced heavier carcasses with larger rib eye areas, but had less marbling and lower final grades than the Shorthorn steers, they added.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 2, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

MARCH 14 SET
AS LIVESTOCK
INDUSTRY DAY

Livestock producers in _____ County are reminded that Minnesota Livestock Industry Day and the 74th annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will be held Saturday, March 14 at the Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

The program will get underway at 10:30 a.m., according to County Agent _____.

Theme for this year's program is "What's Ahead in the Seventies--Problems and Opportunities for the Livestock Industry." Featured speaker will be Robert G. Rupp, St. Paul, editor of The Farmer magazine.

The afternoon session will consist mainly of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

According to _____, the program was changed to Saturday this year to make it possible for young people interested in the livestock industry to participate.
(Agent)

The program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Department of Animal Science and Agricultural Extension Service along with the Southern School and Experiment Station.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 3, 1970

Immediate Release

DATE SET FOR MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY

Minnesota Livestock Industry Day and the 74th annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will be held Saturday, March 14 at the Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

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

Theme for this year's program is "What's Ahead in the Seventies -- Problems and Opportunities for the Livestock Industry." Featured speaker will be Robert G. Rupp, St. Paul, editor of The Farmer magazine. The afternoon session will consist of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

Livestock Industry Day, which has previously been held on week days, was changed to Saturday this year to make it possible for young people with an interest in the livestock industry to participate.

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21-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 3, 1970

Immediate Release

CHEMICAL USE FOR WEED CONTROL INCREASES

Use of chemicals for weed control has increased about 20 percent every year during the past several years with more than 10 million pounds of herbicide applied in Minnesota during 1968, according to Richard Behrens of the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University of Minnesota.

"The amount of herbicide used in Minnesota is expected to continue to increase rapidly in the years ahead," he said, "although there is no evidence that herbicides now used in Minnesota are accumulating in the soil. Most herbicides now being used are rapidly broken down and do not persist more than one growing season."

Although a few compounds used in non-crop areas remain for several years, the averages involved are small so these herbicide treatments create no accumulation problems. Atrazine is the only herbicide used extensively that often persists more than one growing season, but studies show that it does not build up to dangerous levels in the soil when applied repeatedly to the same areas, Behrens added.

"A number of practices have been developed which lower the rate of atrazine that is necessary for weed control" reducing, but not eliminating, the possibility of carry-over effects from the herbicide, he reported.

With substantial amounts of weed killing chemicals being applied to Minnesota soils each year, we must continue studies to be sure that they are not increasing in the soil in amounts that might eventually harm crops, animals or humans," Behrens concluded.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 5, 1970

Immediate Release

WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM WINNERS NAMED

Minnesota youth and 4-H clubs from nine counties have been named the top winners in the 1969 4-H Wildlife Habitat Improvement program.

The winners are William, 17, and Donald Bryson, 15, Alden, Freeborn County; Rollin Gust, 15, Hoffman, Grant County; Michael Tweeton, Spring Grove, Houston County; Randy Dombek, 16, Ivanhoe, Lincoln County; Martin Larson, 18, Springfield, Redwood County; and Kathy Blank, 15, Janesville, Waseca County.

4-H clubs receiving awards are the New Grove 4-H Club, Lincoln County; King 4-H Club, East Polk County; Pleasant Hill Troopers 4-H Club, Pope County; and Silver Hill Ramblers 4-H Club, Wright County.

These winners will receive a \$10 award from the Federal Cartridge Corporation, a \$10 State 4-H Conservation Camp Scholarship, and a certificate from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc.

Honorable mention and a certificate from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc., were given to the following: the Lang brothers -- Mark, 15, John, 13, Paul, 12, Joseph, 11, and Peter, 10 -- Springfield, Brown County; Robert Newman, 17, Alden, Freeborn County; Matthew Weber, 10, Albert Lea, Freeborn County; Peter Rosendahl, 14, Dwight Schoonover, 16, Paul Owen Hagen, 16, Darlene Fossum, 15, William Musser, 11, Karen Rosendahl, 12, Craig Bergsgaard, 17, Linda Amoldt, 12, and Robert Bergsgaard, 12, all from Spring Grove, Houston County. -more -

add 1--wildlife habitat

4-H Clubs receiving honorable mention are: the Newhouse Norsemen 4-H Club, Houston County; Lucky Four 4-H Club, Le Sueur County; Mighty Mites 4-H Club, Redwood County; Tri-Squares 4-H Club, Waseca County; and French Lake Go-Getters 4-H Club, Wright County.

The 4-H'ers and 4-H clubs participated in such activities as planting trees for shelter and corn for food plots, making nesting baskets, leaving soybeans, timothy, alfalfa and brome standing for winter food, and delaying mowing of roadside ditches and other areas to preserve nesting sites.

The first step the 4-H'ers took in improving wildlife habitat was to find out what kind of wildlife existed in their communities, says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Next they determined the amount of suitable wildlife habitat available and if it needed improvement, decided what needed improvement--whether to provide winter cover, safe nesting cover, brood cover, a food supply or water areas. With the cooperation of local conservation officers and agencies they launched their action programs to correct deficiencies.

The Wildlife Habitat Improvement program is sponsored by Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Federal Cartridge Corporation, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

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21-lah-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 5, 1970

Immediate Release

SPRING BARROW PROMOTES HOGS WITH CONSUMER APPEAL

Today's consumer is demanding lean, meaty pork. And the Minnesota State Spring Barrow Show emphasizes selection for this type of hog, says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The development of leaner pork from meat-type hogs has reduced the calorie count of a good sized 3 1/2 ounce pork chop by about one-third in past years--from 377 calories to 240.

The average loin-eye area of hogs entered in the show was 3.5 square inches in 1945--the year the show started. Hogs at last year's show averaged over 5 square inches of loin-eye area.

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

Average backfat thickness of hogs entered in the show has gone from 1.5 to 1.3 inches in the past 9 years.

The show is scheduled for Feb. 12-14 at the Freeborn County Fair Grounds, Albert Lea.

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23-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agricultural
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 5, 1970

For Release: Fri. p.m. Feb. 6

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST PROPOSES POVERTY CRUSADE

A crusade against hunger, social inequality, injustice and racial discrimination was proposed Friday, Feb. 6 by Emiel W. Owens, a visiting professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Owens addressed the closing session of the three-day North Central Farm Management Association meeting in the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis. He is on a year's leave of absence from Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Tex., and is a member of the President's Task Force on Rural Development.

"What I propose today to you, is not to start a war, for the word war implies hostility. I propose rather that we launch a crusade, with all of its inherent zeal, enthusiasm and compassion. A crusade against hunger, social inequality, injustice and racial discrimination wherever it exists. And I suggest that we utilize all the resources that are available to us," Owens said.

America's poor do not all "live in the cities, nor are they all black or members of minority groups," he added. According to recent figures there are about 14 million rural poor and only three million of them are black. A good share of the remaining 11 million are white or members of other than black minority groups, he added.

The rural poor "need help now if they are ever going to become contributing members of society. If a man is unable to feed and care for his family, it's a sure bet he will never become or want to become a part of organized society," he said. "His children raised in this environment will fare little better."

add 1--poverty crusade

"On the other hand," Owens said, "if we can make it possible or easier for this man to provide the barest essentials for his family without losing his dignity, we will improve 100 percent his chances of becoming a part of the mainstream of our society or becoming at least a contributor." This will greatly enhance the opportunities for the children of the rural poor and "probably even alter the human drain which results when poverty is passed from generation to generation," Owens said.

