

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

SPECIAL

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Use is appropriate for your area

TEXTILES CLASS
OFFERED FOR
HOME ECONOMISTS

A graduate-professional improvement course in Consumer Textiles will be offered in Rochester this spring by the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics.

The class is open to home economics graduates with some course work in economics, chemistry and basic textiles. It should be especially useful for teachers concerned with consumer aspects of home economics, according to Roxana R. Ford, associate director of the School of Home Economics.

Classes will meet once a week for nine weeks. Three quarter credits, at the graduate level, will be given upon completion of the course. The tuition fee is \$45.

The class will meet from 6 to 9 p.m. Mondays from April 13 to June 8.

Instructor will be Mrs. Judith Stam, formerly extension clothing and textiles specialist at Michigan State University.

Anyone interested in registering for the course should call Dean Swanson at the Rochester Extension Center, 288-4584, or write to Roxana R. Ford, associate director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 by April 1.

-jbn-

add 1 -- longer skirts

. Color. The spring palette has brought soft pastels and light colors to the fore. Violet and parma violet are everywhere. Tender pinks, greens, apricot and orange and soft yellows call the summer tune. Navy and white, beige, putty, café au lait and off-white are all important.

. Skirts. Skirts and dresses are sun-ray or knife-pleated, or the fabric is cut on the bias. Skirts sway as the wearer moves.

. Dresses. The pleated shirtwaist dress is back, in the new mid-calf length.

. The tunic. This season the tunic has dropped to knuckle or finger-tip length.

. Coats. Summer coats vary from classically tailored midcalf redingotes, with pleating or an unpressed panel in the back, to the sleeveless buttoned jumper coat showing the printed sleeves of the dress. You may find the sleeveless jacket, tunic or coat worn over prints in every length.

. Pant suits. Pants are being shown in soft fabrics cut very wide and worn with finger-tip tunics.

. Vinyl. You may be seeing raincoat, hat and boot ensembles in pink and other pastels. Vinyl is on the scene in bright and dark colors as well as pastels.

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SPECIAL

ATT: EXT. HOME ECONOMISTS

Use if appropriate in your area

NUTRITION CLASS
OFFERED FOR
HOME ECONOMISTS

A graduate-professional improvement course in Current Developments in Nutrition will be offered in Bemidji, Fergus Falls and Brainerd this spring by the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics.

The class is open to anyone with a degree in foods, nutrition, dietetics, general home economics or home economics education or to those who have taken courses in biochemistry, human biology or physiology and beginning nutrition. It is intended especially for teachers concerned with semester concentrations in food and nutrition and for those working in hospitals and nursing homes, according to Roxana R. Ford, associate director of the School of Home Economics.

Classes will meet once a week for nine weeks. Three quarter credits, at the graduate level, will be given for completion of the course. The tuition fee is \$45.

In Bemidji the class will meet each Monday at 6:30-9:30 p.m. from April 6 to June 1; in Fergus Falls, 6:30-9:30 p.m. each Tuesday from April 7-June 2; in Brainerd, 6:30-9:30 p.m., each Wednesday from April 8-June 3.

Instructor will be Florence Hurst, dietitian, formerly with Public Health in Rochester, Minnesota.

Anyone interested in registering for the course should notify County Extension Home Economist _____ or Roxana R. Ford, associate director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 by April 1.

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March 2, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate Release

ENTERTAIN YOUR
FRIENDS AT A
SPRING BRUNCH

How would you like to entertain your friends at a spring or Easter Sunday
brunch?

A brunch is a delightful combination of breakfast and lunch served in an
informal setting between 10 a.m. and noon, says _____ County
Extension Home Economist _____.

Since brunch is a meal designed to serve as both breakfast and lunch, the
menu plan should include foods from both of these meals. The fruit for brunch
may be an appetizer or dessert. The main dish may resemble one usually served
at a hearty breakfast or it may more closely resemble a luncheon dish. The
bread may be as simple as toast or as fancy as a frosted coffee cake.

Brunch may be served as a sit-down meal with a simple, well-balanced
menu. For variety or to serve larger groups, it may be served as a help-yourself
buffet. For buffet service you may want to plan a more widely varied menu.

Your brunch can be served indoors or outdoors with food to suit the season.
Plan a bright, sunny centerpiece to put your guests in the right mood. Consider
seating arrangements. Your guests should have a place to sit comfortably without
having to balance food on their laps. You could use small end tables, tea trays,
or card tables.

Plan the way in which the meal could be served so that hot foods are piping
hot and cold foods crisply chilled. And make sure you have fruit or juice, milk,
and coffee ready for immediate service.

add 1 -- spring brunch

Fruits for your brunch could include sliced oranges with powdered sugar, broiled grapefruit with brown sugar topping, pineapple chunks with seedless grapes, sliced bananas with canned apricots or fruit juice blends.

Some breads for your brunch might be maple or cinnamon toast, banana nut bread, cornbread with bacon bits, streusel-topped coffee cake, or raisin spice muffins.

Main dishes for a brunch might be creamed chicken in pancake rollups, scrambled eggs with ham slices, broiled fish fillets with lemon wedges, meatballs, tomato wedge and mushroom kabobs or sausage patties with fried apple slices.

Nutritive value is an important consideration in planning a brunch menu. Guests will arrive hungry since this is probably a late breakfast for them. They will need the nutrients which both breakfast and lunch should contribute toward meeting the day's nutrient requirement.

-lah-

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To all counties
Immediate Release

ZINC DEFICIENCY IN CORN
ECONOMICAL TO CORRECT

Corn grown on high lime, fine textured and poorly drained soils is more apt to suffer from zinc deficiency, according to University of Minnesota soils specialists.

Normally, most zinc deficiencies of corn have been limited to localized areas in western and parts of southern Minnesota. However, the cool, wet spring last year induced zinc deficiencies in several eastern Minnesota areas.

High soil pH is often associated with zinc deficiencies in corn, the specialists say. Continued heavy applications of acid forming nitrogen fertilizers have increased zinc availability in research trials.

Excessive phosphorus fertilization of zinc deficient soils often hastens or intensifies zinc deficiency in corn. In addition crops following sugar beets are more apt to suffer from a zinc deficiency, since sugar beets apparently limit zinc availability.

Zinc deficiency characteristics vary from a yellowing upon emergence, to a yellow striping of corn leaves from mid to late June to minor stunting. The specialists encourage farmers to watch cornfields for signs of a zinc deficiency. Test soils if you suspect a zinc deficiency, and add supplemental zinc where required.

Zinc supplementation is inexpensive the scientists say. For \$3 to \$4 an acre you can broadcast enough zinc to last for at least 5 years.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 322, "Zinc Deficiency of Corn in Minnesota."

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To all counties
Immediate Release

HIGHER PROFITS
WITH UREA THAN
SOYBEAN MEAL

Profits per head were improved by feeding urea as compared to soybean meal in a research study conducted by University of Minnesota animal scientists R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske.

Hereford steer calves initially weighing about 530 pounds were, fed for a 188-day period to determine the effects of urea, soybean meal, potassium nitrate and the antibiotic Aureomycin on weight gains and profits.

Twenty-four head of cattle fed urea gained 2.49 pounds per day, had a feed cost of \$13.78 hundred-weight gain and returned a profit per head of \$50.69.

The 23 head fed soybean meal gained 2.58 pounds per day, had a feed cost of \$14.88 hundred-weight gain and returned a profit per head of \$45.

Aureomycin improved profits per head by \$2.90 as compared to those cattle not fed the antibiotic.

"The data show that the rate of gain of urea-fed cattle improved as compared to cattle fed soybean meal, with time," Goodrich and Meiske said. It has been suggested that supplements containing urea should not be fed if the feeds or drinking water contain nitrates.

However, the data show that including urea or Aureomycin (or both) in the ration is not detrimental to performance, even when the nitrate content of the diet is relatively high.

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Immediate Release

PREPARE FOR SAFE
PLANTING SEASON

Machinery breakdowns at planting time not only mean loss of time and money, but many times lead to accidents.

When machines break down the operator loses patience and becomes careless in the rush to make up for lost time, says County Extension Agent _____

At least 120 people died from farm accidents every year in Minnesota during the past 10 year period -- at least half of them from tractor or farm machinery accidents. And the number of serious injuries was many times this figure.

Early inspection and servicing of equipment is the first step to safe operation, _____ says. He offers these tips:

- * Check hitches, brakes, steering, clutches and other controls to be sure they're working properly.
- * Replace or repair worn parts.
- * Be sure all exposed moving parts have proper shields and that the shields are in place.
- * Clean dirt, trash and grease from platforms, pedals, footrests and steps to assure safe footing.
- * Take time to mount a fire extinguisher on your tractor and make secure holders for grease guns and other servicing tools.

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To all counties
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SPECIAL CULTURAL
PRACTICES FOR
SEMIDWARF WHEAT

Semidwarf wheat varieties require some special cultural practices, says Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

He says semidwarfs show yield advantages in areas where there's adequate moisture and fertility. Use regular seeding rates to avoid weed problems, and apply higher nitrogen rates than you would for standard varieties to bring the protein content of the wheat up.

If your're considering planting some semidwarf wheat, Oelke suggests planting a small amount of your acreage on a trial basis at first. The baking quality of semidwarf varieties has not been evaluated extensively, so their impact on the market is uncertain.

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To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Cattle Feeders: Analyze Profit Potential. Livestock prices should remain fairly strong until at least the last half of 1970. But feeders must be precise in predicting their profit potential due to high feeder cattle prices, says Kenneth Egertson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Egertson foresees no major changes in supplies of beef through the first half of 1970. Consumer demand will depend largely on general economic conditions as reflected by employment, inflation and consumer disposable income.

* * * *

Check Variety Performance. Make sure you check yield data and other characteristics of small grain varieties before you purchase seed. Don't wait until after you have purchased the seed to visit the county extension office -- this is a little late to find out the variety is not recommended. Ask your county extension agent about varietal trials of small grains, and pick up a copy of Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops."

* * * *

Seed Small Grains Early. Plant small grains as early as possible. University of Minnesota barley variety trials at Crookston showed a 50 percent decrease in yields when planting was delayed 3 weeks beyond the earliest possible planting date. Delaying planting wheat the same length of time resulted in a 10 to 15 percent yield decrease.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Proper Pruning. You can do more harm than good when you attempt to prune your fruit trees unless you know what you're doing, says Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Hertz lists these pruning suggestions: Use only sharp tools -- prune when the tree is first planted -- prune other trees in late March or early April -- never leave stubs when you prune -- and undercut all big branches before pruning. Also, -- be sure the trunk is larger than the branches -- make sure the branches are well separated up the trunk -- prune so the lowest branch is 2 or 3 feet from the ground -- and always choose branches with wide crotches. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Folder 161, "Pruning Fruit Trees."

* * * *

Apply Early for UM Fall Quarter. High school seniors planning to attend the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics should apply now. August 1, 1970 is the application deadline for fall quarter enrollment, but students who apply early can expect better results. Application forms are available from your high school principal or counselor. For information on student housing, write to the Student Housing Bureau, 190 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Immediate Release

WAYS TO MANAGE YOUR MEAT DOLLAR

With food costs soaring, is it possible for the average family to serve meat to the family every day, yet stay within the food budget?

The answer is that with wise planning and buying you can have a good protein food every day -- either meat or a meat substitute, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

It's important for every member of the family to have some protein food every day to build and repair body tissues, help build blood and form antibodies to fight infection and to supply food energy, she says.

Here are some ways of getting the most out of your meat money:

- . Take advantage of weekly specials on meat. You may save as much as 10 to 20 percent of your food dollar in this way. You may want to buy enough of the specials to freeze for future use.

- . Serve less tender cuts -- stews, pot roasts, boiled dinners and braised beef cuts. USDA good grades are lower priced, have more lean, less fat and just as much protein as higher grades. Long, slow cooking with moist heat makes these cuts tender, juicy and delicious.

- . Save a few cents per pound by buying whole chicken rather than chicken parts and cut it up yourself.

-more-

add 1--manage meat dollar

. Serve turkey and chicken often, since they are among the best protein buys. Large turkeys are often better buy than the smaller size. You can have the turkey cut in half or quarters and freeze for later use.

Meat is high-quality, complete protein, but it is expensive. Plant foods like dry beans and peas, cereals and nuts are not as high quality but are less costly than animal proteins.

By combining inexpensive plant foods high in protein with more expensive animal foods like milk, eggs, cheese, fish and meat, you will get more protein for your money. Examples of combination main dishes that will supply satisfactory protein are tuna noodle casserole, rice-chicken casserole, macaroni and cheese, a peanut butter sandwich and milk, pork and bean casserole, split pea soup made with a ham shank.

These inexpensive meat substitutes are about equal in protein value to one serving of meat: 1 cup cooked dry beans, peas or lentils; 4 tablespoons peanut butter; 2 or 3 eggs; 2 ounces cheddar or processed cheese; 1/2 cup cottage cheese.

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Immediate Release

UM STUDENT RECEIVES HORTICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP

Clair Smith of Owatonna, Minnesota has been awarded the First District Minnesota Horticultural Society Scholarship, according to an announcement recently by Arnett Mace, chairman of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry Scholarship Committee.

Candidates for the award are selected from freshman in either horticulture or forestry. The scholarship is awarded on the basis of academic aptitude, leadership potential, vocational promise, personal attributes and financial need.

The scholarship was established by the Owatonna Garden Club of the First District Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

Smith is majoring in the forest science curriculum, which is designed for students intending to pursue graduate work with a research or teaching objective. Only students with an above average high school record are recommended for this curriculum.

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Immediate Release

STATE CHAMPION NAMED IN 4-H SPEAKING CONTEST

Debbie Hoy, 16, 5072 Hughes Ave. N.E., Fridley, has been named state champion and winner of a \$100 cash award in the statewide 4-H speaking contest.

Cheryl Meyer, 18, Luverne, is reserve champion. She will receive a \$50 cash prize.

The two young people won state honors in the finals in which 17 district winners competed Monday (March 2) on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. All contestants gave original speeches on the subject, "Do Differences Enrich Our Lives?"

Besides their cash awards, the state champion will receive \$50 and the reserve champion \$25 for the purchase of books on citizenship and human relations for the local school or public library.

The awards^{will be} presented today (Tuesday, March 3) at a luncheon at Temple Israel, Minneapolis. Following the presentation, the champion^{will} broadcast her speech over WCCO radio.

The luncheon climaxed a two-day citizenship program for 83 4-H'ers who were county winners in the speaking contest. Donor of the awards and the trips for the 28th year was the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest and the citizenship program, with the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

-more-

add 1--4-h speaking winners

Miss Hoy is a junior at Grace High School, Fridley. She is a member of the Student Council and a member of the high school Home Economics Club.

She was a winner in the district 4-H speaking contest in 1968. During the seven years she has been a member of the Heights Hustlers 4-H Club, she has been active in junior leadership and the clothing and home improvement projects. She participated in the 4-H State Fair dress revue last fall.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil O. Hoy.

Miss Meyer is a senior in Luverne Public High School. She plans to attend Bemidji State College next year to major in physical education. She is a member of girls' gymnastic team, the school chorus and has been active in declamatory.

She has been a member of the Blue Mound Climbers 4-H Club for six years. This year's 4-H speaking contest is the second in which she has taken part. She has attended the State Junior Leadership Conference, has been a 4-H camp counselor, has won the honor of being named top junior leader in Rock County and has received awards in the 4-H dairy Project. Her favorite 4-H projects are junior leadership, clothing, veterinary science and dairy.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Meyer.

More than 1300 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, took part in this year's statewide speaking competition.

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-more-

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Immediate Release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

More Women in Labor Force

Nearly half of all women between the ages of 18 and 65 are in the labor force. Almost 60 percent of American women between 45 and 54 are expected to be working in 1975. More than half of all American women in that age range were working in 1965.

* * *

How Do U.S. Prices Compare?

All the foods Americans ate last year cost only 16 1/2 percent of income after taxes. In 1960, food cost 20 percent of income.

Americans work less time to buy food than workers anywhere. One hour's work in a factory last year bought 3.3 pounds of choice beef, a half pound more than in 1960. The pay for 24 minutes' work can buy a pound of sirloin steak for the American, while it costs the Frenchman nearly as long as the Brazilian's 2 hours, and the Russian's 2 hours, 12 minutes.

* * *

Meat Prices Didn't Stop Sales in '69

In spite of complaints about high prices of red meat, Americans are still buying it in large amounts.

-more-

add 1--fillers

Red meat consumption in 1969 averaged a little over 182 pounds per person, compared with a little under 183 pounds in 1968, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Thus the higher prices made only about a half-pound difference in the amount of red meat consumed. Beef was the all-American choice by a wide margin. Average consumption per person was 110.7 pounds, an increase of slightly more than a pound over the amount eaten in 1968.

* * *

Meat Outlook for 1970

Improved prices for beef and pork may be in store for consumers in the coming months, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Retail prices of beef are expected to ease although they will probably remain higher than a year ago. Pork prices should drop a bit as supplies increase with the season.

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11/1/70
Immediate Release

GOVERNOR TO DISCUSS PUBLIC ISSUES ON TV

Minnesota Gov. Harold LeVander will discuss regional development, pollution, criminal justice and law enforcement on the half-hour television program, "Town and Country."

The governor will be interviewed on current Minnesota public policy issues by John S. Hoyt Jr., professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

LeVander is expected to identify issues, current state policies and plans for action by state government on pollution environmental quality, regional development, criminal justice and law enforcement.

The program will be aired in the Twin Cities areas at 9:30 p.m. Thursday (March 19) on KTCA, Channel 2, and 8:30 a.m. Saturday (March 21) on WTCN, Channel 11.

Other showings throughout the state include 9:30 p.m. Thursday (March 19) on KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton, WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth, and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorehead; 12:30 p.m. Sunday (March 29) on KEYC, Channel 12, Mankato; 7:30 a.m. Sunday (April 5) on KCMT, Channel 7, Alexandria, and KNMT, Channel 12, Walker, and 9 a.m. Friday (April 17), on KAUS, Channel, 6, Austin.

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SAETTRE, PLAGER TO BE NAMED TO UM LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

Two Minnesotans long prominent in the livestock industry will be named to the University of Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association Saturday, March 14, at the group's 74th annual meeting in Waseca.

Harold Saettre, Kasson, and Carroll Plager, Austin, will be honored by the association during the annual Minnesota Livestock Industry Day activities at the University's Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Large portraits of Saettre and Plager will be presented by the association to the University of Minnesota. The portraits will be placed in the University's Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus. Saettre and Plager will be the 54th and 55th persons to be honored with portraits in the Hall of Fame.

Saettre produces purebred Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown sheep and operates a beef cattle feed-lot on a 240-acre farm near Kasson. He has exhibited sheep in competition at the Minnesota State Fair for 45 years.

-more-

add 1--livestock hall of fame

Saettre is past president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, the Dodge County Fair and the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' Association. He was a member of the 1958 cornbelt Livestock Leaders Goodwill People-to-People delegation that visited Europe and the Soviet Union.

Plager has had an influence on the development of meat-type hogs as superintendent of the National Barrow Show, his vast hog-judging activity and other extension work. He went to work for Hormel and Co. after graduating from Iowa State College in 1931.

Until 1945 Plager assisted in the development of grade and yield hog marketing while working in Hormel's hog buying department. He was named manager of livestock extension for Hormel in 1945 and the following year he was named superintendent of the National Barrow Show.

Activities for Minnesota Livestock Industry Day will begin at 10:30 a.m. at the Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca. Theme for this year's program is "What's Ahead in the Seventies--Problems and Opportunities for the Livestock Industry." Featured speaker will be Robert G. Rupp, St. Paul, editor of The Farmer magazine.

The Livestock Breeders Association annual meeting, including the presentation of the portraits, will be held in the afternoon.

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

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GRADUATE COURSES OFFERED IN HOME ECONOMICS IN SIX AREAS

Graduate-professional improvement courses will be offered this spring in six locations in Minnesota by the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, according to an announcement from Roxana R. Ford, associate director.

Classes will be given in Willmar, Redwood Falls, Bemidji, Fergus Falls, Brainerd and Rochester once a week for a period of nine weeks beginning at either 6 p.m. or 6:30 p.m. They are open to home economics graduates or others with appropriate background. Graduate credit will be given for each course.

Courses are scheduled as follows: housing, Willmar, March 31-May 26; housing, Redwood Falls, April 1-May 27; current developments in nutrition, Bemidji, April 6-June 1; Fergus Falls, April 7-June 2 and Brainerd, April 8-June 3; consumer textiles, Rochester, April 13-June 8.

Further information about the classes is available from Roxana R. Ford, associate director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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To all counties

Immediate Release

GUARD AGAINST
CALF SCOURS

Good management practices are the best insurance against calf scours, and the most important control factor is an adequate supply of colostrum, says Dr. James Hanson, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Calves that get a good supply of colostrum have the ability to survive many stress factors. Since calves are born without disease-resisting antibodies, they must receive them from the cow through colostrum milk.

Antibodies are absorbed through the intestinal tract of the calf. But these antibodies can't be absorbed after the first 48 hours, or after the calf has eaten other food, so make sure the calf gets colostrum as soon as possible after birth.

Overfeeding is another cause of calf scours. Hanson recommends feeding 1 pound of milk for every 10 pounds of body weight per calf per day.

Good sanitation and housing can also cut down on calf scours. Damp, drafty quarters and exposure to weather extremes invite scours.

A fan stuck just anywhere in the dairy barn isn't the answer to a good ventilation system, Hanson adds. If all the exhaust air passes over the calf pen, all bacteria in the barn pass over the calf pen and cause more exposure.

Separate housing systems for dairy calves may cut down on scour problems. If you're thinking of having a separate calf housing unit built, have the complete system analyzed and planned by an engineer.

