Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
une 1, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Sidedress Nitrogen. There's still time to apply nitrogen to corn if you didn't get it on before planting. Nitrogen can be sidedressed as soon as the corn can be rowed, but do it before late June. Corn roots usually fill in between the rows before July, and delaying sidedressing after late June likely means more torn up roots. Yield response will be about the same no matter which form of nitrogen fertilizer you use.

* * * *

Watch for Insects in Cornfields. Check for cutworm damage when you're walking through your cornfields. To control cutworms in fields where corn is grown for grain, use 2 pounds of actual toxaphene and 10 gallons of water per acre applied in a band over the row. Use Sevin at the same rate if you plan to use the field for silage.

* * * *

Control Corn Borers. Many cornfields are more attractive to corn borer moths due to earlier planting and higher nitrogen rates in recent years. Watch your fields closely for corn borer feeding the last half of June and the first part of July. Start treatment as soon as 75 percent of the plants show pinhole-type leaf feeding. Canning corn or sweet corn should be treated when 25 percent of the plants show shot oling in the whorl.

* * * *

Use Insecticides Carefully. Insecticides are potentially dangerous and must be used with care. John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, offers these suggestions:

Avoid exposure to skin, lungs, mouth and eyes. Wear protective clothing when directed to do so on the label. Don't eat or smoke while handling pesticides or until after washing thoroughly.

Have a supply of soap and water handy so you can wash after loading the applicator or in case of spills. When you finish for the day, bathe thoroughly and change clothes. Follow label instructions carefully.

* * * *

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 1, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

DAIRYMEN:
CONTROL
FACE FLIES

The most effective control for face flies is a Ciodrin or dichlorvos (DDVP) spray or bait applied to the animal's face.

You can't control face flies in and around barns with fly sprays, says David Noetzel, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Usually fogs, space sprays, cow sprays and sanitation are ineffective measures.

Since applying sprays or baits to the animal's face requires individual treatment it's most practical for milk cows in a stanchion barn. There's no completely effective and practical control for dairy heifers or beef cattle, Noetzel says.

Start treatment when face flies first appear on cattle on pasture--when there are about four or five flies per animal. Observe animals during the middle of warm, summer days.

Treat cattle daily, just after the morning milking, until the fly count drops below five per face. After spraying with a baited spray, rinse the sprayer thoroughly. Spray some water through the nozzle to prevent sugar crystals from plugging it.

If you use a bait or baited spray, prepare a fresh batch each day. Prepared dichlorvos liquid baits have a short shelf life.

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June 1, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

CONSIDER POSTEMERGENCE
ROOTWORM TREATMENT

If you're in an area where western or resistant northern corn rootworms are present, consider applying chemicals in mid-June if you didn't get the insecticide on at planting time.

Insecticides recommended for postemergence treatments of resistant rootworms include Bux, Dasanit, diazinon and phorate, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension emtomologist.

He suggests applying granules (or a diazinon spray) with an applicator mounted on the cultivator and directed at plant bases. Cover the insecticide with soil using disk hillers or sweeps on the cultivator.

This late treatment may be more effective than the planting time treatment on early planted corn in cool, very wet springs. But you probably won't get good results if you make the treatment during droughty periods, Lofgren says.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 1, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Second in Series on
Your Big Move Away From Home

WHERE DO YOU LOOK FOR A JOB IN THE CITY?

So you've decided to go to the city to find a job!

How do you start looking for a job?

If your school has a placement office, this is a good place to start, suggests County Extension Agent _____. Sometimes friends and relatives may be helpful in suggesting possibilities.

Once you have arrived in the city, however, here are some suggestions to follow:

. Read want ads in the newspapers.

. Visit the state employment agency, now called the Department of Manpower Services, which provides information about job opportunities. If there is a branch in your local area, you may want to find out what you can about job opportunities before you go to the city. Although private employment agencies charge a fee, the Department of Manpower Services does not, since this is a public employment agency. There are 33 offices of Manpower Services in Minnesota.

. Make an appointment for an interview with the personnel manager of a company where you may be interested in working.

. Study the yellow pages in the telephone book, under employment and employment agencies.

. Visit a private employment agency. Remember, however, that private agencies charge fees for their services, based on a person's first year salary.

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Department of Information
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June 1, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

TREAT INTERNAL HORSE PARASITES

Good horse health for top performance and appearance is emphasized by the 4-H horse project. Spring should bring a total program of horse health care with particular emphasis on internal parasites.

More horses die directly or indirectly from blood worms than any other disease condition, a veterinarian has said. This means that every 4-H'er must learn how to identify a horse with parasite problems and find effective methods of treatment, according to Robert Jordan, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesot

Parasites harm horses by: absorbing the food before the animal gets it, sucking the blood and lymph from the animal, eating the tissue of the host animal, causing a mechanical obstruction in the bile and circulatory system, producing nodules or tumors on the intestinal walls, providing a constant irritation and providing entry to various bacteria and viruses through openings in the duct walls caused by the parasites.

Several symptoms may appear when your horse has parasite problems. His appetite is usually reduced. His hair coat becomes dull and rough. He loses his ambition and just stands lifelessly all day.

Colts are very common targets for parasites. Colts may run as if playing, then stop in a lifeless, dejected position. They often cough and have many digestive disturbances. Their hair coat is also very rough and dull, and their eyes are dull.

If your horse shows any of these signs of parasites, contact your veterinarian for proper treatment. One type of anti-parasitic drug won't kill every type of parasite your horse may have. Some effective drugs are thiabendazole, piperazine and anthelminthic. The three most common parasites are blood worms, round worms, or ascarids and bots.

For further information, you may write to County Agent_____for Extension Bulletin 358, Horse Care and Management. It will tell you more about horse care and management.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 1, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

ASPARAGUS IS GOOD VEGETABLE FOR FREEZER

Fresh asparagus from your home garden when the snow is flying?

It's possible--and will be a genuine taste treat if you freeze some from your garden now. Or, if you're able to buy fresh asparagus at a reasonable price in some quantity, it's well worth the work of freezing it, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor in horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

Asparagus is one of the most satisfactory vegetables to freeze, she says, both from the standpoint of excellent flavor and of cost, when you compare the price of a commercially frozen package.

Process the asparagus as soon as possible after harvesting; otherwise it will become woody and lose vitamins.

As soon as you have picked the asparagus wash it in cold running water until all sand or dirt is removed.

Discard woody and blemished stalks. Sort the remainder of the asparagus into medium and large stalks. Break off the fibrous ends.

Leave the asparagus stalks whole or cut them into 1- to 2-inch lengths. Place the prepared vegetable in a wire basket or a large loose cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Use 1 gallon of water per pound of vegetable. Scald the medium stalks in boiling water for 3 minutes, large stalks for 4 minutes. Begin counting time as soon as you put the vegetable into the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during scalding and keep the heat high.

As soon as the time is up, place the scalded vegetable into ice water or cold running water. Quick chilling is very important to stop further cooking and to prevent loss of quality. The asparagus should be completely cold before it is packaged. Drain, package, label, date and freeze.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 1, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

LOOK FOR NEW ACCENTS IN SUMMER FASHION

Accents in summer 1970 fashion include new jewelry, shoes, millinery, belts, handbags and gloves, hosiery, cosmetics and hair, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

The "hunk" of jewelry is the newest, replacing to some degree the metal multi-chain. Rings continue to be popular and the chunky clanging bracelet has returned. Chunky beads are a new item, often seen in ceramic, porcelain or crystal.

In shoes the clog and platform are the latest. Sandals are again popular and come in many styles, such as T-straps, open-toed, or closed toes and open backs. The heel remains chunky but is higher and the toe has rounded slightly. Suedes, kidskin, crinkle patents and panne velvets for dress will all be seen in shoes.

In millinery, the floppy unadorned straw hat will make the summer scene. A close-to-the-head coverall version of the turban is also popular.

In belts the rope promises to be big. Ropes will be seen in leathers, twines, bamboos and corks. The applied metal look on leather is also new.

Handbags go over the shoulder or across the body. The 1920's mesh bag has returned and the tote is used for dressy wear. Gloves are dressy in knits and lace and bared on top of the hand.

In hosiery, sheerness gets fashion momentum with use of prints. Pale neutral colors as well as pale versions of the spring "flower" colors are most popular. Knee-highs and body stockings are big fashion items.

-more-

add 1--summer accents

In cosmetics the eye is defined by paler liners and smoky darkish eye shadows with purple the newest color. Lipsticks and nail enamel get a touch of color by using the brighter, clearer tones. Coloring in general is pink, rather than coral, for a fair-skinned look.

In hair the tendril gives the face a new look. The 1920's close-to-the-head style with on-the-cheek flips and the shaggy hairdo with side burns are both popular styles. Wigs and hair pieces are fashion musts, with the long skinny braids the newest item.

-lah-

Department of Information
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June 3, 1970

Immediate Release

VIETNAM WAR WORST REPORTED, TV EXECUTIVE SAYS

The Vietnam War is "probably the worst reported war in history," John C. Schwarzwalder, executive vice president of KTCA-KTCI Twin City educational television stations, said Tuesday night.

Schwarzwalder made the statement on the weekly television program, "Perspective on the 70's," which featured a panel discussion on government and the press. Other panel members included former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, now a professor at the University of Minnesota and Macalaster College, and Robert Shaw, manager of the Minnesota Newspaper Association.

Schwarzwalder said it took a full year for any part of the alleged My Lai massacre story to come out. "It came out as a result of a soldier contacting other soldiers." While the press awarded a reporter a Pulitzer Prize for the story on the alleged massacre, the prize came "for getting it printed finally," Schwarzwalder said.

Shaw said it has been very difficult for reporters to get access to information in Vietnam. Humphrey said the Vietnam War is the "most uncensored war we've ever had," but the reporters are tied down with single events and can't possibly cover the entire war. The war will have to be judged by history rather than by day-to-day reports, the former vice president said.

"There is a tendency in the schools of journalism to train the professional journalist...to report only the unusual. And in the times in which we live a lot of that is violence. A great deal of that is the plain unorthodoxy of human conduct. Now that is not all of the news," Humphrey said.

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Reporting of one crisis after another is "bound to be contagious," the former vice president said. "I think this media could do a great deal to pull us together," he said. It is important to report violence, but it is also important to report when people in "hundreds and hundreds" of places work steadily at improving their communities, Humphrey added.

It takes "an enormous amount of wealth to establish a daily newspaper these days," Schwarzwalder said. Those that have newspapers have a "tremendous advantage," he added. Because the press is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution, "it seems to me that there is an obligation on all the rest of us to do our fair share in criticizing the press...the government can't do anything about them (newspapers) and they know it," Schwarzwalder said.

Shaw said the act of licensing is a "form of intimidation" and Humphrey said he believed in the competitive system because it offers "a better control over what ultimately will develop than any kind of regulted censorship or regulated controls."

A "greater responsibility for professionalism" meaning "as much objectivity as you can possibly give it," is imposed where there is restricted newspapercompetition, Humphrey said. Each of the Twin Cities has "one-ownership" newspapers, although the morning and afternoon papers represent different points of view, he said.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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109-daz-70

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Immediate Release

4-H'ERS WILL ATTEND 4-H CITIZENSHIP SHORT COURSE

About 300 Minnesota 4-H'ers from 50 different counties will attend the 4-H Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C., this summer.

The first group of about 40 delegates will be in Washington June 7-13. They will be from Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, LeSueur, Martin and Waseca Counties.

Jean L. Hartwig, Isanti County extension home economist, and Joe Peterson, Jackson County associate extension agent, will accompany the group.

Purpose of the program is to develop greater understanding and appreciation of American heritage through assemblies and discussions on varied citizenship topics and tours of historic shrines and the National Capitol. 4-H'ers learn the basic functions of national government and gain appreciation and understanding of international aspects of citizenship. They deepen their commitment to the democratic way of life and develop skills for practicing and teaching citizenship in local 4-H clubs.

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108-11h-70

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June 3, 1970

Immediate Release

CHEMICALS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ROUGH LAWN GRASSES

If you're looking for an easy chemical treatment to control rough grass in your lawn, forget it and concentrate on good cultural practices.

That's the advice of Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. McKinnon says many people inquire about chemicals to control rough grasses like quackgrass, meadow fescue, water foxtail and rough bluegrass. Chemicals will kill these rough grasses, but they'll also kill the good bluegrass in your lawn and leave brown spots.

Mow the grass when it's one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches tall. The rough grass will grow faster than the bluegrass, so cut the grass again when the rough grass shows a one inch growth.

Proper fertilization and watering practices will also encourage the bluegrass turf and crowd the rough grasses out in three to four years.

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jms-107-70

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Immediate Release

S.E. MINN. TO HAVE OWN ART EXHIBITION

The first regional exhibition for amateur artists and college art students in southeastern Minnesota will be held July 10-12 in the Apache Mall in Rochester.

The regional show is open to amateur artists beyond high school age who are residents of any of 16 southeastern Minnesota counties and to art students in colleges in the area. Each artist may enter a total of two original paintings, drawings, prints or pieces of sculpture completed within the last year.

The first Southeastern Minnesota exhibition is part of a projected series of exhibitions which will be held annually and will cover the state, according to Huldah Curl, arts extension coordinator at the University of Minnesota. It is being co-sponsored by the University of Minnesota and Rochester State Junior College. At a similar event for southwestern Minnesota held for three years in Redwood Falls some 300 works of amateur artists have been on exhibit each year.

One and two-day workshops in arts and crafts will be held as part of the event.

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110-jbn-70

Department of Information
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Immediate Release

FORESTRY STUDENTS RECEIVE AWARDS

Fourteen University of Minnesota forestry students have received scholarship awards, according to an announcement recently by Frank Kaufert, director of the University School of Forestry, and Arnett Mace, chairman of the forestry scholarship committee.

The awards and recipients include:

--Samuel B. Green Scholarship Award Medal: Paul E. Weis Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

----Oscar L. Mather Scholarship Award: Timothy M. Resch, Minneapolis.

--E.G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarships: Blaine P. Baker, Austin, Minn.; John P. Potyondy, Minneapolis, and James M. Russell, Golden Valley, Minn.

--Henry Schmitz Leadership Awards: James H. Eychaner, Dekalb, Ill; Donald W. Hanson, St. Paul, and Bruce H. Gerbig, Faribault, Minn.

--Everett Memorial Scholarships: Kim A. Elverum, St. Louis Park, Minn., and Barry A. Stanek, Austin.

--Chapman Scholarships (for freshmen): Wesley W. Anderson, Hibbing, Minn., and Vernon O. Rholl, Minneapolis.

--Homelite Forestry Scholarships: Bruce Larson, Hales Corners, Wis., and Paul E. Weis, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Immediate Release

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS SESSION SET

Agriculture, business, and education leaders will focus attention on "Communicating Agriculture to the Non-Agricultural Public" at a special national conference, June 29, at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Gamma Sigma Delta, the national agricultural professional society, and the University of Minnesota are sponsoring the conference.

Several speakers will discuss agriculture's image during the conference. Included are:

*L.E. Peters, director of public relations, New Holland Division, Sperry Rand, Inc., winner of the 1970 Crystal Award of the National Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association. The award is given to the person doing most to explain agriculture to the non-agricultural public.

*Kenneth Erickson, vice president of Northrup-King Co., Minneapolis.

*George Rice, former Minnesota TV-editorialist.

*Mrs. Victor Lapakko, president of the Minnesota Consumers' League.

*Rodney Searle, Minnesota legislator and chairman of the House Education Committee.

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*Paul White, research analyst, Minnesota Poll.

*Paul C. Johnson, Northfield, retired editor, Prairie Farmer magazine.

Several other leaders will lead group discussions. Included are Minnesota's Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert Carlson; William Hueg, Director of the University's Agricultural Fxperiment Station; Warren Wessels, Assistant Dean to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and Carroll Hess, Dean, College of Agriculture, Kansas State University.

The planning sessions for extending the activities will be led by Robert Rupp, editor of The Farmer.

Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy, immediate past president of the Minnesota Chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, is program chairman. Dr. Pomeroy is professor of veterinary microbiology at the University of Minnesota.

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112-hbs-70

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Immediate Release

MUSHROOMS ON LAWNS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL

If your lawn supports a colorful growth of mushrooms after rains, the simplest solution is to enjoy the color.

Mushrooms on lawns are difficult to control, says Ward Stienstra, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Mushrooms are fruiting structures of various kinds of fungi and grow on rotting wood or decaying organic material in the soil.

They're commonly found in areas of buried tree stumps, dead roots, logs and boards following heavy rains or watering. The fungi may also be contained in the sod that you get from a sod farm.

The mushrooms are difficult to control until all of the wood or other organic matter on which they're feeding has been completely consumed. You can get temporary control by applying fungicides such as mercury compounds within and around the surrounding area.

Mercuries are highly toxic and you should take extreme care not to get them on your skin. Wear rubber gloves and protective clothing.

However, the mushrooms usually come back after the chemical has been dissipated, and repeat treatments may be necessary.

Another solution may be to fertilize the rest of the lawn and stimulate growth so the mushrooms are masked by grass.

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114-jms-70

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Immediate Release

SECRET GIVEN TO TENDER, JUICY HAMBURGERS

Making tender, juicy hamburgers is the aim of every good cook.

That's particularly important during a period of high meat prices, when more and more of the family's meat budget is allocated to hamburger.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some cooking skills that will pay off in making the most of this versatile meat:

First, use a light touch in making the patties. Use just enough pressure to make them hold together.

Second, use a little extender such as milk or cracker crumbs, oatmeal or dry milk solids. These products tend to hold in the juices.

Third, don't overcook. Have you ever watched some one press down on a hamburger with a spatula to test for doneness? If the juices no longer run, the hamburger is cooked so dry, it's unpalatable, Have the meat slightly pink in the center for juicy hamburgers.

If possible, broil the hamburgers rather than fry them. They won't be as greasy and you'll enjoy the flavor.

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113-jbn-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

PROPER STORAGE OF FRESH VEGETABLES IS IMPORTANT

The fresher vegetables are when eaten, the better they taste.

With only a few exceptions, vegetables keep best in the refrigerator. The exceptions--potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry onions, hard-rind squashes, eggplant and rutabagas--keep well in cool rather than cold storage.

Sort vegetables before you store them. Discard any that are bruised, soft or that show evidence of decay or worm injury.

The vegetable crisper in your refrigerator will perform better if it's at least two-thirds full. If the crisper is less full than this, vegetables will keep better if they're put in plastic bags before going into the crisper.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives the following tips for storing various fresh vegetables:

- Asparagus--discard tough parts of stalks. Sotre in the refrigerator in crisper or in plastic bag. Use within one or two days.
- Broccoli and Brussels sprouts--store in the refrigerator in crisper in plastic bags. Use within one or two days.
- Cabbage and cauliflower--store in refrigerator in crisper or in plastic bags. Use cabbage within one or two weeks, cauliflower within three to five days.
- Carrots, beets and radishes--remove root tips and tops. Store covered in refrigerator. Use within one or two weeks.
- Green peas and limas--leave in pods and store in refrigerator. Use within a day or two.
- Lettuce and other salad greens--store in crisper in the refrigerator, in a special covered container for lettuce or in plastic bags to hold down loss of moisture. Use within one or two days.
- Onions--store dry onions at room temperature, or slightly cooler, in loosely woven or open-mesh containers. Stored this way they keep several months. They sprout and decay at high temperature and in high humidity. Keep green onions cold and moist in the refrigerator. Store in plastic bags. Use within one or two days.

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add 1--storing vegetables

- Peppers and cucumbers--wash and dry. Store in crisper or in plastic bags in the refrigerator. Use within three to five days.

- Tomatoes--store ripe tomatoes uncovered in the refrigerator. Keep unripe tomatoes at room temperature away from direct sunlight until they ripen.

- Potatoes--store in a dark, dry place with good ventilation and a temperature of 45°F. to 50°F. Light causes greening which lowers eating quality. High temperatures hasten sprouting and shriveling. If necessary to store at room temperature, use within a week.

- Spinach, kale, collards, chard, and beet, turnip and mustard greens--wash thoroughly in cold water. Drain. Store in refrigerator in crisper or in plastic bags. Use within one or two days.

- Sweet corn--store, unhusked and uncovered in the refrigerator. Use within one or two days.

- Sweet potatoes, squashes, eggplant and rutabagas--store at cool room temperature around 60°F. Temperatures below 50°F. may cause chilling injury. These will keep several months at 60°F., but only a week at room temperature.

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Department of Information
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June 8, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

LOOK AT THE MATERIAL UNDER BRIGHT COLORS

The cooking performance, durability and ease of cleaning of today's cookware depend primarily on the material used and its quality.

Today's cookware comes in such a variety of colors that many times the homemaker may forget that color is not the most important element in the selection of cookware. When you're selecting new cookware, look for a color which will go with your kitchen decorating scheme, but don't forget to look at the material under that colored finish.

No one material is best for all pans, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota. Each material has its strengths and weaknesses. However, even heat conduction and ease in cleaning should be first thoughts in cookware selection.

Aluminum is the lightest in weight of all the materials used in the manufacture of cooking utensils. It is also durable and easy to clean. As a conductor of heat, it exceeds all metals except silver, copper and gold.

Most of the copper utensils made today are lined with tin or chromium to prevent corrosion of the material. If copper utensils aren't lined, they require special care since they discolor from the heat of cooking and exposure to the air. Cooper's uniform heat conductivity makes it a good material for top-of-range cooking.

Many of the stainless steel saucepans have castings of copper or aluminum or cores of materials which conduct heat evenly. Stainless steel absorbs heat quickly, but by itself conducts heat slowly. Washing in hot, sudsy water, a thorough rinsing and drying are usually all that is needed to keep stainless utensils bright and shiny.

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Enamelware isn't recommended for "waterless" top range cooking, as the enamel may crack when little or no water is used. Foods burn and stick easily on enamelware and are difficult to remove unless soaked before washing.

Cast ironware is usually pre-seasoned. It should not be washed with strong detergents or scoured. Cast iron utensils can be reseasoned if necessary. Today's cast iron utensils are made of iron alloys that impart great strength and permit the casting of thinner items.

Saucepans of glass are made of a special type of glass for top-of-the-range cooking, says Mrs. Olson. They can take quick changes of temperature.

Several finishes are applied to the exterior and/or interior of basic materials to produce effects in appearance and cleanability. These finishes include porcelain enamel on steel or on iron and Teflon coating, which is now much harder and durable.

Whatever type of cookware you choose, remember that your new utensils need a little care. Check the manufacturer's directions for any special care requirements. And before you buy, check the label to see if the cookware is stain resistant, fade proof and dishwasher safe.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Third in Series on
Your Big Move Away From Home

BE PREPARED FOR YOUR JOB INTERVIEW

You have an appointment for a job interview! What can you do to assure its success?

Remember the purpose of the interview. It is an exchange of information about a job which can play a significant part in your working life, says Mrs. Phyllis Worden, assistant extension specialist in 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota. She suggests some do's and don'ts that may help:

- Be on time.
- Be neatly but conservatively dressed.
- Be courteous.
- Listen carefully to the interviewer.
- Think of your potential to your employer when you answer his questions.
- Be honest and straightforward in your replies. Don't try to be smart or funny.
- Ask questions that will show you are really interested in the job.
- Be natural. Don't fidget. Be as nervous as you want on the inside, but cool on the outside.
- Be prepared to answer questions about your interests and long-range work plans.
- Don't be afraid to ask questions about hours, wages, raises, holidays and vacations.
- Practice a job interview with a friend before you are interviewed.
- Bring along a personal fact sheet, giving your name, address and telephone number, information about your education and experience, your background (where you were born and grew up) and your interests. Also list the names and addresses of two or three people--not relatives--as references.

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Department of Information
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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

HALTER SHOWING IS AN ART

Winning a blue ribbon in a halter class takes a good horse, many hours of training at home and showmanship skill, according to Robert M. Jordan, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota. A thorough knowledge of halter showmanship procedures helps you show your horse to his best advantage at all times.

When you enter the ring, make an entrance that will favorably impress the judge. Your boots should be polished, your tie straight, your jeans or slacks must be clean, your shirt neatly pressed and your hat must sit squarely on your head. Messy clothing will detract from your horse's appearance. Look confident and sure of your horse, but don't look cocky or over-sure of winning.

Your horse should make a powerful impression, too. Groom him to perfection before entering the ring. Be sure you also spend some time cleaning the show halter or bridle.

Enter the ring in the direction the ringmaster indicates. Always keep one eye on the judge throughout the class, but give your main attention to your horse. Lead your horse with your right hand about 12-24 inches from the halter. Hold the remaining lead strap nearly doubled in your left hand. Leave at least 10 feet between you and the horse ahead of you when you circle the ring and when you line up in the center of the ring. Be sure you position your horse on level or slightly uphill ground. Standing him down hill makes his back look low.

Position your horse's feet by pushing or pulling on the halter lead strap or by voice commands. Don't use your feet to persuade an ornery front hoof to cooperate. Many hours of training at home will teach your horse to position his legs correctly. A whip may be used with certain breeds, but use the whip only to make your horse look alert. Putting some perfume on the tassel of your whip makes your horse arch his neck while trying to smell the perfume.

-more-

add 1--halter showmanship

Stand in front of your horse and slightly to his left. Some top Quarter Horse exhibitors roll their lead strap into a circle and hold it with both hands. Others place their left hand about a foot away from the halter and hold the remainder of the strap in the right hand, again neatly doubled. Don't forget to watch where the judge is at all times.

The ringmaster will ask you to walk and trot your horse before the judge. Pull your horse out of line and set him up before the judge. Then walk or trot your horse away from the judge as directed by the ringmaster. Always move in a straight line away from the judge. Don't make the judge move to see your horse's leg action. After going several feet, stop and pivot your horse to the right and come back directly toward the judge. Always remember to turn your horse to the right. Return to the line-up as directed by the ringmaster. Always keep one eye on the judge for further instructions.

For further information, ask your county extension agent for the bulletin titled "Horses and Horsemanship."

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

Immediate Release

UM DISTRICT REUNIONS SCHEDULED

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

Members of the board of directors of the School of Agriculture and staff members from the Institute of Agriculture will be present at each meeting. A potluck picnic dinner will begin at 12:30 p.m. and a program is scheduled for 2:00 p.m. at each location.

The reunion for District I, Southeastern Minnesota, will be held at Colville Park, on Highway 61, along the Mississippi River, on the south edge of Red Wing on Sunday, July 12. Officers of the district association are: Tony Langenfeld, Hastings, president; Russell Breuer, Lake City, vice-president; Mrs. Jim Doss, Wabasha, secretary-treasurer.

The District II reunion for Southwestern Minnesota, will be held on Sunday, July 19 at the Sportsmen Club, 4 miles south of Gibbon. Officers of the District II Association are: Holmer Berlin, Gibbon, president; Cletus Franta, Lafayette, vice-president; Mrs. William Paulsen, 152 Cedar Point, Redwood Falls, secretary-treasurer.

-more-

add 1--um district reunions

The reunion for District III, Northern Minnesota, will be held on Sunday, July 26 at the Lake Koronis Community Park, south of Paynesville, on the south shore of the lake. Officers of Disrict III are: Dr. Gerard Cueva, Cokato, president; Ken Turnham, 2848 Ottawa Avenue, St. Louis Park, vice-president; Mrs. Lyle Bishman, Dassel, secretary-treasurer.

The District IV reunion, Twin Cities area, will be held Sunday, August 2 at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, located west of the intersection of Minnesota Highway 41 and Highway 5, west of Minneapolis and south of Excelsior. LaVern Ludtke, Robbinsdale, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, will preside. Arrangements for the reunion are being made by Dr. Gertrude Esteros, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

# # #

134-vak-70

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

Immediate Release

VanTries Says:

IDENTIFY PROBLEMS BEFORE VOCATIONAL-JUNIOR COLLEGE MERGER

A merger of area vocational-technical schools and state junior colleges might cause more problems than it would solve unless problems were identified beforehand, Robert P. VanTries, assistant commissioner for the Division of Vocational Technical Education, State Education Department, said Tuesday night.

VanTries made the statement on the weekly half-hour television program, "Perspective on the 70's," seen on educational stations throughout the state.

Consolidation of Minnesota's state junior colleges and state area vocational schools has been suggested. But VanTries said he was "not so sure that joining the two systems would work any economic benefit to the state."

"We look with suspicion at academic administrators who we think might tend to water down a good vocational program in order to make it academically acceptable. I don't think that the fact that we have junior colleges and area vocational schools is necessarily a detriment to education in Minnesota. In fact it provides a comprehensive opportunity for the people in Minnesota," he added.

-more-

add 1--vantries says

"Comprehensive institutions have never been kind to vocational education...an institution that's going to be all things to all people frequently ends up being nothing to anybody," VanTries said. Area vocational schools are "one of the few institutions that can be held strictly accountable for what they do," he said. In a comprehensive institution, it is "always easy to pass the failures off to someone else. This is what has happened in many cases," he added.

There are practical problems, Van Tries said: How is the $100 million equity in area vocational schools going to be taken care of in a merger with junior colleges? "I'd want to know this before anyone proposed a merger of the schools. I'd want these problems resolved at least to the point that everyone knows what they are," he said.

Also appearing on the program were Vernon Maack, vocational education director of the Alexandria Area Vocational Technical School, and Miss Shellie Haij, a licensed practical nursing student at the Anoka Area Vocational-Technical School.

Maack said he though the state vocational schools and junior colleges could be merged, but "why change?". Minnesota is recognized as having one of the best area vocational school programs in the nation, he added.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The program was aired over KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

# # #

136-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

WILD SUNFLOWERS STUDIED AT MORRIS

MORRIS--Wild sunflowers in corn can be controlled with atrazine treatments, but the weed poses a more serious problem in soybeans.

That's what University of Minnesota weed scientists Richard Behrens and Dennis Warnes reported at a special evening session of the West Central Experiment Station's field day here today (Thursday, July 9).

The scientists explained that wild sunflowers have not been a large problem to Minnesota farmers, but the weed is migrating from the west and is becoming established in western Minnesota.

Several chemicals currently used in corn and soybeans for control of other weeds are being used in trials to control wild sunflowers as the first step in a long-range research project.

On corn, various atrazine treatments applied both pre- and post-emergence have been quite effective, Behrens says. Treatments of 2,4-D are also being used in the experimental plots, but results aren't far enough along to predict effectiveness. Ramrod and Lasso have not effectively controlled wild sunflowers.

-more-

The problem is potentially more serious in soybeans since none of the chemicals approved for preemergence treatments in soybeans will adequately wild sunflowers. And few postemergence chemicals are safe to apply on soybeans, says University agronomist Robert Andersen.

The second step on the research project will be to develop control tests for corn and soybeans. The scientists will run tests to determine when the weed germinates, how fast it grows and when it flowers. The results of these studies could provide future clues for control.

For example, if the weed germinates through the summer, you either must use chemicals with residual properties or apply repeat treatments later.

The researchers also plan to run competition studies to determine how much corn and soybean yields are reduced by sunflower infestations.

# # #

135-jms-70

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

Immediate Release

SECOND STATE 4-H DAIRY CONFERENCE SET

The second Minnesota State 4-H Dairy Conference will be held July 20-21 on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Some 140 4-H'ers are expected to attend.

The conference will provide an opportunity for older 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H dairy project to learn about current research and recommended practices in dairy feeding, management, breeding, marketing and processing of dairy products. 4-H'ers will also learn about career opportunities in the dairy industry, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Topics included in the conference will be methods of financing those who star in the dairy business, careers in the dairy industry and the dairy industry in action from the standpoint of the dairyman, the processor and consumer.