A family is defined as poor when its annual income is less than \$3,500. In the nation's poverty area, an income of \$3,500 is an exception, not the rule, he added. More than 70 percent of the poor families "struggle along on less than \$2,000 and one family out of four exist somewhere on less than \$1,000 a year," Owens said.

The Texas professor also defined poverty as:

--"A lack of access to respected positions in society and the lack of power to do anything about it.

--"Insecurity and unstable homes.

--"A wretched existence that tends to perpetuate itself from one generation to the next."

Of the poor families, one out of three has no transportation, one out of two has no running water, three out of four have no hot water, two out of three have no bath or shower, one out of two has no kitchen sink and five out of six have no access to a daily newspaper.

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22-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

EWE FEEDING
IMPORTANT IN
LATE GESTATION

Feeding the proper ration during late gestation will result in more and bigger lambs at market time.

Ewe feeding is most critical during the four to six weeks just before lambing, says R. M. Jordan, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. The unborn lamb makes about two-thirds of its growth during that period.

During the six weeks before lambing, feed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of concentrate ration and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds of legume or mixed hay per head per day.

Exact feed depends on weight and condition of your ewes. You can substitute 2 to 3 pounds of silage for a pound of hay, depending on moisture content of your silage. Remember that corn silage is low in protein and calcium. Feed a protein-mineral supplement unless at least half your roughage is legume hay.

Lack of proper feed during the last six weeks of the ewes' pregnancy can result in weak lambs at birth, low birth weights, higher lamb mortality, slower gaining lambs, low milk yields from the ewe and a higher percentage of ewes with pregnancy disease.

Pregnancy disease occurs a few weeks before lambing, Jordan says. It most often hits ewes carrying twins or triplets. Because of the large amount of space in the ewe's body taken by the developing, unborn lambs, the ewe has trouble eating enough to supply both her needs and those of her unborn lambs.

Ewes in early stages of pregnancy disease walk slowly and are more sluggish than other ewes. Treatment is important in the early stages of the disease.

-more-

add 1 -- ewe feeding

Jordan suggests one of the following as treatment for pregnancy disease:

* 3 to 4 ounces of glycerol or propylene glycol twice daily.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of molasses twice daily.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of a 25 to 50 percent fructose solution twice daily.

Any of the treatments can be used as a drench.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

LAMBING CRITICAL
TIME FOR SHEEPMEN

Lambing time can determine the future productivity of your flock, and success is largely affected by your feeding program the last month of gestation.

The higher the percentage of lambs born alive and reared to market age, the greater the gross return will be from your sheep enterprise, says R. M. Jordan, animal scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Jordan offers these tips for lambing time:

- * Watch ewes closely and give them lambing assistance if needed.
 - * If a lambing ewe has difficulty, find out if the lamb is being delivered in normal position. The lamb's head should be between and slightly above the front feet. If the lamb's position isn't normal, proceed with caution.
 - * Put the ewe in a lambing pen right after she lambs.
 - * Check the ewe's udder to see if the teats are open and colostrum is available. If she lambs with no milk, give the lamb some cow colostrum. Most ewes will have milk within a day.
 - * Be sure the ewe owns her lambs and allows them to nurse. Help weak lambs start nursing. Starvation is the biggest killer of young lambs, Jordan emphasizes. Calf milk replacer diluted 1:4 is a good substitute.
 - * Provide heat lamps for each lambing pen in cold weather.
- Ewes with healthy single lambs can leave lambing pens after one day. Leave ewes with healthy twins in the pen for three days.

It's essential that lambs get some colostrum as soon as possible after lambing, Jordan says. The colostrum provides energy, protein, vitamins, minerals and antibodies that assure your lambs a fast start.

add 1 -- lambing critical

Colostrum from ewes that deliver dead lambs or from cows can be frozen and used later for orphan lambs or lambs from ewes that have no colostrum.

Observe ewes and lambs closely during at least the first 30 days. The ewe's udder is a potential trouble spot. If the udder becomes injured or infected, the ewe may lose milk production ability on one or both sides. Mastitis can be a serious problem and may even cause death of ewes, Jordan adds.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

DON'T SHORT
DAIRY COWS
ON PROTEIN

There's enough protein in 1 pound of soybean meal to supply the protein requirements to produce 9 pounds of milk. So when you compare the price of protein concentrates with the price of milk, you can't afford to limit production due to insufficient protein in the ration, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Corn silage is low in protein, and dairymen who feed large amounts of corn silage and no more than 6 to 8 pounds of hay per cow each day must make sure they supply enough protein to meet each cow's needs.

Since the protein requirement is so much greater for higher producing cows, it's not practical to have all the protein supplement provided by the grain mixture when you're feeding a large amount of corn silage. Wayne recommends "top dressing" a high protein concentrate for each cow -- especially high producers.

But don't feed more protein than what's required -- you won't increase production and will end up with a higher feed bill.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

CASUALTY LOSSES MAY
BE DEDUCTED FROM
INCOME TAX RETURN

Sudden, unexpected events sometimes destroy or damage property which a farmer uses in his trade or business.

But such casualty losses may be deductible on the farmer's income tax return, according to Charles Cuykendall, University of Minnesota farm management specialist.

Common casualties include fire, flood, storm, lightning and theft. Losses from wear and tear are not deductible casualty losses.

For example, when fire destroys a farmer's barn, he has a deductible casualty loss. However, if wind and erosion destroy the barn over a period of years, the farmer is not allowed any deduction except for depreciation over the usual life of the barn.

There's also an important distinction between raised and purchased property, Cuykendall says. Damages to crops, livestock or produce raised for sale are not deductible casualty losses if you report on the cash basis. You may deduct such losses only if they result from damage or destruction to livestock or produce purchased for sale, including purchased dairy, breeding, or draft animals.

If your property is partially destroyed, the deductible loss is the loss in value or the adjusted basis of the property -- whichever is less -- minus any insurance received.

If property is completely destroyed, the loss is the adjusted basis of the property minus any salvage, insurance or other compensation received. Damage to property held for personal use is also a deductible casualty loss. However, a special rule allows the taxpayer to deduct only the amount in excess of \$100 of loss from each separate casualty.

-more-

add 1 -- casualty losses

For example, if a fire completely destroyed \$475 worth of furniture in your home and you received a \$300 insurance reimbursement, the deductible casualty loss is \$75. The \$300 insurance recovery must be subtracted, leaving an unreimbursed casualty loss of \$175. But you may deduct as a casualty loss only the amount in excess of \$100 from each separate casualty -- in this case \$75.

One important factor necessary to show that you sustained a casualty is evidence of value of the property before and after the casualty. Pictures and appraisals may be acceptable as evidence of the loss, Cuykendall adds.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of the 1970 Farmer's Tax Guide.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

HAY HANDLING SYSTEMS
FOR BEEF COW HERDS

Factors to consider when selecting a hay handling system for your beef cow herd include cost, available labor and capital, and your skill and experience with various systems.

Cost differences between many hay handling systems are small, according to a study by University of Minnesota agricultural economists. So from the cost standpoint of an individual farmer, there may be several desirable systems.

The economists compared the economics of six hay handling systems -- conventionally baled hay, mechanized bale handling, loose hay fed mechanically, loose hay self-fed, haylage stored in a bunker silo and haylage stored in a cement stave silo.

At any rate, the economists concluded, the efficiency with which the system is managed is just as important as the choice of the system. Results of the study are contained in Extension Folder 246, "Economic Comparisons of Hay Harvesting, Storing and Feeding Systems for Beef Cow Herds." Ask your county extension agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Keep Complete Set of Breeding Records. Many good dairy cows have been sold to market for breeding failures when they were pregnant. Joe Conlin, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota, says pregnancy resulting from an unrecorded breeding is one major cause of heat failure. Keep a complete, accurate breeding record, and have a veterinarian examine animals that fail to show heat. His examination can also reveal structural abnormalities of the reproductive tract which make the animal incapable of producing a calf. Cows should show heat within 45 to 60 days after calving, and heifers should exhibit heat by 12 months of age.