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Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Variation in Butterfat Test Normal. A dairy cow is a complicated biological organism, and some variation from one milking to the next in her butterfat test is only normal, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. But special conditions can affect fat test. Hot weather often causes a drop in the fat test. The ration's effect on butterfat test is not great. However, a ration low in roughage--especially hay--and high in grain often causes a lower test. Cows not milked out completely will test lower. Also, younger cows tend to test higher than older animals.

* * * *

Plan for Short-Term Credit Needs. Check with your creditor now if you're short on operating capital for spring planting materials such as seed, fertilizer and herbicides. Charles Cuykendall, farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says some farmers may be short on capital for spring planting since there are no advance payments under the feed grain program this year. Go to your creditor with projected plans for your short term capital needs.

* * * *

Stretch Limited Capital. If you're required to stretch limited capital over a big farm business, remember that operating capital turns over more rapidly and usually earns higher returns than real estate capital. In addition, renting resources such as land and machinery is an important way of gaining control of the resources with limited capital.

* * * *

add 1 -- in brief

Control Brush in Pastures. The most effective way to control brush in pastures is to spray in early spring. Applications of either 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T will selectively kill brush and are safe if used correctly, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Other chemicals are also recommended. For more information, pick up copies of Farmer's Bulletin 2158, "Chemical Control of Brush and Trees," and Forestry Fact Sheet No. 5, "Chemical Control of Woody Weeds."

* * * *

Don't Overwater House Plants. It's easy to "kill your house plants with kindness" by overwatering. University of Minnesota horticulturists say most plants can't stand wet feet. Soak the soil thoroughly when watering, but don't water more often than necessary. Usually the plant requires water when the soil surface appears dry.

* * * *

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

STANDBY GENERATOR
MAY AVOID DISASTER

Farmers should consider a standby generator to fall back on in case of power failure, suggests County Extension Agent _____.

A power failure is always inconvenient, but it can spell disaster on the farm. Failure of milk-cooling equipment, water systems, mechanical feeders or ventilation fans means considerable financial loss. Animals or poultry in enclosed buildings soon suffocate without ventilation.

Tractor-driven generators are practical for most farms, _____ says. They are less expensive than a complete engine-generator unit, and most farms have tractors of adequate size available.

Your tractor-powered generator can be either portable or stationary. A stationary generator usually costs less.

However, a portable generator is useful for other than just emergencies. It can operate power saws and drills away from the farm buildings. The portable generator requires a trailer or extra framing to attach it to the tractor.

The minimum capacity _____ recommends for a typical farm is 10 kilowatts. A 12 or 15 kilowatt generator might be desirable, since it will start a seven-and-one-half horsepower motor.

You don't need a generator that operates all the electrical equipment the farm might use under normal conditions. You can alternate the operation of equipment with large motors, such as feed grinders and bunk feeders.

add 1 -- standby generator

Motors draw more current when starting than when running. But you can disconnect other electrical equipment when you start a large motor.

A double-throw transfer switch is necessary between the power supply meter and the main fuse box. This prevents danger of feedback voltage from the generator which might injure a lineman repairing the line. It also prevents damage to your generator when power returns to the highline.

Some pole metering units now have connections for a standby generator incorporated in the switch.

Before buying a standby generator, talk to the local power supplier. Be sure your installation will meet all electrical codes.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 9, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

RESEARCHERS TEST
GROWTH HORMONES
FOR HEIFERS

Greatest yields of lean beef resulted when "Rapigain," or a combination of stilbestrol and "Rapigain," were used in a University of Minnesota trial.

"Rapigain" was compared to other approved hormone growth promotants by animal scientists H. F. Windels, R. D. Goodrich and J. C. Meiske.

The scientists conducted the 215-day trial at the Crookston Agricultural Experiment Station. They compared feedlot performance and carcass traits of heifers fed stilbestrol or MGA (melengestrol acetate), implanted with "Rapigain," or fed stilbestrol and implanted with "Rapigain."

Eighty heifer calves with an average initial weight of 464 pounds were used in the test. Weight gains favored heifers fed MGA, those implanted with "Rapigain," and those treated with the combination of "Rapigain" and stilbestrol over the heifers receiving only stilbestrol.

Heifers administered "Rapigain" or a combination of "Rapigain" and stilbestrol had less back fat, larger rib eye areas and higher estimated yields of trimmed cuts from the loin, rib, chuck and round than those fed either stilbestrol or MGA.

"The profit per head of feedlot capacity was greater for heifers on MGA and 'Rapigain' treatments than for those receiving stilbestrol and stilbestrol plus 'Rapigain,'" the researchers said. Until this test, the use of "Rapigain" by itself or with stilbestrol had not been widely investigated or compared with other hormone treatments in heifer feeding programs.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST

Immediate Release

MAKE SPECIAL BREADS
FOR YOUR FAMILY
ON EASTER SUNDAY

The whole family looks forward to something special at Easter Sunday breakfast, and that almost always means a favorite sweet bread.

You can prepare tempting hot breads which wear an Easter look by using some of your basic recipes with only a twist to create a different shape, and the artistic touch of red candied cherries, confectioners icing or almonds, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Foreign breads and pastries offer new variety and good eating and are easy to make. So don't be afraid to try your grandmother's favorite Easter bread recipe.

Not only do these breads provide a holiday treat, but they include important nutritional values of iron and B-vitamins through the use of enriched flour. Hot breads are all that is needed to round out a menu of fresh fruit compote, scrambled eggs, ham slices and hot coffee or milk.

These hot breads aren't just a breakfast food, however. They make excellent accompaniments to afternoon tea, buffet suppers and for your mid-morning brunch.

Using a basic sweet dough recipe, such as the one below, you can make several different kinds of bread, many with a foreign flavor.

BASIC SWEET ROLL RECIPE

Measure into mixing bowl. ½ cup warm water (not hot)
Add, stirring to dissolve 2 packages active dry yeast
1½ cups lukewarm milk
½ cup sugar
2 tsp. salt
Stir in 2 eggs
½ cup soft shortening
half of 7 to 7½ cups sifted enriched flour

-more-

add 1 -- Easter breads

Mix with spoon until smooth. Add enough of the remaining flour to handle easily; mix with hand. Turn onto lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic (about 5 minutes). Round up in greased bowl, greased side up. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise in a warm place (85° F.) until double in size (about 1½ hours). Punch down and divide dough for desired rolls, coffee cakes or breads. Shape and let rise and then bake either at 375° F. or 400° F. depending on the size of the coffee cake, rolls or bread.

This basic sweet dough recipe can be used for making such special breads as sugarplum bread, German stollen, Danish kringle, kolacky, hoska, Hungarian crown coffee cake and Paska. Just use the sweet dough as your basic ingredient in all.

Here's the recipe for Easter Nest Coffee Cake:

Use one-third of the basic sweet dough and divide it into three equal parts. From one part, form round biscuits or eggs. Place them close together in a greased cake pan. Roll the other two parts into two very long strips about 3/4 inch in diameter. Twist these strips around each other to form a rope. Twist this rope twice around the eggs to form a nest. Let rise until double in size. Bake at 375° F. for 25 minutes. Cool and frost the nest with a thin powdered sugar frosting and decorate with coconut.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST

Immediate Release

WAYS GIVEN
TO DEAL WITH
PERSONAL STRESS

Are you frequently irritable or angry, worried or fearful?

These may be signs that you are under stress. Frequent headaches, low back pains, ulcers -- these, too, may be physical manifestations of stress.

Many people do not recognize the fact that they are under stress, says Gerald Semmler, extension instructor in psychology at the University of Minnesota. Frequently they confuse stressors -- things that bother them -- that happen "outside of their skin" -- with stress. Stress is actually the way they react "inside their skin" to the stressors, making them irritable, worried, fatigued, and sometimes even physically ill.

Stress is a part of everyday life, Semmler points out. Some sources of stress may be long hours of work without enough sleep, a new job or a new boss, marital problems, prolonged illness in the family.

The first step in coping with stress, Semmler explains, is to learn to recognize when you are under stress. Pay attention to your emotions. At what time do you show some of the symptoms of stress such as irritability, anger, worry? If you can recognize when you are under stress you can pinpoint the reason for it and work at removing the causes.

He gives some other suggestions for getting relief from stress:

- . Set aside some time for relaxation, doing something you really enjoy. It's true that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"--and may also give him an ulcer.
- . Get enough sleep. Different people require different amounts of sleep.
- . Get some physical exercise every day. Men especially need exercise if they are chained to their desks all day.

add 1 -- personal stress

- . Find somebody with whom you can discuss your problems. Once out in the open, you may discover you are making mountains out of molehills.
- . Work out some way to make it possible for you to get away for a short time from your everyday routine and its problems. An afternoon, a day, a weekend doing what you enjoy will help relieve stress.
- . Avoid taking pills unless they are prescribed for you. Have a physical checkup and talk your problems over with your doctor. Your clergyman may also be a source of help.

If you try these suggestions and they do not relieve your stress, one of the 23 mental health centers located throughout Minnesota may be your best source of help. Counselors at the health centers are trained to solve just such problems.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST

Immediate Release

LONGER SKIRTS,
SOFT PASTELS
IN FASHION SCENE

If you're among the skirt watchers this spring, the word is that there will be no need for women to worry about the correct hemline length this spring and summer.

Some persons claim the time for the miniskirt has passed; on the other hand, there are the many wearers and watchers who prefer it. However, the new length on the fashion scene is the longer length.

Mini, midi and maxi lengths are all shown by Paris designers, and pants are popular, too. Coco Chanel, the veteran of Paris designers, showed tailored daytime dresses two inches below the kneecap. The hemlines of the American designer, James Galanos, have plummeted to mid-calf. The majority of Italian designers declared in favor of dropping the hemline anywhere from just below the knee to the ankle, but many compromised by showing both long and short. Designer houses in Rome report that fashion store buyers have played safe by ordering both long and short skirts in roughly equal numbers.

Fashion historians maintain that drastic changes in style occur only once in every 10 years or so. That would mean that if you like long skirts now you probably won't show your knees again until 1980.

Here are some other trends to watch in spring fashions, as reported by

_____ County Extension Home Economist _____

(extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.)

-more-

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

SPECIAL

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Use if appropriate for your area.

CLASS IN HOUSING
OFFERED FOR
HOME ECONOMISTS

A graduate-professional improvement course in housing will be offered in Willmar and Redwood Falls this spring by the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics.

The class is intended for anyone with a degree in home economics or other appropriate background which has included study in sociology, home planning, economics, family or child development or comparable courses. Three quarter credits, at the graduate level, will be given for completion of the course. Classes will meet once a week for nine weeks.

In Willmar the class will meet each Tuesday from 6:30-9:30, March 31-May 26. In Redwood Falls, the class will be held each Wednesday from 6:30 p.m. from April 1-May 27.

Instructor for the course will be Helen Ludwig, associate professor emeritus in related art at the University of Minnesota.

Anyone interested in registering for the course should notify County Extension Home Economist _____ by March 15 or send a card to Roxana R. Ford, associate director, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 by that date.

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

To all counties
Immediate Release
4-H News

FORCE BRANCHES
FOR EARLY BLOOM

Tired of winter? Then why not bring spring into the house early by forcing a few branches of a flowering tree or shrub?

C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions on what to do.

On a bright day when the temperature is no colder than 20° F., bring a few branches from your flowering crabapple, apricot or plum tree into the house.

Plunge the branches into a deep container of lukewarm water and then set the container of branches in a cool location such as the basement. If the branches are small enough, lay them in the laundry tub and cover them with water, leaving them for about 20 minutes to soften the buds.

Change the water from time to time and make fresh cuts at the ends of the branches so they will take up water. It's also a good idea to syringe the buds once or twice a day to keep them soft. Leave the branches in a cool place until flower buds begin to open; then arrange them into bouquets.

Flowering crabapple and plum can be forced into bloom in 18 to 21 days. Lilac, June berry, pincherry, chokecherry and forsythia are among other flowering trees and shrubs which can be forced. Forsythia will come into bloom in nine or 10 days.

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

Immediate Release

U TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW TO OPEN SUNDAY

More than 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture will be on exhibit when the University of Minnesota's 19th annual Town/Country Art Show opens Sunday at 12 noon, March 15, in the Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

This year's art work comes from 69 different Minnesota counties. The 317 exhibitors are amateur artists living in rural Minnesota.

A reception at 3 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom will mark the opening of the exhibit. The Preves String Quartet will provide music during the afternoon. The reception and the show are open to the public free of charge, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator.

Ade Toftey, editor of the Cook County News-Herald, Grand Marais, and for many years an exhibitor in the annual art show, will be presented with a certificate of merit for his promotion of fine arts in his community and throughout the state. He will also be honored for his leadership in the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association.

The show will continue through Friday, April 3, with viewing hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays. During the Easter weekend -- Good Friday through Easter Sunday -- the gallery will be open from 12 noon to 10 p.m.

-more-

add 1--town/country

Highlighting the show will be a four-day program beginning March 31 featuring gallery tours, lectures, demonstrations and an artists' luncheon. Virginia Nagle, University assistant professor of related art, will conduct a gallery tour, and Mario Volpe, University assistant professor in studio arts, will give a gallery critique. Eugene Larkin, professor, and Joseph Ordos, assistant professor of related art at the University, and Mrs. Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter, president of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association, will give lecture demonstrations on collage, drawing and painting.

Paul H. Cashman, vice president for student affairs at the University, will speak on "The Minnesota Amateur Artist and the University" at the annual artists' luncheon April 3.

Reservations for the artists' luncheon may be made by sending a check for \$3.00 to Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. All reservations for the luncheon must be in by Wednesday, April 1.

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

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42-jbn-70

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

Immediate Release

PRUNE FRUIT TREES SOON

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

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

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

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

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

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

-more-

add 1--fruit trees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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41-jms-70

Department of Information
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March 12, 1970

MSC
4/1/70
Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ER AWARDED BALL BROTHERS SCHOLARSHIP

Mary Ann Barka, 19, Litchfield, has been awarded a \$400 scholarship by Ball Brothers Company, Inc., Muncie, Indiana, Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Miss Barka is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota where she is majoring in home economics education. She plans to follow a career either in home economics teaching or in extension.

During her nine years as a 4-H'er, Miss Barka participated in such 4-H projects as clothing, foods, home improvement-family living, junior leadership, beef, flower gardening, arts and crafts and others.

She was president and secretary of her local 4-H club for two years and vice president for a year. She was also president of the Meeker County 4-H Federation.

Honors which she has received while a 4-H member are the 4-H Key Award, the state food preservation award, the "I Dare You" award, 13 county medals and an award as the outstanding longtime 4-H member in Meeker County. She has also participated in the State 4-H Dress Revue, several State Fair food and clothing demonstrations, the 4-H Speaking Contest and was a foods project junior leader and county 4-H Council member.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Barka of rural Litchfield.

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45-lah-70

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

Immediate Release

IDOINE IMPORTANT IN DIET

How important is it to get enough iodine in the diet?

Very important for your health, especially in Minnesota which lies in the so-called "goiter belt," according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

The routine use of iodized table salt is the most dependable source of the iodine needed to prevent simple goiter, the University nutritionist says. Yet there is evidence that people are not using iodized salt even though it looks, costs and tastes the same as regular table salt. Since many processed foods do not contain iodized salt, it is especially important to buy salt that is iodized, she points out. She urges consumers to check the label on the package of salt to be sure the word "iodized" is included.

Iodine is abundant in seafoods and is contained in some vegetables, depending upon iodine content of the soil. Sea water is rich in iodine, and the salt spray, carried inland, enriches the soil and increases the iodine content of crops grown in the area. For this reason cranberries from the Massachusetts bogs are fairly high in iodine. But for the average person, the only reliable way to get the necessary iodine for good health is through iodized table salt, Miss Mikesh says. The regular use of iodized salt is especially important during adolescence and pregnancy.

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Department of Information
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March 12, 1970

FOR RELEASE: 10 a.m.
Friday, March 13

ANDERSON TO HEAD EXPERIMENT STATION AT WASECA

Richard H. Anderson, an agronomist at the University of Minnesota North Central Experiment Station in Grand Rapids, has been named superintendent of the Southern Experiment Station in Waseca.

His appointment was made today (Friday, March 13) by the University Board of Regents in action at their meeting in Rochester.

Anderson will replace Edward C. Frederick, who had earlier been named director of the University's new Technical College at Waseca. Anderson will assume his duties on April 1. Frederick had continued to serve as station superintendent until a successor was named.

Anderson joined the University staff in 1957 as project supervisor at the North Central School at Grand Rapids. Since 1964 he has served as agronomist for the Experiment Station program there.

He holds a B.S. and an M.S. degree from the University, and is a member of the American Society of Agronomy and the Crop Science Society. He taught vocational agriculture at Bigfork, Minn. from 1950-1957.

Anderson is married to the former Jean Becker of Bigfork. They have three sons, Stephen, 18, a student at the University of Minnesota Duluth, and Mark, 16, and Paul, 14, both home.

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43-vak-70

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

To all counties
Immediate release

TESTS SHOW GREATER
LOSSES FROM MASTITIS

The loss in dollars to dairymen from cows infected with undetected mastitis causing organisms is about four times the average that has been previously quoted, University of Minnesota veterinarian Dr. Ralph J. Farnsworth reports.

Field tests conducted by Farnsworth and other University researchers at a Southeast Minnesota institutional farm have shown that the loss in milk and butterfat from cows infected with the mastitis causing organism *Strep A galactiae* is about \$90 per cow a year, assuming the price for milk to be four dollars per 100 pounds.

Researchers in the past have commonly quoted the costs to the dairyman at \$20-30 per cow per year due to the undetected organisms.

During the first year of the two-year study, one group of cows was observed to be infected with the organism and another group was not infected. During the second year, through treatments, all the cows under observation were uninfected, Dr. Farnsworth says.

The group that was uninfected both years recorded an increase in milk production of 979 pounds and an increase in butterfat of 41 pounds during the second year. The group of cows infected the first year and uninfected the second year had considerably greater increases in milk and butterfat yields--increases of 3,430 pounds in milk and 128 pounds in fat. The difference between the increases for the infected and uninfected cows is the loss to the dairy farmer in terms of pounds of milk and butterfat and dollars and cents.

About half the cows in an average dairy herd are infected with mastitis causing organisms, Farnsworth says. For every case of infection the farmer can detect, there are about three more that cannot be detected, the University veterinarian added.

Add 1 -- Tests From Mastitis

Farnsworth said he hopes to continue these tests. Meanwhile, Dr. James O. Hanson, extension veterinarian at the University, has suggested these steps for an effective mastitis control program:

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

-- Have bacteriological samples run on all quarters.

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

-- Use a Hotis test to determine presence of Strep A gallactiae.

-- Have a microscopic examination run to determine specific bacteria present.

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

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

MINNESOTA CORN
PRICES SHOULD
SHOW INCREASE

The price of corn in Minnesota should rise about 10 cents a bushel in spring, according to Willis Anthony, marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Several factors should combine to bring about this price rise. The price of corn compared to livestock is favorable. Livestock are being fed to heavier weights, and there are estimated to be 2 percent more grain consuming animal units this year than last year.

The 1969 corn crop is probably lower quality than the 1968 crop, so more must be fed to produce a given amount of meat.

Total utilization of the 1969 crop corn is likely to approach 4.6 billion bushels--slightly above the size of the 1969 crop. A high number of producers participated in the feed grain program in 1969, so a large amount of the 1969 crop corn is still eligible to be placed under loan and likely will be.

This means that corn price moving into the summer of 1970 will probably have to rise enough to bid corn out of sealed positions, Anthony says. Exports are also a big demand factor for 1969 corn, and they have been running substantially above a year ago levels. However, export demand is likely to taper off in early summer as the southern hemisphere corn crop moves out in the world markets.

Southern hemisphere corn crop for 1970 is now estimated to be at least 20 percent over the 1969 crop. In addition, corn is getting some competition from other feed grains this year. Free barley and free oats supplies are larger than a year ago. Sorghum production was at least as high as a year earlier.

At the other end, there has been high sorghum utilization. October to December sorghum consumption was 20 percent over 1968, so some of the high demand for feed grain that has been satisfied by sorghum is likely to be transmitted to corn as we move into the summer of 1970, according to Anthony.

Add 1-Minnesota Corn Prices

Furthermore, there is going to be less wheat feeding in 1970 than there was in 1969, since the ratio of the price of wheat to the price of feed grain is now running above a year earlier. For the corn belt as a whole, prices this year have been running substantially above a year ago. But we haven't seen this price level in Minnesota, Anthony observes.

There has been a larger variation in corn prices within the corn belt than we normally see. For example, the average Ohio price for all grades of corn delivered in January of 1970 was \$1.16--two cents above the loan rate.

But in Minnesota, the average price was \$.97--or three cents below the loan rate. Meanwhile, Chicago corn prices have been running about 8 cents over the 1969 price. Minneapolis corn prices are about equal to the 1969 level. However, in major grains terminals down river and closer to the major feeding areas, corn prices have been running ten to eleven cents above Minneapolis.

Several factors contribute to this problem, Anthony explains. One factor this year is transportation. Normal river ice that restricted barge movements, plus a boxcar shortage, has made corn transportation more difficult.

Also, there have been large increases in fed cattle numbers in the western and southwestern states, plus increased poultry numbers in the southeastern states. This has kept corn demand high in the fringes of the central and southern corn belt. Meanwhile, hog farrowings in the midwest were down last year, contributing to less demand in this area.

We should see a tendency toward equalization of corn prices throughout the corn belt, Anthony says. Considering the strong expected demand relative to supply, this should mean a rise in Minnesota prices as we move further into the marketing year.

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

CHECK ALFALFA
FOR WINTERKILL

Spring breakup is an especially hazardous time for alfalfa plants, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Frost often prevents internal drainage and also causes surface flooding. This may cause the plants to suffocate from lack of oxygen. Fungicide diseases such as Phytophthora root rot may cause problems, and tap roots may break off below the ground from the freezing and thawing, or heaving action.