Participants will learn about teaching and current research in the Animal Science Department of the University of Minnesota and the Food Science and Industries Department. They will also tour the dairy section of a large supermarket to learn about display and point of sale advertising of dairy products.

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133-lah-70

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

Immediate Release

NEW CORN DISEASES ENTER MINNESOTA

Two new leaf spot diseases of corn are in Minnesota to stay--and both can cause serious losses.

The diseases are yellow leaf blight and eye spot disease, says Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson identified yellow leaf blight in southeast and south central Fillmore County on July 2. The most serious cases were noticed on plants 3 to 4 feet tall that had the lowest leaves dead, dead tips on higher leaves with clean leaves at the top of the plant.

The disease is most serious in fields where corn follows corn and where trashy corn stubble is left on the soil surface. Johnson recommends crop rotation, clean plowing of corn stubble, good cultural practices to promote plant vigor and planting resistant varieties if they're available. Fungicides may be applied on high value fields such as seed fields.

A check on fields in the Waseca, Owatonna, Faribault and Mankato areas the first week in July showed no fields with yellow leaf blight or eye spot, Johnson reports.

-more-

add 1--new corn diseases

Yellow leaf blight was noted in a few fields in Winona County last year, but this year is the first time that the disease caused serious problems. The disease has been noticed in northern states of the corn growing area in the U.S. plus southern Ontario. Some fields near Dubuque, Illinois were so severely affected by yellow leaf blight this spring that they had to be plowed down, Johnson reports.

Eye spot disease was noted in trace amounts in southeastern Minnesota. The disease was first noticed in Minnesota in 1968 and caused yield reductions in a few fields. Control measures for eye spot disease are the same as for yellow leaf blight.

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135-jms-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONTROL ALFALFA WEEVIL

The alfalfa weevil will not cause economic losses in Minnesota this year. The insect may cause some losses next year, but only in isolated areas, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Good alfalfa management plus the careful use of insecticides when needed will keep the alfalfa weevil under control, Lofgren says. You may be able to eliminate the need for insecticide applications by maintaining good stands, following recommended fertility programs and making timely early cuttings.

The alfalfa weevil does not cause rapidly developing outbreaks like those caused by armyworms, leafhoppers or grain-infesting aphids. Instead, the weevil slowly expands its range, becomes established and gradually builds up to economic levels in the areas where it's adapted.

The alfalfa weevil has existed in two distinct areas for a number of years. One area is in the western states, extending into Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. The other population group has been spreading westward from the east coast and has reached western Wisconsin and southeast Minnesota in Houston County.

The insect probably will continue its spread westward and northward and become established wherever it can survive, Lofgren adds.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

SPRAY DAIRY BARNS EARLY

Wall residual sprays for fly control in dairy barns and milking parlors are most effective when they're applied early in summer.

Two treatments are usually needed during a season, according to David Noetzel, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. The first treatment is most effective in decreasing fly population if it's applied before flies become troublesome.

When you're using residual sprays, keep all animals out of the building for at least 4 hours after spraying. Cover all feed, feed troughs and drinking cups before spraying. Apply spray just to the point of runoff, and make sure that the wall surfaces, window ledges and ceiling are covered. Painted surfaces will require less spraying than unpainted surfaces.

You can get good coverage with a 3 or 4 gallon hand sprayer and use a much smaller total amount of insecticide.

Be sure to read the label on every chemical before mixing and using the material. Never exceed the recommended dosages or rates and limitations.

Avoid unnecessary exposure to the chemical, Noetzel cautions. Showering and changing clothes after using the material is a wise safety precaution.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 35--1970, "Fly Control for the Dairy Herd."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

GUARD AGAINST
TRACTOR MISHAPS

About 500 people lose their lives in tractor accidents each year. A seat belt, protective roll bar and some common sense will prevent most fatal tractor accidents, says_____ _____, county extension agent
(name)

Installing a tractor roll bar or crush-resistant cab is one way to reduce the number of tractor fatalities, but be cautious of homemade roll bars.

A homemade roll bar won't always support the weight of the tractor. Most commercially made frames prevent a tractor from rolling more than 90 degrees. And if it does roll completely over, the manufactured frame is strong enough to support the tractor's weight.

# # # #

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 8, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Eliminate Fly Breeding Places. Get an early start on flies around the barns and feedlots by eliminating breeding places such as manure piles, strawstack bottoms, feed wastes and rubbish. Sanitation and good management practices are the first step to a good fly control program. Chemical treatments are worthless unless you clean up fly breeding places.

* * * *

Swinemen: Avoid Hot Weather Losses. Sudden hot spells early in summer will kill hogs at temperatures that might barely affect them after they become accustomed to hot weather. Providing plenty of shade and space in confinement, adequate drinking water and enough room in trucks enroute to market will help avoid death losses.

* * * *

Rotary Hoe Soybeans. Rotary hoeing soybeans helps control weeds and aids emergence when the soil is crusted. For top effectiveness, use the rotary hoe after weed seeds germinate, but before the weeds emerge. Operate your hoe at 8 to 12 miles per hour, and weight it enough to stir the ground. You must move the soil to kill the tiny weeds.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Treat Cattle Warts. Warts on calves and yearlings require prompt treatment. If the warts are extensive, your veterinarian may wish to have a vaccine prepared from the animal's warts. Get this attended to promptly if you intend to exhibit the animals at cattle shows.

* * * *

Rabies in Cattle. Wild animals such as skunks can transmit rabies to cattle. A skunk should be observed with suspicion when intermingling with cattle. Signs of rabies in cattle are extreme nervousness and frequent bellowing.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 9, 1970

Immediate Release

FREEZE RHUBARB NOW FOR NEXT WINTER'S USE

What's more delicious than a homemade rhubarb pie or a dish of rhubarb sauce?

You can have both taste treats not only in spring but year-round if you freeze some rhubarb from that patch in your garden now.

Rhubarb is one of the easiest foods to prepare for freezing, according to Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota. Simply wash it and cut it into inch pieces, discarding any blemished stalks. Package it and freeze.

If you plan to use your rhubarb for pies, package the proper amount of rhubarb with the quantity of sugar you would use for each pie. The usual amount is 1 cup of sugar to 4 cups of rhubarb. Whether you prefer to freeze the rhubarb dry or with sugar, it's a good idea in either case to freeze in each package exactly the amount needed for a pie or a rhubarb cake.

Label, date and freeze immediately after the rhubarb is prepared.

Freeze rhubarb before the end of June, while it is still fresh and succulent, Mrs. Munson suggests. After that it may become woody.

# # #

112-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 9, 1970

Immediate Release

HOME ECONOMIST IN REHABILITATION TO RETIRE

A home economist who has helped several thousand physically handicapped women in Minnesota to build new lives of usefulness will retire June 30.

She is Mrs. Marion Melrose, home economist in rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota, who has worked since 1958 in special programs for handicapped homemakers administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Confident that women can build new lives of usefulness after their physical mobility has been severely limited by an accident, heart attack, arthritis, polio or other serious illness, Mrs. Melrose developed a program work simplification to meet their needs. Through a series of classes, Mrs. Melrose has helped several thousand Minnesota women with physical handicaps resume their productive roles as wives and mothers.

The program, originally called Heart of the Home, then re-named Homemakers' Limited, was financed for the first 10 years by the U.S. Public Health Service through a grant to the Minnesota Department of Health administered by the Agricultural Extension Service. Financial assistance has been given by the Minnesota Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation, the Minnesota Heart Association and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Homemakers in the United States who are unable to resume their household chores or are restricted in doing so because of illness or accident now number in the millions. These women often feel worthless and suffer severe psychological reactions, Mrs. Melrose says. She has provided rehabilitation training which has given them new hope as well as practical help.

-more-

In a series of four different classes for each group of handicapped homemakers, Mrs. Melrose has taught them to analyze their own homemaking tasks and show them how to make adjustments to their disabilities by simplifying homemaking practices or adopting new techniques to save time and energy.

Although Mrs. Melrose's first objective has been to re-train homemakers so they may resume as many homemaking tasks as possible, social and emotional therapy has been important also. Psychologically, the classes have helped the women by restoring confidence in their ability to be useful to their families. Exchanging experiences with others with similar problems has given them the incentive to try tasks they were sure they could never do again. The informal, friendly atmosphere of the classes has helped communications.

Mrs. Melrose has kept in touch with former members of her classes, whom she regards as "her family," through a chatty newsletter full of energy-saving suggestions, ideas for work simplification, information on clothing and utensils especially for the handicapped.

A series of television programs, "Keys to Easier Homemaking," featuring Mrs. Melrose on educational channels in Minnesota, gave invaluable help to hundreds of homebound people with disabilities.

During 12 years as a home economist in rehabilitation, Mrs. Melrose has held classes in 82 of Minnesota's 87 counties. Another home economist, Mrs. Harriet Meldahl, who has headquarters in Duluth, gives rehabilitation training in five northeastern counties.

Mrs. Melrose is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Before coming to the University as a home economist in rehabilitation, she had taught home economics in Fulda, had been an extension home economist in Blue Earth County, a dietitian in Midway Hospital and assistant director of volunteer services for the St. Paul Chapter of the American Red Cross.

She holds memberships in the National and Minnesota Rehabilitation Associations, International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, American and Minnesota Home Economics Associations and Epsilon Sigma Phi, Agricultural Extension Service fraternity.

Mrs. Melrose has no intention of becoming inactive because she is retiring. Already she has begun volunteer service in a Twin Cities hospital and at Minnesota Homecrafters, a branch of the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and adults. She plans to continue her activities in antique clock collecting and gardening.

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113-jbn-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 11, 1970

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H JUNIOR LEADER CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON MODERN PROBLEMS

Drugs, ecology, ethics and personal identity are among topics to be considered by some 600 4-H'ers during the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference June 15-19 at the State Fair Grounds.

Registration will begin Tuesday at 9 a.m. in Erickson Hall in the 4-H building.

Theme of the conference is "Today is What's Happening." Featured speakers will include Paul Cashman, vice president of student affairs at the University of Minnesota, who will give the keynote address, "Who Am I?", and James Moore, psychologist at Purdue University, who will discuss "Whom do You Hate?"

Discussion groups on Tuesday afternoon will focus on nutrition as a world and local problem, ethics, science versus humanity, ecology and drugs.

On Wednesday afternoon the Theatre of Communities, Minneapolis, will present a dramatic and musical review of human ecology over the next 10 years. John Newby of Bloomington will lead an evening of folk singing. Other activities will be a picnic at Como Park and the cinerama presentation of "Airport."

-more-

add 1--4-h junior leader conference

A symposium on the quality of the environment will be held Thursday morning. Natural resources will be discussed by Ham Muus, executive director of Crossroads. Population pollution will be presented by Gordon Dahl, senior pastor of the Lutheran Student Ministry, University of Minnesota. "The Environment Problem-Youth Perspective" will be discussed by John Dalen, Hamline University student, and industrial and technical pollution by Bill Seely, Dept. of Environmental Affairs, Northern States Power Co.

The annual banquet Thursday evening at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis will be sponsored by the Greater Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce.

The final address will be given by Darwin Huartson, of Greenbush, former State 4-H Federation officer, on "Today Is What's Happening." The conference will close with the installation of the new State 4-H Federation officers Friday morning.

Clayton Taylor, state 4-H president of Oklahoma, and Durene Howard, state 4-H secretary of Oklahoma, will be guests of the Minnesota 4-H Federation during the conference.

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jbn-70-116

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 11, 1970

Immediate Release

UM ACCEPTS CONTRACT FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECT IN MOROCCO

The University of Minnesota has accepted a $1.4 million contract with the Agency for International Development (AID) to assist in the development of technical agriculture in Morocco, according to John Blackmore, director of the University's Office of International Agricultural Programs.

The five-year contract is for the beginning of a progam of technical assistance to the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy in Rabat, Morocco. The entire project is expected to take from seven to ten years.

The main objective of the University's effort will be to develop programs of specialized graduate level instruction in soils, plant breeding and plant pathology, as well as to train a Moroccan faculty in these fields.

Other aims are to develop a library of materials in technical agriculture, and to strengthen the English language instruction program at the Institute. Blackmore explained that emphasis on English language training is necessary since most of the literature in technical agriculture is in English.

-more-

According to William E. Wright, associate dean of International Programs for the University, the Moroccan project "should help to strengthen the University's capabilities in the North African region. This area, along with the rest of the Islamic world, has been and continues to be of considerable scholarly interest to the University from many different academic perspectives."

Blackmore added that "this effort by the Institute of Agriculture is designed to improve Morocco's technological capability in agriculture and thereby increase its ability to produce the food supply needed for a rapidly growing population."

The project represents a pioneering effort at international collaboration in technical assistance. The University is working through a consortium arrangement with the University of Louvain, Belgium, in developing the programs of instruction and research in Morocco.

Qualified Moroccan students will study for the Ph.D. degree in soils, plant breeding or plant pathology at Minnesota or some other U.S. university in preparation for faculty positions at the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy.

In the meantime, two soils scientists and two plant scientists from the University of Minnesota will direct the research and instruction activities there.

The University has another agricultural project in North Africa. The Tunisian project, which began three years ago, is aimed at assisting the government of Tunisia in building an effective program of agricultural economic research and planning.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 11, 1970

Immediate Release

PLANT PATHOLOGIST JOINS EXTENSION STAFF

Ward C. Stienstra has been appointed to the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service as an extension plant pathologist, according to Roland Abraham, director.

Stienstra, an assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology, has specialized in diseases of vegetable crops during his graduate studies at Michigan State University.

According to Abraham, Stienstra will begin by concentrating on turf disease problems. He will also work on disease problems in ornamental plants including shade trees and ornamental shrubs, and he will do work on floricultural greenhouse operations, nurseries and turf.

He received his B.S. degree in 1963 at Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich., and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at Michigan State. He is a member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Phytopathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Sigma Xi, honorary science fraternity.

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115-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 11, 1970

Immediate Release

UM PLANS BRANCH STATION FIELD DAYS

Minnesota farmers will have a chance to get first-hand information on current research at field days planned this summer by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

The field days at branch stations throughout the state will feature research on field crops and speciality crops important to Minnesota's economy.

Dates and general program outlines at each branch station follow:

June 25--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Varietal and fertilizer studies on small grains will be discussed as will research on pinto beans, corn, soybeans and grain sorghum. Also featured will be a report on the station's corn rootworm study and a plant problems clinic where visitors can bring samples of crop problems for identification.

June 30--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Weed control experiments in corn and soybeans will be featured. Also discussed will be research on herbicide applications, different corn tillage systems, soil temperature, plant growth and weed control under different tillage systems and small grain varietal trials. An insect and disease clinic will be available for problem identification.

-more-

add 1--field days

July 9--West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Varietal trials on winter rye, wheat, oats, barley, flax and alfalfa will be featured along with research on weed control for corn and soybeans and nitrogen fertilization on corn and small grains. Soybean fertilization will also be discussed.

July 14--Sand Plain Experimental Field near Elk River. Featuring research on irrigation of sandy soils with respect to soil modification, plant growth regulation and cultural practices mainly in potatoes, snap beans, pickling cucumbers and field corn, as well as some 35 other crops.

July 22--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. Emphasis will be on wheat, barley, oats, flax, sunflowers, sugarbeets and potatoes. Highlight will be a long-time rotation study with sugarbeets. Special tours of livestock, horticulture and forage plots and the recently completed Agricultural Research Center will be conducted.

July 23--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Agronomy research featured will include studies of beef pastures, annual forages for silage, grass variety trials for pasture and hay and small grains and weed control in alfalfa. Horticultural trials will include potatoes, tomatoes, garden mums, annual flowers, strawberries, cabbage and other vegetables. Forestry topics will include visits to the tree improvement nursery, a Christmas tree shearing plot, Witches' Broom seed collection plots and tours of other station plantations.

# # #

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

Immediate Release

UM MAKES CHANGES IN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Changes in the organization of academic units within the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture were approved today (Saturday, June 13) by the Board of Regents.

Major changes include the creation of three separate faculties to replace the present College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. These faculties will remain within the framework of the Institute, and will function separately as a College of Agriculture, a School of Forestry and a School of Home Economics.

Each unit will be headed by an academic dean who will report directly to the dean of the Institute. Acting deans will be named by July 1, the date the reorganization is to take effect.

Presently, resident instruction in the Institute is carried out through two schools--forestry and home economics--and 11 separate academic departments.

While school directors and department heads report directly to the dean of the Institute, the instructional program is brought together in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, headed by a director of resident instruction.

(more)

The new College of Agriculture will include those present departments related to food production, processing, marketing and distribution. Both the new School of Forestry and School of Home Economics represent reorganized and expanded versions of the present forestry and home economics schools.

According to Institute Dean Sherwood O. Berg, these administrative changes are being made in response to recent growth and development of programs in agriculture, in forestry and in home economics.

He added that these areas will continue to change and grow as new problems and issues emerge, and that this growth can best be accomplished through three separate administrative units working closely together within the broader framework of the Institute of Agriculture.

"This reorganization will make it possible for us to strengthen present programs and to expand our offerings in agriculture and related areas," Berg said, "and it will serve to support our long-time and increasing involvement in conservation and use of environmental resources, and our concern with problems of family and community growth and development."

Reorganization of the resident instruction programs will not affect the administration of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Office of International Agricultural Programs nor the Agricultural Extension Service, the three other major units of the Institute.

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

Immediate Release

SPRAY MIXTURE FOR HOME GARDENS SUGGESTED

Good insect and disease control make it possible for even the person with a small garden to obtain valuable vegetables and fruit, according to University of Minnesota entomologists and plant pathologists.

Insect pests are discouraging gardening hazards, but you can overcome this problem through the proper use of an effective not highly toxic all-purpose spray or dust misture recommended by University scientists.

Insecticides in the mixture include methoxychlor and malthion. Captan is recommended as a fungicide for fruit trees. Fungicides recommended for coating vegetable seeds include captan, chloranil, dichlone and thiram. Fungicides recommended for spraying or dusting vegetables include maneb, zineb and fixed or basic copper sulfate.

Information on home garden spraying and dusting is available from the University Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul, in Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," Entomology Fact Sheet No. 11, "Controlling Insects in the Home Vegetable Garden," and Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 9, "Controlling Diseases in the Home Vegetable Garden."

-more-

add 1--spray mixture

Many chemical companies sell all-purpose spray mixtures that contain recommended insecticides and fungicides. Check the label to see if the mixture has the recommended ingredients.

Although these chemicals are not highly toxic, they can be hazardous if label directions are ignored. To prevent injury to children, pets and yourself, follow these four safety rules:

--Read and understand the label information before using the chemical.

--Use chemicals according to directions for the crops specified and at the rates and times indicated.

--Store all chemicals under lock and key where children cannot reach them.

--Appropriately dispose of empty containers and waste chemicals.

Check the container label to determine the number of days between the last spray and harvest. If spray programs are planned properly and time limitations observed, no hazardous residues will remain on the fruit and vegetables at harvest time.

To reduce injury to bees, use only recommended insecticides and apply them only at the specified times. Do not apply insecticides to trees or other plants that are in bloom. Do not allow spray to drift onto other blossoming plants, they recommended.

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118-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS PLAN MINNEAPOLIS MEETING

About 1,000 agricultural engineers from the United States and other countries are expected to attend the 63rd annual American Society of Agricultural Engineers meeting Wednesday through Friday (July 8-10) at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, it was announced today.

Professor Arnold Flikke, of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Engineering Department, meeting chairman, said more than 50 technical sessions and committee meetings will be held covering a wide range of agricultural engineering interests.

Dr. Rosemarie von Rumker, senior vice president for research and development at the Chemagro Corp., on Friday will be the Agricultural Engineering Foundation speaker. Dr. Emil J. Piel, executive director of the Engineering Concepts Curriculum Project for the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, on Wednesday will discuss how society can affect technology and the effect of technology on society.

The meeting will be sponsored by the North Central Region of the society with the Minnesota Section acting as hosts.

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117-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

AVOID SWINE STRESS WITH PROPER HANDLING

Move pigs carefully to avoid losses from stress. Mistreating and mishandling may result in losses due to the concentrated effects of heat, transportation and crowding, according to Paul Addis, assistant professor of food science and industries, at the University of Minnesota.

When trucking pigs to market, don't overload the truck and avoid shipping during the hottest part of the day to avoid death losses.

Meat processors and locker plant operators should avoid slaughtering swine during the warmest part of the day and animals that have just arrived from a long trip should be given two to three hours to cool off before they are slaughtered. Don't feed animals within 24 hours before slaughtering and keep the animal cool and comfortable as possible, providing plenty of water. The body temperature should not be excessively high when slaughtered. Carcasses should be cooled as quickly as possible.

The most comfortable temperature for market weight pigs is 65 degrees. Mild stress may occur at 75 degrees, 85 degrees is more stressful and 95 degrees causes severe heat stress. Stress, when severe may result in death if the pig is susceptible to stress.

Stress susceptibility has been recognized for many years as the cause of the pale, soft muscle condition in pork carcasses that results in lower fresh or cured meat carcass value, Addis added. This condition is called PSE muscle, a soft, watery pork.

Lean, heavily-muscled breeds are more susceptible than other breeds to stress due to hormone deficiencies, he said. Animals capable of standing stress have sufficient hormone levels and are called "stress resistant pigs."

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

TEAT DISINFECTION
FIGHTS MASTITIS

Teat disinfection, important in reducing mastitis infection, can save dairy farmers extra dollars, according to William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

It is important that disinfection be done immediately after milking when the muscle that surrounds the opening end of the teat is relaxed and it is easier for organisms to enter the teat, he said.

Disinfectant can be applied by placing the disinfectant in a small cup and raising the cup under each teat or by using a spray can.

Products recommended by Mudge for disinfecting teats include iodine at 10,000 part per million, chlorhexidine at 2,000 part per million and chlorine at 40,000 part per million.

When using chlorine, make sure that it has a low alkaline content, Mudge recommended.

Another good dairy management practice is to make sure the milking machine has an adequate vacuum and promptly remove it when the cow is done milking, he added.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

DATE ANNOUNCED
FOR HORTICULTURE
FIELD DAY AT DULUTH

Date for the second annual field day of the Horticulture Center in Duluth has been set for Wednesday, August 12, it was announced recently.

The program will begin at 1 p.m. with tours of the Center, which is located at 3755 Jean Duluth Road. Visitors will have an opportunity to view research and demonstration plots of flowers, fruits, vegetables and ornamental shrubs and trees.

Varieties of cabbage, sweet corn and tomatoes will be given special emphasis in the vegetable variety trials. Strawberry and raspberry varieties and selections will be of interest to homeowners and small fruit growers.

Those interested in flowers will have the opportunity to see the latest hybrids of many of the popular and less common flowers available on the market today.

A plant identification, weed, insect and disease clinic is also scheduled for the afternoon. Light refreshments will be served.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

PLANT PATHOLOGIST ADDED TO STATE EXTENSION STAFF

Ward C. Stienstra has been added to the state staff of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service as an extension plant pathologist.

According to Roland Abraham, Extension Service director, Stienstra specialized in diseases of vegetable crops during his graduate studies at Michigan State University.

He will concentrate mainly on turf disease problems for the present. Later he will do additional work on disease problems in ornamental plants including shade trees and ornamental shrubs. Also, he will do work on floricultural greenhouse operations, nurseries and turf.

Stienstra received his B.S. degree in 1963 at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at Michigan State.

He joins a staff of several plant pathology specialists in the Agricultural Extension Service. They work together to help county agents, farmers, homeowners and industry personnel with problems of plant disease and control.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Using Dust Bags on the Range. Horn flies have been effectively controlled with dust bags, commercial or heavy burlap types, across entries to watering spots. But the bags must be kept dry and the insecticide may cake during high humidity. Periodic checks should be made to make sure the bags are not torn and the insecticide has not caked.

* * * *

Grind Feed More Often in Warm Weather. Odors and off-flavors in feed form more readily as the weather warms, and dairy cows may not eat feed that's the least bit moldy, musty or rancid. You can help solve this problem by grinding more frequently in warm weather. A medium grind is best. Powdery feeds tend to develop off-flavors quicker than coarsely ground feed. Also, cows prefer coarsely ground feeds to powdery feeds.

* * * *

Spraying for Ants. Spray Chlordane or Diazinon on the outside walls of the house, especially the foundation, sills, porches and cracks in the foundation, to prevent ants from entering the house.

Controlling Carpenter Ants. If you locate the wood where carpenter ants are nesting, treat it thoroughly with two percent chlordane. Carpenter ants are unusually large, black and produce a coarse sawdust from the infested wood. They may also nest in dead trees, stumps or logs near the house.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

NEWLY MARRIEDS MUST CHANGE MANY RECORDS

If you're among the thousands of couples being married this summer, you'll have many official records to change.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives a list of some of the records on which new brides will have to make changes of name and address:

- Payroll, if you are working.
- Social Security. Your number will remain the same, but name change is necessary.
- Car registration, if you own a car, and driver's license.
- Charge accounts.
- Church and club memberships, school records, if you are still in school.
- Magazine subscriptions, book or record clubs.

Other changes must be made by both husband and wife. For example, if either bride or groom has a will, it must be rewritten. In Minnesota, marriage automatically revokes an existing will. If you have life insurance, you may wish to review the coverage as well as change the name and the beneficiary. If you belong to a group health insurance plan or have individual coverage, you'll want to review your present eligibility for health and accident insurance. But don't drop your present insurance until the new coverage is available.

If you have a checking or a savings account, you may wish to change the kind of account from a single to a joint account.

If you have securities, be sure to review them in the light of your present situation.

Your friends and relatives will appreciate a notification of name and address change also.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

USE CARE IN STORING DAIRY FOODS

To get the best flavor and nutrition from your favorite dairy foods, proper storage and care are a must. Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, recommends the following storage procedures for various dairy foods:

- Fresh milk and cream--store in the refrigerator at about 40°F. Milk and cream are best stored only three to five days. Keep covered so they won't absorb odors and flavors of other foods. Rinse the bottle or carton under cold water, dry and refrigerate as soon as possible after delivery or purchase. Don't leave milk standing in a warm place or in sunlight. Exposure to sun impairs both flavor and riboflavin content of milk.

- Dry milk--keep nonfat dry milk, in a tightly closed container. Nonfat dry milk will keep several months in the cupboard at temperatures of 75°F. or lower. Dry milk takes up moisture and becomes lumpy with long exposure to air. Lumps make reconstitution difficult. Refrigerate reconstituted dry milk like fresh fluid milk.

- Evaporated milk and condensed milk--store at room temperature until opened, then cover tightly and refrigerate like fresh, fluid milk.

- Cheese spreads and cheese foods--after containers of these foods have been opened, store covered in the refrigerator.

- Hard cheese such as cheddar, parmesan and Swiss--keep in the refrigerator. Wrap tightly to keep out air. The original packagings may be used. Stored this way, hard cheeses will keep for several months.

- Soft cheeses such as cottage, cream, Camembert--store tightly covered in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Use cottage cheese within three to five days, others within two weeks.

-lah-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Fourth in series:
YOUR BIG MOVE AWAY FROM HOME

PLAN SPENDING BEFORE FIRST PAY CHECK

After you have taken a job in the city, managing to live before the first pay check may be a problem.

If you leave home, then go job hunting, it could be two months before you get your first pay. How will you manage until then? According to the Minnesota Department of Manpower Services, it is realistic to expect a delay of at least two weeks between the time you apply for a job and begin to work. Then it will be another wait for the pay check--even as much as a month.

How much money should one have before leaving home? A rule of thumb for most places in Minnesota is to plan for a minimum of $200 a month and proportion it carefully, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension specialist in home management at the University of Minnesota.

Here are some expenses you can expect and must allow for before that first check:

Rent--Cost is determined by the size of city, whether you live alone, share a room or an apartment or room and board with a family. A room at the YWCA or YMCA or a club that specializes in providing living space for people like yourself on the first job will be much cheaper than starting in an apartment of your own.

Transportation--A car of your own is the most expensive transportation at this point. You will probably have to pay for parking, both where you live and where you work. Bus fare and walking may be your answer in the beginning.

Cleaning and laundry--If you use public laundry facilities, figure 25-50 cents per wash load and per dryer load. In addition, allow for occasional dry cleaning expenses. Coin-operated dry cleaning is the least expensive.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--plan spending

Food--Unless you stay with friends or relatives or board with a family, much of your food will be eaten out. A nutritionally balanced diet is important to keep you healthy and avoid medical expenses. Allow at least $25 per week for food.

Recreation--When you leave home, recreation can be a high cost item. Your friends and family have been left behind. In order to meet new people and to fill in the lonely hours after work, you spend more.

-jbn-

Department of Information
Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 15, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate Release

DELAYED MOWING
CAN SAVE PHEASANTS

The pheasant population in Minnesota needs the help of 4-H clubs interested in conservation.

4-H'ers are urged to increase the wildlife habitat by delaying mowing of diverted acres, roadside ditches, odd areas and fencelines in their community, says County Agent _____ _____.

In southern Minnesota corn and soybeans provide few nesting sites for game birds. Therefore, diverted acres, roadside ditches and other areas of grassy cover have become increasingly important as safe nesting sites for pheasants, ducks and other wildlife.

If mowing can be delayed until July 15, nesting success can average 50 percent. When mowing occurs about July 1, hatching success is reduced to 25 percent. When mowing is completed in June, hatching success is less than 10 percent, according to the State Department of Conservation, Division of Game and Fish.

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

Immediate Release

COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE RECEIVED 4-H AWARDS

Several companies and individuals have received recognition for their outstanding service to the 4-H program in Minnesota. The awards were given this evening (June 18) at the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference banquet sponsored by the Greater Minneapolis Area Chamber of Commerce at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Ken Walker, State 4-H Federation president, awarded plaques to the presidents of these companies being recognized for their long-time support of 4-H: Midwest Radio and TV, Inc.; Zahl Equipment Co.; International Multi Foods Co.; Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.; Hotel Pick-Nicollet; Onan Division of Studebaker Corporation; Webb Publishing Co.--The Farmer; Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., and Phillips Petroleum Co.

The 4-H key award and plaques were given to these individuals receiving the Friends of 4-H award: Neil Messick, manager of the Radisson Hotel South, and Dave Osborn, running back with the Minnesota Vikings. G.A. Heinze, executive secretary of the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, and Elwyn Knickerbocker, Annandale, a nightwatchman at State 4-H events for the past 30 years, received the award earlier in the week.

Four distinguished 4-H alumni also received plaques at the banquet: Donald Christensen, Twin Valley; Mrs. Melvyn Molenaar, Raymond; Maynard Speece, WCCO Radio Farm Service director, and Susanne A. Tjornhom, Fergus Falls.

The plaques are donated by the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

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119-11h-70

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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June 17, 1970

Immediate Release

MOOS SEES DANGER IN 'OVERLY ACTIVE' ADMINISTRATION

It is as dangerous to be "overly active" in University administration as it is to be "neglectful," University of Minnesota President Malcom Moos said Tuesday night (June 16) on the weekly television program "Perspective on the 70's."

The University Board of Regents' role and responsibilities were discussed by Moos and regents Elmer L. Anderson, Lester A. Malkerson, chairman, and Neil C. Sherburne.

During the past three to four years, there has been a "need and will of the regents to become as actively involved as they can, being sensitive to the need to participate, but not being overly active in the clockwork of the administration," Dr. Moos said. The regents have "participated in drawing the large lines of policy, which after all is the responsibility of the board," he added.