* * * *

Check for Lice on Beef Cattle. This is the time of the year when cattle lice build up, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. If your beef cattle are rubbing, check them for lice, especially if you didn't treat them last fall. There's no difficulty spraying cattle in winter, Lofgren says. Wait for a calm day when there's not much wind, and leave the cattle out in the lot for awhile after spraying. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice."

* * * *

Good Sow Management Increases Reproductive Efficiency. Take advantage of the superior reproductive performance of sows by giving them top management, advises Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist, University of Minnesota. Sows farrow one to two pigs more per litter than gilts and can be kept to reproduce up to 10 litters if properly managed.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Plant High Quality Seed Oats. If you saved seed from your 1969 oats crop, be sure to test for germination before planting. And if the germination test isn't at least 85 percent, feed or market the oats you saved and buy seed from a reliable seed dealer, says Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. If you're not sure of which variety you have or of the varietal purity, consider purchasing certified seed of the variety you wish to grow. Certified seed has a high degree of varietal purity and is high in other quality factors. Any resident of Minnesota is entitled to five free seed tests from the Seed Laboratory, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

House Plants Need Light. Adequate lighting can spell the difference between success and failure with your house plants, especially during the short days of winter. University of Minnesota horticulturists say plants that are getting insufficient lighting will refuse to blossom, their stems stretch toward a window, and their leaves become small, widely spaced, and of weak and thin texture. The remedy is more light -- either natural or artificial.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

FURNITURE DISPLAYS
MODERN DESIGN,
NEW MATERIALS

Modern design and new materials -- that's the news in home furnishings.

Some of the new Modern is American-designed, but much of it is imported from Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Germany, according to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers. New concepts of manufacturing have been developed to utilize new materials.

The new Modern often uses plastics in unique designs, keeping comfort in mind. For example, the January International Home Furnishing Market in Chicago showed an egg-shaped chair in fiberglass, upholstered in stretch fabrics and equipped with high intensity lighting and built-in stereophonic AM-FM. Swivel chairs with fiberglass frames, plexiglass cube tables, chrome and glass tables are other examples of Modern. Some bedroom groupings are contemporary with high stainless steel bed posts.

In spite of the new versions of Modern, this style runs third in popularity with manufacturers. Early American-Colonial-Federal holds first place and Spanish-Mediterranean second.

Some manufacturers of high quality bedroom and dining room furniture are mixing designs within collections for the convenience of consumers who may wish to choose a piece of furniture to harmonize with what they already have. One collection might be French Provincial with a few accent pieces in Regency.

For budget-conscious consumers there are new groups of furniture in French and Italian Provincial, contemporary and both Americanized Mediterranean and old-world versions of Mediterranean. Pecan veneers are used chiefly in these furniture lines.

-more-

add 1 -- furniture

New are the narrow table desks for small spaces. Handsome library tables can be used as consoles to back up free-standing sofas. Behind the sofa the table can serve as a writing desk. This is a revival of the old library table used as a "center table" in the Victorian parlor.

The majority of fabrics used in upholstered pieces are treated to resist soil unless there are olefin fibers present. In that case, there is natural resistance to grime. The fabrics containing olefin fibers come in velvets, matelasses and Jacquard weaves. Colors range from sparkling pastels to rich, deep colors; from bright tones of coral and bittersweet to mink brown and the putty shades. Big, bright florals are on the scene to give a more informal look to a traditional sofa.

Representing a real break-through for more safety in the home or in public rooms is a flame-resistant, mildew-resistant vinyl which comes in many colors.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 9, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

4-H FILLERS

A campaign to expand the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C., is getting under way with Terrance Hanold, president of Pillsbury Co., as Minneapolis-St. Paul area chairman.

The expansion campaign will make possible the tripling in size of the Center in suburban Washington, where citizenship and leadership programs are held for about 20,000 youth and adults each year. Thousands are now turned away because of inadequate space.

The nation's 4-H'ers have committed themselves to raise \$2 million of their \$8 million goal. The business community is accepting responsibility for the remainder.

* * * *

Six students selected from Twin Cities high schools attended the Citizenship Short Course for High School Students at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C., the first week of February.

* * * *

A Minnesota 4-H girl is one of 11 youths selected throughout the U.S. as 4-H Reporters to the Nation for 1970. She is Deborah Templin, 18, McLeod County, who was chosen along with 10 other high-ranking 4-H young people from among 650 delegates attending the National 4-H Congress in December. The 11 young people will report 4-H aims and accomplishments and explain new trends in 4-H to national leaders, national organizations and the general public during the coming year.

Deborah is a freshman at Gustavus Adolphus College and a member of Plato Go-Getters 4-H Club. She was the state 4-H speaking champion last year.

* * * *

More than 800 4-H club boys and girls in Minnesota took part in this year's 4-H Speaking Contest.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 12, 1970

9/1/70
Immediate Release

SCIENTISTS TRACE INJURY TO SOYBEANS FROM CHEMICALS

The combination of residues of the weed killer atrazine and some other weed killers may increase injury to soybeans, University of Minnesota scientists at St. Paul, Minn., reported last week at the Weed Science Society of American meeting in Montreal, Quebec.

The weed killer linuron may increase injury to soybeans from atrazine residues under conditions found in the soil and climate of Western Minnesota, Russell S. Adams Jr., associate professor of plant science, told the meeting. Joining Adams in the University research were Donald G. Baker, professor of soil science, and S.E. Nelson, research assistant.

Injury can result in soybean losses when recommendations on the atrazine label are not followed or when atrazine is applied to corn during severe drought which is followed by heavy rainfall during spring planting, Adams said.

If rainfall is light during the first 30 days after planting, injury from as much as a pound per acre of atrazine residue will cause little injury to the soybeans. However, if there is heavy rainfall during this period, considerable damage may result, he added.

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24-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 12, 1970

Immediate Release

AGRICULTURE WILL HELP MINORITIES BY HELPING POOR

The role agricultural teaching and research will play in helping this country resolve its pressing minority problems will continue to be through its work with low income groups, according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

In a talk Wednesday (Feb. 11) at a Human Relations Seminar on the St. Paul Campus, Berg explained that "the best way for the Institute of Agriculture--and the rest of agriculture, for that matter--to tackle the problems of minorities is to work with low income groups calling for our special assistance and attention regardless of race, color or creed."

Nearly half of the 572,000 Minnesotans considered "poor" by Office of Economic Opportunity criteria live in rural areas throughout the state, Berg said, and only a small number of these persons are members of minority groups.

"Furthermore, most 'poor' are not located on farms," the Dean explained. "Many are rural non-farm people relying upon local, often seasonal, employment. If they are operating a farm, the unit may be too small to provide the level of living desired by a family in this day and age."

Industry can help, particularly if incentives are arranged so that it is profitable to employ the marginal worker. Moreover, rural communities can achieve high rates of economic growth and expanded employment opportunities through improved economic climates, further investment in public services and improved housing.

-more-

add 1--help minorities

"Improved education--commensurate with that in urban areas-- is a key factor in providing better employment opportunities for farm people," he said. "Education is vitally important in three aspects of employment: (1) for providing the technical and managerial skills and greater knowledge vitally needed in the agriculture of the future; (2) for giving rural emigrants better preparation and greater opportunity in the urban labor markets; and (3) for giving the rural areas themselves a stronger base on which to develop their own non-farm employment potential."