Strand suggests checking plant crowns for buds and sprouts. These will be evident if the crop is healthy. Also, check to see if plants have heaved out of the ground. Pull the crown of the plant gently. If the plant is dead, the crown will break.

But don't be in a hurry to plow up alfalfa because of apparent winterkill, Strand cautions. Buds and sprouts may not be evident if spring temperatures are cool. Also, the winter hardy alfalfa strains remain dormant longer in the spring and may not show buds and sprouts for some time.

There's not much you can do to help alleviate the problem this spring, Strand says. You could drain off some surface water in low spots, but land smoothing operations are more effective in the fall.

Some farmers try to break up ice sheets covering alfalfa fields with disks, but the value of this is questionable, Strand says. He recommends keeping heavy implements and livestock off the field during spring breakup to avoid injury to the crowns of the plants.

-more-

add 1--check alfalfa

Good management practices the previous year--especially the fall before-- are the best preventive measures. Well fertilized alfalfa plants build up higher food reserves and are better able to withstand spring stresses.

Late fall cutting leaves the plant with low carbohydrate reserves, so don't cut after September 1, unless you wait until after a killing frost. Leaving a longer stubble can help the plant obtain oxygen.

Finally, plant wilt resistant and winter hardy alfalfa varieties. Include some grass in the mixture in problem fields with low, wet areas especially susceptible to winterkill. Grasses are more winter hardy and you'll avoid a complete crop failure if the alfalfa suffers severe winterkill.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMIST

Immediate Release

LEARN MEANING
OF FINISHES
BEFORE SHOPPING

When you buy spring and summer clothing for the family, be sure to read the hang tags and labels so you know what fibers and finishes you are getting and how to take care of them.

But find out, too, what the different finishes mean, and what you can expect of them, suggest extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. They give some examples of the meaning of a few of the popular finishes:

A water-repellent finish makes a fabric resist wetting, but it does not make a garment waterproof. The finish does make the fabric resist water-borne but not oily stains.

A waterproof finish, made by applying lacquer, rubber and linseed oil compounds or synthetic resins to a fabric, means it will shed water under normal pressures. This finish also makes a fabric resist water-borne but not oily-type stains. In fact, oily stains may be very difficult to remove.

Soil-release finishes allow the fabric to release oily stains and oily-type soil in laundering. Soil-release finishes on durable press fabrics are helping to solve the problem of removing oily stains.

There are also finishes which will make a fabric flame resistant, resistant to mildew, to moths, spots and stains, to shrinkage, stretching or wrinkling.

The only way to find out whether a finish has been applied and what it will do is to read the label.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

PEOPLE MUST
ADJUST TO CHANGE
IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

Young and old alike are feeling stress of one kind or another in today's society.

Much of the anxiety and stress comes from the change that is a characteristic of the modern world, according to Gerald Semmler, extension instructor in psychology at the University of Minnesota.

Parents feel stress because young people do not conform to the pattern of behavior that was accepted in their own youth; yet such thinking is merely wishful in a society that has changed greatly in a generation.

In a speech given on the St. Paul Campus at the University of Minnesota several years ago, Margaret Mead, the famous anthropologist, said that people really carry around in their heads the picture of the world as it existed in their late teens and early 20's. Therefore people live in different psychological worlds and respond differently to change.

Semmler gives some suggestions on how to prepare to live in a changing world, at the same time alleviating some of the stress that comes as a result of change:

- . All of us must accept the fact that we are not living in a traditional society and learn to live with differences, realizing that changes affect people differently. Young people cannot expect their parents to live or think as they would like. On the other hand, parents cannot expect their children to live as they did. Accept these facts and work out a compromise.
- . Adults must get involved. Learn what is happening in the world by listening to youth, by reading both liberal and conservative news magazines to get different points of view, by watching specials on television. Then get politically involved. The "silent majority" must stop being silent, must update itself and make itself heard. Once involved, the silent majority must work for a society in which people reacting differently to change can still live in harmony.

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

To all counties

4-H News

Immediate Release

YOU CAN HELP THE
4-H WILDLIFE
HABITAT PROGRAM

Would you like to learn more about the various kinds of wildlife in your area and help provide food and shelter for them?

Some species of game birds and small animals are disappearing because one or more of the essentials of life--shelter, food, a place to raise young--are missing.

But there are several things that can be done either as an individual or as a 4-H club to save these animals. The first thing you need to do is find out what kind of wildlife exists in your community. You can ask neighbors, area game managers or conservation officers. Then decide which you like best and study what this bird or animal needs for food and shelter.

The next thing you need to do is to survey your farm or community to determine the amount of suitable habitat that is available. If the habitat needs improvement, decide what needs improvement--water areas, winter cover, food supply, safe nesting cover or brood cover.

Finally, plan and carry out a project to improve the situation. Take some pictures of your project before, during and after for a report you'll be asked to write this fall.

Some suggested projects and programs might be building birdhouses, constructing loafing sites for waterfowl in wetlands, establishing borders of grasses and legumes along the edges of shelterbelts, woodlots, streams, ditches and roads, leaving unharvested corn standing next to winter cover for wildlife, planting trees and maintaining firebreaks. These are just a few suggestions but there are many more which you can probably think of doing.

-more-

Add 1--Wildlife Program

There are several organizations who'll be willing to help you in your project. The Minnesota Department of Conservation will give you financial, technical and material assistance. Representatives of Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc., will speak and show movies on pheasant habitat improvement to many 4-H clubs in the pheasant range. Soil Conservation Service officers will assist in ordering trees and shrubs and will give technical advice. County extension agents, the Forest Service, the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, sportsmen's clubs and many others can also give you help. And most of all, don't forget to check other local resources.

Cash awards, certificates and scholarships to State Conservation Camp will be awarded to individuals or clubs who have done an outstanding job of wildlife habitat improvement by the Federal Cartridge Corporation and Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited. Federal Cartridge Corporation will sponsor a conservation field day this fall in the area of the state where the most activity takes place.

If you are interested in participating in this program either as an individual or as a 4-H club let your county extension agent know before May 1.

The program is sponsored this year in a cooperative effort by the Minnesota Extension Service, Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited, Inc., Federal Cartridge Corporation and the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Fertilizer For Small Grains. It usually pays to apply some fertilizer to small grains, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists. The specialists offer these tips:

* Phosphorus and potassium is more efficient when applied in the row than when broadcast.

* The amount of nitrogen required varies by crops, weather, soil texture and cropping history.

* Nitrogen recommendations in mineral soils are based primarily on cropping history. If this information is supplied along with the soil sample for testing, a reliable estimate of nitrogen needs can be made.

* Semidwarf wheat varieties need more nitrogen than standard varieties.

* Also, barley for malting purposes should receive an average of about 10 to 20 pounds less nitrogen than feed barley.

* * * *

Record Soybean Utilization. Last year total utilization of soybeans from crushings and exports went over 1 billion bushels for the first time. The national average yield of 27.3 bushels per acre was also a record, according to Willis Anthony, marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. However, the loan rate to farmers was down last year and prices received by farmers during the peak harvesting months of September-December averaged \$2.28 per bushel, 10 cents below 1968. But demand for meal and oil has been higher than expected, and processing margins since last fall have been the highest since 1965. Most soybean mills are running at or near capacity.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Sample Soil Early. You can sample soils as soon as the ground thaws in spring. It takes only 7 days or less to have samples tested and the results returned from the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory. This means you can have results returned in time for spring planting if you sample early. Don't attempt to dry samples--this will be done at the laboratory. Stop at the county extension office for more information on the University's computerized soil testing program.

* * * *

Spring Pruning. Prune summer flowering shrubs such as hydrangea, dogwood and Anthony Waterer in early spring before growth starts. But delay pruning of early flowering shrubs like lilac, honeysuckle and Vanhouette spirea until after they've flowered.

* * * *

House Plant Care. House plants need little if any fertilizer during short winter days, since they're at their lowest point in vigor and vegetative growth. But as days lengthen and growth increases, there's greater need for plant nutrients and regular watering and training.

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

Immediate Release

MERIT AWARDS GIVEN TO RURAL ARTISTS

Twenty-two amateur artists from rural Minnesota have received merit award ribbons in this year's University of Minnesota Town/Country Art Show which opened Sunday (March 15) in the Student Center Galleries on the St. Paul Campus.

Artists receiving merit awards, as announced by A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the show, are: Ade Toftey, Grand Marais; Emanuel Albrecht, Hutchinson; Julia Barkley and David Hart, Annandale; Mrs. Everett Belseth, Milan; Janita Bierbaum, Chisago City; Nancy L. Carlson, Appleton; Jo Caron, 600 Hugo N.E., Fridley; Charles P. Driscoll, Newport; Mrs. Mike Grausam, Sleepy Eye.

Olaf W. Gustafson, Badger; Mary Helen Horthy, 3420 Glenarden Road, Arden Hills; Sharon Howell, Willmar; Bunny Humphrey and Eillene Kinney, Brainerd; Grace Huseh, Dennison; Arnold Kramer, Wabasso; Don McAuliffe, 1038 West County Road D. Roseville; Edna Sieber, Franklin; Cleo Tarrant, Truman; Luella Trites, Henning; Cleone Wright, Hibbing. Sally Richter, Perham, received a purchase award for her oil painting entitled, "Elevator."

add 1--merit awards

Ten oils, five watercolors, two collages, an acrylic, a mobile and three sculptures -- wood, marble and welded steel -- were represented in the merit awards.

Merit award exhibits will be hung in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 12 through May 3.

The more than 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture on exhibit represent the work of 317 amateur rural artists from 69 counties in Minnesota. Ade Toftey, editor of the Cook County News-Herald, Grand Marais, for many years an exhibitor in the show, was honored on the opening day with a certificate of merit for his promotion of fine arts in his community and throughout the state.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be open to the public free of charge through April 3. Viewing hours are 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays, 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays and 12 noon to 10 p.m. Good Friday through Easter Sunday.

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46-jbn-70

Department of Information
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March 17, 1970

Immediate Release

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST JOINS U STAFF

Mrs. Wanda Olson, 6121 Rainbow Drive, Fridley, has been appointed household equipment specialist and instructor at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Olson has been an extension home economist in two Minnesota counties, Goodhue and Winona. For three years she was an instructor in home economics at the Southern School of Agriculture in Waseca.

She holds a B.A. in home economics education from Augsburg College and an M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota with a major in home economics, which includes major emphasis on household equipment.

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jms-45-70

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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March 17, 1970

Immediate Release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

If there are wrinkles in a durable press garment, don't buy it. They will be set just as are any purposely set creases or pleats.

* * *

Drying is superior to line drying for durable press garments. However, they should be taken out of the dryer and hung immediately after they are dry.

* * *

About 23 cents out of every dollar spent in a food store is not for food but for detergents, paper goods, non-prescription drugs, magazines, even records.

* * *

The national appetite for mushrooms has gone up by almost 5 million pounds a year. Most sales are from the canned goods section -- packed alone or as soup. Only a fifth of the mushrooms are sold fresh.

* * *

Good sources of iron in the diet include liver, heart and kidney, lima, kidney and navy beans, red meats and poultry, chard, mustard greens, collards, spinach, clams and oysters, according to Kathleen Harris, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Some cereals have also been enriched with iron.

-more-

add 1--fillers

The average American ate more chicken, turkey, beef, rice and fruit in 1969 than in 1968. He had less lamb, veal, butter and milk and fewer eggs, but about the same amount of cheese, coffee, ice cream, melons, cereal and bakery goods. All told, the average American ate over 1,400 pounds of food.

* * *

Per capita food spending by persons living alone came to an estimated \$812 in 1969. In the average statistical family of 3.6 persons, food spending amounted to \$495 per member.

* * *

47-jbn-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 18, 1970

Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

Lyle Ewald, Waldorf, was elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association at the group's annual meeting held recently at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

Norris Carnes, St. Paul, was re-elected first vice-president; and Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter, was named second vice-president. Wayne Weiser, Hackensack, was elected secretary-treasurer. Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo, and Harold Saettre, Kasson, were re-elected to the Executive Committee. Other members are Ewald, Carnes, Annexstad and Weiser.

Two new members were elected to the Board of Directors. They are Lowell Wascher, Butterfield, and Roger Meyer, Lake City.

Other members re-elected to the Board of Directors include James Foss, Kenyon; Stanley Campbell, Utica; Lyle Stephenson, Rose Creek; Arthur Sprengeler, Plato; Russell Wirt, Lewiston; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake.

Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo; A.H. Jergens, Hutchinson; William Williams, Rochester; Frank Duerst, Lyle; James Bryan, Red Wing; Harold Saettre, Kasson; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; Eugene Holst, Austin.

The Association's annual meeting was part of activities for the annual Minnesota Livestock Industry Day sponsored by the University's Department of Animal Science, Agricultural Extension Service and Southern School and Experiment Station.

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48-jms-70

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 18, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Four young people have won trips to the 40th National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C., April 19-24, because of their outstanding leadership and achievement in 4-H projects.

They are Pat Hurni, 18, Campbell, Wilkin County; Connie Miller, 18, Balaton, Murray County; Gary Schwantz, 18, Plainview, Wabasha County; and Ron Schwartau, 18, Goodhue, Goodhue County. They will represent Minnesota's 55,000 4-H'ers at the conference.

Delegates to the conference were selected because of their service to local 4-H club and county organizations as officers and junior leaders and on their achievements in project work.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association sponsors the trips each year.

The theme of this year's conference is "Values -- Valid and Vanishing." The purposes of the 1970 conference are to give 4-H'ers a voice in 4-H program development, to establish a model of youth involvement at the state and local 4-H levels, and to interpret 4-H to members of Congress and other public officials, says Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

-more-

add 1--national conference

Miss Hurni is a freshman at Moorhead State College. Her activities during her nine years as a 4-H'er included being a delegate to the Junior Leader Conference and the Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D. C. , a camp counselor and secretary of the Wilkin County 4-H Federation. She also participated in several speaking contests, on planning committees, was a junior project leader and received the 4-H key award.

Miss Miller is enrolled as a freshman at the University of Minnesota, where she is majoring in home economics. During her nine years as a 4-H'er, she won several ribbons at the State Fair, was president of the Murray County 4-H Federation, attended Junior Leader Conference and the Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D. C. , and participated in the 4-H speaking contest several years.

Schwartz is a student at the University of Minnesota where he is majoring in agricultural engineering. His major project during nine years as a 4-H'er has been dairy. He has won several trips to the State Fair, served his local 4-H as club president, attended Junior Leader Conference and the National 4-H Dairy Conference and was a dairy project leader for several years.

Now completing his freshman year at the University of Minnesota, Schwartau hopes to become a county extension agent when he graduates. During his nine years in 4-H he has served as Goodhue County 4-H Federation president, district vice president, local 4-H club president and as a state 4-H ambassador. He was also a junior leader in the swine and dairy projects.

Mrs. Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, will accompany the group.

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49-lah-70

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

FOR RELEASE
Friday a.m.,
March 20, 1970

GOVERNOR TO SET REGIONAL BOUNDARIES ABOUT MAY 1

Gov. Harold LeVander, appearing on the television program "Town and Country" on Thursday (March 19), said he intended to establish regional economic development boundaries for Minnesota about May 1.

The governor made the announcement during an interview with Economist John S. Hoyt Jr. of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service on the half-hour, weekly program.

LeVander said comments concerning the proposed regions should be submitted by April 20. "Establishment of the regional boundaries, which I am obligated to do under state law, does not mean that regional development commissions will be established in your area. The initial regional boundaries are not 'cast in stone.' The law provides a procedure to change the designation of any county which finds that it has been inappropriately assigned," he said.

"Commissions will only be created where there is a felt need clearly expressed by majority petition of local governments," the governor added.

Hoyt said the 1969 Regional Development Act and executive orders concerning economic regions have caused "considerable discussion and no little misunderstanding."

-more-

add 1--regional boundaries

LeVander said he has been giving attention to a "rural renaissance program to stop the out-migration of our young people from the 80 counties in the outside of Minnesota and to really attack the underlying cause of pollution--the mal-distribution of our population. This program of regional development is designed to be a tool and aid in accomplishing this purpose."

The act allows counties and municipalities to petition the governor to allow them to form a regional planning and development commission, the governor said. The act was an outgrowth of the Joint Powers Act of 1943 and resulted from increased public demand and awareness that many problems transcend boundaries, LeVander added.

Regional commissions are not mandatory, but regional boundaries must be established to allow the people in the region to petition to establish a commission. "I would not arbitrarily as governor demand or force a commission on any particular group...The existing legal rights of the counties and municipalities really are not effected. The purpose of this act is to strengthen local government and make it more efficient...and not to take it over or to brush it aside," LeVander said.

Local units of government will not be penalized if a regional development commission should not be formed for their region, "but they will continue to operate under a hodge-podge of federal and state funding regions, districts or whatever," LeVander said, without the "necessary or desirable coordination." Review by a regional body or the State Planning Commission is going to be required in order for local units to obtain federal grants, he said. "It's a question of do you want to select your own or do you want to have some region over which you have had not real authority to make these comments on the grant application," LeVander said.

-more-

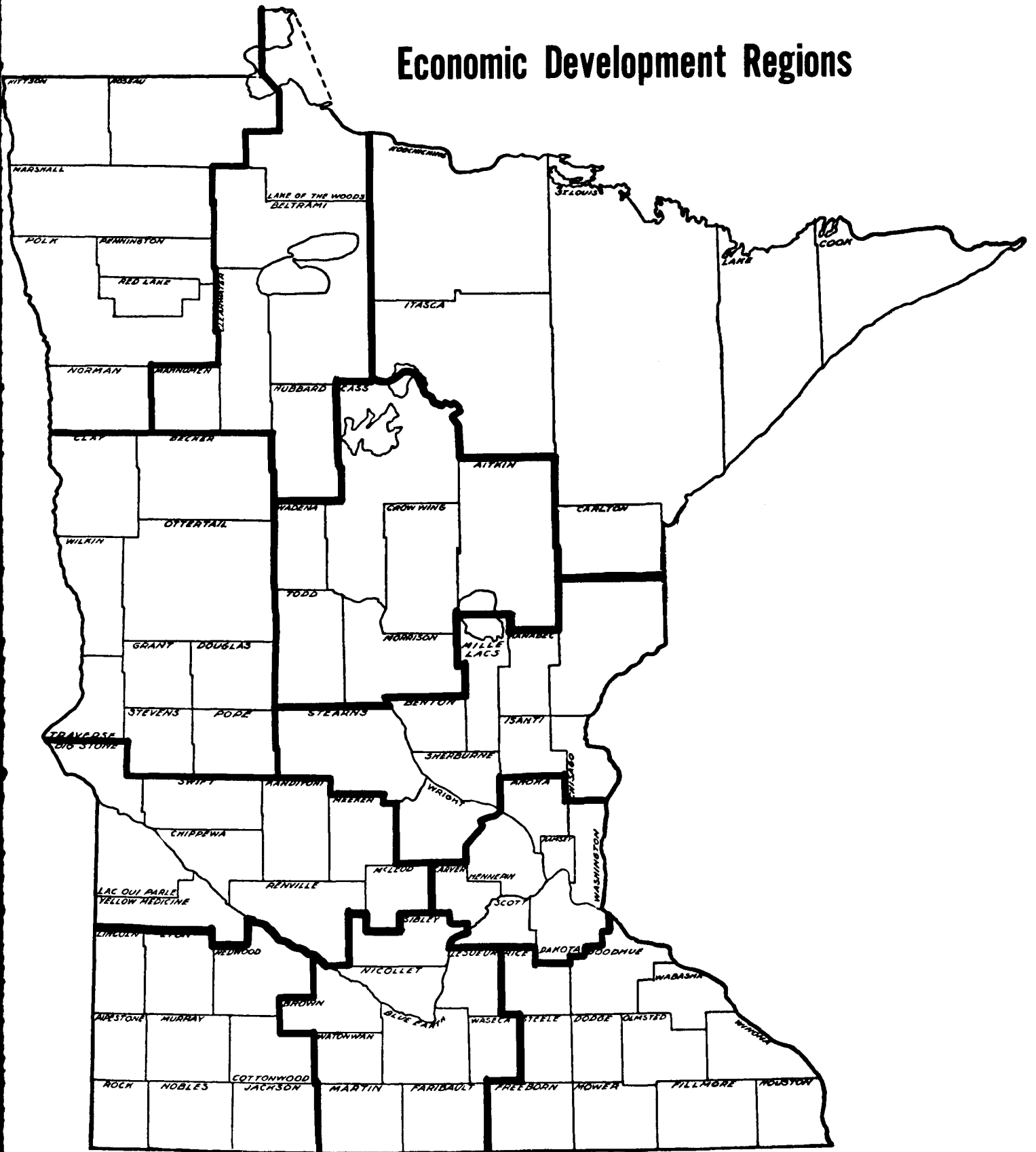
add 2-regional boundaries

"Town and Country" was telecast in several areas of the state on Thursday. It will also be shown at 8:30 a.m. Saturday (March 21) on WTCN, Channel 11; 12:30 p.m. Sunday (March 29) on KEYC, Channel 12, Mankato; 7:30 a.m. Sunday (April 5) on KCMT, Channel 7, Alexandria, and KNMT, Channel 12, Walker, and 9 a.m. Friday (April 17), on KAUS, Channel 6, Austin.

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50-daz-70

Economic Development Regions



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

To all counties

Immediate Release

NITROGEN CAN AFFECT
LIME REQUIREMENTS

High nitrogen applications can contribute to soil acidity, according to University of Minnesota extension soils specialists Curtis Overdahl and William Fenster.

The specialists explain that for every atom of nitrogen added to the soil, there is one molecule of nitric acid produced. This is true for urea, ammoniumnitrate, anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, and various liquid forms as well as mixed fertilizers that contain ammonia or organic nitrogen.

After a 12-year study at the University's Southern Experiment Station at Waseca, plots receiving no nitrogen had a pH of 6.7. The pH was 6.6 where 80 pounds of nitrogen had been applied annually and 6.2 where 160 pounds were applied. A 320 pound nitrogen application annually reduced pH to 5.6.