The Minnesota president described student participation in University decision-making as having "wholesome, boisterous" effects on campus life in the past few years. The regents "have a long tradition of showing sensitivity to students and concern for students participating in helping to draw some of the lines of policy," Moos said.

-more-

add 1--moos sees

"Personally I don't believe that students ought to have the whole say about the development of curriculum....this is largely a faculty matter. On the other hand, students are making an important input in revision of curriculum. I think they should. I think students ought to participate in the evaluation of teaching and they're doing it effectively at the University of Minnesota," he added.

Students could provide "important input," but not a "governing factor," in the promotion of professors and perhaps teaching evaluation, Moos said.

The peaceful demonstrations during the student strike at the University against U.S. involvement in the Indochina War "speaks well of Minnesota," Regent Sherburne said.

He said he would have expected the violence to be less than at other universities, "because Minnesota has the kind of citizens that we would expect would have sons and daughters that would be less violent and would be more inclined to express their views for change in a normal manner."

Anderson predicted that the University can expect "a higher proportion of upperclassmen and graduate students and a lower proportion of freshmen and sophomores." The growing number of junior colleges and state colleges will result in a lower proportion of underclassmen at the Twin Cities campus, Anderson said.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The program was aired over KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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121-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 17, 1970

Immediate Release

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED AT UM INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

Agricultural Economics: James P. Houck and Dale C. Dahl to professor, and Malcolm Purvis, Robert Snyder, Kenneth Thomas and John J. Waelti to associate professor.

Animal Science: Richard E. Phillips, Alan G. Hunter and Jay Meiske to professor.

Entomology: Roger Price to professor and Edward B. Radcliffe to associate professor.

Food Science: Paul B. Addis to associate professor.

School of Forestry: Robert W. Erickson, Roland O. Gertjejansen and Robert D. Thompson to associate professor.

School of Home Economics: Margaret P. Grindereng and Margaret Doyle to professor, Fudeko Maruyama to associate professor and Robert Shank and Marcia Zeimes to assistant professor.

-more-

add 1--promotions announced

Horticultural Science: Donald B. White to professor and Albert G. Johnson to research associate.

Plant Pathology: Neil A. Anderson to professor.

Soil Science: Rouse S. Farnham and Raymond Allmaras to professor.

Agricultural Extension Service: State Staff--Grace Brill, Wayne H. Hanson, Edna K. Jordahl and Verna K. Mikesh to professor, V. Joseph McAuliffe and Stanley R. Meinen to associate professor and Clarice Olien to assistant professor. Area Staff--Arnold J. Heikkila, George D. Holcomb and Dayton M. Larsen to associate professor and Richard J. Hanson, Paul L. Larson and Lyle M. Ross to assistant professor.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism: Eldon Fredericks to associate professor and Josephine B. Nelson to professor.

Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton: Wallace Nelson to professor.

Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston: George D. Marx and B.C. Beresford to associate professor.

North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids: R.B. Aakre to associate professor.

# # #

120-vak-70

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

MANY YOUTHS
JOIN FUN IN
4-H CAMPING

4-H camping activities are growing every year, not only in _____County but in 86 other Minnesota counties.

Last year 7,720 4-H'ers attended camps throughout the state for about three and a half days. This year the total county participation has increased by 18 counties, according to Marian Larson, assistant State 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota.

(Add a paragraph on your county's participation in camping last year and plans for this year.)

Camps focus on the social, spiritual and mental as well as the physical development of the individual. Campers live together in a natural setting learning to work with others and relate to fellow campers. Working with adult leaders gives campers a sense of maturity and independence.

A quality camping program promotes safety, health and fitness; teaches them to observe the wonders of nature and to appreciate the importance of conserving natural resources; and helps them to learn how to use leisure time creatively.

Thirty-eight camps are scheduled this year which include resident camps, wilderness canoe trips and single-day camps. Campers learn outdoor cookery, animal stalking, puppetry and skits. They can participate in sports such as swimming, archery, badminton, volley ball and box hockey. They also learn about nature through crafts, collecting leaves and insects, identifying plants and animals and studying geological formations.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

CONFINEMENT SYSTEM
FOUND EFFICIENT
BY LARGE HOG RAISERS

Improved efficiency and increased gain usually result when confinement systems are used to raise and finish hogs, according to Jerry D. Hawton, extension swine nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Confinement systems are preferred by large operators and are either the concrete floor, fenced-area type or the complete or partially slotted floor with a waste pit arrangement.

With the confinement systems, shade and sprinkler systems can be provided and mudholes and pot holes are not a problem. Internal parasites are somewhat less of a problem and less labor is involved, Hawton said.

Disadvantages include a larger investment, trouble with infectious diseases because of closer confinement, tail biting, cannibalism and feet and leg problems.

Good management practices should be followed including cleaning facilities between sets of pigs and sorting pigs by size and age. Hogs 50 to 100 pounds require four to five square feet per animal and 100 to 200 pounds require eight to 10 square feet per animal in a slotted floor operation and slightly more in a concrete floor operation.

With the pasture system in hog management, less investment is required, it is easier to control infectious diseases, there is no waste disposal problem and there are fewer incidents of tail and ear biting and cannibalism. Good management procedures include rotating pastures yearly with no more than 25 to 30 head in an acre of good pasture. Shade should be provided.

-more-

add 1--confinement system

Three types of feeding systems generally are used in Minnesota:

--Complete feeding with energy feed, protein, mineral and vitamins mixed together.

--Free choice with cereal corn in one feeding unit and protein in another.

--Limited feeding and liquid systems which are not quite as popular in Minnesota as the other two systems.

Hogs should average 210 to 225 pounds in five to five-and-a-half months or less. It should take 3.2 pounds of feed or less per pound of weight gain, Hawton said.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

KEEP RECORDS
ON DAIRY COWS

Keeping records of the individual milk production of dairy cows is an important practice in sound dairy management, according to William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

With about a $900 total investment per cow in the dairy enterprise it is important for dairy farmers to keep accurate records. These records make the dairyman aware of the cow as an individual rather than just part of the herd. Records provide information on feeding and for culling information by subtracting feed costs from daily income. This provides a valuable check on what each cow is producing.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) records are used by dairy farmers to plan schedules in accordance with calving dates. Regular breeding is tremendously important in getting high production and high returns, Mudge said.

With DHIA testing, ten herds in Kandiyohi County have increased their butterfat yield in three years about 70 pounds per head per year which means about $70 added annual income per head, Mudge added.

Your county agricultural extension agent has information on DHIA herd testing and DHIA membership.

# # # #

add 1--make spending plan for all your pay checks

Clothing. Your present clothing inventory is probably sufficient for your first month or two of work, unless the job requires a special type of clothing. Observe what others are wearing at work and dress accordingly. If you do a great deal of walking, be sure to buy comfortable shoes.

Transportation. If you have a car you'll need money for its operation and maintenance, liability insurance, garage rental and parking fees. The charge for parking at work can run to $30 a month.

Laundry. Coin-operated laundries usually charge 25 cents per load to wash and 20 cents to dry clothes. Apartment house laundries may charge more.

Personal items. Allow for miscellaneous items like personal grooming, stationery, stamps and gifts.

Recreation. Seeking new friends to fill lonely hours after work can shoot a budget if you aren't careful. Enough money to familiarize yourself with your new community is important. If possible, take a sight-seeing tour to locate places that you might like to see again.

Savings. The "can spend" money in any one pay check may not cover the cost of many items you would like. Money for a future vacation, furnishings such as television and stereo or a car will mean saving a little each month.

After the first pay check Miss Lamison suggests you continue planned spending and saving. Know where the money goes by allocating specific amounts to fixed expenses and to possible spending. Set aside some money each pay period for items you want most. This business-like procedure is important if your pay check is to last from one period to the next.

-jbn-

add 1--in brief

Using Sprays on the Range. Routine spraying of animals every two weeks will provide adequate horn fly control. High pressures (200-400 psi) should be used to spray thoroughly the shoulders and head area. Bulls, if rotated in the pasture, will receive considerable relief if they are sprayed weekly at rotation.

* * * *

Using Backrubbers on the Range. Cable type backrubbers provide continuous economical treatment for horn flies, but they must be recharged every two weeks. They are best used in tree-less pastures, one for each 30 to 40 animals. A constant supply of insecticide oil is required on the backrubber for acceptable fly control.

* * * *

Dairy Management Tips. Improved herd management practices can mean a lower leucocyte (white cells) count in the milk produced by your herd. Check your milking machine to make sure it's operating according to operator's recommendations. Good milking practices keep teat and udder irritations and leucocyte counts at a minimum. Keep barn lots clean and cows out of deep mud to reduce the possibility of bacterial infections.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

BE CREATIVE IN USING MILK IN VARIOUS DISHES

The use of milk and cheese in foods not only adds to nutrition, but helps make you a creative cook, too. Milk and cheese can help give your favorite recipes flavor that will add to their appeal.

If you don't drink milk, you can get some calcium by preparing foods with milk and cheese. For example, cream of wheat or rice cooked in milk, instead of water, will give you more than just cooked cereal. It'll be a delicacy, especially if you add some dates or raisins.

Cream soups are a good way to use milk also. And if you're using canned soup, dilute it with milk instead of water, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Use milk when you make a cream sauce or gravy. You can add leftover meat, fish or poultry to a cream sauce and pour it over waffles, pancakes, baked potatoes, biscuits, rice or noodles for a satisfying main dish.

Cheese is a concentrated form of milk and a good source of calcium also. Very few meals are not improved with the addition of cheese.

Casserole dishes, such as escalloped potatoes, a hamburger or tuna-noodle hot dish, are enhanced with cheese, either melted through the sauce or as a topping. Keep the heat moderate to low to prevent the cheese from becoming stringy.

For a delectable dessert or a snack with morning or afternoon coffee, serve a combination of crackers and cheese or fruit and cheese.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

BARBECUE CHICKEN
FOR REAL TREAT

Crusty, golden brown chicken, barbecued in the great out of doors, is a taste treat to tempt appetites of young and old, whether it's a family get-together or a youth picnic.

But for a successful barbecue, you must follow certain techniques.

The first rule given by extension poultry specialists at the University of Minnesota is to start with tender chicken. It's best to select 8- to 12-week-old ready-to-cook broilers or fryers weighing from 1-3/4 to 2½ pounds. Be sure the birds are well meated, top quality and uniform in size. Have the birds cut in halves or quarters so they're ready for the grill.

Here are directions for barbecuing chicken:

Place quarters or halves of chicken on the grill with skin side up, close together so there is a minimum loss of heat. Baste the pieces with barbecue sauce immediately. A clean, new dish mop with a wooden handle is ideal for this purpose. Or use a fiber brush.

Every five or six minutes, turn the birds and baste after each turning. Use tongs or a pair of clean white canvas gloves to turn the pieces. A fork will pierce the skin and let juices run out.

Long, slow cooking is the key to successful barbecuing. Allow at least an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half of cooking time for chicken broilers. The chicken is done when the drumstick can be turned loose from the meat easily.

One layer of briquettes is usually sufficient to cook a batch of birds.

-more-

add 1--barbecue chicken

If you're barbecuing for the first time you may want to try a mild barbecue sauce of 1 cup water, 2 cups vinegar, ½ pound butter and 2 tablespoons salt. Bring sauce to a boil and keep hot on the grill. This amount is sufficient for 10 halves of chicken.

One further tip: Serve the chicken piping hot and keep the rest of the meal simple so the accent is on the barbecued chicken.

-jbn-

Note: If you have copies in your office of Barbecuing Poultry, Extension F 200, and Barbecuing Poultry for Large Groups, Extension F 221, you might plug them in the last paragraph.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Fifth in series:
YOUR BIG MOVE AWAY FROM HOME

MAKE SPENDING PLAN FOR ALL YOUR PAY CHECKS

Spending the first pay check can be fun or disaster depending on how much thought and planning you have given it.

Remember that various deductions are taken from your pay check such as social security, withholding tax, perhaps health insurance, so count on the net amount--what you will actually get.

How you spend that first check may set the pattern for a lifetime of spending, says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Be sure you can live happily with the pattern you set.

Miss Lamison lists some of the "must pay" expenses you can expect before there is money from those first pay checks for the "can spend" items.

Rent and utilities. Cost will be determined by size of the city you are in, whether you live alone or with a roommate. If you share an apartment or a room, a frank talk with your roommate about how housekeeping tasks and costs are to be divided may save hard feelings later. But wait until you have time to get acquainted with a person before deciding on a roommate; otherwise both of you may be unhappy.

Apartment rents are likely to average between $90 and $225 a month, with additional charges for such utilities as telephone and lights. A deposit of as much as $100 or an entire month's rent may be required to safeguard the owner. Many apartment owners require a year's lease.

Food. A balanced, nutritious diet can be provided for about $12 a week per person for four people who shop carefully and prepare their meals together. Allow at least $25 a week if you expect to eat in cafeterias or restaurants.

-more-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Scientists Recommend All-purpose Insecticide. A good, not highly toxic insecticide for home garden vegetables and fruits contains methoxychlor and malathion, according to University of Minnesota entomologists and plant pathologists. Fungicides are added to this all-purpose spray or dust. Those recommended include captan for fruit trees, captan, chloranil, dichlone and thiram for coating vegetable seeds and maneb, zineb and fixed or basic copper sulfate for vegetables.

* * * *

Observe spray-harvest time lapse. Check the insecticide container label to determine the number of days between the last spray and harvest. If spray programs are planned properly and time limitations observed, no hazardous residues will remain on the fruit and vegetables at harvest time, according to University of Minnesota scientists.

* * * *

Ant Treatment in the House. University of Minnesota extension entomologists J. A. Lofgren and A. C. Hodson recommend applying a ready-to-use oil solution of two to three percent chlordane or a half percent Diazinon into the nest entrance, if possible. A paint brush can be used to apply the solution to baseboards, cracks, crevices, and other openings around sinks, bathtubs and cupboards. Avoid contaminating dishes and foods. Apply the insecticide once every two or three months.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 22, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

SOYBEAN PRODUCERS:
MAKE EXTRA EFFORT NOW
FOR MAXIMUM YIELDS

Soybean producers, who have gone to great trouble and expense to get their 1970 soybean crop in, should put forth an extra effort now to be sure to get maximum yields.

Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says there are two major management areas where increased effort will put more soybeans into the combine. One is weed control and the other is harvesting.

Competition from weeds in the soybean row reduces soybean yields drastically. And while the use of herbicides can reduce the early weed population, Hicks cautions producers that there are usually some gaps in the weed control. The combination of cultivation and hand removal is the best bet to eliminate these weeds and the later germinating ones.

Postemergence applications of herbicides may be possible where problem areas occur, such as extremely bad infestations of cocklebur.

Uncontrolled weeds cause harvest difficulties in addition to reducing yields. Slower harvest speed, combine inefficiency, and machine down time can cost the soybean producer bushels per acre.

Proper combine adjustment is essential in order to harvest all the crop. And Hicks says that now is a good time to get the combine out and to make the repairs and adjustments necessary for an efficient soybean harvest.

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

Immediate Release

BOISE CASCADE FORESTRY FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

The Boise Cascade Corporation Forestry Fellowship for 1970-71 has been awarded to Michael J. Rath, Bayport, Minn. a graduate student at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The Fellowship is awarded annually in support of the study and research of a student working on a graduate degree in forestry. Rath is working on a master's degree.

F. T. Frederickson, Woodlands Manager for Boise Cascade at International Falls, and Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, announced the award recently. Rath will study the comparison of different logging methods as to effect on site and costs in northern Minnesota. With the development of mechanization in the harvesting of timber in Minnesota, there is considerable interest in the efficiency of alternative systems which can be applied.

Rath is a graduate of Stillwater High School and a resident of Bayport, Minnesota. He was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry from the University in June 1970.

He has worked in northern Minnesota with the U.S. Forest Service, as a self-employed logger, and as a guide for an outfitter. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, a national forestry honorary society, and the Society of American Foresters.

Professor Alvin R. Hallgren will serve as Rath's advisor. The aspen harvesting studies will be conducted in close cooperation with Robert Olson, forest engineer for the Boise Cascade Corporation, and Zig Zasada of the University's Cloquet Forest Research Center.

This is the 23rd consecutive year that the Boise Cascade Forestry Fellowship has been awarded to a student at the University's School of Forestry.

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123-vak-70

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

Immediate Release

UM ANNOUNCES EXTENSION STAFF PROMOTIONS

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

Seventeen county extension and associate extension agents and six extension home economists received promotions in academic rank on the University's staff. One agent was promoted from assistant to associate extension agent. The promotions do not affect the agents' local responsibilities. The agents will continue to serve in the counties where they are now located.

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

Promoted from associate professor to professor were Floyd H. Bellin Jr., Martin County; Judith C. Nord, West Ottertail County; Raymond W. Palmby, Jackson County; and Miles G. Rowe, Wadena County. Bellin, Palmby and Rowe are agricultural agents and Miss Nord is a home agent.

Promoted from assistant professor to associate professor were Glen R. Chambers, Wilkin County, Joseph L. Fox, Ramsey County, David S. Johnson, Yellow Medicine County, Ernest A. Nelson, Becker County, and Duane R. Schrader, Chisago County, all agricultural agents and Ruth D. Johnson, Clay County, home agent.

-more-

add 1--extension staff promotions

Agricultural agents promoted from instructor to assistant professor included Edmund W. Bernhardson, Clay County; Eugene V. Bromenshenkel, Nobles County; Carrol F. Giesler, West St. Louis County; David D. Hart, Stearns County; Thomas C. Hovde, Freeborn County; Thomas E. Kean, Lake County; Richard A. Krueger, Hennepin County; Blake D. Peterson, Red Lake County; and Robert S. Trevola, Clearwater County.

Home agents promoted from instructor to assistant professor included Shirley L. Barber, Ramsey County; M. Ruth Edberg, West Polk County; Darleen Ellingson, Kanabec County; and JoAnn Ross, Steele County.

Vernon A. Oraskovich, Olmsted County, was promoted from assistant agent to associate agent.

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122-vak-70

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

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H FEDERATION OFFICERS ELECTED

An 18-year-old Pope County youth, Nancy Mrnak, Glenwood, has been elected president of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation for the coming year.

She was elected by some 635 delegates to the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference held on the State Fair Grounds. She will head an organization of about 58,000 4-H'ers as state president.

Other officers elected were Ivan Sjoblom, 17, Karlstad, vice president; Becky Leuer, 17, 17435 Medina Road, Wayzata, secretary; and Gary Hutton, 18, Dundas, treasurer.

The four young people have been active junior leaders and officers in their local 4-H clubs and in their county 4-H leaders' federation.

Miss Mrnak was president and secretary of the Pope County 4-H Federation. She was also president and secretary of her local 4-H club for two years. She participated in the Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C., and has received many ribbons for her demonstrations at the State Fair. She will be a freshman at Moorhead State College in fall, majoring in speech therapy and psychology.

Sjoblom is a 4-H Key Award winner and has won trips to the State Fair for four consecutive years. He was president of the Marshall County 4-H Federation and treasurer of his local 4-H club. He will be going to Washington, D.C., in July for the Citizenship Short Course. He plans to attend Moorhead State College in fall.

-more-

add 1--federation officers elected

Miss Leuer has won dairy, horticulture and leadership awards and is a 4-H Key Award winner. She was vice president of the Hennepin County 4-H Federation and youth representative to the Hennepin County 4-H Foundation. Active in 4-H dairy, horticulture, junior leadership and home improvement projects, she has won trips to the State Fair to demonstrate and exhibit. She will be a freshman at St. Cloud State College in fall.

Hutton was the top Rice County 4-H demonstrator and president of the Rice County 4-H Federation. He was also president of the Junior Holstein Club and his local 4-H club. He has won numerous awards for his dairy project activities as well as trips to the State Fair. He plans to attend college at River Falls, Wisconsin, in fall.

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121-lah-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 24, 1970

Immediate Release

PROGRAM SET FOR MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE

Vitamin E and selenium in animal nutrition and full-fat soybeans in swine and poultry diets will be major topics discussed at the 1970 Minnesota Nutrition Conference Sept. 14-15 in Minneapolis.

Details of the program for the 31st annual conference were announced recently by Robert J. Meade, animal science professor at the University of Minnesota. The meeting will be held at Holiday Inn Central, Minneapolis.

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

The first morning of the conference will consist of a symposium on Vitamin E and selenium in animal nutrition. Topics to be covered include selenium in feedstuffs, selenium-Vitamin E interrelationships in swine nutrition, in poultry nutrition and in preventing nutritional muscular dystrophy in lambs and calves.

In the afternoon a symposium on full-fat soybeans in diets for swine and poultry will include discussions of full-fat soybeans for swine, in poultry diets and on swine carcasses. Other topics will be feed processing and nutrient availability, and the influence of artifical drying of grains on nutritional quality.

-more-

Topics to be discussed Tuesday morning include forced molting in laying hens and nutritional implications, the effect of age on feed intake and nutritional requirements of laying hens, nutrition and carcass composition and edible meat yields in turkeys, calcium metabolism in laying hens, and amino acid requirements of laying hens.

In the afternoon, papers will be presented on chelating agents in poultry nutrition, sulfur in ruminant nutrition, artifical roughages vs. whole shelled corn for fattening beef cattle, and nutrition of pregnant and lactating beef cows.

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

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

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124vak-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 24, 1970

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS ATTENDED CO-OP LEADERSHIP CAMP

Two youth represented Minnesota's 58,000 4-H'ers at the Cooperative Leadership Conference in Liberty, Missouri, June 22-27.

They are Connie Lewis, 18, Sherman, South Dakota, Rock County, and Arno Bergstrom Jr., 18, New Ulm, Nicollet County.

They spent five days at camp with other young leaders in various organizations from fourteen states, learning from them and contributing ideas. The camp delegates actually ran the camp through officers, committees and the Camp Senate. These young leaders learned how groups function and how they could fit in as an officer or in other jobs.

The delegates also toured a large regional complex of farm supply cooperatives. They ran their own cooperative to further develop their interests.

Miss Lewis was president of the Rock County 4-H Federation and executive council president. She has also worked as a 4-H Ambassador. She has received the Rock County achievement medals in dress revue, health, horticulture and has been named one of the top ten 4-H girls in the county.

Bergstrom is a 4-H Key Award winner. He was president of the Nicollet County 4-H Federation. His work in the 4-H agronomy and electronics projects have won him many State Fair trips to demonstrate and exhibit. He will serve as squad leader at the Farm Boys Camp this year.

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127-lah-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agiruclture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 24, 1970

Immediate Release

KELLY CITES METRO AREA STATE COLLEGE NEED

A state college system is not "really a true state college system" unless it is represented in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, Vice Chancellor Thomas W. Kelly of the Minnesota State College Board said Tuesday night on the television program "Perspective on the 70's."

The Twin Cities area is the home of 60 percent of the state's population, he noted. "I think there are people on the state college board and in the chancellor's office who see some distinct advantages to the rest of the state college system with the establishment of some kind of state college facility in the metropolitan area," Kelly said.

"Metropolitan students might do well to have another option...the distinctly different kind of education could be available from a metropolitan state college," he added. The vice chancellor noted that about 5,000 of the students at state colleges in St. Cloud and Mankato are from the metropolitan Twin Cities area.

Richard C. Hawk, executive director of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission, also a guest on the weekly television program, said his commission has advised the University of Minnesota to "strive for a change of mix of its students."

Presently about half the students at the Twin Cities Campus are lower division students (freshmen and sophomores). The commission recommended that the Twin Cities have one-third lower division, one-third upper division and one-third graduate students "to get better utilization of that facility for advanced studies," Hawk said.

-more-

add 1--kelly cites

If this ocurred, there would be additional upper division capacity at the Twin Cities Campus. This would be one alternative to meet the growing enrollment of the 1970's. Other alternatives are establishment of a state college in the metropolitan area, establishment of a University branch at Rochester, establishment of a junior college at St. Paul and expansion and development of the University's St. Paul Campus, Hawk said.

One of the problems before Hawk's committee is to decide whether junior colleges and area vocational technical schools should be combined under one board. Junior college representatives favor a comprehensive approach with the junior colleges and vocational schools combined, Hawk said.

The State Board for Vocational Education and the area vocational technical school representatives "would make the case that they have a very distinctive kind of role to perform regarding vocational education and that role can be performed in a specialized institutuion concerned only with vocational education," Hawk added.

This issue emphasizes the great difficulty in attempting to arrive at appropriate, productive and effective solutions to various problems in higher education, he said.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Others appearing on the panel included President Wesley Waage of Fergus Falls State Junior College and Chancellor Philip Helland of the State Junior College Board. The program was aired over KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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126-daz-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 24, 1970

Immediate Release

SOIL TEMPERATURES FOUND TO AFFECT YIELDS IN FALL PLOWING

LAMBERTON--An experiment comparing fall plowing to spring plowing for corn in finer-textured soil has shown that warm soil temperatures are largely responsible for small yield increases and great dry matter growth 40-50 days after planting.

The findings were revealed Thursday at the Southwest Experiment Station here by Professor Wallace Nelson, station superintendent, and Raymond Allmaras, research soil scientist for the Agricultural Research Service, Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, Morris. Their conclusions were based on a five-year study in southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota.

Allmaras said the findings were significant because most observers had previously attributed increased yields and early growth under fall plowing to the fact that it allowed farmers to prepare their seed beds earlier.

Now, he said, it is obvious that warmer soil temperatures, observable to a depth of five feet, are largely responsible for the increases, although the causes of higher temperatures are still under investigation.

Results of the experiment showed that early corn growth at 40 to 50 days after planting was two to three times greater after fall plowing than after spring plowing.

Yields from fall plowing exceeded that of spring plowing in three-fourths of the trials; in some cases by 10 percent.

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125-g1-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 24, 1970

Immediate Release

AGRICULTURE'S IMAGE IS CONFERENCE TOPIC

Agriculture's image will be discussed at the Gamma Sigma Delta Conclave Monday (June 29) in the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Student Center.

The keynote speech, "Principles for Bridging the Image Gap," will be given at a noon luncheon by L.E. Peters, public relations director for the New Holland Division of Sperry-Rand Corp. Peters is the 1970 winner of the Crystal Award given by the National Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association for his efforts in explaining agriculture to the public.

A panel discussion on agriculture's image will include George Rice, former Twin Cities television commentator; Kenneth Erickson, vice president, Northrup-King Co.; Mrs. Victor Lapakko, president, Minnesota Consumers' League; David Frye, assistant principal, Central High School, St. Paul, and Rodney Searle, chairman, State House Committee on Higher Education.

Robert G. Rupp, editor of "The Farmer" magazine, will lead a discussion on polishing agriculture's image. The program chairman is Benjamin Pomeroy, immediate past president of the Minnesota Gamma Sigma Delta Chapter and University professor of veterinary microbiology.

Gamma Sigma Delta is the national agricultural honor society.

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123-vak-70

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

Immediate Release

Ag Leaders Told:
BE IMAGINATIVE AND AGGRESSIVE, NOT DEFENSIVE

Agriculture, business and education leaders, who gathered in St. Paul Monday (June 29) to discuss agriculture's image, were told that now is a time for aggressive and imaginative leadership, not for defensiveness and bellyaching.

Paul C. Johnson, retired editor of Prairie Farmer magazine, told participants in a conference on "Communicating Agriculture to the Non-Agricultural Public," that most non-farm and especially big-city people like to think well of agriculture as a vocation and of farmers as people.

"They have come to take a cheap and adequate food supply for granted, and they have plenty of other problems--local, national and international--to think about. Farmers can best earn their goodwill by helping to solve these problems."

He went on to say that "Our success in food production, even in the face of rising population, represents a solid first step and an achievement of which we can be proud. Rather than worry so much about whether or not this achievement is being appreciated, we ought to shift our skills and energies to the total concerns that beset us and our neighbors.

"We have proved that we can produce food successfully. We have proved that we could be good citizens in the rural community that was. We have yet to prove we can successfully contribute to the rural community that is to be.

"If we prove to our neighbors, both urban and country non-farm, that we can throw our influence and our skills in organization on the side of solving the total social problems of our time, we won't need to worry about our public relations."

-more-

add 1--ag image

Johnson's optimism about agriculture's image was supported in part by some of the findings in a recent Minneapolis Tribune Minnesota Poll. Paul White, research analyst for the Poll, told the conference participants that for five out of six image statement's about agriculture, the responses by urban respondents were quite similar to those of rural farm respondents. It was only in the sensitive area of taxation that any wide disagreement between urban and rural farm respondents was observed.

White went on to explain, however, that an "image" is the result of hundreds of factors and a lifetime of experience, not just six things measured at one point in time. Also, the public image of agriculture, like that of any other industry, changes over time--both favorably and unfavorably.

Another conference speaker expressed more concern about agriculture's image. L.E. Peters, public relations manager for the New Holland Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, explained the part of New Holland's public relations program built around a brochure titled "How're They Really Doin' Down on the Farm?"

He said that the program was initiated as a result of the company management's feeling that several public misconceptions were resulting in an undeserved "poor image" for agriculture.

"Farmers were being blamed for food price increases, yet they were receiving little benefit from the higher 'middle man' costs involved in processing and marketing food," Peters said. "Also, some urban dwellers, including some legislators, were under the impression that many farmers were 'getting rich' off subsidy payments from tax funds."

These and many other "myths" about agriculture are discussed in the New Holland brochure, which was dubbed a "farm fallacy fighter."

"Farmers, who have done so much to improve the standard of living for North America by producing an abundance of low cost food, are not benefiting as they should from their own contribution," Peters said, "and this is something New Holland says the public needs to know."

The one-day conference on "Communicating Agriculture to the Non-Agricultural Public," was sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota and Gamma Sigma Delta, national agricultural professional society.

vak-13u

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

Immediate Release

WEED CONTROL AND HERBICIDES DISCUSSED AT WASECA FIELD DAY

WASECA--A complete weed control program includes herbicides, proper crop selection, good cultural practices and cultivation, according to Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Miller told visitors at the Southern Experiment Station Visitor's Day Tuesday (June 30) about the University's continuing evaluation of weed control methods designed to keep area farmers supplied with up-to-date information.

A wide range of chemicals is available to help keep down weeds, which are a major profit-limiting factor for field crops. And researchers continue to improve the performance of existing herbicides by developing improved application methods and by using various mixtures of herbicides and additives. Several new herbicides are also being evaluated. Extensive research is also continuing to determine if any soil residue problems result from application of the chemicals.

But even with the new discoveries in herbicide research, good cultural practices and cultivation are still valuable techniques to control weeds. In most cases, effective weed control calls for a combination of herbicides and cultivation, Miller said.

-more-

In similar experiments conducted over the past four years at three locations in Minnesota, corn has yielded 113 bushels per acre when weeds were controlled with chemicals plus cultivation compared to 89 bushels per acre when only cultivated. Likewise, soybeans yielded 23 bushels per acre when only cultivated compared to 29 bushels per acre with a combination of chemicals plus cultivation.

Some weeds usually escape the chemical weed killers and this is where cultivation can be used to good advantage. Early cultivation is more effective and this means getting at the weeds from the time they are just germinating until they are one-fourth inch tall.

Miller said University research over the past few years has shown that you'll usually get less than maximum returns if you rely on either herbicides or cultivation alone.

The agronomist added that it's possible to practically eliminate a particular kind of weed after a few years by growing the crop that will permit maximum chemical and cultural control of the problem weed.

However, using one combination of crop, chemical and cultivation for several years may change the type of weeds in the field. And if this happens, further adjustments of crops and herbicides may be needed.