As examples of the kinds of efforts which can be made through agricultural teaching and research, Berg listed the University's Home Economics Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program, the Concerted Services Program in Ottertail, Todd and Wadena counties, and University cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity in resource development projects in North Central Minnesota.

The Food and Nutrition Program is aimed mainly at the low income homemaker who can afford only basic foods which require preparation. The aim of the program is to educate these homemakers in the areas of food purchasing, meal planning and nutrition.

The Concerted Services program is a cooperative effort between the University and the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, and Labor. Courses are presently being given on general farm management and irrigation to some of the 3,000 low income farmers in the three counties.

University county agents in 12 North Central Minnesota counties are cooperating with the Office of Economic Opportunity in an effort to help local people make use of the economic resources available to them.

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24-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

ANALYZE FARM
BUSINESS WHEN
FIGURING TAX

Do some business analysis at the same time you figure your farm income tax for 1969. Your income tax calculations are a good mechanism for year end analysis and projections for the new year, reports Richard Hawkins, farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Your gross income is one indicator of business growth. Gross income is determined by multiplying price per unit time sales volume.

Increases or decreases in gross income should be analyzed to determine whether they're due to changes in the volume sold or to price changes. A 6 to 8 percent increase in gross income per year is a reasonable goal for the growing agricultural firm, Hawkins says.

Net cash income, or gross income minus cash costs, is a measure of cost control or efficiency. This figure averages about 25 percent of gross income for the growing agricultural firm and should normally be over 20 percent.

The net cash income figure depends on whether your farm is making use of capital for growth. Older farm operators with no debts will have a higher percentage of their gross income retained as net income.

For tax purposes, you'll probably transfer expenses from one year to the next. But for cost control analysis, make sure you count expenses that pertain to the production year.

Taxable income isn't necessarily a good measure of business success, according to Hawkins. Your objective when figuring income tax is to use deductions and cash expenses to make the taxable income figure as low as possible. This figure may not be representative of how well you've done as a businessman.

add 1 -- analyze farm business

A more representative figure is the profit and loss statement, or net cash income plus inventory adjustments. Adding the change in value of crops and feed on hand, market livestock and breeding livestock gives you the net operating profit.

Adding the change in value from year to year of depreciable assets such as buildings and equipment equals true profit or loss. Inventories must be made on a regular yearly basis to come up with valid profit and loss statements.

Net cash income minus funds for family living equals revenue available for debt principal repayment. The ability to repay becomes the critical factor in achieving the size and type of farm business that will be rewarding over time. Increase in repayment capacity comes from the combination of an increasing gross income, realistic cost control, and in some cases, the control of family living costs.

For more information,ask your county extension agent for copies of "Managing Our Future," 1A--"Financial Statement," and 1B--"Cash Flow Profit and Repayment."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

STUDY DEFINES
FEASIBILITY OF
BEEF COW HERDS

Availability of pasture, forage and labor are the critical factors to consider when deciding whether a beef cow herd is feasible on your farm.

Southern Minnesota farmers with tillable land which can be planted to cash crops continuously and who don't have non-tillable pasture will not find beef cow enterprises profitable, regardless of available labor, according to a University of Minnesota study.

But farmers with non-tillable pasture who must raise forage on some of their tillable acres will find beef cows profitable if their labor supply is relatively small, the study points out. Farmers in the same situation but with a large supply of labor will find dairying slightly more profitable.

Farmers in the "middle ground" whose resources lie between having no pasture and no forage raised, and where both are available find that the decision of whether to keep a beef cow herd depends almost entirely on their labor supply. If labor is restricted, beef cow herds can be competitive.

The study pointed out that the size of herd which a particular farmer should have depends on the amount of forage or pasture available. The most profitable number of cows is the number that will consume the roughage readily.

For complete results of the study ask your county extension agent for a copy of Economic Information Report R69, "The Place of Beef Cow Herds on Southern Minnesota Farms." Or, write for a copy to the Department of Agricultural Economics, 212 Haecker Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

NEW OAT VARIETY
DEVELOPED BY UM

Otter, a new oat variety that combines high yields, early maturity and good lodging resistance, has been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Otter was tested in Minnesota oat variety trials for 6 years and has a large area of adaptation, according to Deon Stuthman, University agronomist. It's similar to Garland in maturity and height, and equal to Lodi in lodging resistance.

Otter has fair test weight, but better than average groat percentage. It is resistant to smut, has a small amount of resistance to crown rust and is susceptible to race 6AF stem rust.

Foundation and registered seed is being distributed to certified seed growers in 1970, Stuthman says. Certified seed should be available to farmers for 1971 plantings.

The new variety was released in cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations in North and South Dakota.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

TGE Threat to Swine Producers. TGE poses a serious threat to profitable swine production since it can wipe out an entire farrowing, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. TGE can hit pigs of all ages, but it's most severe in pigs less than 10 days old. Most cases will occur during late winter and early spring, since the virus survives best in cold weather. One way to control the disease is to avoid exposure by restricting visitors and other traffic from areas where sows and baby pigs are housed. Another way is to avoid farrowing during the TGE season, when practical. A third control measure -- not approved for general use -- is the deliberate exposure of pregnant sows. Consult your veterinarian about the risks involved before attempting this method.

* * * *

Use of Machines Most Important. Custom hiring the job or renting farm machines by the job or by the season can relieve a tight capital situation and keep limited capital free for other uses. Charles Cuykendall, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says rapid changes in technology and expanding farm size business create a need for new machines and can cause a severe strain on the normal sources of investment capital. It is possible to have the use of new machinery without the cash for a down payment by leasing or custom hiring. It's the use, not the ownership of a machine that counts.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Humidity Aids Plant Growth. When flower buds on your houseplants drop prematurely, it's usually a sign of low humidity, irregular watering, dry soil conditions or excessive temperatures. University of Minnesota horticulturists recommend counteracting low humidity by growing plants close together in shallow, pebble-filled trays with a constant supply of water around the pebbles. Many houseplants will benefit from a regular spraying with clean, soft water at least once a week. A higher humidity helps plants adapt to high temperatures.

* * * *

Corn-Soybean Pig Starter Adequate. A corn-soybean diet containing about 18 percent protein is an acceptable, economical pig starter, according to University of Minnesota research. Animal scientist R. J. Meade says pigs fed the corn-soybean starter gained slightly slower than pigs fed a more expensive diet containing dried skimmilk, fish meal and sugar. They also required about 6 percent more feed per unit of gain. However, the pigs weren't severely stunted and the carcasses were just as lean. Meade says research shows that once the protein or amino acid requirements of a growing pig are met, you can't make it more lean by feeding additional protein. He says pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds should be fed 15 to 16 percent protein diets, and recommends a 12 to 13 percent protein diet from 100 pounds to market.

* * * *

Lactating Beef Cows Need Extra Feed. The amount of nutrients for beef cows should be increased slightly during the last three weeks of pregnancy and nearly doubled during lactation. University of Minn. animal scientists say 18 to 20 pounds of average quality alfalfa-brome hay will meet the cow's requirements during pregnancy. During lactation it takes about 35 pounds of alfalfa-brome hay per cow daily to meet her requirements. Keep trace mineralized salt and a mixture of two parts salt to one part dicalcium phosphate available at all times. Vitamin A supplementation may also be required until the pasture starts if the hay or silage lack green color.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

TWO KINDS OF
SELF-CLEANING
OVENS ON MARKET

If you're in the market for a new kitchen range, you may have wondered whether you should consider a self-cleaning oven.