At the West Central Experiment Station at Morris during an 11-year period, the untreated plot showed a pH of 7.3. Applications of 40 and 80 pounds of nitrogen annually showed no significant reduction in pH, but applications of 240 pounds reduced pH to 6.5. Phosphorus and potassium applications had no effect on soil pH.

The specialists say that moderate nitrogen applications may not cause serious lowering of pH. Even high rates of 150 to 200 pounds per acre may not produce a lowering of pH similar to the research studies if the nitrogen isn't applied annually. For example, farmers who alternate crops such as soybeans and corn probably wouldn't apply nitrogen to soybeans.

Soil pH should be at least 6.5 where alfalfa is grown on the field, unless the subsoil has a high pH. If no alfalfa will be grown, a pH of 6.0 is usually adequate, the specialists add.

* * * *

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

EARLY PLANTING
UPS CORN YIELDS

Many Minnesota farmers could increase their corn yields by planting earlier, according to Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

About two-thirds of the state's corn is planted after May 15, according to a 6-year study. "Yet as a rule of thumb, you can expect a decrease of about 1 bushel per acre for each day you delay planting after May 15," Hicks says.

Maturity of the hybrids also has a large effect on yields. Research shows that full season hybrids for a given area consistently produce higher yields. Full season hybrids suffer greater yield losses than short season hybrids when they're planted later.

Starting to plant corn early also gives you more time available to plant corn during May. A 5-year study at Lamberton showed that from May 1 to May 10, 4 days were suitable for planting corn. And during the May 11-20 period, an average of less than 6 days were suitable. So there's only limited time available for planting, and it's essential that you get an early start.

There's little danger of frost damage to early planted corn. Early developed corn leaves can be partially or completely lost due to cold injury without affecting yields.

Give top priority to other production practices with earlier planting Hicks says.

* Increase the number of kernels planted by 10 percent, regardless of population level. Germination is usually lower due to cooler soil temperatures.

* Don't plant as deep. A depth of 1 inch is desirable.

* Weed control becomes even more important with early planting, since weeds grow faster than the corn when the soil is cool and wet. Early planting can turn to a disadvantage if you don't control weeds adequately.

* * *

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

VET SUGGESTS
SWINE HEALTH
CARE PROGRAM

Extension veterinarian, Dr. James O. Hanson of the University of Minnesota suggests that swine raisers follow a complete herd health program in relation to housing, nutrition, selection of breeding stock and disease control.

Hanson suggests the following herd health program prior to breeding:

- Early selection of gilts, about three to four months old.
- Planned nutritional program emphasizing growth and controlling the weight or amount of fat added during this time. Four to five pounds a day of well balanced ration generally is consider adequate.
- Vaccination for erysipelas and leptospirosis.
- Treatment for external parasites such as lice and mange and internal parasites such as round worms.
- Early selection or purchase of a boar, 30 to 60 days before breeding to allow for conditioning and acclimation.

The following tips are given for the breeding and gestation period:

- Use one boar for 15 sows.
- Limit feeding to four to five pounds per day.
- Vaccinate sows for erysipelas if necessary.
- Worm and spray for mange one month before breeding and repeat one month before farrowing. Always follow specific directions for drugs or chemicals used for worming and spraying.

Before farrowing, these steps should be taken:

- Clean the farrowing house. Disinfect it and leave it vacant three to four weeks between farrowings. The "rest interval" for these buildings is a very important factor in disease control, especially for baby pig scours.
- The sow's ration about 10 days before farrowing should be somewhat laxative--about 10 to 15 percent bran or three percent linseed meal, mineral and vitamin supplement, a half percent salt and water available at all times.
- Scrub the sow with soap and warm water and place in the farrowing crate or pen two to three days before farrowing.
- Feed the sow one to two pounds of a good grain ration right after farrowing and increase it one to two pounds a day to full feed.

Baby pig care suggestions:

- Provide good ventilation, dry floors and a temperature of 65 degrees in the farrowing house.
- Provide heat lamps or other sources of heat for the baby pigs so they will have a nesting area where the temperature is 90 to 95 degrees.
- Tie navels about one inch from the body, sever and dip navel ends in an iodine solution.
- Provide iron in any form according to directions for the particular product being used. The generally recommended amount for injections is 150 to 200 milligrams, injected in the neck region. Follow up with iron preparations in the creep feed or in the water.
- Castrate when two to four weeks old.
- Vaccinate for erysipelas when six to eight weeks old.

During the weaning to market stage:

- Nutrition should be well balanced including a palatable ration, a mineral supplement, salt and a ready supply of good fresh water.

add 2 -- swine health

- Continue a vaccination program as recommended by your veterinarian.
- Gilts should be selected early.
- Watch swine daily for evidence of illness such as respiratory difficulty and scours and observe food consumption.

* * * *

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

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Plant Corn Early. Have all your corn planted by May 15 if possible, advises Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He says you can expect a yield decrease of about one bushel per acre for each day's delay in planting after that date. And getting your corn planting out of the way early has an advantageous side-effect if you also grow soybeans. Research at Waseca and Lamberton has shown yield increases of from 1 to 5 bushels per acre for soybeans planted May 10, compared to the May 25-30 period.

* * * *

Soybean Meal Utilization Increases. Domestic use and exports of soybean meal are expected to rise about 10 percent over last year's levels, says Willis Anthony, marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Relatively high livestock prices, more protein consuming animals to feed, along with short supplies and high prices of fish meal and cottonseed meal are contributing to the high demand for soybean meal feeds. This means that continued high meal prices are in prospect, Anthony says.

* * * *

Keep Houseplants Clean. Clean houseplants rarely have troublesome insects. The kitchen sink is a great place to wash plants. Use a gentle, tepid spray and wash dust and bugs down the drain together.

* * * *

add 1 -- in brief

Soybean Exports Up. Soybean exports are running 28 percent ahead of last year, says Willis Anthony, marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. An estimated 340 million bushels of soybeans will be exported in the current marketing year, up from 287 million in 1968-69. The final level may be higher depending on further foreign developments.

Europe and Japan are taking most of the increased exports this year. European livestock producers are continuing to stress efficiency in meat production, which requires the use of high protein feeds. U. S. exports to Japan are increasingly mainly because of slightly lower soybean prices, little change in imports from Mainland China, further expansion in the poultry and livestock industry and expanding vegetable oil consumption.

* * * *

Fertilize House Plants According to Recommendations. Never exceed the recommendations of the fertilizer manufacturer when applying plant food to houseplants. University of Minnesota horticulturists say you're asking for trouble if you subscribe to the theory that "if a little fertilizer is good, a lot will be better." Foliage color is often an indication of plant needs. Uniformly pale green leaves mean a plant needs food. Pale green leaves with dark veins signify that the soil is too alkaline. Water affected plants once a month with a solution made of one ounce of iron (ferrous) sulphate dissolved in two gallons of water, or apply a solution of iron chelate a maximum of 2 or 3 times a year. Although the chelate will change the leaves to a healthy green, iron sulfate or sulfur should also be applied to counteract the alkaline soil condition.

* * * *

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Use if appropriate for your area

COUNTY 4-H
ADULT LEADERS
ATTEND RETREAT

_____ 4-H adult leaders from _____ County will be
(No.-write out)

among some 300 leaders to attend a special retreat in Waseca at the Southern School of Agriculture April 9-10, announces County Extension Agent _____.

The retreat is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service for 4-H adult leaders in southern Minnesota.

4-H leaders attending from _____ County include: (give names and addresses)

E. Dean Vaughn, director of 4-H and Youth Development, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and Donald Kline, director of Wilson Campus School, Mankato, will be among the featured speakers. Vaughn will speak on "Working With Youth Through 4-H In The 70's," Kline on "Innovative Methods in Education."

Panel discussions will be led by specialists from the State 4-H Office on motivation, competition and other aspects of the project in "teaching and learning in 4-H." The retreat will include informal sessions in creative arts, teaching aids, and idea exchanges.

Officers for the retreat are Mrs. Sharon Gilsrud, Blue Earth County extension home economist, chairman; Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann, Nicollet County extension home economist, secretary; and Tom Hovde, Freeborn County associate extension agent.

Ronald Orth, Waseca County associate extension agent is chairman of the program committee. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Ed Smisek, Lonsdale, a Rice County 4-H adult leader; Eugene Bromenschenkel, Nobles County associate extension agent; Mrs. Naomi Fruechte, Houston County extension home economist; David Hanson, Dodge County extension agent; and Marie Henriksen, Murray County extension home economist.

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

To all counties
4-H News
Immediate Release

Young Adult Conference Planned

"Our Thing" is the theme for the 1970 Western Regional Young Adult Conference set for Waseca, April 17-19 at the Southern School and Experiment Station.

That announcement came this week from County Extension Agent _____.

The conference, sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, seeks to further the general goals of young adult organizations: education, community service, and recreation.

Conference participants are generally single adults from 18 to 30 years of age, out of high school. Many have been members of Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, YMCA, church groups or other youth organizations.

Bob Engle, Waterloo conference president, says that this year's conference promises new experiences in learning about human nature. "Conference delegates will discover new ways to listen, learn, and live," he says.

_____ suggests that young people who are interested in attending the conference should contact the county extension office for more details. Tentative cost of the conference is \$18.

The Western Regional Conference will draw delegates from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

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

To all counties

ATT: COUNTY EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

FONDUE PARTIES ARE
FAST AND FABULOUS

Fondue anyone? Fondue parties are fun and the ahead-of-time preparation leaves the hostess free to mingle with the guests. There is no last-minute carving to take either the host or hostess away from the conversation.

Fondue sets, which consist of a pan or pot with its own source of heat that cooks right at the table and long-tined forks, are designed primarily for three basic types of fondues, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

Most familiar is the cheese fondue. It doesn't require as high a cooking temperature as meat fondues, and therefore, a heavy, earthenware pot will work best. Natural, well-aged cheese, not pasteurized, is best for fondue and dry (sour) wines or cooking wines work well.

In meat fondue, raw beef or poultry is cooked in hot peanut oil or in chicken or beef broth which is later eaten as soup. The cooked meat is then dipped in any of several sauces and butters.

Equipment for meat fondue is generally made of enamel, copper or cast iron or a combination of metals that transfer heat quickly. Use an alcohol burner for meat fondue. Synasol, a type of alcohol available at most hardware stores, gives the hottest heat.

It's a good idea to heat the oil or broth in a kettle on the range and then pour it into the metal fondue pot and carry it to the eating area. A tender cut of meat for beef fondue or turkey roast or turkey breasts are the best meat for fondue. Avoid too many pieces of meat in the pot at one time, since they will cool off the oil.

Have a number of sauces and butters to dip the cooked meat into. Butter-browned mushroom sauce, mustard sauce, red sauce, thin barbecue sauce, or caper butter are all appropriate.

add 1 -- fondues

What to serve with fondue need not be a problem because you'll want to keep it simple. A tossed salad using some of the fondue sauces as dressings and hot rolls may be served with meat fondue. Fruit or a tart sherbet can put the finishing touch to the meal. With cheese fondue serve baskets of hard bread or French bread. For hearty appetites, include a baked potato in the menu.

While cooking is carefree for the hostess, cleaning up could be a sticky chore, especially with cheese and chocolate mixtures and grease splattering. To eliminate grease spotting on your table or tablecloth, put a placemat under your fondue pot.

Your fondue pot must look shiny clean since it is a show-off item. To help with cleaning up, soak the equipment, including forks, in hot soap or detergent suds after use. Then wash with clean suds as soon as possible. If oil has been used, let the pot air before storage.

-lah-

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

DESSERT FONDUE
TOPS A MEAL

For an interesting conclusion to your next dinner party, try serving dessert fondue.

Chocolate is a favorite, and chocolate fondue is actually an American invention, said to have originated in a New York restaurant. There are many variations of chocolate fondue, says _____ County Extension Home Economist,

_____.

A classic fondue is Swiss milk chocolate with honey, crushed almonds and flavoring. Or try a mint-flavored chocolate fondue. Any basic milk or semi-sweet chocolate can be used.

Dippers for the chocolate might include fresh strawberries, sliced bananas, (treated with lemon juice or fruit syrup to prevent darkening), pineapple chunks, strips of pound cake, cubes of angel food cake, marshmallows, mandarin orange segments, apple wedges, maraschino cherries and seedless grapes.

Other flavored dessert fondues are making their appearance also as fondues become more popular. These include butterscotch, maple and caramel fondue.

A dessert fondue pot is often smaller in size than other fondue pots. A good choice for serving dessert fondue is a pottery or earthenware pot with a candle warmer. Small metal pots are also available for this purpose. No other equipment is needed for dessert fondue except something to be used to spear the fruit or confections in the dipping. Fondue forks are often used for this purpose, as well as skewers. Some hostesses prefer to provide each guest with a demitasse cup or saucer to catch drips when serving dessert fondue.

And remember to soak your pot and forks or skewers in hot soap or detergent suds after use, since cleaning up can be a sticky chore.

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

Release Friday a.m.,
March 27, 1970

UM INFORMATION SPECIALIST HONORED

Raymond S. Wolf, extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota, has received two honors for outstanding work with educational television.

Wolf was recognized by the Twin City Area Educational Television Corporation for his efforts as host-producer of "Town and Country" on KTCA-TV for the past 12 years. He also received a certificate of appreciation from the University's Institute of Agriculture for his leadership in directing the Institute's educational television programs for the past 20 years.

The awards were presented during Wolf's last appearance on "Town and Country" on Thursday evening, March 26. He will devote full-time to his radio responsibilities with the Institute. The show started in 1957, and was the longest continuing agricultural program on educational television.

Wolf came to the University in 1948 as an extension information specialist in radio and has been in charge of the University Farm Hour on KUOM radio and of providing daily interviews to about 60 commercial radio stations, in addition to his television responsibilities.

He is a member of numerous professional organizations and received a Certificate of Award from the National Association of Farm Broadcasters in 1968 for outstanding service to agriculture through farm broadcasting. He is a past president of the Minnesota Adult Education Association.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 24, 1970

Immediate Release

SPECIAL PROGRAM TO CLIMAX TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW

Gallery tours, demonstrations and lectures on techniques of drawing, painting and collage will highlight the final week of the 19th annual University of Minnesota Town/Country Art Show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 31-April 3.

The special events and the art exhibit are open to the public free of charge.

Opening the week's program will be a gallery tour of the show at 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 31, conducted by Virginia Nagle, University assistant professor of related art.

Two Twin Cities artists who are members of the University School of Home Economics staff will give demonstration lectures on Wednesday, April 1. Eugene Larkin, professor of related art, will demonstrate collage techniques at 9:30 a.m. and at 2 p.m. Joseph Ordos, assistant professor of related art, will demonstrate drawing techniques.

Mrs. Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter artist and president of the Minnesota Rural Artists' Association, will discuss and demonstrate painting at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, April 2. Scheduled for 2 p.m. Thursday is a gallery critique by Mario Volpe, assistant professor of studio arts at the University.

-more-

add 1--special program

The annual luncheon and business meeting of Minnesota Rural Artists' Association Friday noon, April 3, will be the final event of the week's program. Paul H. Cashman University vice president for student affairs, will speak.

Reservations for the artists' luncheon which is open to anyone interested, should be made by Wednesday, April 1, by sending a check for \$3 to Town/Country Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The Town/Country Art Show closes at 5 p.m. Friday, April 3.

Merit award paintings will be shown at the American Swedish Institute, April 12- May 3.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 24, 1970

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, March 26

ZINNEL NAMED MINNESOTA'S OUTSTANDING FARMER-SPORTSMAN

Delbert Zinnel, Hadley, has been selected as Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsman for 1970. Zinnel was named for his community leadership, conservation activities, and farming record.

Regional winners include Erven Tenter, Vergas (northwest); Larry Greden, Minneiska (southeast); Edmund Putzier, Nassau (southwest); and Lawrence Mans, Hinckley (northeast).

Announcement of the winner was made today by Harold B. Swanson, chairman of the Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman Committee and head of the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism at the University of Minnesota.

The winner and his local county agent, Rueben Boxrud, Murray County, receive a trip to the Northwest Boat, Sports, and Travel Show in Minneapolis. Zinnel will be honored at the Show on Sunday afternoon, April 5.

Zinnel has farmed 480 acres near Hadley for 20 years. During that time he has adopted many conservation practices including several to reduce water erosion and improve pasture and tree plantings. He has made a special effort to prevent water pollution. For example, he directs run-off from a cattle feed lot to a specially constructed lagoon type pond.

add 1--farmer-sportsman

Forty acres of the farm, bordering a creek, has been maintained in its original state. Although pastured, wildlife including deer, is well protected. In addition, Zinnel has established feeding stations for pheasants for the past 17 years and he has constructed two farm ponds.

Zinnel has been active in church, 4-H, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, and the Soil and Water Conservation District affairs. He has been an officer of the Hadley Sportsman's Club for 15 years, taking leadership in several club activities to improve the area.

Selection of county winners is made by local committees. The Minnesota Farmer-Sportsman committee selects the regional and state winners. The committee includes conservation-minded representatives of farm organizations, the University of Minnesota, conservation groups, mass media, and state agencies.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 25, 1970

Release Wednesday p.m.,
March 25, 1970

INSECTS RATE HIGH IN MOON ROCK TESTS

Insects proved to be the easiest organism to handle in biological testing of moon rocks, Marion A. Brooks, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, said on Wednesday (March 25).

Professor Brooks addressed the 25th annual meeting of the North Central Branch of the Entomological Society of America being held through Friday (March 27) at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis. She is a consultant to the Biological Advisors Committee to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Lunar Receiving Laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.

The return of the astronauts from the Apollo moon landings with lunar soil on their clothing, instruments and vehicles immediately brought up the specter of contamination within the nation.

"By now it is a matter of public record that all of the tests for both Apollo 11 and Apollo 12 were negative for infections, self-replicating agents and toxic materials," Mrs. Brooks said.

In the experiments conducted at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory, the insects ate food treated with ground-up moon rock and proceeded to grow and develop normally, she added. Other organisms used in the experiments included white mice, Japanese quail, commercial oysters, shrimp, and three kinds of small fish.

-more-

add 1--moon rock tests

The insects were probably the most satisfactory organism used in the lunar tests, she reported. "Their lives were uncomplicated by adverse conditions of an aquatic environment, they needed but small amounts of the precious test material and they required small containers and diets that were simple to provide. Because of their small size, representative sections of any body organ could be located in a few slides," Mrs. Brooks said.

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53-daz-70

Department of Information
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Release Wednesday p.m.,
March 25, 1970

SPRING FLOODS COULD KILL CORN ROOTWORMS

Minnesota's spring floods could kill the devastating western corn rootworms in the egg and larvae stages, a University of Minnesota, St. Paul, researcher told the North Central Branch Entomological Society of America meeting on Wednesday, March 25, in Minneapolis.

John Mihm, research assistant in the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife discussed the University research on the first day of the three-day entomology meeting in the Radisson Hotel. The project was conducted by Mihm and R.S. Romeo, a former research fellow, under the direction of Professor H.C. Chiang of the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife.

In laboratory experiments, the University researchers learned that half of the western corn rootworm larvae population died when submerged in water for three days, and seven days of submergence resulted in 94 percent mortality. Exposure of eggs to super-saturated conditions for 12 or more days resulted in 99.7 percent mortality, Mihm reported.

Damage from rootworms has been a serious problem in Minnesota since 1962 with losses averaging between eight and nine bushels of corn an acre over a seven-year period, Extension Entomologist John Lofgren previously reported. The rootworms as adult beetles when extremely numerous may interfere with pollination by feeding on silks before corn fertilization occurs, according to Lofgren.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

EVERGREEN WINTER
INJURY CAUSES
BROWN NEEDLES

Winter injury is usually the cause of evergreen needles that were green in the fall turning brown in the spring, Extension Plant Pathologist Herbert G. Johnson of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service says.

This injury often occurs on trees and shrubs that have been brought to the state from milder climates, but Minnesota's native adapted species also are frequently damaged. Dry conditions in the fall often have been suspected as a cause of the damage, he says.

There is some loss of moisture from the needles during the winter and this loss may be critical in some cases. Also, abrupt and drastic changes in temperature have been demonstrated to result in killing needles, Johnson adds.

The injury is very damaging to evergreens, especially ornamental plants. Needles that are killed and turn brown will fall and will not be replaced at the same locations. There is no means of correcting damage, but all dead branches should be pruned after late spring, then damage can be judged and a decision made on whether to dispose of the tree. The deciding factors will be the tree's appearance and an estimate of the chance of adequate recovery, Johnson says.

Evergreen trees are most likely to be damaged when planted in south or west locations facing the sun during the winter. If evergreens do not successfully grow in such locations, broad-leaved trees should be considered as replacements, he advises.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

TILLAGE REDUCED
FOR CORN PLANTING

Farmers are turning to reduced tillage methods in preparing seedbeds for corn planting due to several problems, Extension Soil Specialist James B. Swan of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service says.

One of the problems is large acreages and limited labor which place importance on the speed and timeliness of tillage. Also, in May Minnesota's more moist, finer textured soils can be tilled during less than half the work days, based on research at the Lamberton Experiment Station.

Unneeded tillage slows down planting -- which can be detrimental during a wet spring. Research showed that adapted reduced tillage methods can be used to reduce labor and time required without loss in yield, he adds. A successful combination for reduced spring plowing would be a planter and cultivator hitched together. Planting generally can be done after one pass with the field cultivator on fall plowing. These same techniques can be used with spring plowing on sandy or silty soils where clods crush easily, Swan recommends.

Erosion on sloping lands can be reduced by using surface residues and leaving a rough soil surface between rows. These methods are aimed at large operations and are more acceptable than older conservation methods such as contour strip cropping, he added. Swan cautions that crop residues should be used with care on wet, cold soils where low spring soil temperatures are a problem.