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129-daz

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

Immediate Release

CORN GROWTH ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH WITH FALL, SPRING PLOWING

WASECA--About twice as much early corn growth was reported by researchers at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, when the ground was plowed in the fall and spring as compared to no plowing at all on corn stalk ground.

The research was done by Russell Frazier and William E. Lueschen, both assistant professors at the Southern Experiment Station. It was reported today (June 30) to the Southern Experiment Station Visitor's Day.

Soil temperature affects early growth. With fall plowing, the soil at four inches deep was up to five degrees warmer in the late afternoon and the average daily temperature was 3 1/2 to four degrees warmer as compared to soil that was not plowed. With chiselling, the soil at the four-inch depth was a maximum of three degrees warmer and the average daily temperature was about two degrees warmer than ground that received no tillage.

The soil temperature is warmer with fall plowing, partly because of the debris left on the soil that causes reflection of the sun's energy, the University researchers said.

The experiments were conducted on finer-textured soil and less well-grained soil. Measurements were taken when the corn was about 40 days old and when the soil temperature was in the 60's and low 70's. Yields will be measured at harvest time this fall to determine what effect warmer soil temperatures have on yields.

daz-128

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

Immediate Release

UM STUDY SHOWS EFFECT OF SULFA DRUGS ON COW'S MILK

GAINESVILLE, FLA--Sulfa drugs placed in the cow's uterus often pass into the milk, so dairy farmers must be especially careful to read the label container and withhold milk if the directions specify.

That's what University of Minnesota researchers Garth Miller and Glen Rouse reported at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association here Monday (June 29).

The researchers tested six sulfonamides and found that all appeared in the milk. Sulfa and other drugs such as nitrofuran, neomycin and tetracycline are used to treat uterine infections in dairy cows.

Preliminary results indicate that nitrofuran does not pass into the milk to as large a degree as sulfonamides. The scientists also plan to study the passage of neomycin and tetracycline.

Antibiotics must not be placed in the cow's uterus if the material will pass into the milk, the scientists emphasized. They encourage farmers to read the label directions carefully and ask questions of the person selling the drugs if they're unsure of the proper usage.

It's illegal to sell milk that contains drugs, and the farmer, not the drug manufacturer, is responsible.

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117-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

DAIRYMEN: READ LABELS ON SULFA DRUGS CAREFULLY

Dairy farmers should be especially careful to read the label container of sulfa drugs and to withhold milk if the directions specify, since University studies show that sulfa drugs placed in the cow's uterus can pass into the milk.

University of Minnesota researchers Garth Miller and Glen Rouse recently studied six sulfonamides and found that all appeared in the milk. Sulfa and other drugs such as nitrofuran, neomycin and tetracycline are used to treat uterine infections in dairy cows.

Results of their studies indicate that nitrofuran does not pass into the milk to as large a degree as sulfonamides. The scientists also plan to study the passage of neomycin and tetracycline.

Antibiotics must not be placed in the cow's uterus if the material will pass into the milk, the scientists explain. They encourage farmers to read label directions carefully and to ask questions of the person selling the drugs if they're not sure of the proper usage.

Also, they remind dairymen that it is illegal to sell milk that contains drugs. And it is the farmer, not the drug manufacturer, who is responsible.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN ON SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION

Septic tanks should be installed so the top is within one or two feet of the ground surface, according to Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

The tank should not be vented to the ground surface, but it should have a manhole which can be easily located and uncovered to measure sludge and scum accumulation and to provide for pumping when necessary.

If the septic tank is at the normal six-foot depth, there will be little danger of freezing even if the tank is not used during the wintertime. However, it is good practice to maintain lawn grass cover over the tank and disposal field. The raw sewage enters the tank, the solids are reduced to liquids by bacterial action, and the effluent is discharged into a drainage field. The tank must be water-tight and large enough so the bacteria have adequate time to act on the solids. A 1,000-gallon capacity tank should be a minimum for a family of five. If a garbage grinder is used, the tank should have 1,500-gallon capacity.

Tank length is important so that the sewage solids can not "short-circuit" between inlet and outlet. A rectangular tank should be three times as long as it is wide. Premature failure of the soil absorption system is caused by sewage solids being discharged from the septic tank.

If plumbing fixtures are to be installed in the basement, a small sewage lift pump should be used rather than installing the septic tank below the basement level. Odors will be eliminated if the sewage pump is installed in a vented sump. The initial cost of the pump normally will be less than the increased excavation cost to install both the septic tank and drain field system below the basement level. Future maintenance and rehabilitation costs also will be less with a shallow system.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

TURKEYS LIVE BETTER
IN CONFINEMENT,
U RESEARCHER SAYS

Confinement rearing of turkeys provides better liveability, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Turkeys get away from adverse weather and predators and incur less disease in a windowless building. A better grade and faster weight gains are produced under confined conditions, Berg said.

There are economic advantages to confined rearing. The shift from the brooding house to the range may mean an eight to 10 day loss in timing during which time a turkey would gain a pound under confined conditions. Also, better utilization of brooding equipment, the hatchery and processing facilities is possible with confinement rearing.

Labor time is cut about 75 percent since turkeys adapt well to automatic feeding and watering. Better feeding efficiency is possible with confinement rearing where wild birds can't interfere with feeding and where the turkeys feed less because they burn up less energy than they would outdoors.

Although there is less disease in confinement rearing, there are more problems once disease gets into the building. But respiratory infections can be controlled with a good ventilation system, he said.

The high investment cost is a disadvantage, but when the cost is spread over the life of the building, it becomes a small part of total costs. Litter is another problem, Berg said.

University researchers hope to raise hens in 1975 and toms in 1980 in confinement.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Farmers: Use Minnesota Irrigation Guide. Information on how much water the soil can store and how fast evaporation occurs is contained in the Minnesota Irrigation Guide, developed by the Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's departments of agricultural engineering and soil science. Without such a guide, scheduling irrigation is mostly a matter of experience or doing what a neighbor does. In some cases this can be costly, according to James B. Swan, extension soil specialist at the University. Guides are available from district conservationists and extension agents.

* * * *

Range applications of Ultra-low Volume Chemicals. Ultra-low volume (ULV) applications by airplane have controlled horn flies and reduced face fly numbers on range cattle. Malathion ULV at the rate of eight ounces an acre or naled at two ounces an acre should be applied over the herd. A second application within a week or 10 days will be required when initial application is delayed until fly numbers are high (100 or more horn flies or five or more face flies per animal). Applications can be spaced two to three weeks apart or as needed.

* * * *

Use Shovel, Auger to Measure Water Depth. Check to be sure enough irrigation water is being applied so that the bulk of the plant's root zone is saturated after irrigation. Irrigation should be sufficient so the plants do not lack water between irrigations. Use a shovel or auger to determine water depth penetration and check application uniformity. The ball-squeeze method is crude and requires experience, but is better than nothing. Tensiometers are accurate, but don't work well in very coarse sands. Depth, location and installation are important factors in using tensiometers.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Ants in the Home. The best way to locate ant nests is to see where the ants go. The nest itself may be some distance away in a wall or other room; therefore, you might apply control measures in the house without definitely finding the nest.

* * * *

Set Up Irrigation Cycle. The irrigation cycle must be completed before any of the crop lacks water. If it takes five days to get around the field, you can't wait till the crop shows signs of wilting and then start irrigating because you won't get to all the crop for five days. You must plan ahead however many days it takes you to get around the field, James B. Swan, University extension soil specialist, suggested. Don't count on rainfall to help you catch up. See your district conservationist or county agent for assistance in setting up an irrigation cycle.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MINI WASHING MACHINES NOW AVAILABLE

Washing machines in mini sizes are now available for those with too small a space for the conventional laundry appliance.

The mini washers are especially convenient for families who do not have the usual plumbing hookups or who may want the washing machine in a different location than the laundry. These portables are well adapted for use in apartments, summer cottages, even sleeping rooms if a sink is available, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Some of the washers differ from regulation automatic washing machines in size only. The usual plumbing hookups are needed. These compact washers are usually 24 or 27 inches wide compared to the full-size width of 30 inches. The depth--about 24 inches--is the same as that of the full-size washer. They use about 25 gallons of water per load--slightly less than the amount for full-size washers--and generally handle loads of 12 pounds compared to the 14 to 18 pounds of regular washers. Cost is about the same as for a full-size model.

Among the mini washers available are portables. Most of these are not automatic and do not need the usual plumbing hookups. A hose is merely attached to the sink faucet. They are approximately half the size of the regulation automatic washer--about 24 by 15 inches. They use about half the amount of water needed for a full-size washer and handle loads half the size.

-more-

add 1--mini washing machines

Since these portable washers are not automatic, clothes must be lifted from the washer section into a second section to spin dry. The clothes may be rinsed by spraying in the spinning section or placed back in the washing section for a power rinse. Water temperature is regulated by the faucet setting. Only one wash speed is available in most cases. Where there is no pressure water system, the washer can be filled and emptied with pails.

At least one company is now making a small portable which is automatic and can be converted to a stationary unit with the usual plumbing hookups. This machine is 24 by 24 inches in size.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

USE CHEESE FOR ECONOMY IN MEAL PLANNING

Cheese makes many inexpensive main dishes, as well as tangy appetizers, vegetable sauces, salads and desserts.

In cooking cheese dishes, American or cheddar, blue, brick, cottage, Parmesan, Romano, Provolone and Swiss cheeses are most often used.

In main dishes cheese can be used to stretch meat, fish and poultry. This is sound economy because cheese adds more protein to foods. For example, you can add cheese slices to broiled hamburgers for a taste treat and more nutritious value.

For special desserts and snacks, cheeses such as Camembert, Edam, Gouda, gjetost and primost are most often used, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Serve these cheeses with crackers for snacks and with fruits for desserts. And don't forget the old favorite, apple pie and cheese wedges.

There are dozens of varieties of cheese to choose from. Try them to find out which will please your family the most. Here are some of the most popular varieties and suggestions for their use:

- Cheddar or American--semihard, firm-textured cheese, ranging in color from white to orange. It may be mild, mellow or sharp in flavor, depending on aging time. Use in main dishes, breads, sandwiches, salads, snacks and desserts.

-more-

add 1--use cheese for economy

- Colby--similar to cheddar but softer and more open. Its flavor ranges from mild to mellow. It is a good choice for those who prefer a milder cheese. Use it for snacks, sandwiches and cheeseburgers.

- Swiss--pale yellow, semihard cheese recognized by large holes. It has a sweet, nutlike flavor. For sharper flavor, select cheese with the greatest number of large, shiny holes. Swiss cheese is good for sandwiches made with rye or pumpernickel bread, salads and cheese fondue.

- Process American cheese--smooth, compact cheese which is a blend of aged and fresh cheeses which have been pasteurized. It's a favorite for cooking because it melts readily.

- Brick--creamy yellow in color, semisoft to medium-firm with numerous holes. Its salty, nutlike flavor ranges from mild to moderately sharp. Use for appetizers, sandwiches, snacks and with fruit for dessert.

- Blue--semisoft cheese which crumbles easily. Its flavor ranges from mild to tangy. This cheese gives a gourmet touch to appetizers, salads, salad dressing, hamburgers and broiled steak. It makes a good dessert served with pie or fruit.

-lah-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H HAS A NEW BICYCLE PROGRAM

4-H'ers in the bicycle program participate in one of the most colorful and fun projects in 4-H. "Fun on wheels" is the general theme of the program.

Enjoying bike riding means that you must have a complete knowledge of the care and safety rules of your bicycle. The 4-H bicycle program teaches these rules that make bike riding safe and fun.

Bike riding gives 4-Hers good exercise, sunshine, fresh air and helps build strong arms and legs. Bike riding is a fast means of transportation for many 4-Hers. They go to the store, to the park, to the swimming pool and to school.

4-Hers are customizing their bicycles by adding accessories and painting them in eye-popping, psychedelic colors. Standard saddle seats have changed to polo and banana seats and other unusual shapes with equally descriptive names. Extended pretzel handlebars and sissy-back bar rests are other accessories that give a bike that one-in-a-million look to his owner.

The new mod-colored tires also give bikes a sassy new look. The tires come in bright blues, reds, yellows, greens, and oranges. The treads also vary from slicks to studded.

4-Hers make bikeways in their communities that go through parks and wooded areas. These routes are growing in popularity from coast to coast. They give an opportunity to ride in quiet places, free from worry about cars and other traffic hazards.

Bike racing is becoming a neighborhood activity now. Sprints, relays and long distance races are held with trophies or ribbons for the winners.

Other competitions are held for bikes that test the rider's skill and safety procedures. These competitions offer a challenge to the 4-Her and opportunity to meet other 4-Hers interested in cycling.

For further information on the bicycle program, contact your County Extension Office.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
June 29, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Sixth in Series:
YOUR BIG MOVE AWAY FROM HOME

HINTS GIVEN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY IN CITY

Self-protection is an important concern for anyone who lives in the city.

Here are a few tips from a city policewoman for young people who are planning to live in the city:

. Lock the door of your room or all doors of your apartment when you leave. Keep the door locked even when you go to the laundry room or to the mailbox.

. At night keep your shades pulled and have a safety chain on your door, in addition to having it locked.

. Don't admit strangers to your apartment or your room.

. Let your roommates know if you intend to be out unusually late or if you are to be gone overnight or for the weekend.

. Let the telephone company know if you get disturbing calls. Hang up at once if you get an obscene phone call and notify the telephone company. It's wise for girls to list their last name and initials rather than first name in the telephone directory.

. Keep numbers for the police, fire department and your doctor near the telephone for emergencies. If you have trouble, don't hesitate to call the police.

. Don't walk alone at night if you can avoid it. Remember there is safety in numbers. Use well lighted streets. Avoid dark alleys.

. Don"t accept a ride from a stranger.

. When you are driving at night, keep the car doors locked.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 30, 1970

Immediate Release

CARLSON CITES NEED FOR STUDENT GRANTS

The trouble with Minnesota's student grants-in-aid program is that it was funded at only five-tenths of one percent of the state's total higher education budget, President Edgar M. Carlson of the Minnesota Private College Council said Tuesday night, (June 30).

Carlson made the statement on the weekly half-hour television program "Perspective on the 70's." Others appearing on the program included Quentin Hartwig, academic dean of Lea College, Albert Lea; Stanley Idzerda, president of the College of St. Benedict, St. Josephs, and Donald C. Skinner, dean of students, Hamline University, St. Paul.

Carlson said the state has "the instruments for channeling public support to students in a very excellent state scholarship program and a fine grant-in-aid program, which only needs to be funded."

The student grants-in-aid program, which provides funds for students to attend colleges and universities within the state, "was funded at the level of less than five-tenths of one percent of the total higher education budget compared to two percent in California, four percent in Michigan, 7 1/2 percent in Illinois, 10 percent in New York and 11 percent in New Jersey," Carlson said.

If the grants-in-aid program could be funded at "even five percent of the higher education appropriation, that would make $16 million for grants to students in the next biennium," Carlson added.

-more-

add 1--carlson cites

Private college enrollment in Minnesota since 1954 has increased 13,000 students, which is equal to the total enrollment in three state colleges plus Southwest State College, which has only recently opened, he said.

Minnesota's private colleges increased in student size in the 1960's, but in the 70's "they are not going to do it under present circumstances. They will in all probability virtually be standing still...and fortunate if they can hold their own under present circumstances," Carlson said.

Dr. Idzerda said the College of St. Benedict's budget for financial aids has increased 75 percent in two years, while federal assistance to individual students has been cut back this year. "This financial aid becomes a larger and larger factor in our budget, but at the same time we feel obliged in conscience to accept those students who want that kind of education regardless of their needs," Idzerda said.

"I don't think this can go on indefinitely...I don't know that colleges can be a self-funding public resource," he added.

Student tuition pays about half the instruction cost--the rest must come from friends, foundations and grants, Idzerda said of the private college. Related to the struggle for funds is the fact that the college "does not want to be a haven for persons of just the upper economic classes. The College of St. Benedict, as most small liberal arts colleges, has quite a high percentage" of students from families of yearly incomes less that $6,000, he added.

Hartwig said the small institution has a better ability to be unique as compared to the large university. While enrollment in Minnesota's private colleges is dropping, the colleges must concentrate on their uniqueness in competing with state organization for students, he said.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The program was aired in the Twin Cities, Duluth, Appleton and Fargo-Moorhead.

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130-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 30, 1970

Immediate Release

PLACEMENT DIRECTOR PREDICTS IMPROVEMENT IN JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Job opportunities for graduates in agriculture, foresty and home economics should improve next year, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, job placement director Ralph Miller said.

Although commercial firms and government agencies are cutting back on personnel at this time, Miller said economists are predicting an upswing this summer with employment opportunities improving next year.

Forestry, fisheries and wildlife management graduates from the University had hoped to find jobs with the federal government, but personnel ceilings are now in effect. The number of these graduates receiving federal appointments is very small, Miller said. State agencies have increased their hirings somewhat, although they are a long way from closing the gap, he added.

Forestry graduates with majors in forest products engineering or forest products marketing have had several job offers and little difficulty in securing employment.

Home economics majors who are willing to teach in rural schools have not had a severe placement problem, but many of these graduates wish to stay in the Twin City area where there are few employment possibilities, Miller said.

-more-

add 1--placement director

Home economics graduates with degrees in foods, nutrition and food service administration have been reasonably successful in securing employment, but graduates in other specialities have received few job offers because of the competition for home economics in business related employment in the Twin City area.

There is a scarcity of graduates with majors in agricultural education and food science and industry, Miller reported. There are about 50 openings for agricultural education graduates.

Agricultural economics and business administration degree candidates have been reasonably successful in obtaining jobs and many had two or three firm job offers.

Agricultural graduates this year should find employment; however, it may not be in the geographic area of their first choice, Miller said. Salaries will be up this year about four percent over the 1968-69 level, he added.

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132-daz-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
June 30, 1970

Immediate Release

SOME TIPS ON BUYING A FREEZER

In the market for a freezer?

Among the decisions you'll have to make are whether to buy an upright or a chest type, an automatic defrosting type and how large the freezer should be.

Each type of freezer has its advantages, according to Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota.

The chest type, for example, has the advantage of not defrosting as quickly if the electricity should go off. An upright freezer may accumulate more frost than the chest type, and if you have children, it's easy for them to leave the door ajar with the result that much of the food may be thawed before someone discovers the open freezer. On the other hand, it is often more convenient to get food out of an upright than a chest type.

A freezer with the automatic defrosting mechanism is a real convenience but it may be expensive to buy and to operate than one without this feature, Mrs. Munson points out. Such a freezer will still need to be cleaned and washed occasionally, even though it will not need defrosting.

What size to buy? That depends on the number in the family and the extent you plan to use your freezer, Mrs Munson says. A former recommendation was 5 cubi feet per person for families with a home garden. But that size may be too large for a family of five or six. So judge what your needs will be and what you will freeze. A 15- to 20-cubic-foot freezer is satisfactory for most families.

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131-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 6, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

PROFITABLE PRACTICES
RECOMMENDED BY
EXTENSION AGRONOMIST

If you are interested in profits from growing soybeans, you will be concerned about what can be done to increase profits, according to Gerald R. Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

In soybean production, there are certain costs that must be paid before any profits are realized. These include land, taxes, machinery, seed herbicides, fertilizers, etc. If 20 bushels per acre of soybeans are required to pay these costs and your yield is 24 bushels per acre, an increase of two bushels per acre can increase your profits by nearly 50 percent.

Since most of the soybeans have been planted, many of the production practices have been fixed for this year. However, there are still a few things which can be done to increase yields. These include rotary hoeing and cultivating, if you didn't use a preemergence herbicide or if you used one and it is not performing well. At harvest time, care in harvesting can also help increase your profits.

Some of the problem weeds in soybeans can be controlled with postemergence herbicides: 2,4-DB will control cocklebur and chloroxuron (Tenoran) will control mustard. Proper timing and rates of application of these chemicals are critical to avoid excessive soybean injury. Controlling these weeds will increase soybean yields and improve harvest efficiency.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

TENANTS, LANDLORDS SHOULD CONSIDER PROFITABLE PACT

Farm tenants and landlords before entering or renegotiating crop share agreements should ask themselves if it will be profitable on a rented tract to shift to shelled corn harvesting, drying and storing, says Charles Cuykendall, University of Minnesota extension economist in farm management.

It may be profitable for a tenant on a bare 80-acre tract to invest in a cornhead combine if he farms enough other land to give him the necessary acreage of corn. But the owner of that 80 acres may not find it profitable to invest in corn storage and drying equipment. The most profitable approach for the owner may be to allow the tenant to harvest the crop as shelled corn, but at moisture levels that will reduce market discounts below the cost of artificial drying, he said.

If the tenant has drying facilities, he may find it profitable to dry his landlord's corn at operating costs in order to be allowed to harvest at high moisture levels and thereby minimize field losses, Cuykendall added.

On a well-improved farm with crib storage for ear corn, the decision to change to shelled corn harvesting will depend on the acreage of corn grown, the condition and adequacy of the crib storage, expected market discounts for high-moisture corn and the amount of corn needed for feed, he said.

Cuykendall suggested that the most equitable cost-sharing arrangement between tenant and landlord after a change to shelled corn harvesting, drying and storing on the farm often is to share costs in the same proportion as they were shared before the change.

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Immediate release

SCIENTIST REPORTS ON UNIVERSITY PIG FEED TESTS

Pigs fed dry-roasted ground soybeans as a source of supplemental protein gained as fast, 1.7 to 1.8 pounds daily, as comparable pigs fed soybean meal as a source of protein, according to Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal science at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Both diets produced the same amount of gain per pound of feed consumed--.31 of a pound.

Research of 50 years ago showed that soft carcasses resulted when either raw or cooked soybeans made up more than 10 percent of the diet. In the present study, conducted at Grand Rapids and Waseca with 300 pigs, cooked soybeans made up 9.3 to 26 percent of the several diets. About one-third of the pigs fed at Grand Rapids were slaughtered for carcass measurements and manually graded for firmness.

The firmness of the chilled carcasses varied directly with the level of soybeans fed. Only one of 6 carcasses graded hard when the pigs were fed 26 percent soybeans in the diet while three out of seven carcasses graded hard when soybeans made up 19 percent of the diet and six out of seven graded hard when the diet contained only 9.3 percent soybeans. (Carcass data from the Waseca pigs have not yet been summarized

The differences in firmness were not as great as those reported in the research of the 1920's. Hanson said that this is probably due to the fact that the modern pig is a much leaner pig than his ancestors and hence stored less fat. In addition, the 1969 pigs consumed 25 percent less feed, per pound of gain and hence less soybean oil than his counterparts of 50 years ago. Whether or not the degree of softness noted will reduce the market value of the pork cuts has not yet been answered satisfactorily, Hanson said.

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July 6, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Fall, Spring Plowing Increases Corn Growth. University of Minnesota soil scientists report about twice as much early corn growth when the ground was plowed in the fall and spring as compared to no plowing at all. An experiment was conducted on corn stalk ground with finer-textured soil and less well-grained soil at the University's Southern Experiment Station at Waseca. It was learned that soil temperature affects early growth. With fall plowing, the soil at four inches deep was up to five degrees warmer in the late afternoon and the average daily temperature was three-and-a-half to four degrees warmer as compared to soil that was not plowed. An experiment at the University's Southwest Experiment Station at Lamberton showed that corn yield from fall plowing exceeded that of spring plowing in some cases by ten percent in three-fourths of the trials.

* * * *

Weed Control Includes Several Efforts. University of Minnesota extension agronomist Gerald Miller says a complete weed control program includes herbicides, proper crop selection, good cultural practices and cultivation. Experiments conducted in Minnesota show that corn has yielded 113 bushels per acre when weeds were controlled with chemicals and cultivation as compared to eighty-nine bushels per acre when only cultivated. Some weeds usually escape chemical weed killers. This is where cultivation can be used to good advantage. Early cultivation is more effective because it gets rid of the weeds from the time when they are just germinating until they are one-fourth inch tall.

* * * *

Pasture Saves Protein in Hog Ration. Good legume pasture won't save much corn, but hogs on legumes will do just as well on a ration that contains 2 percent less protein than a drylot ration. This means that growing pigs will do well on a 14 percent protein ration up to 100 pounds and on a 11 to 12 percent ration thereafter.

* * * *

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add 1--in brief

Soil Liming Folder Available. "Liming Minnesota Soil," Extension Folder 210, is now available from the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. The folder was written by John Grava, C. J. Overdahl and W. E. Fenster, all in the University's Department of Soil Science. About one-third of Minnesota's cropland could benefit from liming. Agricultural lime is any material containing calcium or calcium and magnesium that, when properly applied, neutralizes soil acidity.

* * * *

Aerial Application Over Feedlot. Malathion ULV (ultra-low volume) at eight ounces per acre and naled ULV (Dibrom 14) at 1.5 ounces per acre can be applied by air over feedlots with the animals present. The residual effectiveness of aerial application is limited, so weekly treatments may be necessary. Care should be taken since ULV sprays will permanently damage automobile finishes. Dibrom has some corrosive effects on sprayers, but teflon sprayer fittings will resist corrosion.

* * * *

Insecticide Caution. Follow directions and precautions listed on the insecticide container labels. Avoid spilling liquid insecticides on your skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water immediately after using insecticides. Do not breathe the dust or spray. Store all chemicals in a safe place where children and pets cannot reach them.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 6, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

USE LEFTOVERS TO ADVANTAGE

No one wants to use too many leftovers, but they can be an asset, saving time and money. Store leftovers covered and cold and use them up promptly.

Using leftovers to put variety into another meal is often better than serving the food the same way over again, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

You can top a tossed salad with cut strips of leftover ham, chicken, pork or veal. Try leftover cooked fruits with small cream cheese balls or grated cheese, or add a banana and sprinkle with plain or toasted coconut.

One-dish meals put leftovers to good use. Meat may be combined with vegetables, macaroni or rice. Add a cheese or tomato sauce, or just plain white sauce and heat in a baking dish. Chopped tomatoes or green onions or chives will give extra flavor and color to the dish.

Omelets become special when they enfold bits of cheese, peas, ham, chicken or bacon. Breads can be used in cheese fondue, scalloped dishes, bread pudding, French and milk toast.

Vegetables, meat, fish or chicken may be creamed or used with a tasty sauce, such as mushroom or tomato soup. To stretch the serving size of leftovers, add a hard-cooked egg.

For shortcuts, try combination dishes. Many canned and packaged foods can be combined with other foods to make appetizing dishes that are easily prepared. For example, canned macaroni or spaghetti in cheese or tomato sauce can be combined with ground meat, tuna, cut-up cooked chicken, ham or frankfurters.

However, when using leftovers, make sure you don't add so much new food that you end up having to use leftover leftovers.

-lah-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 6, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H TEACHES BICYCLE SAFETY

The 4-H bicycle program offers many hours of fun and excitement for city and rural 4-Hers. Real bike riding enjoyment comes from having a bicycle that fits you, keeping your bike in top condition, and knowing the traffic rules.

If your bike is too large or too small, it will be hard to handle. Your toes should touch the ground when you sit on the seat. The seat should be far enough forward so your hip joint is nearly over the pedals in their highest or lowest position. Handlebars should be long enough to let you sit comfortably. They should pass over your leg when your pedal is in its highest position.

Have your bicycle checked twice a year by a reliable serviceman. Make sure the handle grips fit snugly. Replace a broken bell or horn. Adjust the handle bars to a comfortable height and tighten them securely. Your brakes must brake evenly every time without slippage.

Your tires and chain must be in top condition. Check the chain for damaged links and a snug fit. Clean the chain frequently and lubricate with light oil. Inspect your tires for leaks and learn how to use liquid sealants. Borrow a gauge from your local service station to check your air pressure at least once a week. A comfortable ride and longlasting tires depend on proper air pressure.

Be sure to learn the traffic rules in your area. Remember that your bike is a vehicle, not a toy. Ride on the right hand side of the road, as close to the edge as possible. Always look behind you before pulling around parked cars or changing lanes for a turn. Know your signals for turning and stopping. Remember to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in the street or sidewalk.

If you ride at night, your light must be visible for at least 500 feet. A rear reflector must be visible for 100-600 feet and be state approved.

For further information on bicycle safety, contact the _____ (Name) County Extension Office.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 6, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

7th in series:
YOUR BIG MOVE AWAY FROM HOME

EATING WISELY IMPORTANT WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

If you've just moved to the city--and it's your first experience of living away from home--you're likely to be careless about eating.

That's as true with young people who are starting a new job as with students at a school away from home.

But to have enough energy to do your job and enough pep to keep up with your friends and enjoy some recreation after work, you'll need to eat properly.

It's easy to sacrifice breakfast to get those extra "40 winks" in the morning. But then about 10 o'clock your energy begins to sag, and you wonder why you're so tired. The point is that your motor has been running anywhere from 12 to 18 hours without refueling. No wonder you're tired! Getting up half an hour earlier would allow you time for that important refueling!

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say you'll be helping to keep yourself in topnotch physical condition by including the basic four food groups in your meals and snacks every day: two cups milk; two or more servings of meat, fish, or eggs; four or more servings of vegetables and fruits; and four or more servings of breads or cereals.

You can add other foods you enjoy to complete your meals and provide the energy you need. Good food is often the key to good health and enjoyment of living.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 10, 1970

FOR RELEASE: Fri. p.m., July 10

ACTING DEANS NAMED IN UM INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Acting deans for the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, School of Forestry, and School of Home Economics were named today (July 10) by the Board of Regents on recommendation of University President Malcolm Moos.

H.J. Sloan will continue as associate dean of the Institute and serve as acting Dean of the College of Agriculture. Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry since 1947, will be renamed acting dean of the School, and Keith N. McFarland, director of resident instruction of the former College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will serve as acting dean of the School of Home Economics.

The University Board of Regents, in action last month, modified the structure of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in favor of three separate faculties organized into independent administrative units.

In announcing these appointments, President Moos stated: "These actions are consistent with our plans for further developing the Saint Paul Campus. The administrative realignments and increased autonomy of the three faculties of agriculture, forestry and home economics that accompany these appointments give added visibility to programs which relate to emerging community, state and national concerns. Added emphasis will be placed on the problem-solving abilities among students and faculty in Saint Paul -- and their responsiveness to local and state needs."

-more-

add 1--acting deans

The acting deans will report directly to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture. Their appointments as well as reorganization of the academic units within the Institute were effective July 1.

According to Dean Berg, these administrative changes were made mainly in response to recent growth and development of programs in agriculture, in forestry and in home economics.

"Reorganization will help us strengthen present programs and to expand offerings in agriculture and related areas," he said, "and it will support our efforts in the areas of conservation, environmental quality as well as our work on problems of family and community growth and development."

Louise A. Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics before reorganization, will be on leave during the coming academic year. Plans are for faculty committees in each of the three units to be named at a later date to begin considering candidates for the permanent dean positions.

In other action announced today, Dean Berg named Harald R. Jensen, professor of agricultural economics, acting head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. He will replace Vernon W. Ruttan, who resigned recently to devote full time to teaching and research.

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134-vak-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710

Immediate Release

July 10, 1970

FARM APPRAISAL, MANAGEMENT MEETING SLATED

Issues in the appraisal and management of farm property will be discussed at the annual summer conference of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Sunday through Tuesday (July 12-14) at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.

Some questions to be discussed at the meeting include:

How much can one pay for a farm if the price is based on its income producing capacity? How does this compare with current prices being paid for farm land? What kind of management plan should be established?