You'll have to ask yourself, suggests County Extension Home Economist _____, whether you want to spend the additional money required. If not, look for easy cleaning features such as removable surface units which will lighten the cleaning chore for you.

If a self-cleaning oven is your decision, your choice lies between the pyrolytic or the catalytic process. Both gas and electric manufacturers use these processes.

The high-heat or pyrolytic system adds from \$60 to \$120 to the cost of the range. High temperatures burn off all oven spatters, but each time you use this process it will cost you from 6 to 12 cents. The cycle takes about two hours. During that time the oven is locked. When the process is completed, the oven is clean. Because of double insulation in the oven, the kitchen keeps cool.

The catalytic system provides for continuous but not instant cleaning. It adds from about \$32 to \$50 to the cost of the range. Panels or liners have a special enamel coating which contains a chemical material that oxidizes stains and spillovers at normal baking temperatures. The window and racks are not coated, however; hence they must be cleaned manually. Large spills on the bottom of the oven must also be wiped with a damp cloth. Because the catalytic finish is delicate, strong cleaners should not be used on it.

The type you choose will depend upon your standards and your needs.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 16, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

TRICKS FOR TREATS
WHEN MAKING SNACKS

You can be a kitchen magician! With just a little know-how you can turn a few basic ingredients into foods that are fun to fix, a treat to eat, and good for you, too, Extension Home Economist _____ tells young people in _____ County.

Snacks are a good thing for girls and for boys to make if they want to start working with food. The beginning 4-H project emphasizes snacks and treats and is available to 4-H members 8-11 years old.

Snacks are an important part of your diet when you are growing fast. Each day you need to eat four servings of fruits and vegetables, four servings of breads and cereals, three cups of milk or milk products, and two servings of meat or meat alternates. Make sure you supplement this basic four with light and nutritious snacks. Snacks can give you a good part of your daily food needs.

Snacks mean a small amount of food, not very filling, and nothing that takes the place of a regular meal. When you choose snacks, avoid foods that are rich in fats or those that are very sweet and may spoil your appetite for the next meal.

Good snack foods include milk, raisins, apples or other fruit in season, and raw carrots and celery and cereal snacks. Although we usually think of hamburgers, hot dogs, and pizzas as parts of larger meals, these foods make excellent snacks also. But make sure you don't eat your snacks too close to meal time, since they might then ruin your appetite.

Snack time is the best time to introduce new foods into your diet and the beginning 4-H project will give you many helpful ideas for preparing nutritious snack-time foods with many different ingredients.

Young people interested in foods and nutrition may enroll in the beginning 4-H foods project, "Tricks for Treats." Or ask your County Extension Agent about short-term food projects.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 17, 1970

Immediate Release

LEISURE PRESENTS PROBLEM FOR U.S. SOCIETY

Americans face the problem of changing from a work-oriented society to one in which work will not be a "gospel," according to Sebastian de Grazia, who spoke recently at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

De Grazia is a professor of political science at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., and directed the Twentieth Century Fund's special study of leisure.

The problem the country faces is to go from a work society "to one which we can barely make out. It will not be a society in which there is no work, nor will it be a leisure society. It may be a society in which leisure is understood and respected and a taste of it encouraged for everyone in contemplation, in meditation, holiday, retreat and certain kinds of architecture. It will be a world where work will will not be a gospel," de Grazia said.

The Rutgers professor defined leisure as freedom from the necessity of having to work for a living. Leisure is the "upper level of creativeness"-- government and industry try to put leisure into the environment of scientists, he added.

"If you like to speculate and have a leisure temperament, then you have a change for freedom," de Grazia said. Leisure is a "costly way of making fundamental discoveries. You have to go it alone" to engage in leisure, which may look like work, but actually is something people choose to do, he said.

-more-

add 1--leisure presents

"Life in the United States, indeed reality, is organized by the job," but the job has been devalued, he said. American youth have become disenchanted with work as a gospel because "even if you get the job, you're not a man, but a mouse," de Grazia said.

Speaking on the same program with de Grazia was Osgood T. Magnuson, associate secretary of church and community planning for the Lutheran Council, USA.

Magnuson said there is a need for leisure education and communication throughout Minnesota. He suggested that teams be formed in communities for leisure education programs. The "theology of leisure" should be examined by clergymen and businesses "needed to look at the implication of what they sell for society" to use in its leisure time, he added.

Society faces the problem of helping people find an identity outside of their occupation. A man has to answer the question, "who am I?" without referring to his vocation. This poses a problem, Magnuson said.

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27-daz-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 17, 1970

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPERS TO RECEIVE MANAGEMENT TIPS

Beekeeping management information and techniques will be presented Friday and Saturday (March 20-21) during the Beekeepers' Management Short Course on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

About 30 persons are expected to attend the meeting in Room 490 of the Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife Building including those who are keeping bees as a hobby and others who may be interested in beekeeping.

The course coordinator is Basil Furgala, an associate professor in the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the two-day event are equipment buying, the first steps in beekeeping, beekeeping regulations and bee diseases.

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25-daz-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
University of Minnesota
February 17, 1970

Immediate Release

COURSE SLATED FOR CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS

The Christmas Tree Growers Short Course sponsored by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry and the Minnesota Christmas Tree Growers Association will be held Saturday, Feb. 28, in St. Paul.

Registration for the day-long event will start at 8:30 a.m. in the Holiday Inn of St. Paul.

R. W. Hosfield, State Conservation Department assistant staff forester, will discuss "Snowmobile Programs and Problems" during the morning session. Other talks during the first half of the meeting will deal with winter landscaping and the application of genetics in the Christmas tree industry.

Prescribed burning measures, retailing practices and discussion of problems will be included in the afternoon session.

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26-daz-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

READ LABEL ON MEAT PRODUCTS

Whether you're buying frankfurters, sausages, soup or a canned product containing meat, reading the label is important if you want to know exactly what you're getting.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says there are a few points consumers should learn about reading labels.

If the label reads all beef or all pork, that's the only meat you'll find in the product. If the product is called all meat, however, it may contain various meats such as beef, pork or mutton. Read the ingredients to find out which meats are included.

Products cannot be labeled all meat if they have extenders. Look for a phrase such as cereal added which must appear as part of the product name.

Always notice the position of the meat or poultry term as part of the product name or list of ingredients. In any listing of ingredients, the first word gives the clue. Ingredients are listed in the descending order of their use in the product. The same is true in the product name. Thus products called beef and gravy contain more meat than those named gravy and beef, and there is more poultry in turkey with noodles than in noodles with turkey.

A beef or chicken product must contain a certain amount of meat or poultry. Chicken noodle soup, for example, must contain at least 2 percent chicken. A soup which contains less must be called something like chicken-flavored noodle soup and would not be considered a poultry product.

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MSC
9/11/70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
February 19, 1970

Immediate Release

SOIL EXPERT CHALLENGES PERSISTENT PESTICIDE CRITICISM

Much of the criticism of pesticides with long-lasting effects is invalid if the soil containing the pesticides is not permitted to move, according to Associate Professor Russell S. Adams Jr. of the University of Minnesota Department of Soil Science.

The physical and chemical factors and the soil characteristics that make a pesticide persist in the soil are the same factors and characteristics that will prevent the pesticide from moving from the agricultural area to another environment, Adams said.

In an era of concern for environmental quality, Adams predicted a new emphasis on soil conservation methods that would stop soil laden with persistent pesticides from being washed off agricultural land and contaminating other areas.