Reduced tillage and the use of surface residues in mulch tillage increases the storage of water on sloping land by decreasing run off. However, unnecessary spring seedbed preparation tends to dry out the soil, and this can restrict germination in dry springs in western Minnesota, Swan says.

-more-

add 1 -- tillage reduced

The increasing use of chemicals for weed control has resulted in reduced tillage since plowing was used to rid the land of weeds in the past.

Swan offers these suggestions for preparing a seedbed for corn on fine to medium textured soils:

-- The average size of aggregates on a properly tilled medium or fine textured soil should be about one-quarter inch.

-- Soil that is over-compacted offers excessive resistance to root growth and reduces flow of air, water and nutrients. When soil is too loose, movement of water and nutrients to the plant root is slowed.

-- Small reductions in soil temperature can reduce early corn growth on less well drained, finer textured soils. On these soils, practices which lower spring soil temperatures should be avoided. Adequate drainage must be provided.

-- A maximum of six to eight inches wide and the depth that of the plow area has been suggested for the seedbed. The surface for the remaining area can be left rough to increase infiltration.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Spring Clean-Up Time. Give your whole farm a spring cleaning. A thorough clean-up campaign will give your farm a new look for spring and make a safer, easier place in which to work this summer. Your farm shop is a good place to start. Make sure tools are in good repair and in their proper places. Get rid of scrap metal, shavings, oily rags and trash such as packing boxes and boards that are fire hazards as well as ideal hiding spots for rats. Check for proper storage and handling of inflammable liquids.

Next move on to the barn and barnyard and pick up bits of broken glass, tin cans, loose boards with nails and pieces of wire that have accumulated. Find suitable storage places for feed, tools and other equipment to keep alleyways and work areas clear.

* * * *

Farm Records Should Give Complete Picture. A good set of farm records provides a complete picture of your financial situation. It tells you where you stand and lets others know that you are a competent farmer. Good farm records contain a net worth statement to show financial progress, a cash flow statement and projection and an earnings-equity ratio to show how you can take advantage of credit leverage.

* * * *

Avoid Over-Tillage. Eliminate unnecessary tillage operations in seedbed preparation to avoid crusting. Till as much as you need to -- then quit. Too much tillage, followed by beating rain, generally leads to soil crusting. Crusting slows -- and sometimes prohibits -- corn and especially soybean emergence.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Plant Shelterbelt in Early Spring. Plant shelterbelt trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground this spring. Make the hole or planting trench deep and wide enough to hold the entire root system without crowding. Also, tamp the soil firmly around the roots and level or slightly depress the ground around the trees after planting. For more information, ask for a copy of Extension Bulletin 350, "Planting Trees in Minnesota."

* * * *

Prepare for Windbreak Planting. Proper preparation of the windbreak planting area during the summer before actual spring planting goes a long way towards assuring satisfactory survival and growth. Fallow or keep the land in a cultivated crop such as corn, soybeans or potatoes the year before planting to assure a loose, mellow, weed free soil. For additional information, ask for a copy of Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting Trees for Farmstead Shelter."

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March 30, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

WATCH FOR INSECTS
ON HOUSE PLANTS

Examine house plants for insects and suspicious-looking spots or holes in the foliage when you water them.

Pests can do a large amount of damage in a short time, so begin treatment at once, suggests County Extension Agent _____.

_____ suggests using malathion to rid plants of aphids, mealy bugs and mites. He suggests buying 57 percent emulsion form of malathion and diluting at the rate of one or two teaspoons per gallon of water. A light application applied with a hand sprayer will do the job.

You can also use one of the specially formulated commercial sprays available in pressurized cans to treat infested plants.

Aphids and mealy bugs first cause wilting of the leaves and then yellowing and drying. Mites cause russeting of leaves.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

COMPARE PRICES
FOR GOOD
FOOD BUYS

More time spent in studying grocery ads and comparing prices at the grocery store or supermarket can mean a sizeable saving in the food budget.

The thrifty consumer compares costs of foods which are similar in food value and selects those that are least expensive. Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, lists some common foods which are about the same in food value but differ considerably in cost:

Usually cost less

Salad dressing
Dry milk
Hot cereal
Processed and cottage cheese
Plain honey
Loaf of enriched white bread
Regular butter or margarine
Pork liver

Usually cost more

Mayonnaise
Fresh and canned milk
Dry cold cereal
Cheddar cheese
Honey butter
Specialty breads and rolls
(often un-enriched)
Whipped "diet" butter and
margarine
Beef liver

Homemakers who are having a problem keeping their food budgets in line sometimes think they should discontinue using convenience foods for the sake of economy. But comparison studies show that some convenience foods are actually excellent buys, even though you are paying for work already done for you.

Among convenience foods that are cheaper than their counterparts--fresh foods or similar foods made from "scratch"--are frozen orange juice concentrate, (cheaper than fresh orange juice), frozen lima beans, canned and frozen peas, devils food cake mix and instant coffee.

Taking time at home to read grocery ads and comparing costs of various brands as well as foods of equal nutritive value can pay off for the family. Thrifty shoppers will also take advantage of advertised and unadvertised specials.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate Release

DOUBLE-DUTY
RAIN-SHINE
COATS POPULAR

Many of the most attractive costumes this spring are made for rainy weather.

But some do double duty -- and are called rain-or-shine clothes. So whatever the weather, you can be coated with chic in double-duty coats.

Younger women in particular like the shiny rain coats. These are reminiscent of the old slickers but updated into snappy trenchcoats in gay colors, often with unusual pocket treatments. The polyurethane in these coats, extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota explain, is a man-made fabric that can be textured, crushed and printed. It may have a soft dull or a shiny lacquered look.

Newest looking for spring are the midi raincoats in fabrics of soft nylon satin, vinyl-coated fabrics, cotton gabardine, acrylic or wool knits, polyurethane and canvas.

Whatever the fabric, belts on coats are played up on the newest raincoat styles for men as well as women. The favorite style for men is the long, belted model, according to the Men's Fashion Association, which shows it in navy with a wide belt and oversized collar.

The new raincoats for both men and women are being worn now. No need to wait for spring or summer showers, the wearers say.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
March 30, 1970

To all counties
4-H News
Immediate Release

FANCY SANDWICHES
FOR YOUR PARTY

The next time you invite all your friends over for a party, serve them some fancy sandwiches at refreshment time.

Popular kinds of party sandwiches include pinwheels, checkerboard and open-faced varieties cut into many shapes, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Open-faced sandwiches are popular in the Scandinavian countries. These may be served as canapés with milk as refreshments. Such foods from the meat group as herring, eggs and ham, along with foods from the vegetable-fruit group such as pimientos, tomatoes, mushrooms, radishes, cucumbers, peppers, bananas and grapes are good combinations. Crusts are usually removed from the bread for this type of sandwich.

To make pinwheel sandwiches just follow these easy directions. First slice a loaf of bread lengthwise. Then butter and spread the slices with a moist, pliable filling such as tuna fish or cream cheese. Trim off the edges and line up pitted dates or stuffed olives along the short edge as rollers and roll the sandwich up. Fasten with toothpicks and wrap in wax paper and chill. When you're ready to serve your treat, just slice them. Pinwheels can be frozen, so you can prepare them a month or more ahead of your special party.

Some other sandwich ideas for your party are quick breads such as cranberry, banana, and orange, baked in loaves. These breads can be served buttered or with various spreads such as cream cheese, nutty or prune butter.

All these party sandwiches can be frozen. Freeze the sandwiches in layers with two sheets of waxed paper between and put them in a covered container. Put only one kind of sandwich in a container, since there may be a transfer of flavor if different kinds are stored together.

add 1--fancy sandwiches

And remember that your party sandwiches are contributing toward your guests' daily food intake. Such sandwich fillings as meat, fish, egg, and poultry contribute protein toward the two servings from the meat group needed each day. All whole-grained or enriched breads contribute toward the four or more servings recommended from the bread-cereal group.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 31, 1970

Immediate Release

SNOW MOLD PREDICTED AGAIN

Conditions that brought on snow mold in grass last year are present to some extent this year in Minnesota, Extension Plant Pathologist Herbert G. Johnson of the University of Minnesota reported.

"A year ago snow mold on grass areas was the most severe that it's been for several years. A relatively mild early winter followed by heavy snowfall resulted in shallow soil freezing in many areas. The insulating effect of the snow cover keeps the soil surface relatively warm and this is the situation that permits snow mold fungi to grow," Johnson said.

The fungi have an unique ability to grow at freezing temperatures. Although they grow slow, they have a long time to do it and the result is dead areas of grass, the extension plant pathologist said.

The disease generally is not expected to be as severe and widespread as it was a year ago, but in local areas it could be a problem. The time for control measures was last November when fungicides should have been applied, he added.

-more-

add 1--snow mold

Last spring too many people uselessly tried to control the disease when they should have been replacing the grass or growing new grass. The result was that by mid-summer the scars of the disease were still present, Johnson said.

He advised that areas damaged by the disease be patched up, adding that some small diseased spots contain enough living grass to fill in the dead areas in a few weeks. Dead areas often are six to 10 inches in diameter and will be grown over in time by surrounding healthy grass. Dead areas should be replaced with new sod or dug up and seeded if solid grass is desired in a short time, he said.

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March 31, 1970

Immediate Release

ADULT LEADERS TO HAVE RETREAT

A two-day retreat for some 300 4-H adult leaders, most of them from southern Minnesota, has been scheduled for Thursday and Friday, April 9 and 10, at the Southern School of Agriculture in Waseca.

Purpose of the sessions is to evaluate club programs, exchange ideas and hear challenging speakers, according to Ronald Orth, Waseca County associate extension agent and program chairman.

Featured speakers April 9 will be E. Dean Vaughan, director of 4-H and youth development, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D.C., and Donald Klines, director of Wilson Campus School, Mankato. Vaughan will speak on "Working with Youth Through 4-H in the 70's," Klines on "Innovative Methods in Education."

Panel discussions and leadership activities will comprise the remainder of the program. State 4-H staff, extension agents and leaders will participate.

Mrs. Sharon Gilsrud, Blue Earth County extension home economist, Mankato, is chairman of arrangements.

The retreat is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
March 31, 1970

Immediate Release

DIFFERENCES HAVE VALUE IN SOCIETY

Preparing children for cultural diversity is one of the most pressing tasks of American parents today.

That is the opinion of Ron Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. He points out that one of the traits of a mature, responsible citizen in 20th century America is understanding and accepting cultural differences.

As children move from the tight circle of the family, they begin to show a strong curiosity and to ask questions about other people who may be different. The answers parents give them may influence their later thinking.

Remember, too, warns Pitzer, that a child picks up not only flat statements but attitudes expressed by gesture or tone of voice. He will also begin to measure himself against his image of others. Hence the family plays a basic role in shaping and developing social values in children.

What ideas can parents transmit to their children? Pitzer lists some which the developing youngster can understand at different periods of growth, though these ideas must be supported by experience and explanation.

. People are alike. The idea that all over the world children have similar basic needs and enjoy similar pleasures can be strengthened by exposing young children to folk stories, plays and games of different peoples.

add 1--value in society

. People are different. Differences between people are as important as likenesses. The different physical characteristics of people -- hair, skin color, shape of eyes, height, weight -- should be approached in a matter-of-fact, casual way. Visits to communities and neighborhoods where different ethnic groups live, as well as trips to restaurants and food stores selling products of other lands can make real some of the different cultural patterns of people.

. Our world is changing. Stories about migrations, the reasons and the adjustments people must make to new environments stress the idea of continuous change in the life of man and make history real.

. People need each other. The concept that each person has a role and makes a contribution to the community is one which can help children realize the worth of each person. Emphasize the value of different kinds of work -- the skilled and less skilled -- to the community.

. The right to be what you are. The value of the individual is important, regardless of the group he may come from.

. Each of us contributes to the democratic process. Explain how decisions are arrived at in the home, in school, in your community.

. Everyone has social responsibilities. Our world is in need of people who have the will to right wrongs, to open closed doors, to speak in behalf of diversity when others are silent.

. This is one world. The idea that each person is touched in some way by what happens in other parts of the world can be seen by a glance at America's involvement in activities around the globe -- through the United Nations, the Peace Corps, the army, international student and professional exchanges. When the community has individuals from other countries -- such as exchange students -- they can be a valuable resource to help youngsters gain insights and understanding.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 2, 1970

Immediate Release

FOOD PLANT SANITATION MEET SCHEDULED

About 400 persons are expected to attend the Food Plant Sanitation and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Conference Monday through Thursday (April 20-23) in the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.

Persons responsible for food production under federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards have been invited to the four-day meeting.

The event is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Departments of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife and Food Science and Industries, the FDA and the Institute of Sanitation and Management.

Information will be provided on the facilities, methods, practices and controls used in the processing of food to assure that it has been prepared under conditions as specified by the FDA's Good Manufacturing Practice Policy.

Topics will include:

- Plant and ground conditions, such as refuse, pests, dust and water, that may result in food contamination.
- The design, erection, placement and maintenance of buildings and food processing equipment and utensils.
- Sewage disposal, water quality, plumbing and rubbish disposal.
- Pest management procedures.
- Sanitation procedures relating to receiving, inspecting, transporting, packaging, segregating, preparing, processing and storing foods.
- Personnel responsibility in disease control, cleanliness, education, training and supervision.

For further information contact the Office of Special Programs,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 2, 1970

Immediate Release

NEW TV SERIES TO EXAMINE MINNESOTA ISSUES

Major Minnesota public policy issues will be discussed and debated on the new weekly television program, "Perspective on the 70's," to premier at 7:30 p.m. (April 21) on educational television stations throughout the state.

A representative group of community leaders, public officials and experts on specific issues will appear on the half-hour programs, according to John S. Hoyt Jr., program moderator and co-producer. Hoyt is the program leader of Special Project Development and Coordination for the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The program is scheduled to run for 30 weeks and will deal with a variety of subjects including big city and small city problems, property tax reform, higher education issues, crime and justice and government and the press.

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add 1--tv series

The first two programs deal with the "The Issues We Face." The first program is scheduled to include Conrad Balfour, state commissioner of human rights; Dean Sherwood O. Berg of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Walter Heller, University regents professor, and Robert H. Engels, president of Northern States Power Co. A discussion with John P. Badalich, director of the Pollution Control Agency, Gov. Harold LeVander and others is scheduled for the April 28 program.

"Perspectives on the 70's" will be aired at 7:30 p.m. every Tuesday on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton, and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 2, 1970

Immediate Release

YOUNG ADULT CONFERENCE IN WASECA

The 1970 Western Regional Young Adult Conference will be held in Waseca at the Southern School and Experiment Station April 17-19, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, the conference emphasizes education, community service and recreation among goals for young adult organizations.

Delegates are expected from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Conference participants are single adults from 18 to 30 years of age. Many have been members of 4-H, FFA, FHA, YMCA, church groups and other youth organizations.

The conference is open to any young adult interested.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 2, 1970

Immediate Release

HEDGES, WALLS SUGGESTED TO SCREEN PATIO

If you are planning to build a patio this spring, screen it from unsightly views and provide privacy with fences, trees, walls or hedges. That's the suggestion of C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Build the patio on a grade level with the house to make it more convenient and safer to transport food, chairs and other items. When designing a patio, use sweeping curves rather than squares or rectangles to make it more pleasing to the eye and in harmony with modern landscaping, Hard suggested. The minimum patio size is 9 x 12 feet.

A garden hose may be used in laying out the outside perimeter of the patio to get a curved, irregular design. A small shrub or dwarf tree or a plant growing against a wall can be used within the patio to add interest, the University horticulturist said.

Two-by-four redwood timbers turned on their sides flush with the concrete and placed in four-foot squares may be used to break the monotony of a solid slab of concrete. These will also act as expansion joints in case of severe freezes. For more variety, coloring materials may be used within the squares.

A 2 x 12 inch redwood board placed on 14 inches of brick on the outer perimeter of the patio makes an economical and practical scheme for seating. Sofa pillows may be placed on top of the board, he suggested.

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

MINN. 4-H'ERS, BANKS
CONTRIBUTE TOWARD
NATIONAL 4-H CENTER

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

When Mrs. Richard M. Nixon officially breaks ground on April 20 for new buildings to be added to the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., Minnesota 4-H members can feel they have played an important part in the event.

Minnesota 4-H'ers are contributing \$60,000 toward the expansion of the National 4-H Center so that it may serve more youth and adult leaders in citizenship short courses, adult leader forums and other programs. Contributions for the expansion are coming from 4-H'ers throughout the nation as well as many business firms.

Joining Mrs. Nixon in the ground breaking ceremony is J. C. Penney, both honorary chairmen of the 4-H Foundation's drive to raise funds for the Center expansion.

The event is of local interest to 4-H members and adult leaders from _____ County who have attended short courses and forums at the Center through the years. In March, 55 adult leaders from various counties attended a Leader Forum and this summer approximately 300 4-H youths from nearly 50 counties in Minnesota will attend Citizenship Short courses at the National Center.

Of local interest also is the fact that Minnesota bankers have contributed more than \$50,000 during the past 14 years to the operating budget of the National 4-H Foundation which administers the National 4-H Center and its programs. In fact, for many years Minnesota banks led the nation in the amount of their contributions. This past year they were surpassed by Louisiana by only \$42.

The breaking of ground for the new buildings to house 800 people at the Center is a special feature of the 40th National 4-H Conference which opens the morning of April 20 and continues throughout the week. Minnesota's delegates to the conference are four 18-year-olds: Pat Hurni, Campbell, Wilkin County; Connie Miller, Balaton, Murray County; Gary Schwantz, Plainview, Wabasha County; and Ron Schwartau, Goodhue, Goodhue County.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association is sponsoring the trips of the delegates to Washington, as it has each year.

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

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

ICEMAKER ADDS
TO COST OF
REFRIGERATOR

An automatic icemaker may be one of the convenient accessories you choose for your next refrigerator, but remember that it will add to the cost of the appliance.

Nevertheless, a recent survey taken by one company which sells refrigerators indicated that nearly half of the people interviewed would like an automatic icemaker in their next refrigerator.

An automatic icemaker is available with many models of refrigerators, either factory installed or as an optional accessory. The cost, in either case, may range from \$20 to \$50 for the icemaker, according to Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Refrigerators with this feature must be connected permanently to a supply of cold water -- an additional cost. The connection to the water supply can be made by a plumber or by a homeowner handy with tools. Appliance dealers sell a "do-it-yourself" kit which contains nylon tubing and the necessary connections for somewhat below \$10.

In the automatic icemaker, ice cubes are formed in a small tray. When they are frozen they drop into a special bin. As ice cubes are removed from the bin, water automatically flows into the icemaker. Cubes are produced until the bin is full. The bins vary in size in different models, but usually hold from 7 to 13 pounds of ice. Icemaker and storage bin take about 1 cubic foot of space.

From half an hour to 40 minutes is required to freeze each set of cubes, Mrs. Olson says. However, the supply is constant and could produce up to five pounds of ice a day.

Some refrigerators with the automatic icemaker have a custom dispenser which makes ice available without opening the refrigerator-freezer door. A motor-powered auger feeds ice from the icemaker storage bin into a chute which opens the outside of the freezer door.

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

To all counties

Att: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

(First in series on home sewing)

MORE WOMEN
ARE SEWING

Some 44 million women from pre-teens to grandmothers now sew at home. They make more than 500 million garments each year.

According to a recent survey taken by a pattern company, the average age of the home sewer is 33.7 years. However, the fastest growth area for home sewing is among teenagers. About 16 percent of the home sewers are under 20 years of age and 28 percent are between 20 and 29 years of age.

Today women with high incomes are making more of their own clothing than those with low incomes. The average income of home sewers is \$9,500, while 12 percent have incomes over \$15,000.

The desire for creativity or an individual look, better workmanship, better fit, economy and use of leisure time are the reasons most frequently given for sewing rather than buying new garments. However, there are several other factors which have influenced this trend toward home sewing. One is sewing machine improvements and the increased availability of easy-to-work-with, beautiful fabrics.

The popularity of home sewing has also been influenced by ease of shopping for consumer fabrics. Not only is every item necessary for making a completed garment available in one location, but stores also sponsor fashion shows featuring fabrics and patterns available for home sewing.

The garments most frequently made by women who sew are dresses, children's wear, skirts and blouses. Of the women who sew, the average number of garments made in 1968 was 13; but one out of four women made 20 or more garments.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 6, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

STATE NEEDS
TRAINED FIRE
FIGHTERS

Minnesota faces a continual need for fire fighting training with a \$25 million annual loss due to fires in the state, Eugene Weber, state fire marshal, said.

Weber urged municipal leaders to accept their responsibility to provide fire protection for their communities through training available during the 1970 Minnesota State Fire School Monday through Thursday (April 27-30) at the Hotel St. Paul in St. Paul.

The program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and the Minnesota Department of Education's Field Service Unit.

The need for fire fighting training is continual because there is a frequent turnover of firemen in volunteer departments and new products being used in construction require new fire fighting techniques, Weber said. Fire fighters need to keep abreast of ways to deal with these materials under fire conditions, he added. General and tactical procedures in fire fighting will be covered during the 1970 State Fire School.

Emphasis also will be placed on fire prevention which will be included in the Fire Inspection Training Section.

Over 600 firemen from throughout the state are expected to attend. Weber said the subjects being covered in the 1970 school are applicable to the approximately 18,000 firemen and the 756 fire departments in the state.

Several agencies and organizations are cooperating in the school, including the State Fire Marshal Division, State Fire Chiefs' Association, State Fire Department Association, State Fire Prevention Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, State Agricultural Society, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau and Cooperating Fire Departments of Minnesota.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

SECOND QUARTER EGG
PRICES TO REMAIN
FAVORABLE TO PRODUCERS

Egg production for the second quarter of 1970 is expected to be about 2 percent higher than April-June 1969, according to the latest Poultry Survey Committee report. Prices for the quarter are expected to average about the same as the second quarter of 1969.