A demonstration farm appraisal will be discussed by Harwood Hott, Doane Agricultural Service, Mankato, and William Franz and Lawrence Omundson, both of the Minnesota State Department of Highways. A farm management plan will be discussed by W.O. Forsberg of Forsberg Agricultural Service, New Ulm; Roger Heller of North Central Agricultural Service, Olivia, and Hott.

Visits will be made to specialized hog, dairy, cattle feeding, poultry and crop farms. An aerial tour is available for those interested on Tuesday afternoon, July 14.

The meeting is being hosted by the Minnesota Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Association. A large proportion of the membership in the two organizations are professionally trained men who devote their time to the management of farms and the appraisal of rural properties.

J. Hobart Belknap, of the Hormel Institute, Austin, is president and Truman Nodland, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, is secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Association.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 10, 1970

Immediate Release

YOUTH LEADERS HERE FROM TWO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A youth leader from Costa Rica and another from Africa will arrive in Minnesota July 16 to spend almost three months studying and observing 4-H and youth development programs and agriculture.

They are Thomas Montero, 37, from Filadelfia Guanacaste, Costa Rica, and Zacharia Mpetsane, 27, of Pitsane, Botswana, who are coming to the United States under the Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange (PRYLE). PRYLE is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Montero has been an extension agent in Costa Rica for 10 years, working with 4-S clubs, the counterpart of the 4-H program.

Mpetsane is an agricultural demonstrator in Botswana and has been a professional leader for three years.

The two youth leaders will confer with members of the Agricultural Extension Service staff on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, will attend the state 4-H Dairy Conference, the Ramsey County Fair and Minnesota State Fair and various 4-H events in Dakota County. From July 30 to Oct. 11 Mpetsane will visit McLeod and Waseca counties. Montero will spend that period in Martin and Dodge counties.

Two Minnesotans are now working in youth development programs in the home countries of the two youth leaders. Jane Plihal, Hutchinson, left in June for Botswana to serve for a year as an adviser to the national 4-B organization there. Jerome Smith, West Concord, is in Costa Rica, working with rural youth programs and 4-S clubs, offering technical assistance in increasing food production and promoting better nutrition. Both are serving under the International Farm Youth Exchange-Youth Development Project (IFYE-YDP).

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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 10, 1970

Immediate Release

SCIENTISTS TO GATHER AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society's North Central Division will be Thursday and Friday (July 16-17) at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, it was announced today.

Scientists from 12 states will gather for business meetings, tours of research facilities and experimental field plots at St. Paul and Rosemount and for discussion sessions concerning mycotoxins and chemical control of cereal diseases.

Individual tours have been arranged for those who wish to visit other research and commerical facilities.

Registration will open at 7 p.m. Wednesday, July 15. Host for the annual meeting is the University's Department of Plant Pathology.

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Department of Information
And Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710

Immediate Release

July 13, 1970

MILTON E. MORRIS RECEIVES PIONEER AWARD

ITHACA, NEW YORK--Milton E. Morris, associate professor in the University of Minnesota Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism, has received the Pioneer ACE Award of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors (AAACE) at its annual meeting here.

The award, based on "professional achievement and promise of continuing development," honors pioneer leaders in agricultural communications. It goes to five young agricultural communicators each year.

Morris has been on the University staff since 1964 serving both in the University's Agricultural project in Chile and on the St. Paul Campus.

Morris, an AAACE member since 1958, was a communications specialist starting in July, 1961, in the Columbian Government-Rockefeller Foundation Agricultural Program in Bogota, Columbia. In Columbia, he planned, organized and directed an office for Agricultural Communications and Economics and taught in Spanish.

Later he was given new responsibilities in the newly established Columbian Agricultural Institute. These included selection and training of additional personnel to staff new positions and planning the structure of an Extension Division, information program and Department of Economics and Sociology.

-more-

Morris was on the team that produced the award-winning multimedia program for student recruitment, "In Touch with Tomorrow." He has also worked closely on communications efforts in pilot projects with the rural poor.

A native of Elk City, Okla., Morris received his B.S. degree in 1956 from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Olka., and his M.S. degree in 1959 and his doctorate in 1961, both from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. At Wisconsin he conducted a special study of the effects of the introduction of an experimental price reporting service in a dairy marketing area.

An Army veteran, Morris served as editor of a newspaper for U.S. troops in Italy in the late 50's.

Among the societies of which Morris is a member are the Western Farm Economics Association, Alpha Zeta, the agricultural honorary and Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism society.

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140-hbs-70

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

Immediate Release

SPRAY TO CONTROL APPLE MAGOT

Apple maggot flies have emerged, so now is the time to start spraying.

Spray applications should be repeated every 7 to 10 days through August, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Respray if a spray application is followed by a heavy rain.

Select one of the following sprays:

Diazinon--use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water of a 25 percent wettable powder. Or, use an equivalent amount of emulsion concentrate.

Carbaryl-Sevin--2 tablespoons per gallon of water for 50 percent wettable powder. You can also use an equivalent amount of the 80 percent powder.

You can also use an all purpose fruit spray mix (methoxychlor plus malathion plus fungicide), according to label directions.

Sprayers must give thorough coverage of the entire tree. So whether you use a hand operated or power sprayer, make sure that all foliage and fruit are covered carefully. A mature, bearing-sized tree requires 3 to 5 gallons of spray, Lofgren advises. Spray trees from all sides.

-more-

add 1--spray apple maggot

The apple maggot or "railroad worm" is the most destructive pest in Minnesota orchards. Lofgren says it's hard to protect small orchards and individual trees adequately during heavy infestations, but a good spraying program will help.

For additional information, ask your county extension agent for copies of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 20, "The Apple Maggot," and Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." You can also get copies from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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137-jms-70

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

Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H SHARE-THE-FUN CONTESTS ARE SCHEDULED

Six locations for district 4-H Share-the-Fun programs in Minnesota have been chosen, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

About 15 counties will participate in each district show.

District programs will be held at the Lakefield High School Auditorium, Lakefield, on July 21; at the Byron High School, Byron, on July 22; at Aldrich Arena, 1850 White Bear Ave., St. Paul, on July 23; at Edson Hall, University of Minnesota, Morris, on July 28; at the Thief River Falls Lincoln High School, Thief River Falls, on July 29; and at the Hermantown School, Hermantown on July 30, at 8 p.m. The public is invited.

Members taking part in each district program will be invited to give their acts at the Share-the-Fun program at the State Fair, the 4-H Market Show, and at other 4-H events during the year.

The program is sponsored by Cargill, Inc. and the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 13, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PROPER LAUNDERING PROCEDURES ARE A WASHDAY HELP

Proper laundering procedures can save you much needless work and give you cleaner, fresher clothes.

Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers the following washday tips:

- Sort clothing to eliminate such common laundering problems as fading, color transfer, linting and shrinkage. Don't pre-soak or wash whites along with bright or dark colors. Wash heavily soiled items separately from articles that are just lightly soiled. Avoid lint on napped fabrics such as corduroy, or on knit and stretch fabrics, by not laundering in the same load with lint-giving items like terrycloth towels. If permanent press items are to be dryer-dried, they may be washed along with other articles, sorted according to color and the amount of soil.

- Use sufficient detergent, hot water, and bleach whenever the fabrics allow it, to retain whiteness and remove dirt and stains in white garments. Wash medium and pastel colored articles in warm water, but bright colors stay bright longest when washed in cold water. Colored clothes that are heavily soiled may need hot water for satisfactory cleaning results.

- Use gentle washer agitation for delicate items and regular agitation for more durable garments such as bath towels, sheets and pillowcases.

- Put enough items in the washer, but don't pack it. This is especially important with permanent press items to keep wrinkling to a minimum. When washing fragile or woolen items, free and easy movement of the clothes minimizes shrinkage and pulling of seams.

- Pre-wash or soak heavily soiled articles, such as work clothes.

- Measure detergent, bleach and fabric softener. Follow label directions, but add more detergent if the water is hard or the load is heavily soiled.

- If you use liquid bleach, dilute it before adding it to the wash water. Never use bleach in the rinse water.

- Put fabric softeners in the final rinse water. The amount needed is determined by the size of the washload.

- Remove items from the dryer as soon as tumbling stops for fewer wrinkles and little or no ironing.

-lah-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 13, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

STORAGE TIME FOR FROZEN FOODS

The length of time various frozen foods keep without loss of quality depends a good deal on the storage temperature and the packaging materials used.

Many people believe that frozen foods keep indefinitely if kept "frozen hard." That isn't true. For example, many foods lose quality and vitamin content noticeably in 10 to 20 days when stored at about 25°F. in the freezer compartment of the refrigerator. Foods cannot be properly stored in such compartments for long periods unless 0°F. or lower is maintained, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, home economist in the Horticultural Science Department at the University of Minnesota.

Frozen foods don't store well at temperatures above 0°F. because higher temperatures permit undesirable enzyme activity. Enzyme action speeds up chemical changes which result in unpleasant flavors, changes in color and destruction of vitamins.

Packaging material is important because this is what protects the food from moisture loss and atmospheric oxygen.

Packaging materials can be classified into three groups: the ordinary waxed-one-side freezer papers which can be used for storage periods not exceeding two months; the various coated and laminated freezer papers and polyethylene films nearly all of which help to prevent moisture loss; and materials that are relatively impermeable to oxygen such as aluminum foil, saran-type film, polyester films and films combining cellophane and polyethylene. These materials are most satisfactory for longer storage periods. All these materials are good barriers to moisture loss preventing freezer burn.

Remember that if your freezing equipment doesn't maintain a temperature of 0°F. or lower, the storage life of frozen food is shortened.

-lah-

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 13, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

8th in series:
YOUR BIG MOVE AWAY FROM HOME

START WITH BASICS IN FURNISHING FIRST APARTMENT

Sharing an apartment with a friend when you move to the city for that first job may have been one of your dreams for a long time. And now it is to be a reality!

But, to cut costs, you'll no doubt be renting an unfurnished apartment--and that means you'll need to invest in some furnishings, perhaps borrow some from home.

Here are some of the essential furnishings Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests you will need: something to sleep on such as a cot, a rollaway bed, a foam pad or a mattress and box spring; one or two comfortable chairs; a chest of drawers or other storage for clothing; table and chairs for the kitchen and lamps. A card table and folding chairs might serve the purpose in the kitchen; then, when they are replaced, they will still be useful. Instead of buying many chairs for seating guests, you may get large pillows which can be used for seating on the floor. As the budget permits, you can add other pieces of furniture.

Since you will be doing your own cooking, you'll also need some kitchen utensils. Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in home furnishings at the University, says it's wise to think in terms of the kinds of meals you will be making and plan to select only the kinds of pots and pans you will need to prepare them. Your budget will probably be limited, and so will your storage space. Mrs. Olson lists some necessary kitchen equipment: a fry pan, one or two saucepans, a coffee pot, a paring knife, a pancake turner and a can opener. If you plan to bake, you'll need a wooden spoon, an electric hand mixer or rotary egg beater, measuring cups and spoons and a cake pan and cookie sheets. You'll also need sponges and possibly a dishpan and rack.

Plates, cups, glasses, silverware and bowls for serving are other necessities.

Until you're financially able to buy all the furnishings and kitchen equipment you need, your parents or friends may be willing to provide some essentials on a loan basis. In any case, start with the basics and add other pieces later.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 13, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FOOD PRESERVATION IS ALIVE AND GROWING

If you think home food preservation practices died when Granny traded her horse and buggy for a sports car, you're wrong. Modern techniques have opened many new and challenging areas in the 4-H food preservation program.

Modern, labor-saving techniques achieve the same, old-fashioned taste that took Grandma hours to achieve. These four methods offer efficient ways of preservation: hot water bath for fruits and tomatoes; pressure canner for low-acid vegetables, meats, poultry and fish; open kettle for jams, jellies, preserves and relishes; and freezing for fruits, meats, vegetables and cooked foods.

What are some advantages of preservation? You can stock your freezer and pantry with prepared-ahead meals and snacks. You can enjoy your favorite fruits and vegetables all year round by canning or freezing them. Preserves and relishes add all the color and excitement of a circus to your table. Extra amounts of your own special conserves and gourmet foods make welcome gifts at holiday times.

The science angle of preservation is covered in the 4-H program. Answers are sought to such questions as: Why are peaches, tomatoes and other acid fruits considered the easiest to can? Why is it necessary to blanch vegetables before freezing them? Why should frozen foods be cooked promptly after thawing?

4-H food preservation teaches you why foods spoil and what to do about it. Certain foods keep better using one particular method of preservation. You will learn which method is best.

You will probably learn how to tailor recipes for the freezing of prepared dishes and pastries. You can develop a freezer management plan which budgets space for your family's favorite foods and plans for the right amount of food within the recommended storage period. You can also use your preserved fruits, vegetables and relishes to improve family nutrition and add variety to winter meals.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 15, 1970

Immediate Release

UM VP NOTES CHANGE FROM RURAL TO URBAN STUDENT BODY

A change in the rural-urban mix of students at the University of Minnesota shows a proportionately smaller number of students from the rural area, Paul H. Cashman, vice president for student affairs at the University, said Tuesday night.

Cashman made the statement on the weekly television program, "Perspective on the 70's." Also appearing on the half-hour telecast were Francis M. Boddy, associate dean of the University Graduate School, and Hale Champion, vice president for University planning and operations.

The change from the "rural to urban mix" has presented some problems and opportunities for the University, Cashman said. "We're getting students who expect to be more involved in their educational experience and the decisions about them than the students of earlier years. We ought to accept their insight and involve them to a much greater extent than we do," he added.

Boddy said the "most important thing is to find out what excites them and interests them." The biggest factor pushing faster change on the campus is the fact that there are so many students sitting on policy-making committees or committees whose recommendations begin to establish policy, Boddy added.

-more-

add 1--urban student body

The student body mix at the University also has been changed by the emphasis on graduate level programs and related undergraduate programs, Champion said. The University is not quite the "catch-all" that it once was, he added. University growth is not going to be in undergraduate enrollment, certainly not in the lower division, he said. University growth to absorb graduate and upper division studies will preclude it from taking on a large undergraduate function and it is already cutting back enrollment in some undergraduate programs, Champion added.

Program moderator and producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt, program leader for Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The program was aired over KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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144-daz-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 15, 1970

Immediate Release

POULTRY SHORT COURSE SET FOR SEPT. 21-22

A short course in housing, feeding, ventilation, environmental control and disease prevention for poultry will be held Monday and Tuesday (Sept. 21-22) at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.

Poultry producers and growers, veterinarians and representatives of the building trades, feed and equipment industries from the Midwest have been invited to the program sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

"Outlook for New Poultry Housing Features" will be discussed by William Aho, poultry extension specialist from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Monday morning (Sept. 21). On Tuesday (Sept. 22) afternoon, Aho will talk about expected economic gains from environmental control in raising poultry.

Kenneth A. Jordan, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Tuesday afternoon will discuss housing research and environment effects.

Roy Munson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, will preside at a panel discussion Tuesday afternoon that will include Jordan, Aho and a representative from the Pollution Control Agency.

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142-vak-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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July 15, 1970

Immediate Release

DON'T APPLY HERBICIDES IN HOT WEATHER

Lawn and garden herbicides are a good servant but a poor master, so don't apply them during extremely hot weather.

There has been more than normal herbicide damage in the Twin Cities caused by spraying when temperatures were high, says Jane McKinnon, University of Minnesota horticulturist.

Herbicide damage has been noticed as far as a block away when chemicals were sprayed on hot, windy days. Likewise, fumes from granular herbicides have caused damage to nearby roses, shrubs and tomatoes.

Experienced gardeners have long recognized the problem of chemical burn resulting from hot weather applications of insecticides to control diseases and insects, and now the same problem is being observed with herbicides.

Mrs. McKinnon offers these guidelines: Do not apply any chemicals around the garden when the temperature is in the 85 to 95 degree range. Don't apply liquid herbicides when the temperature is above 80 degrees or when it's windy. Also, take care not to place granular herbicides close to shrubs, flowers or other plants that could be damaged.

Following label directions carefully should result in good results from herbicide applications, the horticulturist concludes.

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143-jms-70

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

Immediate Release

INNER CITY CHILDREN TO MINNESOTA FARMS

Riding on a hay wagon, playing in the haymow, feeding calves--these are experiences some 250 inner city children from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth will have this summer as they visit Minnesota farms through the city-to-farm youth exchange program.

The city-to-farm program is being conducted for the sixth year by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service in cooporation with Twin Cities social and youth agencies, according to Daniel Lindsey, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Minority as well as other children from the inner city are taking part in the program. Most of them have never been on a farm or in a rural community. They range from 11 to 14 years in age.

Hosts to the city boys and girls are families with 4-H members. The youths will stay on farms a minimum of two nights and three days. No special program is planned for them in the community. Learning to know the farm family and finding out what farm life is like are the important aspects of the program, Lindsey said.

This week (July 15-17) 20 city boys and girls are spending three days in Benton County. Steele County has already been host to 30 inner city youths (July 13-15).

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Other counties to host children from the inner city include Anoka, July 20-22; Isanti and Renville, July 27-29; Brown and Todd, August 3-5; Wright, August 10-12. Dakota, Waseca, Washington and Aitkin are also planning to participate.

Social and youth agencies assisting in carrying out the program are East Area Community Services, Merrick Community Center, Jackson-Wheelock Neighborhood Service Center, Capitol Community Services, Rush-Inn Teen Center and Happy Hornets 4-H Club, all of St. Paul. In Minneapolis, Pillsbury-Waite Neighborhood Services, Jerry Gamble Boys' Club and North Side Settlement Services and in Duluth the Welfare Department are cooperating in the project.

County extension agents are in charge of selection of host families in the counties participating. Assisting in the coordination of the entire city to farm program are Lindsey, Joseph L. Fox, Ramsey County extension agent; Richard Krueger, Hennepin County associate extension agent; and Cheryl Hegg, assistant extension agent, South St. Louis County.

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143-jbn-70

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

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT HONORED FOR INFORMATION WORK

ITHACA, NEW YORK Outstanding communications efforts have won 13 awards for the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors here July 12-15.

The entries were from the Institute's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.

More than 500 entries were made by 42 states, Canada and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania ranked first among the states with 16 awards.

Top or excellent ratings went to three Minnesota entries:

1. "Understanding the Water Quality Controversy in Minnesota," a popular extension bulletin;

2. "2,000 Opportunities," a general bulletin on agricultural careers; and

3. "Carcass Evaluation," a set of colored slides.

Very good ratings went to seven entries:

1. "Yard 'n' Garden," a 1969 video tape television feature;

2. A radio special promotion spot announcement distributed to Minnesota radio stations;

3. "Food for Better Health," a large exhibit used at Editors', Legislators' and Broadcasters' Day;

4. A series of black and white photographs on weaving;

5. "Progress in Minnesota's Tourism and Recreational Industries," a table top exhibit;

-more-

add 1--department honored

6. "Economic Comparisons of Hay Harvesting, Storing and Feeding Systems for Beef Cow Herds," Extension Folder 246, an extension publication reporting research; and

7. Minnesota Science, autumn 1969 issue, a periodical reporting research.

Good ratings went to three other entries:

1. The press service to weekly newspapers;

2. The press service to magazines; and

3. A technical research bulletin, "A Half Century of Research in Minnesota on Flax Wilt," Technical Bulletin 273.

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141-rw-70

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

USE GRADES AS SOURCE OF PRODUCT INFORMATION

Even though you know a good steak when you bite into it, how do you tell a good one when you buy it?

Learning to judge quality is often one of the more necessary and sometimes more difficult abilities to achieve. However, you're not completely on your own. There are several food buying guides to help you. Grades and inspection marks are among the official guides avilable to you.

The grades are measures of quality. If a food has been graded by a government grader, it may carry the official grade mark, shaped like a shield. You won't find the USDA grade shield on all foods; no law requires it. The food processor or producer must request this grading service and must pay a fee for it.

The foods you're most likely to find carrying the USDA grade shield are beef, lamb, chicken, turkey, butter and eggs.

Besides grading food for quality, the United States Department of Agriculture also inspects some of it for wholesomeness. Such foods are stamped with the inspection mark. This assures you that the product was wholesome and free from disease at the time it was inspected. It isn't a guide to quality or flavor. All meat and poultry sold across state lines must be federally inspected for wholesomeness and carry the round inspection mark, but grading isn't required.

Remember that the inspection mark is your assurance of wholesomeness and the grade mark tells you the quality.

-lah-

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

TEACH CHILDREN WISE USE OF MONEY

How do you teach children to use money wisely?

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some practical suggestions for parents:

. Let your children spend money. Children need some access to money. They may obtain money through a regular allowance, some earnings and gifts. Giving each child an allowance will give him the spending experience he needs to develop his own philosophy and pattern of spending. As parents you must allow for and expect some mistakes.

. Teach your children to save. Regular saving helps develop a saving habit for adulthood. But teach the children to save for something, whether it's a cowboy hat, a kite, a bicycle, a day at the circus. It's not always better to save than to spend, but help your children to think about that matter and make their own decisions.

. Encourage children to share. Not all the money we own is for our personal use. Some is for sharing with the less fortunate, some for sharing for the joy and satisfaction of giving. Let the children share with family members, then with a wider circle of friends and community. When the children make wise decisions, don't forget to praise them.

-jbn-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 20, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

BROOMSTICK POLO
IS A NEW 4-H HORSE
ACTIVITY

Cowboy Polo is an exciting new activity for horse project members in _____ (name) County, according to County Agent _____ (name).

The action is fast moving, the rules are simple and the possibilities for fun and excitement are limited only by the 4-Her's enthusiasm. Although cowboy polo is new to Minnesota, it has been an extremely successful activity in New York state where it originated several years ago, says _____.

4-Hers can organize a team of no less than six members in their area and urge their friends to start teams in other parts of the county.

First you will need a field about 75 feet x 150 feet with excellent footing and clearly marked boundaries. The brooms should be the standard, wooden-handled household variety. The ball can be either a regulation volley ball or a soccer ball.

Equipment must include a snaffle bit with a large diameter mouth piece and large side rings. The use of any other type of bit is forbidden. Park, hunter, equitation or stock seat saddles or bareback pads with stirrups are acceptable. Hard hats or helmets and English or Western boots must be worn during the game.

Don't forget to prepare your horse for the unexpected broom swinging around his head. Work the broom slowly and quietly around your horse's head until he knows that you won't hit him accidentally. Gain your horse's trust and you will have a much better chance of scoring for your team.

Practice stopping, rollbacks, pivots, backing and lead changes. Mastering these maneuvers will also help your team win its matches.

For further information on cowboy polo, contact County Agent _____ (name). He will lend you a booklet titled 4-H Cowboy Polo, which has all the rules.

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS WILL HAVE NEW PROGRAM AT STATE FAIR

Minnesota 4-H'ers will have a new program of activities at the State Fair this year. Both the county participation schedule and judging procedure have been changed.

A series of "two-day 4-H encampments" have been planned for county delegations. All 4-H exhibitors from a county except livestock exhibitors will attend the fair together for two days. All demonstrations, Dress Revue and Project Day activities for a county are scheduled during the county's assigned two days at the fair. This plan is in contrast to last year's. Then members of the county delegation often attended the fair on different days.

Delegates from _____ County will attend the fair from _____ (date) to _____ (date).

The two-day 4-H encampments will make better use of resources and also provide broader experiences for more participating 4-H'ers. 4-H'ers are urged to do their 4-H "thing" (which gets them to the State Fair), and enjoy experiences with other youth. They have time to see the fair on their own and see 4-H demonstrations and projects in their particular area of interest.

The traditional Monday Project Day has been expanded to four identical programs on four separate days--Saturday, August 29; Monday, August 31; Wednesday, September 2; and Friday, September 4. The main feature of the Project Days is conference judging of the 4-H'ers exhibit. The 4-H'er can talk directly with the judge to evaluate his exhibit.

Horse, forestry and conservation project members will not exhibit but attend a Project Day for new ideas and special interest in the project. Specialists in their project area will speak to them and demonstrate various aspects of the project.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

LATE JULY PRECIPITATION IMPORTANT IN CORN YIELD

Precipitation in late July and early August has more effect on corn yield than precipitation in early July, according to research conducted by the USDA North Central Soil Conservation Research Center at Morris.

James B. Swan, University of Minnesota extension soil specialist, said tests at 32 sites in western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota showed that adequate precipitation in late July and early August was required to get highest yields.

In the first three weeks of July, stored soil moisture could compensate for a lack of precipitation and extra precipitation could make up for a lack of stored soil moisture. But during late July and early August, stored soil moisture was a much less effective substitute for precipitation. Precipitation must be adequate during this later period to get high yields, Swan reported.

Precipitation during the next five to six weeks and stored soil moisture will have a great effect on final corn yields in western Minnesota, he said. At present, stored soil moisture is generally good to above average in much of southern and western Minnesota.

As of June 18, stored soil moisture at Lamberton was about 6.6 inches, slightly above the 1961-67 average. Conditions at Morris were quite wet in the spring, which delayed spring grain seeding. Individual areas may differ in the amount of stored soil moisture and the maximum amount of water the soil can store. Sandy soils store much less water than other soils, Swan said.

Stored soil moisture and precipitation in the six-week period accounted for 70 percent of the yield variation in the USDA-ARS study in July and early August. The periods include silking and tasseling--critical periods in corn growth--according to Iowa research. Drouth at this time had greater effect on yield than earlier or later periods, Swan said.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 20, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

HARVEST QUALITY MALTING BARLEY

If you have a promising crop of malting barley, maintain that high quality by proper harvesting and storage.

Time the swathing operation to get fully mature barley, says Ervin Oelke, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. If some kernels are still green, wait for the crop to ripen.

Leave enough stubble to carry the swath well off the ground. About an 8 inch stubble should keep heads from lying on the ground, according to Oelke. A high swath will dry more quickly and result in less head and kernel staining.

You also reduce the chance of picking up stones while combining with a high stubble. Stones in the grain are often a major factor in the down grading of barley out of the premium malting class.

The safe initial moisture level for threshing is 13.5 percent. Inspect the entire field to make sure that the barley is uniformly and fully ripe. If there's a lot of green material and weeds in the swath, wait until this material also is dried down to 13.5 moisture content.

Proper combine adjustment and operation is perhaps the most important step in harvesting, says Oelke. Combines can quickly make feed barley out of good malting barley.

Stored barley must be protected against insects, rodents, birds and weather. Make sure you clean dirt and grain residue from cracks and ledges in bins before harvest.

Condition the structure to seal out rodents and weather. After the crop is in storage, check bins periodically for hot spots and contamination.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

PLAN CAREFULLY
BEFORE INSTALLING
SEWAGE SYSTEM

Be sure to make a percolation test before installing a sewage disposal system. The rate at which soil absorbs moisture will determine the size of your sewage disposal system, says Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

The total length of the required trench depends on the soil's percolation rate. The percolation test is simple and can be performed either by the contractor or the homeowner. Complete instructions on the percolation test are described in Bulletin 304 "Town and Country Sewage Systems." A copy of this bulletin is available from your local extension agent, or you may write directly to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Don't make the mistake of installing your soil absorption system too deep, Machmeier stresses. The drain tile needs to be only 18 to 24 inches below the ground surface. The trench below the tile should be 18 to 36 inches deep and filled with gravel ranging in size from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

Installation of the drain field near the ground surface will provide better filtration of the septic tank effluent and usually avoid high water table problems. Since drain fields are installed near the ground surface, they're usually far superior to the seepage pit, sometimes called a "dry well."

-more-

The pit must be installed at a greater depth nearer the water table and serves as a potential and concentrated pollution source for the well water supply.

Freezing won't be a problem with the drain tile line if they're enclosed in a gravel envelope and a good lawn grass cover is maintained. The trenches must be adequately back-filled and all surface drainage must be directed away from the trenches.

The drain field doesn't need to be vented to the ground surface since adequate air can enter through the soil. Also, gases can escape through the septic tank and into the house sewer stack.

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

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Critical Farm Management Factors. Seven major management factors cause variations in earnings among farmers, according to Southeastern and Southwestern Minnesota Farm Management Association records. These seven factors are crop yields--choice of crops--returns from livestock--amounts of livestock--size of business-work accomplishments per worker--and control over expenses. Southeastern farmers excelling in none or one factor had average labor earnings of about $2,500 per year, while those who excelled in 6 or 7 factors averaged almost $15,000 per year. Southwestern association members who excelled in none or one factor had average labor earnings of almost $4,400, while those excelling in 6 or 7 factors averaged close to $22,300.

* * * *

Treat Canada Thistle Stands. You can help reduce Canada thistle stands after small grain harvest by tillage and spraying the thistle regrowth with 2,4-D. Rates of 3/4 to 1 pound per acre. of 2,4-D are effective as late summer or early fall treatments, according to Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. If you plan fall plowing or tillage, wait at least 2 weeks after the herbicide treatment. When corn is grown, the late fall harvest prevents use of an after-harvest treatment. So plan to apply 3/4 to 1 pound per acre of 2,4-D ester to the corn after layby to reduce thistle stands.

* * * *

What is Water Pollution? Lloyd L. Smith, Jr., University of Minnesota extension entomologist, defines water pollution as the "addition of any material to water which makes it less useful for subsequent legitimate uses." Smith's remarks appear in the Extension Staff Series Two publication, "What is Water Pollution?," available from the Agricultural Extension Service at the University's St. Paul Campus.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Orchard Tour. Demonstrations of new orchard practices and equipment will highlight the annual Minnesota and Wisconsin summer orchard tour Friday, August 7. The practical side of fruit growing will be emphasized. Registration starts at 9:30 a.m. at the Gilbert Courtier orchard, Lake City, Minnesota. Several University of Minnesota and Wisconsin extension specialists will be available to answer questions during the 6-hour tour.

* * * *

Wall Residuals. Feedlot walls can be sprayed for fly control. Where buildings are wooden and there are few animals, wall residuals may adequately control house and stable flies, but two or three treatments will be required for season-long reduction of flies. If sanitation procedures are underway, wall residuals will be more effective.

* * * *

Mist Applications. Good short-term fly control in feedlots can be provided using a mist blower with two gallons of naled (Dibrom) per acre at one percent or five gallons of dichlorvos (DDVP) per acre at a half percent. These applications should be repeated weekly throughout the summer.

* * * *

Fly Control on Dairy Calves. You can use backrubbers treated with 1 percent Ciodrin or 1 percent coumaphos (Co-Ral) in oil to control horn flies on pastured heifers. If you are following a once-a-week application on your milking herd, it will be least time consuming to treat heifers then. Use the once-a-week application instead of backrubbers.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 21, 1970

Immediate Release

HOT DOGS, WIENERS OR FRANKS?

What's the difference between a wiener, a frankfurter and a hot dog?

Whatever you call it, they're all the same. But it's important to read the label on this popular variety of sausage so you'll know what you're paying for, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

First look for an indication that designates USDA or state inspection. The round inspection stamp assures you that the meat or meat products come from healthy animals and that the plant met rigid sanitation standards.

If the USDA grading stamp is on the package, you can also be sure that the fat content will be limited to 30 percent. That's a new USDA regulation to halt the increasing fat level in these products. Another USDA regulation permits hot dogs or frankfurters to have up to 15 percent poultry if the statement is included in the ingredients listed on the label. Addition of more than 15 percent poultry would require a change in the product's name.

Note if the wieners are all meat, or all beef, All-meat wieners will be more expensive than those to which cereal or dry milk or both are added. Regulations require that either cereals or non-fat milk or both cannot exceed 3.5 percent if the product is labeled wieners or franks.