Pesticides have been criticized as environmental pollutants and legislation has been introduced in Minnesota to ban their use, the University professor added. Yet "the pesticide remaining in the soil at the end of the season has not polluted a stream, has not caused a residue in foods and has not performed a biological function except for the small amount that may have been recycled through soil insects," Adams said.

add 1--soil expert

"With the continued use of pesticides we will eventually have to decide which environments are to remain in a natural condition, which environments are to be devoted to agriculture and which environments may have limited use for both purposes. The 'ideal' pesticide will not move from one environment to the other," he said.

A pesticide applied to the soil that does not stay where it is needed will have to be replaced more often to obtain the desired pest control, but its mobility and the greater amounts that must be used increase the likelihood of the pesticide moving to a non-agricultural area, he said. "Since enough chemical must be added to give equivalent pest control, the non-persistent pesticide may present the greater hazard to natural environments," Adams concluded.

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29-daz-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

CONSERVATION EDUCATION EFFORT, OUTDOOR LABORATORY URGED

School administrators and trustees should be encouraged to adequately finance conservation education and provide outdoor laboratories for environmental studies, says University of Minnesota Extension Conservationist Clifton F. Halsey.

Although one-day "environmental revival meetings" now being held at schools are "fine," Halsey said, "basic concepts about the interrelationships in our environment" should be included in curriculums from kindergarten through college.

"Parents can encourage their school administrators and school boards to adequately finance conservation education. Each school should have a good outdoor laboratory for environmental studies as close to the school as its playgrounds and athletic fields and as adequately planned and financed as the bleachers and lighting.

"Transportation for field study trips for conservation education should be as readily financed as trips for athletic and musical events. School administrators should put as much effort into employing teachers with a good background in conservation as they do in getting winning basketball, football and hockey coaches," he added.

add 1--conservation education

School libraries should be stocked with new conservation reference books recommended by the National Conservation Education Association and should subscribe to elementary and secondary-level conservation magazines, Halsey said.

Teachers and students should be encouraged to study major community resource planning and management proposals, he said. The extension conservationist urged an educational rather than an emotional approach to "reverse the tide of pollution and degradation. If we don't correct the educational deficiencies, our other efforts will have little lasting value."

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28-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

DAIRYMEN: USE
PD VALUES WHEN
SELECTING SIRES

Using sires with high Predicted Difference (PD) values will improve production and profits in your dairy herd.

The highest ranking sires on PD have the highest estimated transmitting ability for milk production, according to Joe Conlin, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. And the higher the repeatability, the more accurately PD estimates the sire's true transmitting ability.

The emphasis you place on the repeatability of PD will depend on how many sires you use at any one time in your breeding program. Limit the sires you use in your breeding program to those with a high PD for milk and outstanding young sires -- sons of the highest ranking PD milk sires with a high repeatability, from outstanding daughters of top ranking PD sires.

Conlin says you should avoid using any sires with a minus or near zero PD, regardless of the repeatability level, or young sires of low PD sires. Use low repeatability sires and outstanding young sires as a group, but use each one sparingly.

Use only high PD bulls with high repeatabilities extensively in your breeding program. However, genetic improvement will probably be fastest when using several sires rather than a limited number.

Also, select for non-production traits when planning which of the group of top production sires have strong points that will complement each cow's weak points. Success in improving non-production traits will be limited by the lack of reliable information available and the low degree to which many of these traits are heritable, Conlin adds.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

MANY REASONS
FOR PRUNING
FRUIT TREES

The best time to prune your fruit trees is during March and April, before the sap begins flowing.

There are many good reasons for pruning fruit trees, says Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

- * You can correct shape and faulty growth habits.
- * Older trees can be reduced in size if they've become too large.
- * Danger from wind breakage can be reduced.
- * And, trees can be opened to receive spray and light better.

But make sure you're familiar with proper pruning principles before you start cutting of limbs, Hertz says. Many well-intentioned people do more harm than good by their unplanned and careless clipping.

Remove all dead or diseased wood, broken limbs and weak growth. These dead or dying parts are just a drain on the tree's energy. They are a haven for insects and disease, and often rub healthy parts, causing bark wounds.

If the tree is somewhat open, cut back the branch ends to form a better shape. Cutting off top terminal branches causes the tree to spread out, while pruning lower branches causes the tree to grow upward.

To remove limbs, cut as near parallel to the trunk or remaining branch as possible. This leaves a wound which heals quickly. Using a tool with a sharp cutting edge will also insure clean, fast-healing cuts, according to Hertz.

-more-

add 1 -- many reasons for pruning

To head back or shorten a bough that has gotten out of hand, cut just above or out from a lateral branch. This will avoid leaving an exposed stub.

Cut off splintered stubs and smooth the surface of trunk wounds to repair storm damage. Paint all cuts over one inch in diameter with either a special tree paint or asphaltum roof paint to protect the pruning cuts. But make sure you give the cuts time to dry before painting.

If the wounds tend to bleed, treat them with a fungicide before painting. Apply copper sulfate solution (1 oz. per gallon), Bordeaux paste or mercuric chloride until the bleeding stops.

Many different kinds of tools are available, so pick the ones best suited for the pruning you'll be doing. Use the right one, and keep it sharp and in good working order, Hertz adds.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Folder 161, entitled "Pruning Fruit Trees." You can also write for a copy to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

MEL
JAN 24

CATTLE HOUSING
SYSTEMS COMPARED
BY RESEARCHERS

Little difference in weight gains was noted by University of Minnesota researchers when cattle were housed in three different types of structures during four trials to compare the performance of finishing steers.

However, in three of the trials, cattle confined to slotted floors in an insulated building had gains that were 0.2 pounds per day greater than gains of cattle in the other two systems.

The types of structures included an open shed with a dirt lot, an insulated building with a concrete slotted floor and an insulated building with a concrete floor and a slotted gutter for waste removal. The oxidation ditch method of waste disposal was used for the cattle on the slotted floor.

The same ration mixture was self-fed to all 223 yearling steers which were used in the four trials.

When the data of all four trials were pooled, differences in daily gains were not statistically significant, animal scientists J. C. Meiske and R. D. Goodrich reported.

"In general, cattle housed in the open shed consumed more feed and required more feed per 100 pounds gain than cattle confined on the slotted or concrete floors. No differences in carcass characteristics of cattle fed in the different housing systems were noted," the researchers said.

-more-

add 1 -- cattle housing

The needs for labor-saving methods of handling feed, controlling manure pollution and reducing bedding materials have stimulated interest in new housing systems for finishing cattle. It seems reasonable that if animals are not exposed to cold weather or muddy lots, they will use less energy for body maintenance. Therefore, more energy will be available for weight gain if energy intake is maintained at a high level. Also, during hot summer weather, animals in well ventilated buildings may be more comfortable, would consume more feed and gain weight more efficiently, Meiske and Goodrich said.

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To all counties

4-H News

Immediate Release

SPRING '70
FASHIONS FOR
YOUNG MEN

Young men are showing much more open interest in fashion today. When they shop they'll find plenty of style just for them, in clothes with more fit and more flare, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____

The Norfolk jacket is a major clothing fashion for young men for 1970. And in all jackets the trend to lower buttoning, to show more shirt and tie, is strong. One of the favorite styles will be a six button double-breasted suit, but single-breasted jackets will also be a big fashion item.

Other clothing items which promise to be a hit among the young include ponchos from the London Bobby look and long, lean maxi-coats with high stand-up collars.

A one-piece coverall or jumpsuit along with argyle knit sweaters and bold horizontal striped sweaters make exciting outfits for sportswear and casual wear.

Other clothing items for the young man will include see-through shirts with oversized pockets, Indian vests and apache scarves. There'll be much more hardware showing up also in the form of buckles, buttons and medalions.