Prices paid to egg producers in the year ahead, however, will be substantially below the preceding 12 months, according to Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Increased hatches of egg-type chicks indicate another period of reduced egg prices in 1971.

The report says the hatch of egg-type chicks in the first half of 1970 is expected to be up 12 percent from the same months of 1969. The second half hatch will likely be up 5 percent from July-December of last year.

The lower prices will likely be met with slightly rising production costs as well, says Hamre. The good producer will pay close attention to management practices to get the greatest income from his laying flock.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 6, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

REDUCE NITROGEN
LOSSES ON COARSE
TEXTURED SOILS

High nitrogen rates applied on coarse textured soils before planting usually results in severe leaching -- nitrogen moving beyond the root zone.

Concern about pollution of ground and surface water has created a renewed desire to control the movement of nitrogen within soil, according to C. J. Overdahl and W. E. Fenster, University of Minnesota soils specialists.

Different forms of nitrogen have been under study with respect to rate of leaching. In laboratory studies, the downward movement of nitrogen and its effect on plant growth were compared for urea, urea formaldehyde, cotton seed meal and urea "wax".

Urea formaldehyde is a slow release material while cotton seed meal is an organic material that must decompose before its nitrogen is soluble. Urea "wax" is an experimental urea nitrogen fertilizer coated with parafin, asphalt and wood resin to slow its release of nitrogen.

Ninety-five percent of the urea was leached through the soil compared to 88 percent of the urea "wax", 42 percent of the organic cotton seed meal and 36 percent of the urea formaldehyde.

In plant growth studies, however, the dry matter weight of corn was greater when urea wax was used and the soil was intensively leached. When water was added normally to the soil, the yields were highest with urea, followed in descending order by urea "wax", cotton seed meal and urea formaldehyde.

In other studies where ammonium nitrate was used, the results were about the same as with urea. The slow release materials used in these studies did not give superior results, compared to the standard inorganic nitrogen presently on the market. This suggests that controlled release of nitrogen with presently available materials has limited practical use in Minnesota for single season crops such as corn and small grains, Overdahl and Fenster reported.

Until effective slow release materials are available, the specialists suggest that nitrogen be added in small amounts through the irrigation system throughout the growing season on coarse textured soils. Where irrigation on coarse textured soils is not practiced, the specialists recommend splitting the nitrogen applications into preplant and sidedress applications, or applying the entire amount sidedressed.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 6, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Ammonia Benefits Soil Organisms. Ammonia doesn't harm soil organisms, University of Minnesota soil scientists say. Anhydrous ammonia gives soil bacteria a jolt at the point of injection, but the end result is a substantial increase in soil microbial population. The toxic effect is restricted to a narrow zone around the injection point, the scientists say. Within this area, the reduction in bacteria numbers persists for about 3 days. Don't be misled by unreliable information that stresses ammonia's toxic action at the injection point and fails to mention the beneficial effect of increased biological life in the soil.

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Shelterbelt adds Protection, Beauty. A good shelterbelt will moderate winds, beautify the farmstead and save up to 30 percent of your fuel bill. To protect against prevailing winds, plant the shelterbelt on the north and west sides of the farmstead. For the typical western Minnesota farmstead, the shelterbelt should run about 400 feet on both the north and west sides--at least 100 feet from house and barn--extend about 50-100 feet past the last main buildings on the south and west, and be at least 90 feet deep with 8 rows of trees. For more information, ask for a copy of Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting Trees for Farmstead Shelter."

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add 1 -- in brief

Too Late To Prune Oak Trees. Don't prune oak trees during the growing season if you are in the oak wilt area of Minnesota. The oak wilt area is generally the southeastern quarter of the state, as far west as Mankato and north to St. Cloud and Taylor's Falls, says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Make plans to do this pruning during the winter months -- from about November 15 to February 28.

Oak trees are most susceptible to infection by the oak wilt fungus in spring, Johnson says. Spores carried by insects can infect healthy trees only through fresh wounds, and the insects don't make the wounds. One of the most common kinds of wounding is by pruning off branches to improve the appearance of the trees. For more information on oak wilt, get a copy of Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control," from the county extension office.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 7, 1970

Immediate Release

INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN TO ADDRESS AWARDS BANQUET

The director of the Betty Crocker Kitchens at General Mills, Miss Mercedes Bates, will discuss "Enriched Living" at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni Association's 12th annual banquet on Saturday, April 18.

The alumni buffet dinner will be held at 6 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom of the Student Center on the St. Paul Campus. Miss Bates is a General Mills vice president and past president of the California Home Economics Association. She is the 1969-70 president-elect of the American Home Economics Association.

Program development of the St. Paul Campus will be featured at the alumni seminar at 3 pm. Saturday in Room 120 of Green Hall. Tours of agriculture, forestry and home economics facilities will follow. A program entitled "Home Economics 1970" will begin at 4:10 p.m.

A coffee hour will be held at 5 p.m. in the Student Center's guest dining area.

Outstanding achievement awards will be given to alumni and former students who have attained distinction in professional fields, public service or community leadership. Scheduled to receive outstanding achievement awards at this year's banquet are:

-more-

add 1--spokesman

--Carl S. Quisenberry, Sarasota, Fla., an agronomist retired from the USDA who received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University.

--Olaf S. Aamodt, Pacific Grove, Calif., retired from the USDA, he received his B.S. degree from the University where he did graduate work in the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

--Kenneth E. Ogren, Paris, France, agricultural attache to the U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development who received his undergraduate training in agriculture, his M.A. in statistics and his Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics.

--John Zivnuska, dean of the School of Forestry and Conservation at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in forestry and agricultural economics.

--Jeanette A. Lee, dean of the College of Home Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. who received a B.S. degree in home economics education and a M.S. degree in foods and nutrition at the University of Minnesota.

--Cyril H. Goulden, retired from Experimental Farm Service, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, who received his Ph.D. degree in plant breeding and genetics.

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Department of Information
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Immediate Release

NEW STEAKS, NEW NAMES: DO YOU KNOW THEM?

Do you know the difference between a Manhattan steak and a Penthouse steak?

Delmonico, Country Club, Flash, London Broil--these are other new names you may be seeing for steaks in the meat case. If you expect to buy them, you should know how tender they are and how to cook them, cautions Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She adds that all steaks aren't necessarily tender cuts of meat you can cut with a fork.

Many types of steaks under a variety of names have come on the market recently in response to demands from today's consumer for cuts of beef that cook quickly. Retailers often give these cuts special names that differ from store to store or from chain to chain, Miss Mikesh explains.

If you're confronted with a new name and an unfamiliar cut, press the buzzer above the meat counter and ask the butcher the best way to prepare it, she suggests. Better still, become familiar with the shape of the different meat muscles so you can determine yourself the relative tenderness of a particular cut.

Miss Mikesh explains where the various steaks come from in the beef animal and suggests how to cook them:

Sirloin Tip, Sandwich Steaks, Flash Steaks. The moderately tender sirloin tip, Choice grade, may be sold as an oven roast or cut into a variety of steaks. A thick sirloin tip steak may be broiled. Thin slices, called Sandwich steaks or Flash steaks, should be fried quickly in butter just until the juices are set. Prolonged cooking makes them dry and hard.

-more-

add 1--new steaks

Round, Family, Manhattan, Swiss Steaks. The round can be cut into a variety of steaks which are given various names. The top round is moderately tender, the bottom round less so. Family steak, which is a thick cut of top round, may be broiled, especially if it is cooked rare or medium. You may wish to pretreat it with a tenderizer or a marinade. The thin Manhattan steak, also from the top round, is best fried quickly in a little butter. Overcooking makes it hard and dry. Swiss steak may also come from the top round. It is traditionally braised.

Eye of Round, Penthouse Steak. Penthouse steak is a neat little steak from the eye of round. Although it resembles tenderloin, it is not a tender cut, nor is it as tender as the rib eye. Thin slices of the eye of round are really not tender enough for frying, although you might try cooking these rare or medium. A thick eye of round steak should be treated with tenderizer or marinade before broiling. Some meat men run this cut through a cubing machine to make tender cube steaks for frying.

Rib Eye, Delmonico, Club, Country Club, Boneless Rib. The rib eye steak is sold under a variety of names: Delmonico, Club, Country Club and Boneless Rib are a few. The muscles are more loosely put together than in steaks from the round. Rib eye steaks are tender enough to broil without any pretreatment.

Flank Steak, London Broil. Neat little rolled steaks called London Broil come from the flank steak. The meat man cuts the long, coarse fibers of the steak with the cubing machine. The small rolls of meat are thus made tender enough for broiling.

add 2--new steaks

Chuck, Family, Bronco Steaks. A boneless steak from the chuck may be sold as Bronco steak, Family or Swiss steak. To help you identify them, they often have a wedge shaped bone and a large number of differently shaped muscles. Thick chuck steaks may be broiled after pretreatment with a marinade or a tenderizer.

To add to your beef eating enjoyment, learn to eat it rare or medium, the University nutritionist urges. Prolonged cooking, especially if the thin cuts, makes it dry. The thin cuts should be cooked with a little fat to protect the surfaces from drying out during cooking. The fat also helps develop flavor.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 9, 1970

Immediate Release

STATE FFA CONVENTION SET FOR MAY 3-6

Nearly 2,500 high school students from outstate Minnesota will be on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus May 3-6 to take part in the 40th anniversary of Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Convention and Leadership Training Program.

The first State FFA meeting was held on the St. Paul Campus in May, 1930.

Convention participants will have the opportunity to visit the Twin Cities area in the afternoon. A talent show and vesper service will be held in the evening.

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

During the convention the FFA'ers will make plans for their annual corn drives for Camp Courage rural work and training center, their fund raising and gift program for mentally retarded children and the dime per member program for March of Dimes.

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

-more-

add 1--ffa convention

An annual highlight of the convention is the hand milking contest between the State Star Dairy Farmer and Minnesota's Princess Kay of the Milky Way in front of Coffey Hall on Tuesday at 8:45 a.m.

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

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening for the 34th annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Governor Harold Levander, National FFA Vice President Steve Zumach, from Manchester, Iowa, and Howard Casmey, state commissioner of education, will be the principal speakers.

Another banquet highlight will be the presentation of the state and regional Star Farmers and Agricultural Proficiency Award winners in agricultural production, conservation, horticulture, safety, agri-business and mechanics.

The 38th annual parliamentary procedure contest and the 41st annual public speaking contest will be held on Tuesday.

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

The delegates will be encouraged to take part in "Operations Books and Clothing for Kenya." The chapters will collect agriculture books and clothing for overseas shipment by the Forest Lake FFA chapters to their former adviser, Lee Sandager. Sandager is serving as an agricultural educational consultant at Kenya, East Africa.

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Immediate Release

FOR TENDER ROASTS, LEARN YOUR BEEF CUTS

How well do you know the names of today's beef roasts? Can you select a beef roast at the meat counter with the assurance you know how to cook it properly? Or do names you've never heard before bother you?

More boneless, closely trimmed roasts are available now, in answer to consumer demands for convenient cuts with little waste and fat, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. But you need to learn which ones are tender and can be dry roasted and which ones must be braised or pot-roasted, she adds.

Here are some of the different roasts the University nutritionist suggests you become familiar with and ways of cooking them:

Sirloin Tip. This roast may also be labeled Top Sirloin. When graded Choice, this roast may be dry oven-roasted in an open pan to rare or medium. Hold the oven temperature at no higher than 300°F. to keep the meat juicy.

Heel of the Round. Often boneless, this cut looks something like the Sirloin Tip but it is definitely not tender. Some markets may label it Pike's Peak. Heel of round needs long, moist cooking to tenderize it. Brown it in a little fat in a heavy utensil, add some water or a liquid such as vegetable juice or red wine and your favorite seasonings. Cover the utensil tightly and cook slowly with gentle heat until the meat is fork tender. Avoid overcooking, which will dry and shrink the meat.

-more-

add 1--beef cuts

Boneless Rump. Because they are lean, boneless rump roasts are growing in demand. Choice grade rump roasts may be dry oven-roasted or they make a superb pot roast. It pays to buy a boned roast because it is more easily carved. Bone-in rump roasts are a gamble because it is impossible to guess at the amount of concealed bone.

Chuck. You'll find chuck roasts under a variety of names such as Blade, Arm, Square cut, English cut, Seven-bone, Bread and Butter and Boston cut. All are from the less tender chuck and should be cooked covered with moisture until they are fork tender.

Cook most meats at low to moderate temperatures, Miss Mikesh suggests. Use a meat thermometer as a guide in cooking oven roasts. Cook pot roasts and Swiss steaks only until they are fork tender. Prolonged cooking will make them tough, dry and stringy.

To help you put tender, juicy meat on the table, ask your meat retailer about the preparation of the cuts you plan to buy. He can be helpful in explaining the cut you select and how to cook it. The buzzer is at the meat counter for a purpose--to help the consumer.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 9, 1970

Immediate Release

CONSUMERS MAY CAUSE HIGHER FOOD PRICES

If you're guilty of poor food shopping practices, you're unwittingly contributing to higher food prices.

A nationwide problem and one that adds to the cost of food is stealing or shoplifting. Many large food stores must plan on losing one percent of gross sales yearly through such shoplifting. The industry therefore must raise prices to make up for that loss.

However, there are many other practices that affect food costs, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Shoppers who change their minds about what they want and leave a jar of pickles on the sugar shelf, a can of tuna on the bread shelf or a box of frozen strawberries with the canned peaches help to raise prices. That raise in prices -- however slight -- must contribute toward making up the loss for defrosted foods and paying a stock clerk to keep shelves tidy.

Another costly shopping practice is testing every produce item for freshness. Shoppers who snap the beans, pinch the peaches, squeeze the tomatoes and strip back the corn so it dries out make it necessary for the produce manager to rework the display and discard damaged produce. To make up the loss, a small markup may be necessary on everything else sold in the department.

Although many shoppers dislike prepacked produce, such pre-packaging is a direct result of efforts to reduce loss from too much handling of fresh fruits and vegetables.

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61-jbn-70

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

To all counties

Immediate Release

SPECIALISTS GIVE FERTILIZER
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PASTURES

Proper fertilization practices, awareness of soil characteristics and good grazing management programs can help make your pastures more productive.

When these important factors are combined, farmers should make a careful check to see if the plant nutrient supply is sufficient, say University of Minnesota extension soils specialists C. J. Overdahl and W. E. Fenster.

The fertilizers to be used depend on whether you have an all grass pasture or a grass-legume mixture.

Grass pastures seldom need more than 30 pounds per acre of phosphate and 60 pounds of potash annually. Nitrogen is usually the chief limiting factor and should be applied according to soil characteristics, rainfall and pasture management. The specialists offer these recommendations:

- . Don't apply nitrogen on organic soils.
- . Apply 50 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in low rainfall areas, on steep slopes or if soils are coarse textured and susceptible to severe drouthiness.
- . Applications of 75 lbs. of nitrogen per acre are recommended for all soils in areas of sufficient rainfall, but with no particular grazing management.
- . Apply 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre where rainfall is expected to be adequate and the pasture is grazed with special management. When more than 100 pounds per acre is to be applied, apply half the nitrogen in the spring and the rest in midsummer. This permits the option of omitting the last application if moisture conditions are abnormally low, the specialists say.

Grass-legume mixtures usually need larger applications of phosphate and potash than grasses. If fertility levels are low, rates of up to 80 pounds per acre of phosphate and up to 160 pounds per acre of potash are recommended. These nutrients help maintain legumes in the stand.

add 1--specialists give

Nitrogen rates will depend upon the desired ratio of legume to grass. If you're concerned that the pasture has too high a percentage of legumes, the specialists say research shows that increasing nitrogen applications stimulates the grass and suppresses the legume.

In alfalfa-grass experiments for hay production, 180 pounds of nitrogen increased the total grass-legume hay yield slightly because of an increase in the grass yield, while the alfalfa yield in the mixture was noticeably reduced. However, as a general rule no nitrogen is recommended for grass-legume pastures unless the legume percentage is so low that nitrogen deficiency in the grass must be corrected in order to have a productive pasture.

Soil tests are just as important in pasture production as for other crops and are a good guide to spotting lime, phosphorus and potassium needs, the specialists add.

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

EARLY PLANTING SUGGESTED
FOR NEW STRAWBERRY BEDS

If you're starting a new strawberry bed, set the new plants as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring.

Early planting helps the plants become established before hot weather arrives, says Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. If possible, use an area that's been cultivated previously and build up soil fertility before planting.

With the matted row system, set the plants 2 to 2½ feet apart in the row and keep the rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Water each plant as it is set and keep blossoms picked off the spring-fruiting types the first season. Blossoms delay runner production.

Select varieties that are adapted to your area. For additional information on recommended strawberry varieties for various areas in Minnesota, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 3, "Fruits for Minnesota."

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

To all counties
Immediate Release

HERBICIDES SUGGESTED
TO CONTROL WILD OATS

Applications of the herbicide diallate (Avadex) at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two pounds per acre before planting or before emergence will control wild oats in flax with no injury to the crop, University of Minnesota agronomists say.

When applied at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre, diallate may be used to control wild oats in barley crops. Triallate (Far-go), a related herbicide, appears to be somewhat safer to barley and may be applied at the same rate either before or after seeding the barley, the agronomists say.

Triallate rather than diallate may be used to control wild oats in hard red spring or durum wheat if applied at a lower application rate of one pound per acre after seeding.

Lower application rates, after-seeding applications and greater planting depth for grain tend to reduce crop injury possibilities from the two herbicides, but wild oat control decreases as the application rate is reduced. Diallate and triallate require incorporation in the soil immediately to prevent loss by evaporation, they add.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 13, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

PLANT RASPBERRIES
EARLY IN SPRING

Plant raspberries as soon as the soil can be worked in early spring, suggests Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota,

Plant only the highest quality nursery stock. Virus diseases are serious in raspberries, so use only healthy, disease-free plants. Getting plants from an abandoned patch can be a costly venture, since they're often disease-infected.

If possible, plant in soil that was cultivated the previous season. The soil should be free of weeds, especially perennials such as quackgrass. Work liberal quantities of manure or other organic matter into the soil.

Plant as soon as possible after the plants arrive, Hertz emphasizes. Never let the roots dry from exposure to air.

Spade a deep slit in the soil, place the plant, and carefully fan out the roots. Set the plants slightly deeper than they were in the nursery. Remove the spade, and firmly press the soil around the roots.

Cut back the tops to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground to encourage the production of vigorous, new canes.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 13, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

PLANT GRAPES EARLY,
SPECIALIST SUGGESTS

Plant grapes early in the spring--as soon as the soil can be properly worked, advises Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The specialist adds these planting tips:

- * Use hardy plants with well developed root systems.
- * Space the plants 8 feet apart in the row and allow 8 to 10 feet between rows. Set plants 2 to 3 inches deeper than they were in the nursery.
- * Before planting the young vine, remove all but one of the most vigorous canes. Trim off any broken or excessively long roots.
- * Dig a hole large enough to permit spreading the roots without twisting or bending them. Place the top soil in the bottom of the hole, and be sure to pack the soil firmly around the roots.
- * After you plant the vine, shorten the remaining cane to two strong buds. Plant vines deep enough so the two buds that are left on the cane are just above the soil surface.

For more information on growing grapes, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 1, "Growing Grapes."

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 13, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

STRAWBERRY BEDS
REQUIRE CAREFUL
SPRING CARE

Good spring management practices are one of the keys to a productive strawberry bed.

Remove part of the mulch this spring, suggests Leonard Hertz, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The plants will be smothered if deep mulch is left on too late in the spring. But if the mulch is taken off too soon, the plants will start growing too early and will be more susceptible to spring frosts.

You can tell when to take the mulch off by lifting the mulch and examining new leaves. If the leaves are growing and yellow, it's time to remove part of the mulch.

Rake part of the mulch material into the aisles. Leave a light mulch over the plant row for the plant to grow through. The light mulch will keep the berries clean, conserve moisture, help control weeds and reduce fruit rot.

Don't fertilize strawberries in the spring unless they are growing in a light, sandy soil or have not been fertilized properly the previous spring. Spring fertilization may make the plants grow too vigorously and cause the berries to be soft and more subject to rot diseases.

Fertilize the strawberry beds after harvest is finished if you're keeping the beds for another year, Hertz adds.

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

To all Counties

4-H News

Immediate Release

4-H FILLERS

Many 4-H'ers In Food and Nutrition Projects

In 1969, more than 24,000 Minnesota 4-H members enrolled in food and nutrition projects. Of these, close to 10,000 were first-year members. These youth are part of a larger group of 4-H'ers who may choose from one to 27 projects as part of their 4-H experience.

* * * *

Volunteer Leaders Aid 4-H

Volunteer project leaders guide 4-H members' project work in many areas of 4-H. These leaders plan group experiences to stimulate interest, to teach and to identify where members need extra help. Leaders are helped by their county extension home economists or county extension agents. Sometimes a county project chairman may serve as a link between the extension home economist or agent and the local club project leader.

* * * *

4-H Alumni Everywhere

4-H now exists in 64 countries from Ethiopia to Nepal, from France to Zambia. And 4-H alumni are also located in each of these countries. Minnesota alone has more than 750,000 alumni. Perhaps your local 4-H club could find the names of teachers, engineers, nurses, cooks and others who were 4-H members at one time and give them some recognition.

* * * *

Ideas For Creative Arts

Making wall hangings of burlap, felt and yarn are popular activities in the 4-H creative arts program. This project may be more successful if you first develop your design on paper, cut it out of fabrics and then stitch it onto burlap. Ideas for your designs may be seasonal, a favorite object or your idea of a feeling or attitude.

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

Att: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

(Second in series on home sewing)

WOMEN SEW FOR AN
INDIVIDUAL LOOK

The desire to create an individual look is the chief reason for the recent surge in home sewing among American women, according to a recent survey taken by a pattern company.