Less expensive franks may contain more fat than the more costly ones as fat is cheaper than meat. Often these seem juicier than the others.

Find a brand that pleases your family and pocketbook from the many available to you.

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138-jbn-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 21, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO HAVE ART WORK-IN

A 4-H Art Work-In, a special camp for teens, has been scheduled for Aug. 16 through Aug. 22 in the 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds.

The encampment is the first event of its kind to be sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, according to Mrs. Sue Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development. It is planned for about 20 teenagers, 15 to 19 years of age, who are interested in art and have had some experience in it.

Director of the Art Work-In will be Darrol Bussler, former 4-H member and International Farm Youth exchangee. Bussler recently received his master's degree in theater and drama from the University of Colorado.

The first part of the week will be devoted to study and observation of decorative and commercial art through field trips to various places in the Twin Cities. During the remainder of the week the young people will be engaged in visual arts problem solving, creating backdrops, pennants, posters and other visuals to decorate the 4-H building and tell the public what 4-H represents.

Teenagers interested in attending the encampment should see their county extension agent.

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145-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 21, 1970

Immediate Release

FALLOWING BEFORE BEETS QUESTIONABLE PRACTICE

CROOKSTON--Planting oats the year before sugar beets are grown increased sugar contents, and resulted in higher profits and beet quality, according to an experiment at the University of Minnesota Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

Soil scientist Olaf Soine told field day visitors today (July 22) that three years of small grain followed by sugar beets resulted in higher net profits than when the land was in sweet clover fallow the year before beets were grown.

Soine said that land in fallow the year before beets were grown had higher yields. However, the beets had a lower sugar and purity content.

The results are based on three years of a four year study, and if the results of the fourth year follow the same pattern, they'll have important implications for sugar beet growers.

The rotation commonly followed by farmers is two small grain crops, followed by a year of fallow, then sugar beets.

Based on these preliminary results from the experiment, farmers may find it more profitable to plant three years of small grain crops instead of putting the land in fallow the year before beets are grown, said Soine.

-more-

add 1--fallowing beets

Soine also reported on zinc studies that have been conducted at four locations in the Red River Valley. He said that some soils in the Valley are low in zinc, and encouraged farmers to have their soil sampled. If soils test low in zinc, higher yields can be expected from sugar beets.

Application of 10 pounds actual zinc per acre increased yields up to 2 tons per acre in some areas. The zinc also resulted in a higher sugar content and increased purity.

The soil scientist has also been studying the effect of land forming to improve drainage on area soils. He said that preliminary results of the trial indicate it doesn't pay to move a large amount of soil since the operation is too costly. Moving a minimum amount of soil was the most beneficial from an economical standpoint.

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146-jms-70

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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July 21, 1970

Immediate Release

SCOTCH PINE VARIETIES DISCUSSED AT GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids--Scotch pine species of Central European origin are the best adapted varieties for north central Minnesota, according to William Cromell, forester at the University's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

Cromell told visitors at the station field day (Thursday, July 23) about Scotch pine experiments conducted at the Blackberry Experimental Area near Grand Rapids.

Scotch pine is a native tree of Europe and Asia, and has the most extensive natural distribution of any pine species in the world. In Minnesota, Scotch pine has been grown as an ornamental and has gained wide acceptance as a Christmas tree in recent years.

The experiments were designed to gather information on Scotch pine varieties and to determine which seed sources was best adapted to the area, Cromell said. When commercial growers are aware of the best species, they can purchase seed for future plantation establishment. Or, growers can establish a seed orchard of the best sources--allowing them to interpollinate and produce their own seed.

Identification of the best adapted species for an area is also the first step in an intensive breeding program to develop new lines by controlled crossing and selection, Cromell said.

Spanish seed sources of Scotch pine weren't frost hardy in the area, and had a low survival rate. Varieties from northern Europe proved to be slow growing, and are undesirable for Christmas trees since their foliage changes from green to shades of yellow in the fall.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 23, 1970

Immediate Release

GIRL IS WINNER IN 4-H DAIRY ACHIEVEMENT

Wendy Lee Martins, 18, Lafayette, has been named state 4-H dairy achievement winner for 1970.

Her award is a $50 savings bond given by White Farm Equipment, Hopkins.

For nine years she has carried the 4-H dairy program. At the present time she is involved in five different dairy projects, including herd management.

Her awards in the dairy project have been many. In 1969 she was Nicollet County 4-H Holstein girl and she has also been a dairy princess candidate. She received the Hugo Albrecht Memorial Award for having the top two-animal herd; she has been a member of the Nicollet County dairy judging team at the Minnesota State Fair and has won trips to the State Fair with her dairy demonstrations.

Her talents are not limited to dairy, however. She has been in the county 4-H dress revue five different years and has received the Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow Award.

She has held all the offices in her local club and is now president of the Nicollet County 4-H Federation.

A graduate of New Ulm Senior High School, Miss Martins plans a career in elementary education. Always loyal to the dairy industry, she hopes some day to marry a dairy farmer.

Miss Martins will compete with winners from other states for a trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago and for a scholarship.

151-jbn

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 23, 1970

Immediate Release

BOARDS AWARDS $35,114 TO UM FOR TURKEY RESEARCH

The Minnesota Turkey Research and Market Development Board has awarded $35,114 to the University of Minnesota for research related to the turkey industry, William F. Hueg Jr., director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, reported.

The grant is supported by a per-pound assessment paid by turkey growers on each bird marketed. The Board was established by a state law to conduct research and development programs to benefit the turkey industry. The research is on present or future problems affecting the industry in Minnesota and the Upper Midwest.

The $35,114 will be used jointly with funds provided by the state and federal governments for research conducted at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The awards were made to William Burke, Department of Animal Science for study on causes of infertility; Paul Addis, Department of Food Science and Industries, on quality factors in turkey meat; Edward Jankus, College of Veterinary Medicine, on round heart disease; Edward Zottola and Frank Busta, Department of Food Science and Industries, on pathogenic microorganisms; Gary Duke and Harold Dziuk, College of Veterinary Medicine, on physiology of the digestive tract; Ben Pomeroy, College of Veterinary Medicine, on Marek's disease; and Robert Berg, Department of Animal Science, on confinement rearing.

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150daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 23, 1970

Immediate Release

YOUNG PEOPLE LEARN TRACTOR SAFETY

Some 2,000 Minnesota youths are becoming safer operators of tractors and other farm machinery each year through the training efforts of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Special training programs offered throughout the state each spring through the 4-H tractor project have already certified some 5,000 youths between 14 and 16 years of age as safe tractor operators, according to John True, University extension agricultural engineer, in charge of the program.

Such training, True says, should go a long way toward reducing the toll of deaths and disabling accidents that occur on Minnesota farms each year from the handling of tractors and other power-driven machinery. Each year between 40 and 50 farmers are killed in Minnesota tractor accidents. Last year the number was 44.

Impetus to setting up a special training program in safe use of farm machinery came in 1968 when the Department of Labor declared that certain occupations in agriculture were hazardous, such as driving most power machinery, including tractors of over 20 horsepower. The regulations stipulated that boys and girls under 16 could not be employed to perform these jobs off the home farm on a hired basis.

-more-

add 1--tractor safety

Because the 4-H tractor program offered special emphasis on the safe use of farm tractors and machinery, an exemption to the ruling was made for 14- and 15-year-olds who had completed this program.

Interest among teenagers wanting summer work and farmers needing tractor operators led to a concentrated program which would allow a greater number of youngsters to meet the training requirements. County extension agents, vocational agriculture instructors, farm equipment dealers and farmers serve as teachers for the course which is offered on a county or area basis.

The training includes a minimum of 24 hours--4 hours devoted to the normal working hazards in agriculture, 10 hours of training in safe and efficient use of the tractor and 10 hours in safe operation of other power farm machinery. At the end of the course the youth must pass a written test and a practical tractor driving test. Upon successful completion of the course he receives a certificate.

Changes in the regulation this year allow similar certification through a specified vocational agriculture training program.

Farmers hiring 14-and-15-year-olds must have a copy of the worker's certificate on file, instruct the worker in the use of the machine he is to operate and provide supervision at least periodically through the day.

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July 23, 1970

Immediate Release

BLUEBERRIES COULD ADD INCOME TO NORTHERN MINNESOTA

A mechanical blueberry picker could have important implications for commercial blueberry production in northern Minnesota.

University of Minnesota researchers say there's good potential for commercial production of blueberries. If the mechanical picker works adequately on wild blueberries, the native patches can be managed for more consistent yields and provide an additional income source.

Researchers are experimenting with the machine in the Hinckley area. This is the first time the machine has been used on native berries. It reportedly gave good results when used on commercially managed patches in Maine.

The trial with the mechanical picker on native berries is only one aspect of the University's blueberry experimental work, says horticulturist Cecil Stushnoff. It may be possible to manage blueberries on a commercial basis so that consistent yields can be obtained and attract tourists to harvest them on a "you pick them" basis.

Stushnoff is also working on a blueberry breeding trial in an attempt to develop higher yielding, more hardy varieties.

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148-jms-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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July 27, 1970

Immediate Release

TWO 4-H'ERS WIN LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

A Becker County girl and a Big Stone County youth have been awarded Danforth Leadership Training scholarships.

They are Lynne Gessele, 17, Detroit Lakes, and Joel Churness, 16, Ortonville. They will attend the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp in Stony Lake, Mich.--Miss Gessele from Aug. 5-15; Churness, Aug. 17-29.

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

Miss Gessele has been president as well as secretary of both her local 4-H club and the Becker County 4-H Leaders' Council. She has won county award pins for her work in such 4-H projects as clothing, horticulture, poultry, home management and over-all home economics, has been Becker County 4-H dress revue queen and been named to the county 4-H dress revue court of honor several times and has won three trips to the State Fair on her demonstrations. Pharmacology is her career interest.

Churness was president of the senior class in Ortonville High School and has been treasurer, vice president and president of his local 4-H club. He has won numerous awards, including the Danforth Foundation award, 4-H grand championship in gardening in Big Stone County, as well as awards in electricity and 4-H achievement. His special interest has been speech, oratory and dramatics, in which he has taken an active part in high school and in 4-H. He is a third-class licensed radio announcer. His chosen career is the ministry.

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151-jbn-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 27, 1970

Immediate Release

HOWARD LAKE YOUTH TO NATIONAL AG INSTITUTE

Gerald Diers, 17, Howard Lake, has been selected as Minnesota's delegate to the fourth National Agricultural Youth Institute to be held Aug. 3-15 at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Diers has completed his junior year at Howard Lake High School.

He has been a member of the Sunrise 4-H Club for seven years and is an active member of the local Future Farmers of America chapter. He has won state and national FFA awards in talent contests, was district and regional FFA public speaking winner in 1970 and was organist for the National FFA convention. He has been district FFA vice president. In 4-H he has taken an active part in the radio speaking, Share-the-Fun and 4-H junior leadership programs.

Purpose of the Institute is to acquaint outstanding young men from around the nation with opportunities in agriculture and agribusiness. Workshops on agricultural careers will be held with speakers of national stature in farming and ranching, industry, government, finance, science, education and international agriculture leading discussions. Activities include visits to agricultural experiment stations in the state and local agribusiness firms.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 27, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H AMBASSADORS NAMED

Thirty-one Minnesota young people have been named 4-H Ambassadors for 1970-71 to represent some 58,000 club members in the state, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Their duties will include speaking to various groups about current 4-H programs, appearing on radio and television during such events as the Minnesota State Fair and representing Minnesota 4-H'ers at district, state and national conferences. Selection of the group was based on records of leadership and achievement. State 4-H Federation officers and officer candidates for 1970-71 are included in the group.

Initial duty of this year's Ambassadors will be participating in a 4-H Communications Workshop July 27-29 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Among objectives of the workship are to give the Ambassadors increased understanding of the scope and depth of the 4-H program and help them to develop skills in speaking as well as to understand the importance of good communications and public relations.

Named 4-H Ambassadors for 1970-71 are Lynne Gessele, Detroit Lakes; Sandra Cooper, Bemidji; Joel Churness, Ortonville; Bette Grossman, Esko; Suzanne Peterson, Center City; Michael Malecha, Farmington; Carol Martinson, Kensington; Jerome Deden, Red Wing; Becky Leuer, Wayzata; Anna Logan, 15004 County Road 6, Minneapolis; Lorille Raskob, 14816 County Road 6, Minneapolis; Brad Carlson, Grand Rapids; Ivan Sjoblom, Karlstad.

-more-

add 1--4-h ambassadors

Steve Larson, Minneota; Debbie Templin, Plato; Dan Barka, Litchfield; Connie Hillyer, Thief River Falls; Kim Shaffer, Pipestone; Nancy Mrnak, Glenwood; Gary Hutton, Dundas; Ken Walker, Faribault; Connie Lewis, Sherman, S.D. (Rock County); Jeff O'Toole, Luverne; Bonnie Brandt, Roseau.

Peter Isola, Duluth; Norman Krause, Eagle Bend; Jeff Muehler, Wheaton; Theron Salmela, Wadena; Lynn Warnke, 3351 Steepleview Road, St. Paul; Helen Rowekamp, Lewiston; and Chrys Holland, Buffalo.

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1530jbn-70

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

Immediate Release

July 27, 1970

FIGURE COSTS OF ALL APPLIANCE ACCESSORIES BEFORE YOU BUY

That new accessory on the household appliance you're planning to buy may be just what you want -- but be sure to figure all the costs involved before you buy it.

The additional price you pay for the accessory may be only one of the costs, Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out. Be sure to find out what the extra operating expense will be and if there is a cost involved in installation.

An example is the automatic ice maker, available with many models of refrigerators, either factory-installed or as an optional accessory. The initial cost may range from $20 to $50 in either case.

Installation of the ice maker involves connecting the refrigerator to the water supply. A home owner may be able to do the job himself with a "do-it-yourself" kit containing nylon tubing and the necessary connections for somewhat below $10. Otherwise, it will be necessary to hire a plumber to do the installing--an additional cost you may not have figured.

As accessories are added to an appliance, operating costs usually go up. A consumer can expect the operating expense of the icemaker to be between 70 cents and $2 a month -- in addition to the regular cost of running the refrigerator.

The accessory may be worth these additional expenditures to you. However, it's important to know that more than initial costs are involved before you buy, the University household equipment specialist emphasizes.

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154-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FOOD LABELS CAN SERVE YOU

The label on every food package carries information to help you make wise food choices that will suit your needs.

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law requires that every food package must prominently carry certain information on a food label if the product is shipped across state lines. This includes the name of the product, the name and address of the producer, the packager, or the distributor and the net contents.

Information on the number of servings, number of pieces or the number of cupfuls may also be present and will give you help in buying the quantity you need.

Where ingredients are listed, the listing must be in order of importance. If potatoes are listed first on the label of a can of beef stew, it means there are more potatoes than any other ingredient.

Many times the information on the food label will tell you how to use the product. Look for directions for storage, cooking instructions, serving suggestions and recipes, suggests_____County Extension Home Economist_____.

Labels can also help you choose a style or variety that will best suit its use and your needs for a more economical buy. For example, pineapple slices and spears may cost more than chunks, tidbits or crushed pineapple. However, for pies and dessert toppings diced or crushed pineapple would be satisfactory.

The law also prohibits any adulteration of the product, the concealment of inferiority and the use of misleading pictures on containers. The label must tell the truth about the product inside.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

NEW NON-WOVEN BLANKET ON MARKET

Luxurious non-woven blankets with a soft, velvety feel have been developed to make sleeping more pleasurable.

The blankets are the result of various construction techniques being developed to produce fabric without using conventional weaving methods.

These non-woven blankets are available in different solid colors--pink, blue, green, gold and white. Some blankets are made to be reversible. The top and bottom of the blankets are bound with nylon satin or are self-hemmed. The blankets are moderately priced.

The new process for making non-woven blankets is called Vellux. In this process short nylon fibers are electrostatically flocked onto a base coated with adhesive. The core of the blanket is made of polyurethane foam bonded to a nylon net. The surface of both sides of this core is coated with a mixture of adhesive and pigment.

The colorless fibers are then electrostatically charged and drawn into the adhesive on both sides, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. Heat is applied to set the adhesive and lock the fibers in place.

Although the short fibers are colorless, the velvety 100 percent nylon surface assumes the color mixed with the adhesive.

Non-woven blankets manufactured by the Vellux process are claimed to be warm and lightweight. The nylon in the blanket's base gives the fabric tensile strength, increasing its durability. Machine washing and drying are recommended. The manufacturer claims that these non-woven blankets are resistant to shrinking, pilling and shedding.

In the future, this type of fabric may be used in many products including apparel such as sleepwear and outerwear linings, adds Mrs. Zabel.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FASHION IS A BALL!

Fashion is fun!

Start with knowing yourself and the way you want to look. Look at fashion magazines and store windows. Then put together the look that is yours alone, suggests Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Fashion gives you a free hand in choosing the styles, lengths and fabrics that are right for your figure. And the girl who sews today has more interesting styles and fabrics to choose from than ever before.

Mini versus maxi is a popular controversy today, but don't worry about it. Wear both styles and feel perfectly style-right in either length. Use the maxi for at-home parties and extra special dates (if your boy friend likes a maxi).

Fabrics are shiny and slinky, bulky, bright, crisp, striped and patterned, so use your imagination when choosing your material. Try a do-it-yourself job with tie-and-dye material. Use fringes on ties and scarves and investigate the wide variety of buttons and trims.

Decide what fashion look is right for you; then build your wardrobe around a central idea. If you're the casual type, sew coordinating slacks, skirts, vests, tunics and shirt-like dresses. If you prefer clothes not too sporty, this would be a good year to choose a suit with a much longer jacket. Then add interesting accessories.

Tall and thin girls can choose pleated and dirndl skirts, puff-sleeved blouses, vests and long double-breasted jackets to give a layered look. Bold colors, bulky tweeds, and horizontal stripes are for you.

-more-

add 1--Fashion

Tall and heavy girls need simple, semifitted dresses and coats. Renewed emphasis on jumpers and V-necklines that skim over your curves is good for you. Smooth surfaced fabrics are also fashion wise.

Wear separates in matching colors if you're short and thin. For added height, buy stockings in the same color. One-piece, one-color dresses with empire lines, high yokes and necklines are your style.

V-necklines and vertical stripes make the short and heavy girl look more slender. Smooth fabrics and the new soft knits are a good choice. Matching separates, slightly flared skirts and one-piece dresses are also part of your fashion answer.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

4-H GIRLS WILL
MODEL FASHIONS AT
STATE FAIR

Fashion-leading 4-H girls from_____County will model their winning garments and learn more about the fashion and clothing world during the Minnesota State Fair 4-H Dress Revue.

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

About 225 county dress revue winners will be modeling their handmade clothing in four public dress revues. They will be held on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, August 23, 25, 27 and 29, at 2 p.m. each day in 4-H Building on the State Fairgrounds in Erickson Hall as well as on the main floor.

_____County's representatives will take part in the dress revue on

_____.
(Date)

During workshop sessions the girls will learn what to consider about clothing and appearance. The 4-H'ers learn about fabrics and styles that are right for the individual's figure and personality. The girls then evaluate their own garments and select a Court of Honor.

Assisting with preparations for the dress revue will be extension home economists, a professional model and others in the clothing field.

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

FALL BEST TIME FOR QUACKGRASS CONTROL

Start your control program on those troublesome quackgrass stands immediately after harvest while the quackgrass is still growing.

There are many advantages to controlling quackgrass in the fall. Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota agronomist, lists these reasons.

* You get better results from cultivation and herbicide applications in the fall.

* Normally, fall weather conditions are more favorable for getting into the fields.

* Fall quackgrass control reduces the spring work load and doesn't delay early spring planting.

* Also, there's less chemical residue in the soil from fall chemical applications so potential injury to succeeding crops is reduced.

Fall tillage exposes roots which usually are killed by freezing temperatures during the winter. It's important to expose as many roots as possible by tillage late in the fall, Miller states. Till as frequently as new growth appears, and leave the surface rough to reduce erosion.

Atrazine is the most effective herbicide for quackgrass control, and it can be applied from September to freeze-up. Preplow applications to quackgrass sod in the fall have nearly eliminated quackgrass stands, according to Miller.

Fields treated with atrazine should be plowed and planted to corn only, since other crops may be injured by chemical residue. In some areas, corn should be planted for two years to avoid possible carryover injury.

-more-

add 1--fall quackgrass control

You can use split applications of two pounds of atrazine on quackgrass sod in the fall and one to two pounds per acre on corn the following spring as a pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment to control annual weeds as well as quackgrass.

TCA applied at the rate of 22 pounds per acre in September or early October on land that has recently been plowed or thoroughly cultivated has given fair quackgrass control. The next year, if the land is cropped, make a second application of 18 pounds per acre after harvest to eradicate the quackgrass.

With normal rainfall, you can expect normal growth of flax, potatoes, sugar beets, oats, and corn sown or planted in the spring following a fall application of 22 pounds of TCA. However, if it's been dry following application of TCA, all crops may be injured.

Dalapon (Dowpon) will give results similar to those obtained with TCA when applied to the soil or areas of scanty foliage. It's more effective than TCA when applied to a good growth of foliage, Miller says.

Fall treatment of 12 to 15 pounds of dalapon per acre followed in a week or two by plowing or a similar soil preparation gives good quackgrass control the following year.

However, repeated treatments of dalapon are necessary for eradication. Control is best when rain occurs between treatment and plowing. Response of spring-sown crops to residues of dalapon in the soil is similar to that for TCA.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

DAIRYMEN: REMOVE TEATCUPS PROMPTLY

Front quarters milk faster than rear quarters, so dairymen should be prepared to take the machine off when quarters are milked out to avoid mastitis problems.

University of Minnesota dairy scientist George Marx found that rear quarters took about 9 percent longer to milk and 36 percent longer to strip in an experiment where 16 cows were milked with a special quarter milker for a complete lactation cycle.

The average milking time for the right front quarter was 3.13 minutes; 3.40 for the right rear, 3.52 for the left rear; and 3.23 for the left front. Average stripping times were .73 and .79 minutes for the front quarters and 1.05 and 1.02 for the rear quarters.

Marx found that the rear quarters produced 61 percent of the milk, compared to 39 percent for the front quarters. These percentages were the same for both the morning and evening milkings. Despite the greater amount of milk produced by the rear quarters, there's probably as much mastitis in front quarters since they milk faster but teatcups don't get taken off soon enough, Marx says.

There were no large differences in milk fat or SNF percentage between quarters. The rear quarters yielded about 61 percent of all the SNF and milk fat. Amount given by the right half of udder was about equal to that given by the left half of the udder.

The percentage of complementary milk varied from 12 to 20 percent. Complementary milk is milk remaining in the cow's mammary system after normal milking is completed and is obtained by giving oxytocin injections.

The rear quarters had a lower percentage but a higher yield of complementary milk. As the lactation cycle advanced, the percentage of complementary milk increased but the actual amount decreased, with similar trends in all quarters.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

"U" CONDUCTS SURVEY OF FARM ACCIDENTS

About 150 people in Minnesota die each year from farm accidents, and nearly one-third are caused by farm tractors.

Last year 44 Minnesotans were killed by farm tractors, says Wayne Hanson, safety coordinator with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Tractor roll bars and safety belts will prevent serious injury from tractor overturn accidents.

Other leading causes of accidental farm deaths in Minnesota last year were falls, fire and explosions, and blows from falling objects.

Hanson says figures are not available for farm accidents not resulting in death, but it's assumed there are 50 to 100 serious injuries for each accidental death.

An Ohio study showed that one of every six farm families have an accident every year, and the average cost of each accident was $217. Cuts, bruises, fractures and sprains accounted for 78 percent of these accidents. June and July were the months with the highest frequency of farm accidents.

A similar study of farm accidents is being made in Minnesota, according to Hanson. About 2,500 farm families are being interviewed every three months for one year, and complete information on all accidents will be recorded and computerized.

Information obtained from this study will serve as research material to build on future safety educational programs.

# # # #

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Milkhouse Fly Control. Take care to avoid contamination of milk and utensils when using chemicals in the milkhouse. Remove or completely cover all milk containers or other equipment before applying insecticides, and don't store insecticide containers in the milk room. The safest material to use is 0.1 percent synergized pyrethrins as a space spray. One percent dichlorvos may also be used as a space spray. Use only minimal applications--repeated treatments cause undesirable oily deposits.

Don't use baited sprays and dry baits in the milkhouse. Dichlorvos at 20 percent in a resin strip can be hung in the room, although ventilation must be reduced for this to be effective.

* * * *

Crop Success Depends on Future Rains. Reserve moisture supplies have been depleted in most of Minnesota, so the success of this year's crops depends on future rains. Donald Baker, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota, says a one month dry spell has practically exhausted reserve water supplies in most of the state. The soil scientist says corn and soybeans require about one-fourth inch of water per day, so this means that we need a 2-inch rain about every 10 days.

* * * *

Mow Lawns Frequently. Your lawn should be mowed often enough so the clippings are not longer than 1 inch. During the warm season, set the mower to cut higher--at a height of about 2 to 2½ inches.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Crops Differ in pH Needs. Alfalfa and sweetclover require the highest pH, so lime recommendations are usually made in amounts sufficient to meet the needs of these crops. Corn and soybeans are quite tolerant to a wide pH range, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists. Some specialty crops such as potatoes, strawberries and blueberries require a low pH because of disease or nutritional problems at high pH levels. Ask for a copy of Extension Folder 210, "Liming Minnesota Soils."

* * * *

Plan for Shelterbelts. If you'd like to improve your farm shelterbelt, do some advance planning, suggests Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Prepare the site by plowing and fallowing the shelterbelt for the rest of this summer and fall. Then the area will be in good shape to plant next spring. It's not too early to order planting stock for plantings next spring. See your county extension agent, SCS office or local forester for more information.

* * * *

Insect Electrocutors. Interest has increased in the use of non-chemical fly control measures such as insect electrocutors on barn windows and doors. These devices last for several years and minimize the need for insecticide treatment. Their value depends on proper location and the fly population in the immediate area. Sanitation must accompany the use of these control devices.

# # # #

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

FOR RELEASE
Mon., Aug. 1, 1970

REPLACEMENT EWES DON'T REQUIRE FATTENING RATION

University Park, Pa.--Separating replacement ewes from wethers at 10 weeks and feeding a growing ration will save feed costs and still result in productive ewes according to a University of Minnesota animal scientest.

Reporting at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science at Pennsylvaina State University this week, R.M. Jordan said postweaning fattening followed by a growing ration increases the feed cost of raising replacement ewes, but doesn't contribute to the production of superior producing ewes.

Replacement ewe lambs are usually fattened along with the wethers and selected at the time wethers are marketed. This period of high feed intake followed by several months of maintenance feeding results in a high cost to the sheep industry, according to Jordan.

On group of lambs in Jordan's experiment was fed on an energy level which permitted normal growth but restricted fattening during the period from 10 to 24 weeks of age.

The other group was full-fed a fattening ration to get maximum gain and a fat condition during the 10 to 24 week period. This group received about twice as much shelled corn as the group on restricted feeding.

-more-

add 1--replacement ewes

Shelled corn and a limited amount of soybean meal made up about 62 percent of the ration. Adequate protein, salt and mineral were fed to lambs in both groups, The only difference was in the amount of energy supplied, Jordan said.

After about 24 weeks of age both groups were fed and managed the same.

Restricted energy levels did not significantly delay estrus, percent of ewes conceiving and lambing at 13 months of age, or lamb production at either the first or second lambing.

Lambs full-fed during this postweaning period gained significantly faster, and as yearling ewes produced heavier fleece weight and lambs with heavier birth weights. But during the second year, body weight, fleece production and lamb birth weights weren't significantly different, Jordan said.

Lamb weights taken at 30 days from either yearling or 2 year old ewes weren't affected by the ration differences.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 29, 1970

FOR RELEASE: Monday
August 1, 1970

SELECTED GRAZING FOR LAMBS NOT FEASIBLE

University Park, Pa.--A system of forward-creep grazing that allows lambs to selectively graze ahead of their dams is not economically advantageous on Midwest farms.

That's what University of Minnesota animal scientist R. M. Jordan reported at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science here this week.

Jordan compared a conventional grazing system where ewes were grazed with the lambs to the forward-creep system in a three-year study. In the forward-creep system, creeps were constructed in fences to allow lambs to graze in their choice of two paddocks within a four paddock rotational system. This allowed lambs to be continually exposed to the best quality new growth, while the ewes were forced to consume bottom growth refused by the lambs.

There were no significant increases in lamb gains, carrying capacity or lamb produced per acre on the forward-creep system, Jordan said. Flexibility of the pasture system is also reduced since the paddocks must border one another.

The forward-creep system did not reduce the internal parasite count significantly, and reduced forage production, Jordan added.

# # #

158-jms-70

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

FOR RELEASE:
Mon., Aug. 3, 1970

FORAGE NEEDED TO HOLD FAT TEST UP

University Park, Pa.--Extremely high levels of high moisture corn in the ration can cause depressed butterfat tests, say University of Minnesota scientists.

"Farmers feeding a high energy ration for top production should feed about 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of forage per 100 pounds body weight each day to keep the butterfat test up," says dairy researcher D.G. Johnson.

He reported his research at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science at the University of Pennsylvania Monday, August 3.

Johnson and his co-workers fed rations containing three different proportions of corn silage and high moisture corn to 52 Holstein cows in early lactation.

The proportions of corn silage to high moisture corn in the experimental rations were 80:20, 67:33, and 54:46. Each ration was fed at 110 percent of consumption each day and was supplemented with soybean meal, urea, trace mineral salt and dicalcium phosphate. In addition, alfalfa hay was fed at the rate of 6 pounds per cow per day.

Milkfat test took a significant drop in the two rations with a higher percentage of high moisture corn. The average test was 3.91 for the first groups, 3.44 for the cows that received moderate levels of high moisture corn and 3.0 for the group on the 54:46 ration.

There were no significant differences in milk production, dry matter consumption, solids-non-fat production or milk protein production due to ration differences.

The researchers hope to find suitable complete rations for dairy cattle that can be mechanically fed and still maintain high milk and butterfat production.

# # #

159-jms-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
July 29, 1970

Immediate Release

NEW CORN MATURITY RATING STUDIED

University of Minnesota researchers are conducting experiments at several state locations to study the relationship between growing degree days (GDD) and corn maturity.

GDD is a measure of heat units, says Dale Hicks, University extension agronomist. It is an attempt to calculate the accumulation of heat during the growing season and relate this to plant development.

GDD is calculated by using the maximum and minimum daily air temperature to arrive at an average temperature for the 24 hour period. From this average temperature, a base figure is subtracted, resulting in the number of GDD accumulated for the 24 hour period. The base temperature used for corn is 50 degrees.

The canning industry has used GDD to stagger planting dates of crops such as peas and sweet corn. This helps spread harvest over a greater length of time and keep processing plants operating at maximum efficiency.

Commercial corn companies are now interested in using GDD to rate the maturity of field corn, Hicks says. However, he points out some factors which may limit the usefulness of relating GDD to field corn maturity.

-more-

For example, plant growth is the result of many chemical reactions. The rate at which chemical reactions occur is dependent on temperature, but the relationship between temperature and plant growth is not directly proportional.

That means each degree of temperature increase doesn't result in an equal change in plant growth. Other environmental factors also affect plant growth, so one GDD on a given day might support or stimulate more plant activity than one GDD on another day.

The effect of latitude isn't considered in the calculation of GDD, Hicks adds. There are as many as 36 minutes more daylight during late June in the northern corn belt compared to the central corn belt. So one GDD in Minneapolis should contribute more to corn growth than one GDD in Champaign, Ill.