Bright brass, antiqued brass and bronze are found in the new buckles, and many are covered in leather to match the belts. Simple circular buckles, squared buckles, and paired cinch-rings are a few of the popular belt buckle styles.

-more-

add 1 -- young men's fashion

There's variety in pants for the teen man; from wide to narrow. Many of them are 20 inches or more wide at the knee and bottom. There are stovepipe pants and flares, and many of them are extremely high-waisted.

Print fabrics will be used for sportswear as well as other clothing items. In sports shirts stripes are the most important design. In the striped shirt, the stripes might go across the front and shoulder, but be used vertically under the arm. Collars and cuffs on shirts are softer and wider, up to 4 inches wide.

Shape and body-line are big hits in the youth market with wide ties, belts, lapels, collars and pocket flaps for accent.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Teat Dipping Reduces Mastitis. Dipping teat ends after milking can reduce mastitis problems. Dr. Ralph Farnsworth, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says many microorganisms live on the outside of the cow's teats and udder, and dipping teat ends after milking can prevent these disease organisms from entering the udder. It's essential to use a product produced especially for this use, Dr. Farnsworth cautions. Check with your veterinarian for more information.

* * * *

Sulfur Deficiency Linked to Organic Matter. Coarse textured soils that are low in organic matter are more apt to be deficient in sulfur, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists. Soils in north central and northeastern Minnesota are more apt to be deficient in sulfur, but some farmers in southern Minnesota have reported yield increases in corn when sulfur fertilizer was added. Alfalfa is especially demanding on sulfur.

* * * *

Iron Injections For Baby Pigs. Baby pigs have only enough iron to last for about 7 days, so make sure you give them an iron injection early -- preferably within 1 to 3 days. One injection of 150 to 200 mg. of iron is recommended.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Keep Pig Starter Fresh. Encourage baby pigs to begin eating starter by putting out small portions so the feed stays fresh. Baby pigs should begin to eat starter at about 2 to 3 weeks of age.

* * * *

Plan Landscaping for Year-Around Effect. Plan your landscaping with more than just the summer effect in mind. Now is a good time to take a critical look at your home's most prominent views and plan for spring plantings that will be appreciated during winter months.

* * * *

Plan Your Vegetable Garden. Make a diagram of your garden area and indicate the row area for each crop before purchasing seeds. This will remind you of the seeds you need and help avoid wasteful purchases of items you don't have room for.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXT. HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

CHOOSE FISH
TO GIVE VARIETY
TO YOUR MEALS

Fish can give variety, taste appeal and good nutrition to your Lenten meals. Many markets now carry fresh or frozen fish fillets or steaks, whole fish, shellfish, fish sticks and canned fish from which consumers can select. Any fish is an excellent source of protein, vitamins and minerals.

Fish meals rate high with the family when the homemaker learns to recognize good quality when buying it, cooks it properly and serves it with foods and garnishes that enhance its flavor, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota (or Extension Home Economist _____).

She gives these tips:

. Choose frozen fish that is solidly frozen and has no discoloration to indicate that it may have been thawed and refrozen and is wrapped in moisture-vapor-proof material. Fresh fish should be firm and elastic with shiny skin. Fillets should have a fresh-cut appearance. Odor should not be evident.

. Thaw fish in the refrigerator in the original wrap. Cook it as soon as it is defrosted. Frozen fish fillets and steaks may be cooked without thawing if additional cooking time is allowed.

. Cook the fish only until it flakes easily when tested with a fork so it will be moist and have a fine flavor. Many people make the mistake of overcooking fish. Fat fish like salmon, lake and brook trout may be baked or panfried with very little additional fat. Lean fish like cod, bass, walleyed pike, perch, sunfish and crappies usually are panfried or broiled with some additional fat to keep it moist.

. Serve the fish with a tossed green salad with a sharp dressing and with green vegetables like peas, broccoli, asparagus or spinach to add color. Complete the menu with baked or au gratin potatoes and for dessert a citrus fruit cup. Garnishes like parsley, tomatoes, lemon wedges and carrot curls will make the dish more appealing.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
February 23, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

MARCH PLENTIFULS
GIVE NEW ZEST TO
EVERYDAY MEALS

March 4-14 has been designated as National Peanut Week, a reminder that peanuts and peanut products are among the plentiful foods for March.

Other plentiful foods for the month are broiler-fryers, rice, canned pears, canned tomatoes and tomato products, canned and frozen sweet corn. These are foods to keep in mind as you do your marketing and menu planning during the month since they will be among the good buys, says County Extension Home Economist

Because peanut growers last year topped 1968's record production, peanuts, peanut butter and other peanut products will be in very generous supply. A peanut butter sandwich and a glass of milk provides a good way for children and adults alike to get some of the protein they need every day. Four tablespoons of peanut butter are about equal in protein value to one serving of meat.

Marketings of broiler-fryers during March are expected to run higher than a year ago, giving consumers a delicious protein food at budget prices. One way of saving a few cents per pound is to buy a chicken whole and cut it up yourself,

reminds homemakers.

Rice production in the United States last year was the second largest in history. With the plentiful supplies of rice available, this is a good time to serve rice puddings to the family -- such as old-fashioned baked custard rice pudding -- and to use rice in combination with meat and poultry for main dishes. A favorite with many families is a rice and chicken casserole.

Canned pears for salads and desserts, canned tomatoes and canned or frozen sweet corn can help give variety and taste appeal to late winter meals and sharpen jaded appetites.

Department of Information
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Immediate Release

DISTRICT WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H RADIO SPEAKING EVENT

District and reserve district winners have been named in the 28th annual statewide 4-H speaking contest.

They were selected following broadcasts of their speeches over local radio stations throughout the state. All of them gave original talks on the subject, "Do Differences Enrich Our Lives?"

The 17 district champions are Debbie Hoy, Fridley; Monica Eichberger, Sleepy Eye; Wendy Olson, Esko; Lois Nokleby, Montevideo; Jean Swanson, Brainerd; Nancy Boyd, Alexandria; Jo Anne Sigurdson, Albert Lea; Gail Bonhus, Kenyon; Cheryl Jostad, Brownsville; Sharon Rachunek, Goodland; Beverly Hodges, Marshall; Ivan Sjoblom, Karlstad; Cheryl Meyer, Luverne; Gordon Aaseng, McIntosh; Marlys Woestehoff, Belle Plaine; Beth Stangeland, Barnesville; and Gerald Diers, Howard Lake.

Reserve district winners are Mark Pospichal, McGregor; Laurel Buck, Felton; Debbie McDermott, Winnebago; Marilyn Maloney, Spring Valley; Steve Bosacker, 550 Wheeler Drive, Excelsior; Dianne Overlees, Park Rapids; Colleen Cameron, Hallock; Debbie Kirschbaum, Pierz; Carolyn Tutt, Lake Wilson; Joe Wear, Nicollet; Kim Shaffer, Pipestone; Charlotte Dingles, Olivia; Mike Skluzacek, Lonsdale; Gwen Hedlund, Roseau; Mary Pat Rocchio, Hibbing; Shirley Erickson, Kensington; and Lynn Warnke, Newport.

add 1--district winners

District and all county winners will receive all-expense paid trips to the Twin Cities in March for two days of planned citizenship activities. District champions will compete for the state championship and a \$100 cash award on Monday, March 2, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The trips and other awards are provided by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, which is co-sponsor of the event with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

More than 1,300 4-H members have taken part in this year's competition at local, county and district levels.

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Department of Information
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Immediate Release

UPTURN IN ARROWHEAD ECONOMY SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

Greater economic growth in the first decade of the 1970's than in the past decade in Minnesota's Arrowhead Region is a "strong possibility," University of Minnesota Economist John S. Hoyt Jr. said Wednesday (Feb. 25).