Many women consider designing and making their own wardrobes an art form, more rewarding and more relaxing than any other hobby. They take up sewing because it is a creative outlet and they feel they can make clothes with a more personal look and with better fit than the clothing they buy.

There is much talk, especially among young people, about "creativity," "self-expression" or "doing your own thing." Out of this has come a strong revival of handicrafts and this is where sewing fits in, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

The popularity of the shift dress was one factor which gave impetus to home sewing. It was easy to make and looked attractive when worn. Because of its simplicity it allowed the home sewer freedom in creating her own look.

Today a woman can create her own look through home sewing by deciding exactly what length her new dress will be. Will she make it a mini or try the new longer lengths? Will she use the extra fabric to make a belt for her new dress or leave it beltless? These are just two ways she can change a garment to make it fit her personality and communicate this individuality to others around her.

Availability of current fashion fabrics and improvements in sewing machines, patterns and techniques of sewing are also responsible for the growth of sewing to create an individual look, according to Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. These improvements have made creativity easier for the home sewer.

The increased emphasis in home economics on educational programs and the sharpened image of pattern companies with exclusive designers and fabrics have also given impetus to home sewing, making it the "in" thing to do.

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

To all counties

Att: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

SHOP WISELY TO
LOWER FOOD COSTS

Cutting food costs begins with wise and careful shopping in the supermarket, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Although food is usually the largest single expense in the family budget, Miss Brill recommends that you try the following tips to improve your shopping skills and lower food costs:

- . Check weekly food specials in supermarket advertisements.
- . Prepare a grocery list before you shop.
- . Compare food costs and buy food in the form--fresh, frozen or canned--or the weight of package that gives the most servings for the money. Test brands of the same product to see which one gives the greatest quality and number of servings for the money.
- . Shop carefully for low-cost foods within each food group.
- . Use government grades in making your food purchases whenever possible. These grades will tell you the quality of the food you buy, and you are then better able to compare prices.
- . Take advantage of seasonal abundance. Radio, television and newspapers will call attention to foods in plentiful supply. These foods will be at their peak of quality and sometimes will be offered at lower prices.
- . Limit the amount of perishable foods you buy to the amounts that can be used while they are in top quality.
- . Consider family likes and dislikes when food shopping. Thrifty food buys pay off only if your family eats and enjoys the food.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Field Weed Control Methods. You can destroy early growing weeds before planting with a disk, field cultivator or harrow if conventional tillage is used. After planting, early cultivations are effective for weed killing. The rotary hoe or harrow works best if used after weed seeds have sprouted and before or as soon as weeds appear above the soil surface.

Row cultivators should also be used while the weeds are still very small. The shovels should be set for shallow cultivation to prevent crop root pruning and to bring fewer weed seeds to the surface. A rotary hoe or cultivator should be used as soon as weeds appear, even if chemicals have been applied at planting.

* * * * *

Don't Pasture Too Soon. You may be tempted to turn your dairy herd out as soon as the pasture turns green, especially if you're short on hay and silage. But you'll get greater forage production and higher milk production if you wait until forage crops are about 6 inches high before grazing them.

* * * * *

Break Up Crusted Soil. Use a rotary hoe if soil crusts form over corn or soybeans. Crusting can be severe on soils low in organic matter. The hoe breaks up the crust and destroys the current weed crop.

* * * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Prune Raspberries. Prune your raspberries before growth starts in the spring. With red raspberries, remove all short and weak canes and thin the remaining vigorous canes to 5 to 8 per plant in the hill system of culture. With other systems, space canes 4 to 8 inches apart. Top the selected canes at 5 to 6 feet if they are supported by stakes or trellises. If they aren't supported, top them at 3 to 4 feet.

For black and purple raspberries, select 4 or 5 vigorous canes per plant and remove all other canes at the ground level. Thin out weak and diseased laterals on each cane and shorten the selected laterals to 8 to 10 inches on black raspberries and 12 to 18 inches on purple raspberries.

* * * * *

Fertilizing Raspberries. Fertilize your plants every year for maximum yields. Use a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen at the rate of about 10 pounds per 100 feet of row or about 1/2 cupful around each hill. Broadcast the fertilizer between rows and work it in the soil about May 1. If well-rotted manure is available, apply it evenly between rows in early spring. Ask for a copy of Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 20, "Raspberries for the Home Garden."

* * * * *

-more-

add 2--in brief

Prune Grapes. Hardy grape varieties such as Beta need a severe pruning before growth starts in spring to maintain productiveness. Lack of pruning creates a jungle of old canes and severely reduces fruit production. Prune tender varieties such as Concord in late fall, before laying them down for winter protection. For more information, ask for Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 1, "Growing Grapes."

* * * * *

Growing Grapes. You can grow grapes in almost any part of Minnesota if you select a suitable site and plant adapted varieties. Ask for a copy of Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 1 which lists recommended varieties for various parts of the state. Grapes need full sunlight and high temperatures to ripen, so a south slope or the south side of a windbreak is best. Avoid north slopes and low ground. Grapes have been successfully grown on the south side of a building in northern Minnesota. Choose deep, porous, and well-drained soil that contains an abundance of humus. Sand loams are best.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 14, 1970

Immediater Release

STATE FARM LAND VALUES INCREASE

Farm land values in Minnesota were six percent higher in 1969 as compared to 1968, according to a recent study by University of Minnesota economists Lynn J. Maish, Enriqueta B. Torres and Philip M. Raup. The economists surveyed land values throughout the state, excluding the metropolitan counties of Ramsey and Hennepin.

The greatest percentage increases in land values in 1969 occurred in the East Central District--nine percent or \$12 per acre increase. The West Central and Southeast districts had eight percent increases and the Southwest land values increased five percent over 1968.

The Northeast had a five percent decline and the Northwest a two percent drop in land values in 1969. In 1968 all districts except the Northeast had land value increases.

Land values have increased the most during the past 10 years in the most urbanized districts. They were 61 percent and 64 percent greater in 1969 than in 1959 in the urban Southeast and East Central districts respectively. During the same time period the predominately agricultural Southwest and West Central districts had more moderate land value increases of 37 percent and 46 percent respectively. The Northwest had only a 16 percent increase since 1959 while the Northeast had a seven percent decrease in farm land values.

Voluntary sales of farms fell from 38.1 per 1,000 farms in 1968 to 33.5 in 1969. Forced sales were also down slightly in 1969 while farm title transfers through inheritance, gifts and other means increased slightly. Total farm title transfers declined from 50.3 per 1,000 farms in 1968 to 47.3 in 1969.

add 1--land values

Expansion buyers purchasing land to be added to existing farms continued to dominate the market, but their share of total purchase of land for agricultural purposes declined from 61 percent in 1968 to 52 percent in 1969. Expansion buyers were most prevalent in the Red River Valley where they purchased 88 percent of the farms sold.

Investors buying land for agricultural purchases made 18 percent of the purchases in 1969, a 9 percent increase as compared to 1968. Purchases for farm land for non-farm purposes were reported to have increased from five percent of sales in 1967 to 10 percent in 1969.

Farm land values were estimated to have risen 17 percent between 1968 and 1969 in the five-county Twin Cities metropolitan region excluding Hennepin and Ramsey counties. This was nearly three times the six percent rate of increase for rural land values in the rest of the state.

The value of farm land in the Red River Valley was nearly 75 percent greater than land values in the surrounding areas in the Northwest district.

Retirement accounted for 36 percent of the sales in 1969, while leaving farming for another job was the reason given for 21 percent of the sales. Seventeen percent of the sales were due to death of the owner. Other reasons included ill health, financial problems and sales by investors. A combination of factors is often responsible for the decision to sell, the economists stated.

For more details on the study, write for a copy to the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Ask for Economic Study Research S-70-2, "Minnesota Rural Real Estate Market in 1969."

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 14, 1970

Immediate Release

PANEL SET FOR TELEVISION DISCUSSION

A discussion of Minnesota public policy issues will be held on the first of the "Perspective on the 70's" television programs at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday (April 21) on educational television stations throughout the state.

The panel of experts on the first of the weekly half-hour programs will include Conrad Balfour, state commissioner of human rights; Dean Sherwood O. Berg of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Walter Heller, University regents professor and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Robert H. Engels, president of Northern States Power Co.

The program will be aired on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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

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Department of Information
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April 14, 1970

Immediate Release

ALFALFA GROWTH STAGE CAN BE USED AS GUIDE FOR HARVESTING
SURFERS PARADISE, AUSTRALIA--The growth state of alfalfa
may be a better guide for harvesting than the calendar date if a standard
quality of alfalfa is desired, a University of Minnesota, St. Paul, researcher
said Wednesday (April 15).

Gordon C. Marten, associate professor of agronomy and USDA
research agronomist, addressed the 11th International Grassland Congress
at Surfers Paradise, Queensland, Australia.

The University researcher found that it is extremely difficult to
guarantee consistent quality simply because alfalfa is cut on certain dates.
A more consistent quality could be obtained if the alfalfa was cut at the
first bloom of the year instead of on a given date, he added.

"This information probably will be of use mostly for research
purposes where precision measurement is important or where a standard
product is demanded," Marten said. "This is because it's, often easier for
a farmer to determine date of harvest rather than growth stage," he added.

When alfalfa was harvested at either first bloom or 50 percent bloom,
acid detergent fiber, acid detergent lignin and in vitro digestible dry matter
either were not changed or were reduced by temperature. But Crude protein
was consistently higher under the 80/70-degree regime and sugar was lower.
High temperatures may cause a decline in quality even though protein increases,
Marten reported.

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Department of Information
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Immediate Release

TWO NEW SEMIDWARF WHEAT VARIETIES RELEASED

The release of two new semidwarf hard red spring wheat varieties, Era and Fletcher, was announced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station on Wednesday, April 15.

Regional tests showed that Era is an excellent yielder, with a 22 percent advantage over Chris, according to Robert Heiner, USDA wheat breeder. Both varieties were developed cooperatively by the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, Department of Plant Pathology and the USDA's Crops Research Division.

Era was released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station while Fletcher was released jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and Crops Research Division, USDA. Fletcher yielded about 5 percent better than Chris. Both varieties are bearded, mid-to-late maturing, and very lodging resistant.

The test weight for Era is very good, averaging a half pound per bushel better than Chris but not as good as Polk. The test weight of Fletcher is slightly lower than for Chris, although it's still satisfactory.

Era and Fletcher are resistant to the prevalent races of stem rust and appear to have a broader spectrum of resistance to stem rust than either Chris or Polk varieties, according to J. B. Rowell, leader of the ARS-Cooperative Rust Laboratory.

-more-

add 1--wheat varieties

The new varieties are also resistant to leaf rust, black chaff and bunt. Ergot has not been a problem in either variety, according to Rowell.

Milling performance of Era and Fletcher is satisfactory and both are expected to be satisfactory in dough mixing and bread making characteristics when their protein contents and bake absorption are maintained at near normal levels. Era has up to 2.3 percent lower wheat and flour protein than Chris, and Fletcher up to 1.1 percent less under comparable fertility levels. Bake absorptions of Era and Fletcher are lower than that of Chris to the same extent that they are lower in protein content.

Lower protein content and bake absorption are characteristic of the presently available semidwarf wheats. Protein content and bake absorption can be increased in these two new varieties by applying more nitrogen to the crop than is presently being used for tall varieties, the researchers say.

The two new semidwarf varieties were released at the same time to give growers a choice between the highest yielding product of the Stations's wheat breeding program, Era, and the best quality semidwarf from the program, Fletcher.

Protein content affects the mixing strength of the dough. Bake absorption affects the quantity of bread which can be made from a given quantity of flour. A baker presumably could make high quality bread from flour with lower absorption but more flour would be needed for each loaf of bread.

Registered seed of Era will be distributed to seed growers for certified seed production in 1970, while foundation seed of Fletcher will be distributed to seed growers for production of registered seed in 1970. This seed will be available to seed producers in 1971 for certified seed production.

Certified seed should be generally available for Era in 1971 and Fletcher in 1972, but the U.S. Department of Agriculture has no seed for distribution.

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Immediate Release

USE HOME FERTILIZERS IN MODERATION

Fertilizing lawns and gardens according to established guidelines should not pose a serious pollution problem, according to a University of Minnesota soil scientist.

However, excessive use of fertilizer in home gardens is more common than many people realize and results in salt damage to the plants and a possible pollution source, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University.

Many people operate with the mistaken fallacy that "if a small amount of fertilizer is good, then a larger amount must be better," Hanson says.

Most nutrients needed by garden and ornamental plants can be supplied by soil minerals and organic matter, and fertilizer should be considered a supplement to natural release of nutrients by the soil, one of the main reasons for applying fertilizer on home gardens in Minnesota is to overcome the slow release of soil nutrients due to cold spring soils, Hanson says.

An individual city lot may appear to represent an insignificant contribution to the total pollution problem. However, 50 percent or more of the land area in urban areas may be in lawns, turf, and flower and vegetable gardens which receive fertilizer.

add 1--home furnishing

The potential for environmental problems is increased in urban areas because runoff and drainage water often moves over hard surfaced streets and through storm sewers without the benefit of soil filtration. This means it's important for each gardener to develop a sense of responsibility when using lawn and garden fertilizers to prevent unwanted side effects, Hanson adds.

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Department of Information
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April 15, 1970

Immediate Release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

Brown rice has more nutrients than white rice, including a fair amount of vitamin B. But don't expect it to cook as quickly as white rice or to be as fluffy, caution extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Note to weight watchers: One carrot about 5 1/2 inches long and an inch thick yields only 21 calories but supplies more than 100 percent of the daily amount of vitamin A recommended for adults by the National Research Council.

* * *

Herbs are leaves of aromatic plants grown in the temperate zone. Spices come from plants grown in the tropics. As generally used, however, the term "spices" includes the herbs as well as the true spices.

* * *

Store flour, sugar, oatmeal, rice, spices, cornmeal and other dry foods on a dry shelf at room temperature.

* * *

When you buy meat, figure cost per serving, not cost per pound, suggests Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. A boneless roast yields more servings per pound than a bone-in roast and the cost per serving may be less, even though the cost per pound is higher.

* * *

Americans eat nearly 16,500,000 peanut butter sandwiches every day. Those sandwiches are giving them important food values--protein, along with such vitamins as A and B.

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69-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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April 15, 1970

Immediate Release

CANKERWORM MOTHS EMERGING

Spring cankerworm adults emerged in several locations during the early April warm weather spell.

The cankerworm moths emerged in large numbers and have been crawling up the sides of houses, tree trunks and light poles, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The female moths are wingless, but the males have wings and are attracted to lights. The females will be laying their eggs on tree twigs, and the eggs will hatch into cankerworms about the time the leaves come out.

Lofgren says heavy cankerworm infestations may completely defoliate trees, especially elms. However, a new crop of leaves will be produced when the worms are through feeding.

There's no practical control for the moths at this time, but you can spray trees to control the young worms when they are feeding but before they have chewed up half of the leaf surface.

Only methoxychlor or carbaryl (Sevin) should be used, Lofgren says. DDT is the most effective chemical, but it can no longer be recommended.

-more-

add 1--cankerworm

The number of cankerworms we'll have depends on several factors. Even if many eggs are laid, the infestation may be reduced by unfavorable weather conditions. A period of warm temperatures to hatch the eggs followed by several days of cold weather will cause a high mortality.

However, if the weather is favorable to survival and parasitism is low, we'll have enough worms for everyone, Lofgren says.

For more information get a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet 21, "Cankerworms" from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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MSC
7/5/70

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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April 16, 1970

Immediate Release

YARD 'N' GARDEN TV SHOW STARTS APRIL 22

Minnesotans can get their horticultural questions answered by watching a TV show, Yard 'n' Garden, starting April 22.

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

The show will be broadcast over stations from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Appleton, Duluth, Fargo-Moorhead, and Brookings, S.D. Following is a listing of starting dates, stations and broadcast time for the program:

Wednesday, April 22 at 9:00 p.m. on KTCA-TV (Channel 2), St. Paul; WDSE-TV (Channel 8), Duluth; KWCM-TV (Channel 10), Appleton and KFME-TV (Channel 13), Fargo-Moorhead.

Saturday, April 25 at 9 a.m. on WTCN-TV (Channel 11), Minneapolis.
Wednesday, May 6 at 9:00 p.m. on KESD (Channel 8), Brookings, S. D.

Specialists from South Dakota State University will participate in the program.

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74-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 16, 1970

Immediate Release

THREE MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS SELECTED FOR TEEN CARAVAN

Three Minnesota 4-H'ers will travel and live abroad this summer with the 4-H Teen Caravan, according to David Pace, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Kris Hennen, Minneota, will travel to Japan; Georgia Hohmann, Winona, will spend the summer in Spain; and Steven Larson, Minneota, will visit Norway.

The 4-H Teen Caravan is a six-week program giving selected 4-H'ers experience in living and working with host families abroad. In Minnesota it is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation. Final selection and country assignments are made by the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The teens will attend an orientation session in Washington, D.C., aimed at developing a better understanding of our country and the host country. They will leave for their host countries June 24, where they will spend six weeks with two host families.

4-H'ers in Europe will then have a 10-day tour to other countries and return to the U.S. on Aug. 19. 4-H'ers in Asia will leave their host families and go to Hawaii for an evaluation program and tour of Hawaii, returning to the U.S. on Aug. 20.

-more-

add 1--teen caravan

Miss Hennen has spent nine years in 4-H and is a sophomore at St. Cloud State College. Her main projects have been dairy and horse. She has attended Dairy Days and the State Fair. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hennen, rural Minneota.

Miss Hohmann is a senior at Winona High School and has been a 4-H member for nine years. She was president of her local club and has been active in band and drama club. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Hohmann of Winona.

Steven Larson has been a 4-H'er for nine years and is a senior at Marshall Public High School. He has been involved in many phases of 4-H and high school leadership. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Larson, rural Minneota.

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72-11h

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Agriculture
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 16, 1970

Immediate Release

NUTRITIONIST JOINS U STAFF

Mary Darling has joined the University of Minnesota staff as an assistant professor and extension nutritionist.

For the past five years she served as a dietary and nutrition consultant for the Minnesota Department of Health. Previous to that time she was an assistant administrative dietitian for North Memorial Hospital in Minneapolis for three years.

Miss Darling holds a Master's of Public Health degree from the University of Minnesota and a B.S. from Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn. with a major in home economics dietetics.

She is president of the Minnesota State Nutrition Council, a member of the board of the Twin City District Dietetic Association and holds memberships in the American Dietetic and the American Public Health Associations.

She has had articles published in the Minnesota Dietetic Association's annual Bulletin.

As extension nutritionist, Miss Darling's responsibilities include leadership in programs related to nutrition and health with adults and youth-- especially with young homemakers and family members in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education program. She will devote part of her time to the development of visuals and publications on nutrition and health-related topics, as well as methods for evaluating nutrition programs and new approaches to nutrition education.

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73-jbn-70

Department of Information
And Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

CHECK FARM
ELECTRICAL
SYSTEMS

Misuse and abuse of electricity and electrical equipment are the major causes of farm fires, according to John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

True urges farmers to check electrical systems and motor-driven equipment now to assure safe, efficient operation during the busy months ahead. He offers these suggestions:

- * Clean dust, dirt and cobwebs from motors, fuse boxes and switches.
- * Don't let shavings, feedbags, paper and oily rags pile up near electrical devices. An otherwise harmless spark can lead to a serious fire.
- * Check all appliances and motor-driven equipment such as crop-dryers, brooders, space heaters and power tools to be sure they are clean and that all connections are tight. Replace frayed cords and make needed repairs at once.
- * Always use 15 ampere fuses in light circuits. Have separate power circuits for large motors and other heavy current appliances.

True suggests having a competent electrician check your farm to be sure the wiring system can carry the electrical load safely.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

BEWARE OF TOXIC
POISONING FROM
DISCOLORED GRAIN

Warm weather may bring some problems if you're feeding high moisture grain to livestock, according to Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. High moisture grain may have less feed value as a result of warm weather. But the most serious problem is the possible formation of mycotoxins which can be toxic to livestock.

Johnson says the mycotoxins are produced by fungi as they grow on the grain. Discoloration of the grain usually indicates that the fungi have been growing.

There's no laboratory test available to determine whether it's safe to feed questionable grain. Johnson suggests that cattle feeders who suspect mycotoxin formation in stored grain feed a few animals on the grain for about two weeks and observe them closely before feeding more animals.

In severe cases, animals will die in a few days. Other symptoms include sickness and reduced weight gains. Animals may exhibit signs of sickness which clear up when sound feed is used.

See your county extension agent for more information. Johnson says county extension agents can put you in touch with University specialists who are interested in following up on reported cases of livestock poisoning.

* * * *

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

To all counties
Immediate release

WATCH SPRING
PIGS FOR SIGNS
OF HOG CHOLERA

With the arrival of the spring pig crop, farmers should be especially watchful for signs of illness in baby pigs because of the possibility of transmitting hog cholera through the pregnant sow.

In many instances farmers may not suspect hog cholera because of the length of time between possible exposure to hog cholera and signs of the disease, says Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Because of this lengthy "incubation" period and the fact that the usual signs of hog cholera are not always seen, this is a particularly treacherous means by which hog cholera spreads.

In 1966, veterinarians from USDA's Agricultural Research Service found that sows exposed to hog cholera virus during pregnancy may transmit the virus to their unborn pigs without showing evidence of illness themselves. The pigs thus carry the virus when born, may become ill themselves, and may transmit the disease to other susceptible hogs.

Signs of hog cholera transmitted to baby pigs in this manner vary widely, so farmers should be alert for a number of different conditions. In the mildest form, the only symptom of hog cholera apparent at first may be nothing more than pigs in a litter that do poorly. Or, there may be litters where one or two pigs die before weaning for no apparent reason.