The formula used for calculating GDD does not consider the amount of time at each temperature. Hicks says a more accurate method of GDD calculation could be accomplished by using the same formula with shorter time intervals within the 24 hour period and adding to get the GDD accumulation for the 24 hour period.

The University research project is being conducted at Lamberton, Waseca, St. Paul and Morris. The researchers will compare results with the relative maturity system currently being used in Minnesota.

# # #

157-jms-70

Department of Information
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July 29, 1970

Immediate Release

FED CATTLE PRICES SHOULD REMAIN STABLE

Fed cattle prices should remain stable for the rest of this quarter, and the outlook for the period from October through March will depend largely on how the demand for beef holds up.

Choice steers in South St. Paul and interior Minnesota should average in the $30 to $31 range through September, with heifers selling $.50 to $.75 less, projects Kenneth Egertson, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

The key factor for the October-December period is whether the demand for beef will hold up, since the supply situation looks fairly good, says Egertson. Based on estimates of little change in beef demand from a year ago, and with fed cattle supplies down slightly, prices should decline some during this quarter but remain above a year ago by $1 to $2.

This would put predicted Chicago choice steer prices in the $30 to $31.50 range for the fourth quarter, with South St. Paul and interior Minnesota prices in the $29 to $30.50 range.

For the January-March period, conditions look favorable for some price advance. But again, much depends on demand, Egertson says. He looks for a $1 to $2 increase in fed steer prices during this period. This would put Chicago prices in the range of $31.50 to $32.

Feeder cattle prices have likely reached their peak for this year. If slaughter cattle prices decline this fall, we should see some decline in feeder cattle prices, the economist says.

# # #

156-jms-70

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

Immediate Release

July 29, 1970

UM STUDENTS TO RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

About $20,000 in 1970-71 scholarship funds will be shared by 57 students who will be entering agriculture, forestry and home economics programs this fall at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Scholarships and recipients include:

American Dairy Association of Minnesota Scholarship: Rene Marlene Prom, Winthrop, majoring in food science and industries.

Andrews Scholarship in home economics: LaVon A. Missell, Houston.

Augustus Searles Freshman Scholarships for students majoring in home economics or pre-veterinary medicine: Ruth Ann Bavier, Circle Pines; Elizabeth Belland, Rush City; Sherry Bourne, Sauk Centre; Carol Budin, Northfield; Kathleen Cummings, Susan F. Dunlap, Mary J. Peckman and Veda M. Schwartzbauer, all of St. Paul; Charlotte Dingels, Olivia; Claudia Egan and Mary Wondra, both of New Prague; Elizabeth Gilmore, Mound; Gail Graupmann, Glencoe; Kathleen R. Hanson, Wells; Nancy J. Hausladen, Bloomington; Constance J. Holmes, Virginia; Barbara L. Keefe, Columbia Heights; Kathy T. Kotual and Corrine C. Olson, both of Hibbing; Barbara L. Kuehn, Mahtomedi; Karen E. Lee, Cikato; Janeen Morey, Deer Creek; Elaine C. Nesseth, Windom; Elaine C. Nuquist, Renville; Janet M. Olson, Wayzata; Christine Orth, Newport; Barbara Patterson, Deer River; Maryls Elaine Paulson, Colleen C. Reilly and Arlene Schaughnessy, all of Minneapolis; Elise A. Payne, Claremont; Marilyn Peitso, Stewartville; Thea Phillips, Farmington; Janet Rollings, Lake Crystal; Linda L. Sodeman, St. James; Cindy L. Stephenson, Rose Creek; Marjorie Ann Vossen, Arlington, and Lola W. Wendroff, Hutchinson.

-more-

add 1--scholarship funds

Dale Chapman Freshman Scholarships in forestry: Virginia P. Busch, Babbitt; Donald W. Zoerbo, Minneapolis.

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association Foundation Scholarship for a student majoring in agriculture: Charles Sturm, St. James.

Future Farmers of America Foundation Scholarship for a student majoring in agriculture education: Glen A. Kajewski, Waseca.

Green Giant Agricultural Career Scholarships for agriculture majors: Mark R. Koening, Hector; Ronald L. Nelson, Litchfield; Morris Paschke, Blue Earth; Douglas W. Stegemann, Cannon Falls, John E. Norman, Lake Crystal.

Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarships for students majoring in food science and industries: Mark A. Dalen, Cokato; Daniel L. Sandager, Marine on St. Croix; Mary J. Stanek, Austin.

Minnesota Renderers Scholarship for a freshman majoring in animal science: Dan R. Barka, Litchfield.

Minnesota Veterinary Medicine Association Scholarship for a student in pre-veterinary medicine: Charles Winkels, Fergus Falls.

Moorman Manufacturing Company Scholarship for agriculture majors: Brian P. Hazel, Lanesboro; Stephen C. Gregor, Waterville.

Recipients of these scholarships had applied for financial aid at the University during the fall of 1969 through the regular freshman scholarship program. High school graduates of 1971 who are interested in agriculture, forestry, or home economics and planning on attending the University in the fall of 1971, can apply for scholarships during October and November.

# # #

155-vak-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

KNOW USDA GRADES
FOR POULTRY

When buying poultry, consider the kind, grade and class of poultry to be sure you're getting what you want for your money.

The USDA grade shield can usually be found on the wrapper or on a wing tag on chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese and guinea hens.

There are three grades--A, B and C. However, you will practically never see Grade B and Grade C printed on the poultry label. Grade A birds have more meat and a better appearance than those of the lower grades.

Grading is completely voluntary. It applies to poultry parts as well as to whole chicken or turkey. Federally graded poultry must also have been inspected for wholesomeness and will carry the USDA inspection stamp. Federal inspection is compulsory for poultry which crosses state lines, even though it may not have been graded.

The grade of the poultry isn't a guide to tenderness. This depends upon its age, which is designated by the class, says _____ County Extension Home Economist_____. Young turkeys, broiler and fryer chickens and ducklings are tender, whereas older, mature birds may be tough if not properly cooked.

If the label carries the word Young, like Young Turkey, or words like Broiler or Fryer, you know that these are young, tender birds. However, if the label says Mature Turkey, Stewing Hen or Mature Duck, you'll know that these birds are older and will have to be cooked with moist heat in order to be tender.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PROPERLY FITTED SHOES NECESSARY FOR CHILDREN

Children walk about 10 miles a day, and for all this activity they need properly fitted shoes.

Poorly fitted shoes can affect a child's walk, posture and body growth. Pressure from outgrown or poorly fitted shoes can start the foot growing unnaturally and cause foot troubles that will last a lifetime.

Children's shoes should be checked frequently to see that they fit properly. When a child is 2 to 6 years old, check shoe size every four to six weeks; when 6 to 10, check every two to three months; when 10 to 12 years old, check every three to four months; when 12 to 15 years old, check every four to five months; and when 15 to 20 years old, check shoe size every six months.

When buying a pair of shoes check the shoe quality. The leather should be soft, pliable, firm and even-grained. Stitching should be fine and regular and all linings smooth and soft. There should be no rough spots or heavy or open seams inside the shoes, says _____County Extension Home Economist_____.

Buy medium quality shoes, one pair at a time, so that they may be worn out before they are outgrown. Always take the child along and have the shoes fitted by a salesperson trained to fit children's shoes. Fit shoes on both feet and with the type of sock to be worn. The length should be one inch longer than the longest toe. The heel should be snug enough to grip the foot when standing and the vamp should be high enough for the foot with a little room to keep the shoe from pinching. Also allow a little extra room in the width of the shoe at the broadest part of the ball of the foot.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(For use before State Fair)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS
PLANNED FOR 4-H
FAIR EXHIBITORS

Special educational programs are being planned again this year for 4-H'ers who exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

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

Since a two-day encampment has been planned for each county delegation, exhibitors, demonstrators and dress revue participants from _____County will all attend the State Fair on _____and_____. This plan is in contrast to last year's, (dates)
when members of the county delegation often attended the fair on different days. Exhibits will be judged by county extension agents and state extension specialists in conference with the exhibitors themselves. The 4-H'ers will be able to talk directly with the judge to evaluate their exhibits. The conference judging is planned as an educational experience for exhibitors.

The exhibits will be on the first floor of the 4-H building. Visitors are invited to stop to see the exhibits as well as to watch 4-H demonstrations, says County Agent _____ _____.

-jbn-

COUNTY 4-H CLUBS
TO HAVE BOOTH
AT STATE FAIR

_____County 4-H programs will be featured in a county booth on the first floor of the 4-H Building during the Minnesota State Fair.

It will be one of 75 county booths telling the 4-H story to State Fair visitors.

The _____County booth has been planned and built by (give name of club or individuals responsible.) It portrays (describe).

-jbn-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CAN YOU GROOM YOUR HORSE TO PERFECTION?

Flawless grooming brings out your horse's natural luster and gives him that extra sparkle that can attract any judge. The top placing horses are usually the ones that are groomed to absolute perfection. Grooming also hides or accents your horse's conformation faults or good points.

Your grooming procedure must be a daily routine that is never overlooked. Only through hours of elbow grease and patience can your horse's coat shine as it should.

First, purchase the necessary tools. A rubber-bristled curry comb, a medium-sized rice root brush, a fine-bristled soft brush, a large black rubber comb, a hoof pick and a wool rag are all essential grooming tools.

Start grooming on the left side of your horse near the head with the rice root brush. Use short brush strokes with quick wrist motion that throws the dirt off the horse. Repeat on the right side of the horse.

Be sure you brush the mane thoroughly. First brush it in the direction it naturally lies, then flip the mane over and brush it on the underside. Return it to its natural side and carefully go through the mane with a comb. Then brush the tail thoroughly and go through it with a comb.

Brush your horse's head with your soft-bristled brush, being careful to avoid his eyes. Comb out his forelock.

Take a wet rag and wipe around his eyes, nostrils and ears.

Your horse must also be clipped for the show. His long upper and lower eyelashes, ears, whiskers and jaw hair must be clipped. A bridle path (clipped area in the mane behind the ears) is clipped usually about six inches long. Clip a longer bridle path if you want your horse's throat latch to look finer.

-more-

add 1--Grooming

Quarter Horse and Appaloosa manes are either clipped entirely, leaving a small amount of mane over the withers, or they are left about six inches long and thinned. Clip all the hair on the legs up to the hocks about two weeks before the show. Clip, going in the direction the hair goes. Quarter Horse and Appaloosa tails are plucked, not clipped, and shortened to hang just above the hocks. This accents the muscling in the rump.

Use sandpaper to polish your horse's hooves. Polish the front hooves with black shoe polish or spray paint. Do the same to the hind hooves if they are black. If they are striped, use black shoe polish on the black stripes and then spray the whole hoof with clear spray paint, being careful not to spray the horse's legs. After the show remember to wash the hooves and oil them thoroughly again.

If your horse has white stockings, corn starch will make them a dazzling white. Apply the corn starch about 15 minutes before entering the ring and rub it in well. You can also put corn starch on a blaze or star.

Before the show, use your wool rag to remove dust and rub the natural oils into your horse's coat. Rub the coat for about a half hour. Finally, put a mixture of half olive oil and half alcohol on a terry cloth rag and apply evenly to the horse's tail, mane and coat, being careful not to make them greasy. Use a light mist of fly spray before your horse enters the ring. Remember that good showmanship must be practiced to make your grooming pay off.

For further information, get a copy of the bulletin, Horses and Horsemanship, at the county extension office.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Check Milk Conversion Chart. Dairymen should make sure their conversion chart in the milkhouse can be read without difficulty.

The conversion chart means accurate readings by the milk hauler and correct dollars and cents in your milk check, says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If your chart can't be read easily, check with your dairy plant fieldman or bulk tank dealer for a new chart. Covering both sides of the chart with clear plastic will help keep it readable.

* * * *

DHIA Records Pay Dividends. The average cow on Dairy Herd Improvement test in Minnesota produced about 3,700 pounds more milk than the average cow in Minnesota during 1969. This extra milk had a value of about $160, and resulted in greater profits per cow for the dairymen in the DHIA program. It's evidence that production records pay--they don't cost.

* * * *

Lime Recommendations. Factors considered in making lime recommendations include soil pH--SMP buffer index--soil texture--area--crop to be grown--and the desired pH. For detailed information including liming recommendation tables for various parts of Minnesota, get a copy of Extension Folder 210, "Liming Minnesota Soils." It's available from the county extension office, or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 3, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

MOST NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ACID FORMING

Most nitrogen fertilizers used by farmers are acid forming. And the need for neutralizing this acidity becomes more important as application rates of fertilizers are increased, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists.

The increased crop yields resulting from higher fertilization rates also cause increased removal of calcium and magnesium base formers.

Enough limestone should be applied to at least neutralize the acidifying effects of fertilizers and base removal by crops, the scientists say.

Use this guideline to calculate the amount of limestone needed. About 2 pounds of limestone are needed to neutralize the acidity produced by 1 pound of nitrogen in the form of anhydrous ammonia. So about 300 pounds of limestone are needed to overcome an application of 150 pounds of nitrogen.

When you consider crop removal, the scientists say a 1-ton rate of lime should be applied about every 5 years to counteract the added acidity. However, this doesn't apply on alkaline soils.

For more information, refer to University of Minnesota Extension Folder 210, 1970, "Liming Minnesota Soils." The publication is available from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 6, 1970

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR--1970
August 29-September 7

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

WHERE THEY WILL LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H Building on the fairgrounds. Dormitories accommodate up to 1,500 4-H'ers at one time. All demonstrators (except livestock), exhibitors and dress revue participants from a county will be at the Fair on the same two days.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 800 demonstrators will perform on seven platforms in the 4-H Building, beginning at 8 a.m., Saturday, August 29, and continuing until about 5 p.m. each day through Saturday, Sept. 5 (including Sunday, August 30). Demonstrations will include arts and crafts, mechanical, clothing, home improvement-family living, junior leadership, safety, health, photography, conservation, entomology, horticulture, foods and nutrition and livestock projects. There will also be non-competitive demonstrations throughout the week.

On Labor Day livestock demonstrations using live animals will be given in the sheep barn and horse arena. Purple and blue ribbon winners will be announced daily.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year about 1,300 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday, Sept. 4, after 7 a.m. in the 4-H livestock barn. All exhibits must be in place by 2 p.m. Beef and dairy cattle will be judged on Saturday, Sept. 5, beginning at 8 a.m. in the Hippodrome. Sheep, chickens and rabbits will be judged in the sheep and poultry barns Saturday morning, Sept. 5. In the afternoon, swine will be judged in the sheep barn, ducks, geese and turkeys in the poultry barn.

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

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

TRACTOR DRIVING CONTEST: The 1970 Tractor Driving Contest is a joint 4-H and FFA event. Preliminary driving events will be held in the parking lot north of Farm Boys' Camp at 8 a.m., Thursday, September 3. The finals will begin in front of the 4-H Building at 9 a.m., Friday, Sept. 4. A total of about 80 4-H and FFA members will be participating in the contest.

BOOTHS: 75 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display on the main floor of the 4-H Building. Booths will be judged Saturday, Aug. 29.

DRESS REVUE: Four public dress revues featuring some 225 girls will be presented Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Aug. 30, Sept. 1, Sept. 3 and 5, in the auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building at 2 p.m. A Court of Honor will be chosen at each dress revue. The Court of Honor will be available for pictures each of those days at 2:45 p.m. on the 2nd floor. You may wish to check first in the 4-H Press-Radio-TV Office, 1st floor.

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

Immediate release

August 6, 1970

FOUR IFYES TO VISIT MINNESOTA FARMS

Four young people from Ethiopia, Korea, Italy and Germany will arrive in Minnesota this month to live and work with Minnesota farm families under the International Farm Youth Exchange program until late October.

The exchangees are Beza Demisse, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Young Chul Shin, Chung Buk Do, Korea; Alessandro Comelli, Udine, Italy, and Irmela Luck, Kreiskrankenhaus, Germany.

The young people will arrive in the Twin Cities on Aug. 12. Each one will have the experience of living with two families in three different counties from Aug. 14 until Oct. 20 to gain a better understanding of home and community life and farming in America. The group will attend the Minnesota State Fair for several days, according to David Pace, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Among special interests of the IFYEs are learning about 4-H and other youth educational programs, cooperatives and marketing, nutrition, farmers organizations, livestock and crop production techniques.

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

Since the beginning of Minnesota's participation in the IFYE program, 630 families throughout the state have been hosts to 163 exchangees from 53 different countries. IFYEs have been guests in every county in Minnesota.

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164-jbn-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 6, 1970

Immediate release

PRICE SUPPORTS CAN'T EASE FARM POVERTY, UM ECONOMIST SAYS

The federal government's current system of farm price supports cannot solve or even substantially ease the desperate financial plight of small, poverty-ridden farmers, James P. Houck, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, said.

Houck's remarks appear in the July, 1970, issue of "Minnesota Agricultural Economist" in an article entitled, "Can We Cure Farm Poverty With Commercial Farm Policy?".

"The small farmer in this country is likely to be elderly, physically handicapped or poorly educated. Hence, he is not likely to be able to gain access to land, capital and other resources needed to form an adequate farm unit," he said.

Farm price supports provide benefits to farmers with access to and control over productive agricultural resources, but commodity price supports provide little benefit to those who have little to sell, Houck added. A doubling of average farm prices would not have solved income problems for the most impoverished farmers, he said.

"Attempts to alleviate income problems of poor people living on small farms by making the prices of farm commodities sufficiently high through government programs is bound to be expensive and wasteful," Houck said.

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"No amount of tinkering with a system designed to stabilize and support the price of commodities can solve the problems of farmers who have little to sell and whose prospects of getting enough resources to increase production to profitable levels are slim," he added.

Some solutions to rural farm poverty mentioned by Houck include:

--Training courses in vocational and high schools to prepare young people for good off-farm jobs.

--Income payments to assist people in transition from farm to non-farm jobs.

--Improved information and employment-locating services in rural areas to match people with jobs.

--For small farmers who wish to leave farming, improvements in programs to help retire land and capital from small, unprofitable farms.

Some industries might be encouraged to move to selected growth centers away from huge metropolitan centers. The economy might experience lower output when these industries are inefficiently located. "Yet holding people on small farms through more attractive versions of our present price support programs is clearly more inefficient in terms of the benefits that would be bestowed on already commercialized farms and considering the higher prices and government costs that would be sustained," Houck said.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 6, 1970

Immediate release

ARE APPLIANCE SERVICE CONTRACTS A GOOD BUY?

Is it wise to invest in a service contract, if you've recently bought a major appliance?

The intended purpose of a service contract is to keep your appliance repairs on a budget. But Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota, gives these precautions: Study the contract carefully to find out not only the amount of coverage, type of repairs and number of calls, the cost, the number of years you will be allowed to keep renewing the contract, the age of an appliance for which a new contract can be written and the possibility of transferring the contract if you have to move to another city.

Some companies offer a discount if the contract is written within the warranty period. Sometimes there is a discount if several appliances in a home are under service contracts.

The cost of the contract will vary with the kind of appliance you have and the features that are included. For example, the rates for pyrolytic or high-heat self-cleaning ranges would be higher than for ranges without this self-cleaning feature.

Many companies will not write new contracts after an appliance is three years old. Ten years is generally the maximum age for which an old contract is reissued for an appliance.

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Generally, service contracts may be a good investment for families always having trouble with appliances and for those who cannot afford large repair bills on appliances which must be repaired immediately.

Some approximate costs of service contracts for two-year-old major appliances are: refrigerator, $15-$18 a year; freezers, $10-$15; ranges, $13-$25; microwave ovens, $65-$70; dryers, $18-$20; washers, $18-$22; dishwashers, $15-$18.

Keeping in mind the life expectancy of various major appliances may help you decide whether you should buy a service contract, Mrs. Olson says. The U.S. Department of Agriculture gives these figures on the service life of some appliances: washer, 11 years; dryer, 14 years; refrigerator and range, 16 years; freezer, 15 years.

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162-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 4, 1970

Immediate release

COUNT MEAT CALORIES WHEN DIETING

Some people think that meat doesn't contain calories, or that you can reduce quickly on a diet high in meat.

However, meat does contain calories, and a reducing diet high in meat isn't going to allow you to lose weight quickly if the total caloric level isn't taken into consideration, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Meat contains protein, fat and water. A gram of protein yields about four calories and a gram of fat about nine calories. Visible or hidden fat in the meat will also add considerable caloric value to it.

Another problem in using meat in a reducing diet is to determine the size of a serving of meat. If you like meat, if you're hungry and if you think meat doesn't have many calories, a serving of meat may be quite large. Then when you record your calories your estimate may be quite inaccurate.

Remember, too, that most calorie tables are for lean meat. If you don't enjoy lean meat, you may again consume more calories than you think.

A three-ounce serving of lean meat is two slices about four inches long, two inches wide and one-fourth inch thick, Miss Mikesh says.

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If you really want to lose weight on a diet high in meat, you actually need to use a ruler to help you fix in your mind the true size of one three-ounce serving.

Two slices of lean roast beef round contain 140 calories; two slices of lean cooked ham, 140 calories; and two slices of lean roast turkey, 160 calories.

Although meat can be an important part of the reducing diet, remember that eating a lot of meat won't reduce your waistline, and that your eyes aren't always good guides as to how much meat you should eat, the University nutritionist warns.

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160-lah-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 4, 1970

Immediate release

GRANT TO UM CONTINUES INSECTICIDE EFFECT RESEARCH

The University of Minnesota has received a federal grant to continue a three-year study aimed at developing a system to detect water pollution due to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides by studying enzymes in fish tissues.

Among the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides are DDT, Chlordane, Lindane and Endrin.

The $35,651 grant was made by the Water Quality Control Administration to the University's Department of Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife. Professor Laurence K. Cutkomp of the Department is directing the research which was started in June, 1969.

Past studies have shown that animals concentrate DDT and other insecticides in their tissues. During the past year University researchers found that insecticides in the blue gill sunfish primarily inhibit activity of the ATPase (adenosine triposphatese) energy-producing enzymes in the muscle cell tissues and to a lesser extent in the brain cell tissues.

During coming months the researchers hope to determine whether fish are affected by chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. In the past it has not been possible to positively determine if a fish taken out of treated water has been specifically affected by a chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide even though chemical detection is possible, Cutkomp said.

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161-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 4, 1970

Immediate release

CORN BORER OBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDY

A cooperative experiment among 10 countries aimed at controlling the corn borer is paying off both in scientific knowledge and international understanding.

Scientists in ten countries--five western and five eastern European countries--are working together to develop corn varieties resistant to the European corn borer, a major pest of corn in the U.S. and Europe.

H. C. Chiang, entomologist at the University of Minnesota and coordinator of the project, says the same experiment is being conducted in 10 countries in an attempt to develop resistant corn hybrids.

The 10 countries are Austria, Canada, France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Spain, United States, Russia and Yugoslavia.

Each country selected 4 corn inbreds of native origin, ranging from very resistant to very susceptible to corn borer infestation. Seeds of each inbred were sent to the nine other countries, so at each location 40 inbreds were grown in the experimental plots.

The survival of the insects and their damage to plants were checked, and the reproductive capacity of the surviving borers on different host inbreds will also be determined.

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Chiang says the first year of field work has been completed, and two more years of the experiment are planned.

The scientists hope to develop corn hybrids that are resistant to the corn borer under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Some varieties may show little resistance in one country, but be very resistant in another country. This is due to either changing ecological conditions or differences in the corn borer populations.

The idea grew out of the International Entomology Conference held in Moscow in 1968, according to Chiang. He says the project has yielded important scientific information and helped the scientists learn to work together on an international basis.

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162-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

ALERT OPERATOR REDUCES CHANCE OF ACCIDENTS

Farm machinery has more safety provisions than ever before, but an informed operator is still the best safeguard against accidents.

The informed operator understands the capabilities and limitations of the machine and is able to avoid situations that could lead to an accident, says John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

True says it's important to avoid fatigue when operating machinery and to keep children and visitors off of moving equipment. "It may be difficult to decline a tractor ride to a farm visitor, but there's no safe way to give a tractor ride to another person," he emphasizes.

Roll bars combined with safety belts will prevent serious injury from tractor overturn accidents. Tractor overturn accidents are the number one cause of farm accidents.

True also recommends ear plugs or ear muffs for tractor operators. Hearing tests have shown that farmers suffer irrepairable hearing losses from tractor noise. The ear plugs reduce the noise level below the critical level so hearing isn't damaged, but still enable the tractor operator to hear normal conversation and the various sounds of the machinery.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

LIME NEEDED ON SOME STATE SOILS

About one-third of Minnesota's cropland could benefit from liming. Many soils are not lime deficient, but those that are vary widely in the amounts of lime required, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists.

The specialists point out that the content of lime varies in the many parent materials forming our soils, and the amount leached out by rainfall also varies. Factors such as vegetation, time, slope and cultivation also help bring about differences in liming needs. The specialists say lime has these benefits:

* Promotes the growth of favorable soil bacteria in acid soils.

* Helps nitrogen, phosphorus and molybdenum become more available to growing plants.

* Neutralizes acidity produced by some fertilizers.

* Prevents soil acids, aluminum, manganese and iron from becoming harmful to plants.

* May improve the physical condition of many soils by promoting a crumblike structure.

* May help to cut down on soil and water losses by improving soil tilth.

* Furnishes calcium and magnesium for plant growth.

* And, lime lessens the possibility of insect and disease damage by promoting vigorous plant growth.

Ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Folder 210, "Liming Minnesota Soils." Copies are also available 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
August 10, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

HIGH MOISTURE BARLEY GOOD DAIRY FEED

High moisture barley can successfully replace a major portion of the dry grain in dairy rations, according to University of Minnesota research.

Dairy scientist George Marx, a researcher at the University's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, says high moisture barley in dairy cattle rations has many advantages. He cites a research study where high moisture and dry barley were compared in trial with 18 Holstein cows in each group.

The animals were paired and randomly assigned to one of the two groups according to daily milk production, producing ability, age, weight and stage of lactation.

High moisture and dry barley were compared on an equal dry matter basis. One group received 12 pounds of a 12 percent "dry" barley and the other group was fed 15 pounds of the 29 percent "wet" grain.

The balance of the concentrate ration was fed according to production and consisted of a mix of equal parts corn, oats, barley and beet pulp. The animals were fed a commercially prepared mineral mix at 2 percent of the concentrate mix and the forage consisted of one feeding each of corn silage and alfalfa haylage.

There was less refusal of the high moisture barley, so total dry matter intake was higher. On a dry matter basis, the barley harvested as high moisture yielded 5 bushels more per acre, which indicated less field and harvesting losses.

Milk production for the group fed high moisture barley was slightly higher and was directly proportional to the increased dry matter intake, Marx says.

He cites these advantages for high moisture barley:

* Wet weather at harvest time makes it difficult to store dry barley without artificial drying, so high moisture barley helps solve this problem.

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* Field losses are reduced when the grain is put up on time. Sprouting in the swath, a problem with delayed harvest, is eliminated when the crop is put up as high moisture feed.

* Higher quality feed often results since shelling or lodging losses due to a hail or windstorm are less probable.

* High moisture barley can be harvested up to 10 days earlier, and may be put up immediately after a dew or light rain. You also have more hours in the day to work at the harvesting.

* Weeds are better controlled, and many are cut before they ripen in the field. This decreases competition for the new legume seedlings and is a good control for the wild oat problem.

* Labor in harvesting can be saved with the elimination of swathing and by direct combining.

* The high moisture barley was less dusty during rolling and feeding. It was more palatable, slightly higher in protein and caused no nutritional disorders, Marx concludes.

# # # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Increase Herd's Reproduction Efficiency. You're losing money when dairy cows go longer than about 13 months without having a calf. Official Dairy Herd Improvement records show a steady increase in income over feed cost per cow as the percent of days in milk increases. Your average days in milk percentage should be about 85 percent. University of Minnesota dairy scientists offer these suggestions: Watch cows closely for heat detection and record all heat dates. Keep complete reproduction records and cooperate with your A. I. technician and veterinarian.

* * *

Soil Acidity Measures. Did you know that a soil with a pH of 5 is 10 times more acid than one testing pH 6 and 100 times more acid than one testing pH 7? This is because pH values are arrived at by the use of logarithms rather than simple arithmetic. Measurements of soil pH reflect the active hydrogen in the soil solution, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists. Measuring this active acidity has caused some problems in making lime recommendations, so another method--the SMP buffer test is used to test for total acidity. Relationships between the SMP buffer test and the amounts of lime needed to raise the pH to 6.5 or 6.9 in major soils are known from greenhouse and laboratory studies.

* * *

Take Farm Woodlot Inventory. A farm woodlot inventory makes it possible to deal with buyers in a businesslike manner. When you know how much timber you have on hand, it makes no difference whether you're paid by the unit or on a lump sum basis--either way is fair to both parties. An accurate inventory also makes it possible to specify which trees should be removed during each cutting so you can improve the overall value of the stand. See your county extension agent or area forester for additional information.

# # # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST

Immediate Release

FALL FASHIONS MORE INDIVIDUAL THAN EVER

Individuality is the word in fall 1970 fashions. No one will be tied to following a few approved trends. Rather, you can use all your fashion know-how to put together a look that best expresses your personality.

Sporty separates and soft, feminine dresses are two important trends in fall fashions, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The sport outfits include pants, skirts or jumpers that are put together with a layered look. The newest skirt this year is below the knees and is open in some way, such as a button front, side wrap or side or center slits.

Pants could be straight or flared, but the latest looks for fall are the gauchos and knickers. Both pants and skirts are usually cinched at the waist by a two- or three-inch belt, often with studs or metallic trim.

The shirts to go with the pants and skirts are always tucked in. They are fitted body shirts usually in a striped or printed design and are colorful. Collars are quite wide and the sleeves are long and fairly full.

The other new top for pants and skirts is the skinny-ribbed turtleneck sweater pulled down to the thighs and cinched in with a wide belt resting on the hips.

Many of the sporty outfits are topped off with a short buttoned jacket sometimes with a bottom band like a battle jacket. Vests and jackets with cardigan necklines can be worn open or belted. They are any length, from the thigh to mid-calf.

The most popular fabrics for these sporty outfits will be tweeds, herringbones, corduroys and lots of suede and leather, either real or fake.

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The new, softer dresses follow the natural lines of the body, belted at the waistline and have a soft skirt with fullness. Two of the looks in the soft dress are the peasant dress and shirtwaist, says Miss Baierl.

Clinging fabrics and soft drapable fabrics are used. Light-weight wool crepes, matte jersey, soft velvets and challis are popular fabrics. Prints that are fairly small, such as paisleys, oriental prints and geometrics are important also this year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SANDWICH CRAFT IS FUN AND EASY

The sandwich is no longer just a lunch box filler, but an enticing entree or a sumptuous snack to satisfy any kind of appetite. There's no better time to experiment with different kinds of sandwiches than during August, National Sandwich Month.

Remember that sandwiches don't have to be ordinary and they do contribute their share to the daily nutrient requirement, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. The bread provides the B vitamins and iron, the filling provides protein, and vitamins A and C are provided by vegetables and fruits.

When you think of sandwich fillings you probably first think of turkey, corned beef, boiled ham and different kinds of luncheon meats. All of these make excellent sandwich fillings, but you can perk up your sandwiches by adding other ingredients. Don't forget to include tomato, cucumber and onion. You may serve cole slaw or a bowl of sauerkraut either hot or cold or finely chopped lettuce or other greens to add to all the other fixings.