Hoyt addressed an "Outlook for the 70's" seminar sponsored by the University's Cooperative Extension Service in the Inn Towne Motel, Hibbing.

Positive economic growth over the decade at a rate exceeding the past decade is a strong probability. Imposed costs of pollution control programs may cause temporary setbacks, but I believe in the aggregate these costs will be borne at the federal or state level and will not pose an undue local hardship," Hoyt said of the Arrowhead Region.

Leisure time expenditures should continue to rise and the Arrowhead Region's share may be higher than the average. A slowdown in the region's main industries--tourism, taconite, and timber--" may well be felt early and hard" as a result of a general economic decline, Hoyt added.

Although 1970-71 may not be good years, "a subsequent rise in, say disposable income, may well be reflected first in new cars, new homes and vacation spending. In a long-run growth economy then, the Arrowhead Region seems to be in good shape in terms of these three sectors (tourism, taconite and timber)," he said.

add 1--arrowhead economy

The Duluth Metropolitan area and the Iron Range urban strip from Grand Rapids to Ely should be able to anticipate positive growth in population, business, commerce, industry services and the tax base, Hoyt said. The North Shore resort strip from Two Harbors to Grand Marais should anticipate growth in income from vacationers and visitors and International Falls may also expect continued positive growth, he added.

"For the resident population in the remainder of the region, the prospects are less promising. Per capita costs of public services will continue to rise and the tax base will not grow as fast or will actually diminish, Hoyt said. The "cost-income squeeze," Hoyt observed, "is going to hit rural areas and small, under 2,500 communities all over the state in the 1970's...the only effective response to this pressure will be inter-community cooperation at the regional level."

"As a region you can't anticipate more than your fair share of the state or federal program dollar, any more than you previously could as a county or as a municipality. As an organized region, with the functioning Arrowhead Regional Development Commission and a commission staff you ought to have an ability to allocate each dollar available towards its most beneficial use for the total region's population," he concluded.

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Immediate Release

NEW OAT VARIETY DEVELOPED BY UM

Otter, a new oat variety that combines high yields, early maturity and good lodging resistance, has been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Otter was tested in Minnesota oat variety trials for 6 years and has a large area of adaptation, according to Deon Stuthman, University agronomist. It's similar to Garland in maturity and height, and equal to Lodi in lodging resistance.

Otter has fair test weight, but better than average groat percentage. It is resistant to smut, has a small amount of resistance to crown rust and is susceptible to race 6AF stem rust.

Foundation and registered seed is being distributed to certified seed growers in 1970, Stuthman says. Certified seed should be available to farmers for 1971 plantings.

The new variety was released in cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations in North and South Dakota.

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Immediate Release

4-H SPEAKING CONTEST AND CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM MARCH 1-3

Seventeen district winners will compete for a \$100 cash award and state championship in the 28th annual 4-H speaking finals Monday, March 2, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

They will be among 83 4-H'ers representing as many counties who will take part in a two-day educational citizenship event in human relations March 1-3. The speaking contest is one phase of the program.

Every county winner in the statewide 4-H speaking contest has been invited to attend the educational program which is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota. The Jewish Council is providing trips to the Twin Cities as well as the awards to the state and reserve state champion.

The speaking competition will be held Monday morning in Luther Hall, 1407 Cleveland Ave. N., St. Paul. The 17 district winners will give original speeches on the topic, "Do Differences Enrich Our Lives?"

The 83 young people will arrive in the Twin Cities Sunday night (March 1) for a reception in the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Special guests at the reception will be host families at whose homes the 4-H'ers will stay.

add 1--speaking contest

Following the speaking contest Monday a luncheon will be given for the 4-H members and teen representatives of the host families at the Sveden House, 501 N. Snelling, St. Paul.

A program Monday afternoon at the Minnesota Church Center, Minneapolis, will feature a panel discussion by religious leaders on "Major Social Problems Confronting Minnesota Youth Today." Panel members will be Mrs. Mary Kyle, editor, Twin Cities Courier; the Rev. Kenneth Beck, St. Cloud, chairman of Christian social concerns, Minnesota Council of Churches; Rabbi Herbert Rutman, Temple Israel, Minneapolis; the Rev. Steve Schonberg, St. Paul Campus Ministry; Father Ed Flahvan, director, Urban Affairs, Minneapolis-St. Paul Archdiocese. The Rev. Wynn Ward, director of communications, Minnesota Council of Churches, will be moderator. Entertainment at the Jewish Community Center, 4330 Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, has been planned for the evening.

A tour of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and a panel discussion on "Mass Media's Role in Shaping Public Opinion" have been scheduled for Tuesday morning. Bower Hawthorne, vice president and editor, the Minneapolis Tribune; Bernard Casserly, editor, the Catholic Bulletin; James Borman, director, news and public affairs, WCCO radio; and William McGivern, news director, KSTP-TV, will comprise the panel.

Awards to the speaking champions will be presented at a luncheon Tuesday at Temple Israel, West 24th St. and Emerson Ave. S., Minneapolis. Paul Cashman, vice president, Student Affairs, University of Minnesota, will speak. North High School will furnish musical entertainment.

More than 1300 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, have taken part in this year's statewide speaking competition at local, county and district levels.

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
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Immediate Release

RUPP TO SPEAK AT LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DAY

Robert G. Rupp, editor of The Farmer magazine in St. Paul, will be featured speaker at the annual Minnesota Livestock Industry Day Saturday, March 14, at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Theme for this year's program, which includes the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, is "What's Ahead in the Seventies -- Problems and Opportunities for the Livestock Industry."

The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. The afternoon session will consist of the Association's annual meeting.

Rupp joined The Farmer staff in 1950 after having served on the Agricultural Extension Service editorial staff of Iowa State College and the Extension editorial staff of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

He was graduated from the College of Agriculture at the University of Nebraska in 1941. The honorary state farmer degree from the Future Farmers of America and the meritorious service award from the Minnesota Safety Council are among the honors he has received.

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

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Immediate Release

POPULARITY OF FISH ON INCREASE

The once lowly fish has become not only socially acceptable but now ranks among the elite foods served at home and in commercial eating establishments.

From 1967 to the close of 1969, Americans ate a pound more of fish per person than they had previously--an indication of its sudden rise in popularity. In the previous six years, the increase of fish consumption per capita was only 0.3 pound. A one-pound per person rise means a 200-million annual increase in national seafood consumption.

Many consumers have taken note of the fact that prices of fish have not risen as rapidly as those of meat. Other reasons for the increase in consumption of fish include the development of new convenience items easy to use, wide publicity given to fish in weight control programs and the featured offerings of seafood in food service outlets. More than a thousand eating-out establishments, including drive-ins, now specialize in fish and chips alone, and thousands of others feature the combination of fish and chips on their menus.

-more-

add 1--fish increase

An increase in imports of fish accounts for the greater availability and variety of fishery products to consumers, reports Robert Rubin, marketing specialist, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Department of Interior. Of the fish on the market, 60 percent is imported, 40 percent is domestic. A decrease in the number of fishermen has prevented much of the growth in domestic output.

Since there is a great variety of fresh and frozen fish on the market during Lent, this season is a good time to feature seafood and freshwater fish in family meals, Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests. Oysters are especially plentiful. Many types of fish not generally available are on the market from time to time during Lent, such as fresh rainbow trout, crab, sole, Boston bluefish. Watch for announcements of fresh fish in grocery advertisements.

Among the best buys in fish are canned tuna--frequently offered at special prices--fillets of various kinds, some of which are breaded and pre-cooked, fish sticks and portions.

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