For a little different type of hot sandwich you might try using a biscuit mix or piecrust mix around a salad sandwich spread such as salmon and bake it in the oven.

Many people like pancakes and these can be cleverly used for making sandwiches also. Just put your favorite filling inside, roll the pancake up and top it with fruit pie filling or powdered sugar.

Another variation would be to use hard rolls or French bread and scoop out the center and fill it with your favorite salad--tuna, chicken, shrimp or potato. For hurry-up meals you could serve baked beans mixed with onion soup, a pickle relish and sliced beef, sloppy joes, ham salad or cheese as filling in this way. You can put these under the broiler for quick heating. To accompany this type of sandwich, serve fruit on a bed of lettuce or frosted grapes.

You can also use bread to provide variety in your sandwiches--enriched white bread, whole cracked wheat, rye, English muffins, pumpernickel, raisin and different crackers.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(For use before State Fair)

LOCAL 4-H'ERS TO DEMONSTRATE AT STATE FAIR

Demonstrating and taking part in the 4-H Share-the-Fun Festival will be among activities for _____County 4-H'ers who attend the Minnesota State Fair August 29-September 7.

Some_____(app. no.) 4-H members from_____County will be among 800 Minnesota youths chosen to give individual and team demonstrations at the State Fair. They are busily putting final touches on their demonstrations, preparing to compete with other young people from all over the state.

4-H'ers from_____County are scheduled to demonstrate during two successive days, _____(Dates) and_____. The demonstrations will be given on the first floor of the 4-H building from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (If some of your 4-H'ers are to give non-competitive demonstrations, mention names). Demonstrations with live animals, however, will be on Labor Day as in the past, in the livestock barns.

Demonstrations will be judged in a conference between extension agents, acting as judges, and the members who demonstrate.

Representing the county at the State Fair are these 4-H demonstrators: (give names, home towns and titles of demonstrations).

Displaying their talents in the Share-the-Fun Festival on Thursday, September 3, in the auditorium of the 4-H Building will be: (give names, addresses, and some information about their acts).

The public is invited to attend the Share-the-Fun Festival and to view demonstrations in the 4-H Building.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS WILL COMPETE IN TRACTOR DRIVING CONTEST

4-H tractor driving experts will compete for state awards in the tractor driving contest during the Minnesota State Fair.

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

Preliminary driving events will be held in the parking lot north of Farm Boys' Camp at 8 a.m. Thursday, September 3. The finalists--three 4-H'ers and three FFA members--will compete at 9 a.m. Friday, September 4, in front of the 4-H Building.

The contestants will be judged on a written examination, a routine daily check, tractor safety, a two-wheel driving event, a four-wheel driving event and a power take off event.

The state winner will compete in the 4-H Western United States Tractor Operators' Contest, October 4-6, at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds.

The National 4-H Service Committee and the American Oil Foundation are sponsoring the Western Regional event to which 22 states are invited to send contestants.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 11, 1970

Immediate release

AAEA NAMES RUTTAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

Vernon W. Ruttan, professor and former head of the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota, has been elected president-elect of the American Agricultural Economics Association.

The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association being held Sunday through Wednesday (Aug. 9-12) at Columbia, Mo.

Ruttan will become president of the association in August, 1971, at which time he will establish programs for the association's December 1971, and August 1972 meetings. He was elected president-elect this past spring.

Ruttan resigned as head of the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics on July 1 to become director of the University's Economic Development Center, which was formed by the University's economic departments to research problems related to development of underdeveloped countries.

He has been head of the Department since September 1965. Before coming to the University, Ruttan was an agricultural economist with the International Rice Institute in the Philippines. Previously he was a faculty member at Purdue University.

A native of Alden, Mich., Ruttan studied at Michigan State University, Yale University and the University of Chicago where he received his Ph.D. in economics in 1952. His numerous research projects and writings are in the fields of technological change, resource utilization, location and economic development.

# # # #

166-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710
August 11, 1970

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY GATHERING DATA FOR LODGING DIRECTORY

Minnesota's recreation and tourism industry has something to suit everyone, and tourists should have detailed information about these services.

Travelers and tourists need specific information about resorts, motels, hotels and private campgrounds, says Uel Blank, extension resource economist at the University of Minnesota.

To help match tourist guests to specific facilities, a University research team headed by Blank is mailing questionnaires to all lodging operators in the state. The information gathered in the survey will be used to set up a directory and reservation system for Minnesota resorts, motels, hotels, private campgrounds and related businesses.

The directory is intended to complement the recently expanded effort to promote Minnesota's travel and recreation opportunities, Blank says. The promotion is a team effort by Minnesota firms, the six state tourism regions and the Department of Economic Development.

The 1969 Minnesota legislature authorized the Department of Economic Development to develop an "outstanding system of information, interpretation and travel reservations," and the University was contracted to do some of the initial research.

# # # #

165-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
Aug. 11, 1970

FOR RELEASE:
Wed., Aug. 12

ECONOMIST SEES 'DISASTROUS' PRICE, INCOME RESULTS FOR FARMERS

Reduction of agricultural commodity programs in the first half of the 1970's will have "disastrous price and income consequences for commercial farmers in the United States," Willard Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, said Tuesday night (Aug. 11).

The "disastrous" consequences will follow as farmers throughout the world "struggle against a growing grain surplus," he added.

Cochrane spoke on "American Farm Policy in a Tumultuous World" at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association being held this week at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

American commercial farm policy will be affected by dwindling farm populations, increased agricultural productivity, world grain developments, urban demands on the federal budget and control of pollution and the environment, Cochrane said.

"An urban dominated Congress and an urban elected President are going to turn every existing civilian progam upside down, and possibly even the defense program, to shake out some spare dollars to support new programs to build and rebuild the service systems in the cities before they further increase taxes... But in this process I feel certain that the financial support of farm programs will be pruned severely," he said.

"A farm program budget crunch is coming," Cochrane said, but there is time in 1970-71 to moderate "objectionable features" of the 1965 Agricultural Act such as "high cost and the inequitous treatment of farm people."

-more-

To deal with the inequity of the 1965 act, Cochrane recommended a $10,000 ceiling on payments per farm per commodity program on cotton, wheat and feed grains. In 1968, 25,386 producers received payments totaling $515 million. Placing a ceiling of $10,000 on the payments received per farm per program does not mean that the governments's program savings would be $515 million since larger producers would remain in the commodity programs up to the ceiling payment limits to help achieve the program's supply management objectives. Cochrane recommended that each producer now receiving a payment more than $10,000 for removing a specific acreage allotment from production be required to remove from production that same acreage allotment for a total payment limited to $10,000.

Cochrane called for the passage of legislation to provide protection for hired farm workers. He recommended that the 1965 Agricultural Act be amended or a companion piece of legislation be enacted to provide that farm workers not be denied by federal or state exemptions the benefits of policies and standards that are afforded other wage earners. Farm workers should be included under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to the extent feasible and wherever necessary so they can achieve personal and social protection equivalent to other workers. Also, farm workers should be covered under minimum wage legislation, he added. Organized labor should contribute to the passage of legislation protecting hired farm workers by making its support of farm legislation involving price and income support conditional on the inclusion of these provisions, Cochrane said.

The downward slide of world grain prices requires that price and income support be provided for American grain producers and that about 60 million acres of grain now under government programs continue to be held idle, he added.

Should world grain and related commodity prices remain well below domestic price support levels and the domestic pressure on the farm budget continue, the United States may be forced to give up its historic policy of supporting farm prices through production control or supply management and instead seek to maximize the export of farm commodities in a completely uncontrolled world market, he said.

# # #

157-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

APPLY LIME IN THE FALL

There are some good reasons for applying lime in the fall. First of all, time is necessary for lime to dissolve and establish areas of "sweet" soil which are favorable to the early growth of young plants.

And by applying lime in fall, delivery and spreading problems associated with soft fields and spring road restrictions are often avoided, say University of Minnesota soil scientists. They say about one-third of Minnesota's cropland could benefit from liming.

Acid soils in cropping systems that include a legume should receive lime 6 to 18 months before the new legume seeding is established. Apply lime in the fall for other cropping systems. However, it's better to apply lime at the time of seeding than not at all.

Spread the lime uniformly for best results. Make sure that each application strip is lapped sufficiently to avoid alternating good and poor strips in the following year's crop. This may seem unimportant at first, but on large fields these strips may add up to several acres of poor alfalfa.

Work lime into the seedbed by disking or harrowing, then plowing to distribute lime throughout the plow layer where it will be within easy reach of seedling roots. The lime, disk or harrow and plow rule is especially important on strongly acid soils being limed for the first time, the scientists say.

Plowing without disking turns the lime under but does not thoroughly mix it with the soil. Topdressing established stands of alfalfa seldom gives satisfactory results until the lime is incorporated through tillage.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

HIGH MOISTURE WHEAT ACCEPTABLE IN DAIRY RATION

High moisture wheat is an acceptable feed for dairy cows, and higher yielding varieties make wheat compete more favorably with other grains for livestock feed.

However, the comparative economy of producing high moisture wheat as feed for dairy cattle is a major factor, says George Marx, University of Minnesota dairy scientist stationed at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

He reports that favorable results were obtained when high moisture wheat was used to replace part of the dry grain ration for dairy cows. The animals liked the high moisture wheat and no undesirable effects occurred. However, it took some animals three to four days to become accustomed to the feed, Marx says.

He says farmers should consider the cost per unit of feed when feeding wheat, including costs of production, storage and feeding. Competition for human food is also a factor to be considered.

Marx outlines other advantages for high moisture wheat:

* Wheat can be combined one to two weeks earlier than dry grain under more adverse weather conditions with more combining hours per day.

* Harvesting and field losses due to shattering, lodging, birds and rodents are reduced, and grain quality is maintained.

* The weed problem is diminished with earlier combining, and the wild oat problem is reduced.

* Several rehandling operations are eliminated before feeding and the high moisture wheat is more adaptable to mechanized handling.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

RECORD PRICE SET AT TESTED BOAR SALE

An all-time high of $1150 was paid for the top selling boar at the New Ulm tested boar sale sponsored by the Minnesota Pork Producers' Association.

The top animal was consigned by Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca, and was purchased by Ed Simpson, Port Byron, Illinois.

A total of 43 boars sold for an average of $202, says Charles Christians, extension animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. The top 10 boars sold for an average of $376.

Future tested boar sales are scheduled for September 8 at Sauk Centre and September 11 at Worthington. Christians says this presents an excellent opportunity for swine producers to purchase boars with top performance records.

The top ten boars at the New Ulm sale sold as follows:

Breed	Consignor	Purchaser	Price
Hampshire	Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca	Ed Simpson, Port Byron, Illinois	$1,150.00
Spotted	H. A. Melzer & Son, Hanska	Roland Nabor, Utica	400.00
Yorkshire	Lloyd Michels, St. Peter	Roger Owen, Durand, Wisc.	360.00
Spotted	H. A. Melzer & Son, Hanska	Harlan Hecksel, Winsted	350.00
Yorkshire	Lloyd Michels, St. Peter	University of Minn., St. Paul	325.00
Hampshire	Richard Compart, Nicollet	University of Minn., St. Paul	300.00
Duroc	Robert Owen & Sons, Durand, Wisc.	Ray Vacura, Jackson	250.00
Duroc	Milton Quesenberry, Redwood Falls	G. Todd Resler, Owatonna	225.00
Duroc	Milton Quesenberry, Redwood Falls	Robert Armstrong, Owatonna	200.00
Duroc	Richard Compart, Nicollet	Art Benda, Alpha	200.00

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Check Grain Bins. Don't forget about your grain crop after it's in the bin. Examine it regularly so you can detect insects, rodents, heating or molds as soon as possible. Use a grain probe or insert a metal rod down into the grain at several locations. You can tell if the grain is warm by feeling the rod.

* * * *

Control Insects in Stored Grain. One of the most effective and economical ways to stop a stored grain infestation is through proper fumigation, says Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. The objects of fumigating grain are to build up and hold a lethal concentration of fumigant gases in all parts of the bin long enough to kill all stages of insects. A spot fumigation may be used in part of a bin for localized infestations. For more information, ask for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 9, entitled "Insects in Stored Grain."

* * * *

Select Boar Early. Don't wait until a week before the breeding season starts before selecting the sire for your swine herd. Select the boar a month to 6 weeks before the breeding season starts--now if you're breeding for January litters. Earlier selection gives you a chance to analyze performance records and increases your chances of selecting an outstanding herd sire, says Jerry Hawton, extension animal scientist at the University of Minnesota. Earlier selection also allows the boar to become acquainted with the surroundings and results in higher reproduction efficiency.

Don't use a very young boar, Hawton cautions. A 5 to 6 month boar isn't ready to use, even if he weighs 250 pounds. Wait until the animal is at least 7 months old before using him.

* * * *

add 1--in brief

Keep Calf-Feeding Pails Clean. Thoroughly wash and sanitize each pail immediately after feeding either milk or milk replacer to calves. Be especially careful to thoroughly clean the rubber nipple if you use nursing pails.

* * * *

Painting Tips. Scrape away all loose paint before you start any painting. Sandpaper the rough surfaces, then apply a good primer before putting on the finish coats. Be sure to paint underneath window sills and any other places where water might soak into the wood and loosen the paint from behind.

* * * *

Use Underground Wiring. Underground wiring eliminates the hazards of trucks, combines, elevators and other large machinery tangling with sagging overhead wires. It's neat, safe and reasonable.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CHECK GRADES AND LABELS ON CANNED VEGETABLES

Most canned and frozen vegetables are packed and priced according to grade even if the grade isn't shown. Some labels will show the grade, but if only a brand name is shown, try different brands until you find the ones you like best.

The words U. S. Grade A, B, or C on a can or package of vegetables mean the vegetable has been packed under continuous government inspection. The grade name or the words "packed under continuous inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture" may be shown within the USDA shield.

U. S. Grade A or Fancy vegetables are carefully selected for color, tenderness and freedom from blemishes, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. They're the most tender and flavorful vegetables produced.

U.S. Grade B or Extra Standard vegetables are of excellent quality, but not quite so well selected for color and tenderness as Grade A. They're usually slightly more mature and therefore have a slightly different taste than the vegetables in Grade A.

U. S. Grade C or Standard vegetables aren't so uniform in color and not as flavorful as vegetables in the higher grades, and they're usually more mature. They're a thrifty buy when appearance isn't too important. For example, they would be a good choice if you're using vegetables in soup or in a souffle.

Labels on canned and frozen vegetables are also an indicator of what you're buying. Fair packaging and labeling regulations require that the common or usual name of the product in its form or style be on the label of the can or package as it faces the consumer. The style--whole, sliced, diced, for example--may be illustrated rather than printed on the label.

If the can or package contains one pound or more, or less than four pounds, the regulations also require the net contents in total ounces, as well as pounds and ounces on the label.

Labels may also give the grade, variety, size and maturity of the vegetable; seasonings; the number of servings; cooking directions and recipes or serving ideas.

If the number of servings is given, the size of the serving must be stated in common measures, such as ounces or cups, so the buyer knows just how much a serving is.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

WILL NEEDS REVIEWING AT INTERVALS

How long has it been since you reviewed your will?

An old will could be more costly than no will at all.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that a good way to find out if you need to make some changes in your will is to ask yourself such questions as these:

Has there been a new birth in your family? A death? A marriage or a divorce?

If a bequest was left to your favorite charity, is such an institution still in existence?

Is your beneficiary still living? Is he or she still the beneficiary you wish?

Is all the property mentioned in the will still in your name?

Do you still want the executor you named?

An attorney who deals with wills will know what revisions are necessary in an old will.

No matter what changes have taken place since your will was drawn up, it's well to review it from time to time, Mrs. Jordahl advises.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS
SCHEDULED FOR
STATE FAIR

About 1300 4-H livestock and poultry winners will exhibit at this year's Minnesota State Fair, including ___ (No.) 4-H'ers from _____ County.

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

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

All beef and dairy judging will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, starting at 8 a.m., in the Hippodrome, says County Agent _____ _____. All breeds will start judging with the calf classes except grade Holsteins, which will start with the advanced cow class.

Sheep will be judged in the sheep barn also on Saturday, Sept. 5, beginning at 9 a.m. followed by swine at 1:15 p.m. Judging of chickens and rabbits will start at 9 a.m. in the poultry barn. Duck, geese and turkey judging will begin at 2 p.m. in the poultry barn.

The dairy showmanship contest will be held at 3:15 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 5. All other showmanship events will follow the placing of the particular exhibit.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 17, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

COUNTY JUDGING
TEAMS TO COMPETE
AT STATE FAIR

4-H dairy and general livestock judging teams from_____County will compete for state awards during the Minnesota State Fair.

The dairy judging teams will compete with 50 other county teams on Thursday, September 3. The general livestock judging teams will be vying with nearly 40 other county teams on the same day.

Members of the_____County dairy judging team are: (include names, ages and addresses). The coach is_____from_____.

Members of the general livestock judging team are: (include names, ages and addresses). Coach of the team is_____from_____.

The first place dairy judging team in the State Fair competition will represent Minnesota at the World Dairy Exposition, Madison, Wisconsin in the fall. The trip is sponsored by Hubbard Milling Company and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

The top general livestock judging team will compete at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association and the Minnesota State Fair. The second place general livestock judging team winners will compete at the American Royal, Kansas City, Missouri. This trip is sponsored by the Minnesota State Fair.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

FARMERS: REPORT
SUSPECTED CASES
OF HOG CHOLERA

Minnesota is in the final stages of the hog cholera eradication program, so it's especially important for hog producers to watch their animals closely and report suspected cases immediately.

Newly purchased animals should be watched especially carefully, says Dr. Ray Scla University of Minnesota extension veterinarian. At the first sign of sickness, contact your veterinarian, county extension agent or state animal health official.

Symptoms of hog cholera vary widely, so it takes an expert to diagnose the disease.

There have been no hog cholera cases reported in Minnesota for over three months. Minnesota is now in the final phase of the eradication program and will be declared "hog cholera free" if no cases are discovered in the next nine months.

Farmers have a financial stake in reporting suspected cases promptly, Dr. Solac says. Cooperative State-Federal indemnity payments are available to reimburse farmers whose hogs must be destroyed because of hog cholera. However, indemnities cannot be paid for animals that die before the first visit of a regulatory veterinarian.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

DON'T PICK BEEF
HERD SIRE JUST
ON APPEARANCE

Make use of performance records when picking your beef herd sire. The first step is locating herds that are on performance test, says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Check on the progeny of the herd sires for weaning and yearling weights, and also check the dam's record. The dam should have consistently good records on several calves. Also check the bull's own records for weaning and yearling weights.

Don't just pick the bull that looks best or that was a showring winner, Arthaud says. Conformation and soundness are important considerations, but should be used to supplement information obtained in the performance records.

One bull can do a lot to upgrade a herd, the animal scientist says. A superior bull could raise weaning weights by 15 to 20 pounds and improve grade from 1/3 to a full grade.

But it takes a lot of time and the use of consistently good sires to build an outstanding herd, Arthaud points out. The bull's heifers won't pass all of these traits on. However, many performance traits are highly heritable and you can make steady progress by consistently selecting sires with good performance records.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT
COURSES ANNOUNCED BY UM

The University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture will again be offering a wide variety of credit and non-credit professional improvement courses around the state during the academic year 1970-71 according to Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute.

Brochures listing the various course offerings have been distributed to school superintendents, teachers, businessmen and other professional persons in agriculture, forestry, home economics and related areas. Additional copies are available from county extension offices.

The courses provide an opportunity for professional people in Minnesota to have direct access to the resources of the University of Minnesota and to continue and extend their education says County Extension Agent _____.

Both credit and non-credit courses are being offered and up to twelve credits toward a masters degree can be earned through the outstate course.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Reduce Soybean Harvest Losses. Proper machine adjustment and operation will reduce soybean harvest losses and increase profits. Check harvest losses by marking off 10 square feet spanning the width of the cut behind the combine, then count the beans. About 40 beans per 10 square feet equal a one bushel loss per acre, according to John True, extension agricultural engineer, University of Minnesota. A loss of less than 3 percent is good. Losses in the 4 to 5 percent range are common, and 30 to 40 percent of the crop can be lost in extreme cases.

About 80 percent of soybean harvest losses occur at the front end of the machine--before the beans get into the machine. True suggests keeping the cutter bar as low as practical and adjusting reel speed to prevent shatter losses.

* * * *

Warning on Corn Insecticides. Avoid illegal residues by keeping livestock out of fields that have been treated with aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor. Also, do not plant soybeans, forage crops, or root crops such as potatoes, sugar beets or carrots on fields treated with aldrin or heptachlor within 2 years of the last treatment. Check the latest information about registrations and restrictions on these insecticides before you use them.

* * * *

More Steers Fed Than Heifers. Minnesota cattle feeders feed about twice as many steers as heifers. On January 1, 1970, there were 589,000 head of cattle on feed for market, an increase of 173,000 head or a 42 percent increase in 10 years.

* * * *

add .1--in brief

Shoreland Management Act. The Shoreland Management Act passed by the 1969 legislature requires counties to pass shoreland zoning laws by July 1, 1972. The legislation applies only to counties--not to townships and villages. The law sets a Minnesota precedent since it's the first mandatory legislation of this type. For a copy of the bill, write to R. W. Snyder, extension land economist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Plant Peonies. You can plant peonies in August and September. Prepare the soil well by adding organic material. Don't plant too deeply--the root crown should be about one inch below the soil surface.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SERVE MAIN DISH SALADS FOR VARIETY

Main dish salads provide a nice change in meals, especially in warm weather. They can also be economical since you can take advantage of seasonally abundant fruits and vegetables.

Cook a large roast or bird and dice some of the meat for use in salads and use the rest for sandwiches and cold slices. Or you can keep tuna, salmon, canned luncheon meat, canned ham and sausage meat on hand.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota gives the following pointers for making and serving main dish salads.

Keep all the ingredients which will be used in the salad cold for safety. Use a large amount of protein food in your salads to make them satisfying and to contribute toward the daily nutrient requirement. And finally, make your salads enough in advance to allow time for flavors to blend.

Some food combinations that are high in protein that you might want to include for salads are macaroni with meat, ham and melon, chicken and fruit, using grapes, pineapple and apple wedges, and potatoes with cheese.

No matter what kind of salad you're making, you can use celery, hard-cooked eggs, parsley, onion, tomatoes or nuts to add interest to the salad.

When serving salads, you can serve them on chow mein noodles or potato sticks for added texture, suggests Miss Mikesh. You can also add variety with different dressings, such as Italian, French, Thousand Island or Green Goddess. Garnish salads with an olive on a tooth pick, celery leaves or lettuce.

-lah-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For use as soon as you get results of judging teams and livestock show.

Adapt for your purpose

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
PLACE IN STATE
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____County 4-H'ers exhibiting livestock at the Minnesota State Fair on Saturday, September 5, made a fine showing, according to County Extension Agent _____ _____.

(In the next paragraphs list championships and reserve championships, plus name, address of 4-H'er and class of competition, and any other special honors like showmanship. Then list blue, red awards, etc.)

Honors also went to the (dairy, general livestock) judging team. Team members were _____ _____. (Mention high individual judge if from your county).

_____County was one of eight counties honored with a plaque for the good job 4-H'ers did in the herdsmanship contest. Judging in this contest is based on cleanliness of stalls of all county 4-H exhibitors, upkeep of stalls during period of the livestock show, arrangement of exhibits and conduct of the 4-H exhibitors.

-jbn-

Note: If your county is one of the 8 herdsmanship winners, you may want to use that award as the lead paragraph in the story.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 24, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

For use as soon as you have results from your State Fair demonstrations, exhibits and dress revue. Don't delay in getting results to news media.

Adapt for your purpose

LOCAL 4-H'ERS GET AWARDS AT STATE FAIR

Awards for excellence in demonstrations and exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair went to a number of 4-H boys and girls from _____ County, according to an announcement from County Extension Agent _____ _____.

Receiving ribbons for their demonstrations were:

Purple:

Blue:

Red:

White:

(Add a sentence or two on the subject of the purple and blue demonstrations).

Approximately 800 young people competed in the 4-H demonstrations during the 10 days.

Awards for their exhibits went to:

(List names, addresses, exhibit class and ribbon received. If your county booth received a ribbon, mention and describe here).

_____ _____, _____ _____, was selected for the Court of Honor in
(name, address)
the state 4-H dress revue. _____ wore (describe).

All dress revue participants made and modeled clothing they had made. More than 225 girls from all over the state took part in the four dress revues during the State Fair.

"Although all_____County 4-H'ers who demonstrated or exhibited at the State Fair did not win awards, they all agree it was an interesting and an educational experience," _____said. About 4,000 4-H members took part in State Fair activities.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institite of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 31, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

CATTLEMAN: BE
SAFETY CONSCIOUS

Improper facilities and impatience cause most accidents with livestock.

"Few people would think of trying to stop one of the Minnesota Vikings front four, but many livestock men think nothing of waving their hands and standing in the way of a 1200 pound steer that could run right over them," says Ray Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Arthaud encourages cattlemen to install corrals and a narrow squeeze chute with gates or blocks to make handling and loading safer and easier. Cattlemen with smaller operations can cut costs by building their own facilities.

Don't get excited and impatient when loading and working around cattle, Arthaud advises. Cowboy roundup type operations not only are dangerous to people, but contribute to multi-million dollar losses in the cattle industry each year from cattle injury and death.

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Department of Information
And Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Immediate release

POTASSIUM DEFICIENT IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

Many fields in northeast and north central Minnesota require liberal doses of potassium to grow alfalfa.

Low potassium levels are common in many of these soils, say University of Minnesota soils scientists. Generally, 400 pounds of 0-0-60 or 600 pounds of 0-12-36 are required at seeding time. For most profitable alfalfa production, at least half of these amounts is needed additionally as an annual topdressing.

But apparently corn gets by on lower rates, the soil scientists say. Usually, 200 pounds of 0-0-60 per acre are adequate when a complete fertilizer is used as starter.

Research shows that alfalfa may show a delayed response from potassium topdressing. If the surface 3 or 4 inches of the soil remains dry, plant nutrient uptake from this part of the soil may be negligible. However, topdressing may show quick response during years of frequent rainfall.

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PRUNE IN DORMANT SEASON
TO CONTROL FIRE BLIGHT

Fire blight has been especially destructive on mountain ash this year, says University of Minnesota plant pathologist Ward Stienstra.

The disease is very difficult to control, and dormant pruning is recommended. Affected trees have dark brown or black blossoms and leaves that look like they were scorched by fire.

Only the terminal 6 to 18 inches of a branch usually are affected in this way, and the extreme tip curls over like a shepherd's staff. Dead leaves remain on the tree throughout the summer.

During the dormant season, Stienstra recommends pruning off all infected branches. Mark infected branches during the growing season so you will know which ones to remove after the leaves are gone.

Summer pruning isn't recommended since bacteria can easily be spread around the tree on your tools.

To lessen the spread of disease, wipe pruning tools with liquid household bleach between cuts. Cut branches at least 6 inches below canker margins. Paint all cut branches over 1 inch in diameter with orange shellac or wound dressing.

For more information, ask for a copy of Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 17, "Fire Blight."

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IN BRIEF . . . .

Cricket Problems? An invasion of crickets can cause damage to woolens, silks, cottons and other fabrics in your home. Large numbers of field and house crickets may do severe damage in one night and are especially troublesome this time of the year, says David Noetzel, University of Minnesota entomologist. Recommended liquid chemical controls include a 2 to 3 percent chlordane solution, 0.5 percent diazinon or a 2 to 3 percent premium grade malathion solution. A 5 to 10 percent chlordane dust is recommended especially for unfinished basements, the foundation base and around basement windows where sprayed or painted applications will soak into the concrete surface quickly. For additional information, ask for Entomology Fact Sheet No. 26--1970, "Crickets in the Home."

* * * *

Best Time for Soil Sampling. Late summer and fall is the best time for most Minnesota farmers to sample soil. It's easier to sample in the fall, since soils in the spring are often extremely wet. In spring you can plan ahead better, since fall samples are returned early enough for you to plan ahead on investing money to the best advantage in fertilizer. And, fall sampling fits in well with approved management practices. For example, where legume seeding is planned for next spring, sampling and testing ahead of time permits ordering and applying lime in the fall. In addition, road restrictions often restrict transportation of heavy lime loads in the spring.

* * * *

Use Only Good Ladder. A shaky ladder is a poor investment, so check it for cracks or loose rungs. Always use one long enough so you can stay off the top two rungs and still do your work, and make sure the base is level and solid. Climb with Both hands holding the rungs. Hoist tools and materials up by a hand line, and don't forget to clean your shoes before climbing. Avoid using metal ladders near electric wires. And, don't try to save time by reaching too far.

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To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

GOOD BREAKFAST
CAN START
YOUR DAY RIGHT

Is mid-morning fatigue one of your problems? By 10 o'clock do you lack the energy for your morning chores, whether you're at school, home or in the office?

A good breakfast may be the solution, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Since September is Better Breakfast Month, it's a good time for _____County homemakers to give special attention to the family's breakfast habits, since they will have a direct bearing on health.

A basic breakfast that will give you the protein, calcium and vitamins you need consists of fruit or fruit juice (preferably citrus), cereal or egg, milk, bread and butter. You may want to add a beverage such as coffee or tea also. Such a breakfast will provide about a fourth to a third of the day's food requirements. It will also help control weight, since there is less tendency to eat high-caloric snacks or to overeat at other meals if you start the day with a good breakfast.

Medical research shows that good breakfast habits are essential for both mental and physical efficiency during the late morning hours. Yet surveys show that almost 60 percent of teenage girls eat inadequate breakfasts, a third of teenage boys and half of the adult population either skip or skimp on breakfast.

A recent survey of breakfast habits of children in grades 1 to 11 of a Minnesota school revealed that 15 percent ate no breakfast at all and only 8 percent of the students ate a good breakfast. The food most lacking was fruit. More than half ate no fruit whatever and 6 percent ate a fruit that was a poor source of vitamin C. Half the students did not drink milk at breakfast. Forty-one percent did not eat a protein food and 38 percent ate no bread.

-more-

·add 1--better breakfasts

When asked who prepared their breakfast, 38 percent said they prepared their own--15 percent of whom were first graders. More rural parents prepared their children's breakfast than town parents.

Two-thirds of the children surveyed said they were hungry in the morning.

The report concludes that parents can do much to improve children's learning ability and happiness by providing their children a good breakfast. According to research, when children eat a good breakfast they work and play better, are more alert and think better and have more fun. These conditions are almost impossible if the child is hungry from either eating a poor breakfast or no breakfast at all.

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To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
TO TAKE PART
IN HORSE SHOW

_____County 4-H'ers who are becoming expert horsemen and horsewomen will compete in a Regional 4-H Horse Show in _____on Saturday, September 12.

They are: (names and addresses--also clubs). They are among _____ of 4-H'ers
(no.)
who are taking the pleasure horse project in _____ County.

The horse show in _____is one of five held throughout the state on September 12. These shows attract about 400 club members each year, all of whom are blue ribbon winners in previous horse shows most of them held at county fairs.

Horses will compete in six classes, including halter, halter showmanship, pleasure, trail, horsemanship and gymkhana. The gymkhana class will include an egg and spoon event and pole bending.

Trophies will be awarded to the top exhibitor in halter showmanship and horsemanship, and ribbons to each participant in all classes except gymkhana.

A demonstration of broomstick polo will be a new feature of this year's regional show.

The show is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and _____.
(local sponsor)

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