Other symptoms include weak or stillborn pigs, "shaker" pigs, and abortions. Often these symptoms are overlooked and hog cholera is not discovered until the pigs are put under stress. Stress may be caused by such things as weaning, castration, parasitism, disease, chilling or movement to market.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Control Cankerworms This Spring. There may be some localized cankerworm infestations this spring, says John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Lofgren says the best time to spray trees for cankerworm control is as soon as leaves open early in spring, when the young worms begin to feed and before leaves are badly damaged. Methoxychlor or Sevin is recommended. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 21, "Cankerworms." Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Upgrade Swine Herd. Hog producers can increase profits by entering pigs for performance trials at Minnesota swine evaluation stations. Tested pigs are fed out under uniform conditions and are evaluated for rate and efficiency of gain and meatiness. Producers can use this information to upgrade their swine herds and produce the kind of pork products that consumers demand. For more information, see your county extension agent or write to Charles Christians, Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Use Coffee Can on Lawn. Use a coffee can to measure the amount of water sprinkled on a lawn. Put the can on the lawn before turning on the sprinkler. When there is an inch of water in the can, the lawn has had enough water.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

ATT: Extension Home Economics

Immediate Release

SHOP WISELY FOR PROTEIN FOODS

Protein foods are often the most expensive items in a family's food budget.

And meat is the purchase which most often baffles the homemaker. When buying meat for economy, consider the amount of lean meat in the cut, not the cost per pound. Some cuts contain bone, gristle and fat waste. For example, ground beef and beef short ribs may cost the same per pound, but ground beef will give twice as many servings or more per pound as short ribs. Bacon, which is largely fat, is one of the most expensive foods you can buy in terms of protein value, says Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Buy a large piece of meat and have the butcher cut it as you want it, or cut it yourself. The price is usually less in the larger cut. For example, a large pork loin can be cut into chops and a roast.

Chicken and turkey have a large proportion of bone to lean, but are often bargains when there's a large supply. Again, larger birds may be better buys because there's less bone in proportion to meat than in smaller birds. It is more economical to buy whole birds and cut them up yourself than to buy those already cut into pieces.

Most fish have little waste as they are marketed today. Fish is high in protein and often low in cost. A pound of steaks or fillets will often give four full servings at a cost less than that of lean meat.

-more-

add 1 -- protein foods

Eggs are also a less expensive source of nutrients than most meats even though the cost of eggs goes up for a few months in the fall. Eggs as well as meats contribute iron and can be used in many different main dishes as well as in desserts and in salads.

Dried beans, peas, peanuts, peanut butter and lentils make inexpensive and satisfactory main dishes when some animal protein such as milk is also used. For example, you could serve baked beans and a crisp lettuce and cottage cheese salad for your animal protein.

Although dried beans, peas and lentils take a long time to cook, they are worth it from the standpoint of nutrition and economy. All are good sources of protein, carbohydrates or fats, and such minerals.

Milk and cheese help make many inexpensive main dishes and provide animal protein as well as other nutrients. Milk and cheese fit into every part of a meal: as tangy appetizers, in main dishes, in vegetable sauces, salads and in desserts.

Finally, liver and other organ meats served once a week pay off in high nutrition. How to get the family to like them? It's in the cooking and in interesting combinations, such as beef or pork liver in a spaghetti dish or chicken giblets with rice.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

Att: Extension Home Economists
Immediate Release
(Third in series on home sewing)

WOMEN SEW
FOR ECONOMY

The fairly high income of today's Americans indicates that sewing no longer plays the same role it did in the past when women sewed out of necessity. However, more women are sewing today than ever before.

Clothing can be a large expenditure and with the prices of ready-to-wear garments climbing steadily, saving does become a factor in the budget.

You can save 25 to 60 percent or more of retail cost when making your own garments. The amount saved will depend on the type of garment being made as well as workmanship and fabric used, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Less is saved on inexpensive garments such as play clothes and pajamas. Garments selling from \$5 to \$8 would take almost an equal expenditure of money and hours of labor as it would making it yourself.

Of course, there is no saving at all if you do not finish garments or if finished garments are not worn. If this happens you need to ask yourself why you didn't finish the garment or why don't you wear a particular item which you made. Perhaps you need to build up your skill in sewing techniques or need to understand basic alterations for a better fit.

If you're wondering if home sewing will pay off economically for you, the answer depends on your answers to these questions:

- . Could I save more money by engaging in household activities other than sewing--gardening or filling the freezer?
- . Could I earn more money by working for pay outside the home?
- . Do I already own sewing equipment, or must it be bought?
- . Do I have available space to sew?
- . Do I have time to sew?
- . Do I have the ability and interest in the activity? If not, am I willing to take course work to develop or upgrade my sewing skill?

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

To all counties
4-H News
Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP

_____, _____, and _____,
(name) (address) (name)

_____ have been selected to attend the State 4-H Conservation Camp,
(address)
June 8-12, in Itasca State Park at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and
Biological Station.

One junior leader and one adult leader from each county are selected to attend the camp, along with 4-H Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program winners from last year. Junior leaders are selected on their leadership potential and conservation record. Adult leaders are chosen for their county leadership potential in the project and interest in conservation.

The camp promotes the expansion of the conservation project by training junior and adult leaders to serve as county project chairmen in conservation. It also recognizes the selected junior leader's past and potential leadership ability in the project.

Park tours and discussions are designed to increase the 4-Her's knowledge of conservation and the state's natural resources.

(Add a paragraph about the delegates.)

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 20, 1970

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Use if appropriate

 COUNTY
REPRESENTED AT
CAMPING WORKSHOP

 delegates from County attended a camping workshop (at Camp St. Croix, Hudson, Wisconsin, April 23-25 or Kare Phree Pines, McGregor, April 30-May 2) in preparation for the camping program for youth in this county.

Attending the camping workshop were , extension agent, , , junior leaders (and , adult leader).

Marian Larson, assistant state leader. 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota, was in charge of the workshop. Glen Thompson, extension recreation specialist, Iowa State University, discussed the philosophy of camping and served as a resource person along with Miss Larson. Leadership, roles in camping and Campfire programs were other topics discussed.

Workshop sessions in which delegates participated included outdoor cookery, creative arts and crafts, camp craft for outdoor living, song leading, nature-oriented activities, and inspirational programs.

-jbn-

Note: You will want a story later about your own camp.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 20, 1970

For p.m. release,
Wednesday, April 22

FAMILY FARMS MAY BECOME CORPORATE FARMS

MONTEVIDEO--Capital spending in agriculture will increase rapidly, especially on a per man basis. And the higher capital to labor ratio will enable many family farms to increase output into the \$100,00 sales category, University of Minnesota Agricultural Economist Paul Hasbargen said.

Hasbargen addressed a Corporate Farming Seminar in Montevideo Wednesday, April 22.

The large capital requirements of these farms will encourage increased use of the corporate form of business to bring in equity capital and to help transfer family owned capital to the next generation," he said. "Farm labor will continue to decline as wages and the reservation prices on family labor continue to increase more rapidly than other input costs."

"Many livestock farms that now hire workers for 150 days or more will either increase their investments in material handling equipment or they will discontinue or cut back on their livestock operations. On the other hand, a small number of operators who are willing and able to effectively manage hired help will increase their livestock operations with hired workers, many of whom will be specialists in their fields," he said.

add 1--family farms

Concerning the management control of tomorrow's farm, Hasbargen suggested that more people may be involved in decision making on a higher proportion of farms. On larger units one person will manage the livestock operation while another takes major responsibility for crops. Outside specialists or consultants will be used more frequently and some may serve on the board of directors or will be retained with fees.

The University economist predicted that the space age will see large scale poultry, cattle feeding and hog finishing units. Feeder pig producing units will remain as supplementary enterprises on smaller crop farms. Dairying will remain on smaller family units in the Midwest, but more of these will be organized as two or three man operations to permit more frequent relief from milking, Hasbargen said.

Increased interest in agricultural production will be shown by large corporate "outside" firms as production becomes more industrialized and can be integrated into the processing and marketing stages. Wall Street capital will be available to help finance expansion of successful units. However, Hasbargen believes that it will be the successful farmer of today who will be able to get access to that capital. Outside corporations without experience in agriculture will have a tough time competing with the men who have given up in the business, he added.

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76-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

ECONOMIST ATTACHES LARGE SCALE FARMING MYTHS

LITCHFIELD--A "horse and buggy" concept was what Michigan Economist Leonard Kyle termed the statement that agriculture can't be industrialized because of labor, weather and biological processes.

Kyle made the statement during the Corporate Farming Seminar Series held in Litchfield Monday, April 20. He is from the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University, Lansing, Mich.

"The myth that agriculture can't be industrialized because of labor, weather and the biological processes is a horse and buggy concept--only many farmers still believe it. Even with 30 percent higher wage costs large corn farms lose only three to four dollars per acre of their competitive advantage," Kyle said.

Large crop farms from 2,000 to 5,000 acres "have some decided advantages for those people who can put the package together and manage the business effectively. This is a modern large scale industrial operation which needs proper planning and real operational finesse to succeed. The manager must handle the financial plan which includes some solid cash flow handling of operating expense and income as well as the long term investments in real estate and machinery," he added.

add 1--farming myths

Part of the skill in managing large crop farms will rest with the purchasing agent who may have to buy a complete line of machinery in one year. Buying on a contract-bid basis will be common, the Michigan economist said.

With bigger volume, the large farm manager will need new connections to get a better net price. "Sometimes the farm will supply additional marketing steps at a lower cost than the traditional system," he said.

Kyle warned: "Don't expect all of your smaller neighbors and some of the small town businessmen to like what you are doing. Chances are they won't."

The series of talks is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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75-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

HARD TO TELL WHO'S SEEKING TAX SHELTER

DETROIT LAKES--Farmers with off-farm investments and rural residents with farm and off-farm income are hard to separate in regards to the tax law, Agricultural Economist Leonard Kyle of Michigan State University, Lansing, Mich., said.

Kyle addressed the Corporate Farming Seminar Series held in Detroit Lakes Tuesday, April 21.

Wealthy individuals with farm profits in 1963 averaged \$52,770 in receipts and \$13,270 in profits. "Those with losses averaged \$34,420 in receipts, but because their farm business deductions averaged \$48,530, they reported average losses of \$14,110," Kyle said.

"Farmers' concerns about tax loss farming are understandable. On many occasions they have observed reasonably wealthy business and professional people buying a farm as a rural residence and a tax shelter which happens in a free country. These might be units which skirt the 'hobby farm' tag by IRS (Internal Revenue Service) or a bona fide attempt to operate at a profit. Who can say what the intent was? Some attempts at a profitable investment are ill-conceived and unprofitable," he added.

-more-

add 1--tax shelter

"There is little question that farming provides a some unusual tax manipulation features which make it more vulnerable to penetration by investors than some other types of business. However, urban real estate development, oil drilling, apartment houses and trusts all have their special features--farm businesses are much more complex now than when the tax rules were basically formulated. Also, farm families have become more interrelated with the off-farm community with employment for wages and returns from non-farm investments. If small farmers were smart, they'd insist on an elimination of 'cash' accounting and the capital gains provisions of income tax laws," he said.

The series of talks on corporate farming is being sponsored throughout the state by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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70 -daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 21, 1970

Immediate Release

FILLERS FOR YOUR WOMEN'S PAGES

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May includes canned tomato products, milk and dairy products, eggs, split peas, canned and frozen corn, canned green beans, canned fruit cocktail and canned applesauce. Because of large supplies, these foods are likely to be good buys.

* * *

Americans eat more bananas than any other fresh fruit. In 1968 we consumed about 18.5 pounds of bananas per person, 15.6 pounds of fresh apples and 14.1 pounds of fresh oranges, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Coffee prices now average the highest in 12 years and are expected to go higher. Killing frosts in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, account for most of the change in the coffee market. The light coffee supply situation is likely to continue for several years until newly planted trees begin to produce.

* * *

Fresh mushrooms should be stored in an open container in the vegetable crisper of the refrigerator to allow air circulation. They may be stored a week to 10 days before they are used. Clean gently under running water just before they are used. The black areas are an indication of maturity, not spoilage.

-more-

add 1--fillers

More Americans are buying canned mushrooms. We ate 225 million pounds in the 1967-68 marketing year, and if the consumption trend increases, total U.S. mushroom use could top 500 million pounds by 1985. More mushroom-garnished steaks, more gourmet foods featuring mushrooms are signs of affluence. Most of the mushrooms eaten are canned or an ingredient in soups. Only about a fifth are eaten fresh, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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79-jbn-70

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

MSC
4/22/70
Immediate Release

STATE ECONOMY GAIN SEEN, BUT SOCIAL PROBLEMS LOOM

Minnesota's economy will continue to gain, but the state will face difficult human relation problems, a discussion revealed Tuesday night (April 21) on the television program "Perspective on the 70's."

"All evidence is that in the 70's Minnesota will continue to gain because of its emphasis on the 'brain' industries," Economist Walter Heller, University of Minnesota regents professor and former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said.

"What we have to offer is skills, brain power... these are what count in computer and finance industries," Heller added.

Problems of minorities and other social issues will continue in the state as in the rest of the nation, Heller and Conrad Balfour, state human rights commissioner, concluded. There will be difficult problems on the Indian reservations and at Detroit Lakes, Balfour said. "People don't know how to relate with each other. I imagine that we live in the 17th century when it comes to social reform," the human rights commissioner said.

The program included a panel discussion and questions and answers from the studio audience.

Another member of the panel, Dean Sherwood O. Berg of the University's Institute of Agriculture, said areas of the state heavily relying on grain will face a problem partly in the first seven or eight years of the decade because of the "green revolution around the world." Many overseas markets are being closed off to grain growers, he added.

-more-

add 1--state economy gain

Minnesota's livestock economy is doing "fairly well," Berg said, but the farmer is in a "tight cost-price squeeze." Food prices in the 70's will be in the "medium range" and will not rise as rapidly in cost as services, he said. Food will still be a "good buy" for American consumers and will account for 15-18 percent of disposable income, Berg added.

Panel member Robert H. Engels, president of Northern States Power Co., said his experience in smaller Minnesota communities has led him to the conclusion that towns will have to pool their assets, form cooperative associations and "sooner or later" take a regional approach. There is also a need in the state for public and private sectors to "close ranks and come up with a plan for low and moderate income housing," the NSP president said.

By 1975 NSP will produce one third of its power from nuclear energy and perhaps for the next five years the company will follow a balanced fossil and nuclear production of electricity, Engles said in response to a question from the audience.

Program moderator and co-producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., Program Leader of Special Project Development and Coordination from the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The program is aired every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KRME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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80-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

OPTIMISM VOICED BY RESEARCHERS ON WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

Two University of Minnesota, St. Paul, agricultural economics researchers were cautiously optimistic about the ability of developing countries to feed themselves based upon scientific advances in seeds and fertilizers.

John H. Sanders and Richard C. Hoyt concluded from their review of four studies that nutritional inadequacies, especially protein shortages, will continue to be prevalent in the developing countries unless the gains of future economic growth are more adequately distributed among the population than they have been in the past. Although population growth will be very rapid in many developing countries, food output is expected to continue to grow at a faster rate than population.

Accurate food output growth estimates are difficult to make due to the inability to predict future yields of the basic food crops. "The primary disappointment from analyzing these four studies is this wide range of estimates for food output growth," the research assistants said.

The studies included "Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1975 and 1985" prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development report, "The Food Problem of Developing Countries;" The President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) report, "The World Food Problem: A Report of the Panel on the World Food Supply," and the U.S. Department of Agriculture report, "World Food Situation: Prospects for World Grain Production, Consumption, and Trade."

-more-

add 1--world food problem

None of the four studies attempted to specify how changes in food crop yields could be anticipated, although the PSAC report estimated the necessary investments to attain higher yields.

Increasing food crop yields is important because the potential for expanding the land area for food production in many developing countries is limited and scientific advances are making yield increases more economical than expanding the land area.

In some areas it will still be cheaper to expand land area than to increase yields, but in general the accuracy of future food supply estimates will increasingly depend upon the ability to predict yield increases, they concluded.

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80-daz-70

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

For p.m. release
Thursday, April 23

BOTH PROS AND CONS TO FARM INCORPORATIONS

WASECA--Farm families interested in incorporating the farm business should do some careful planning, says University of Minnesota Agricultural Economist Willis Anthony.

The economist suggests that farm families consider all possible ways of achieving their objectives before incorporating. "It may be that a simple estate plan or will, a sole proprietorship or partnership, a limited partnership, a trust or a cooperative will accomplish the objectives you have in mind," Anthony said.

He spoke at a Corporate Farming Seminar in Waseca Thursday, April 23.

Some possible advantages to incorporating the farm business include limited liability, access to capital, tax advantages, employee welfare, estate planning, the incentive to keep good records and the function of the corporate structure as a management tool.

However, these advantages don't hold for every individual business, Anthony added. "An investment level of about \$100,000 is necessary before incorporation clearly pays. It may cost as much as \$500 to incorporate a moderate sized family farm. Also, the corporate form of organization is the most advantageous for farms where there is fluctuating income, such as in beef production," he said.

add 1--pros and cons

"In most cases, income taxes won't be altered enough by incorporating for taxes to be the deciding factor."

There are both advantages and disadvantages to a family farm corporation and you don't get a magic wand with the corporate seal, Anthony said. The objectives, purposes and capital structure should be carefully planned.

"Furthermore, a corporation by itself can't do anything that participants don't want to do. A corporation can't settle family disputes, although it may decrease the cause of them, the economist added.

"The corporate farm may not be a method of raising capital, although it can be a useful vehicle for maintaining capital in the business. A corporation is not a cure-all for estate transfer problems, but it may make the transfer easier."

The Corporate Farming Seminar was sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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78-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

PREPARE TO SPRAY
SMALL FRUITS

Get ready to spray small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes.

Spraying helps control disease and insect pests and aids in protecting leaves, flowers, fruit and canes, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist, University of Minnesota.

You're inviting damage such as leaf spot, blossom blight, fruit rot, small fruit, reduced yield and cane blight if you don't spray, Johnson says. He advises following this schedule for the first spraying:

Strawberries--at the bud stage.

Raspberries--when the leaves are fully expanded.

Currants and gooseberries--when the terminal leaves are 1/2 inch long.

Grapes--at the start of bloom.

Use an all purpose spray mixture with some modifications in a compression sprayer or duster.

For more detailed information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." The publication is 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
April 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

TAKE SHELTER FROM
TORNADO UNDERGROUND

When a tornado approaches, take shelter in a tornado cellar, underground excavation or steel-framed or reinforced concrete building of substantial construction, advises Earl L. Kuehnast, state climatologist at the University of Minnesota.

Most of the tornadoes in Minnesota occur in May, June and July. Tornadoes took 25 lives in the state during the past two years, but none of the deaths occurred below ground level, Kuehnast said.

In homes, the basement usually offers the greatest protection from tornadoes. A sturdy workbench or heavy table in a basement provides good shelter. In a home with no basement, take cover under heavy furniture in the center of the house. Keep some windows open, but stay away from them, he advised.

Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to overturning during strong winds. Trailer parks should have a community shelter and a community leader should be appointed to monitor radio reports during threatening weather or during watch periods. A "TORNADO WATCH" means tornadoes are expected to develop and a "TORNADO WARNING" means a tornado has actually been sighted. When a warning is issued, persons in the path of the storm should take immediate safety precautions.

In open country, move away from the tornado's path at a right angle. If there is no time to escape, lie flat in the nearest ditch or ravine. In schools, go to an interior hallway on the lowest floor and avoid auditoriums and gymnasiums or other structures with wide free-span roofs.

-more-

add 1 -- tornado

As a result of improved reporting methods, the average number of tornadoes in Minnesota for the last five years is 29 a year, whereas the 54-year average for the state is eight tornadoes.

Tornadoes occur in all 50 states, but no area is more susceptible to their formation than the North American continental plains and no season is free of them.

The greatest probability of tornado occurrence is during late afternoon and early evening, generally from 4 to 8 p.m.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

WEEDS CAUSE
LARGE LOSSES
IN SMALL GRAIN

Losses in small grain due to weeds total about one-third of a billion dollars annually in the United States, according to Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Strand says wild buckwheat, mustard, Canada thistle, smartweed, sow thistle, redroot pigweed, lambsquarters, hedge field bindweed and wild oats are the most serious weed problems in Minnesota small grain fields.

Most of the problem weeds are broad-leaved and can be controlled with a spray application of one of the phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D and MCPA. Bromoxynil (Buctril, Brominal), dicamba (Banvel) or mixture of one of these materials with MCPA can also be used in certain crops. MCPA is effective on mustard and lambsquarter, and is safer to use on oats than 2,4-D, Strand says. However, 2,4-D is more effective on some weed species than MCPA, and costs less.

Bromoxynil (Buctril, Brominal) can be used in wheat or barley but not in oats to control most annual broadleaf weeds and is particularly effective on wild buckwheat. However, it is higher in cost and doesn't control perennial broadleaf weeds.

Dicamba (Banvel) gives excellent control of wild buckwheat and smartweed and is best used in combinations with MCPA to effectively kill a broad spectrum of broadleaf weeds, including mustard. This combination can be used in wheat or oats but not in barley. Mustard isn't controlled well with dicamba alone, Strand says.

-more-

add 1 -- weeds cause losses

The chemicals should be applied at these stages:

2-4,D--From the fifth leaf to early boot stage in wheat or barley, and from the sixth leaf to early boot stage in oats.

MCPA--From the second leaf stage to early boot.

Bromoxynil--Second leaf stage to early boot.

Banvel and MCPA--Second to fifth leaf stage of oats or wheat.

None of the chemicals listed will control wild oats. Wild oats can be controlled in established wheat or barley when wild oats are in the two leaf stage from 4 to 10 days after emergence with barban (Carbyne).

Cultural methods of weed control are also important in small grains. Strand suggests good seedbed preparation, planting weed free seed, rotating crops and using fertilizer and lodging resistant varieties.

Don't spray small grain fields with Banvel if they've been underseeded with alfalfa or clovers, Strand warns. Also, decrease the rate of MCPA and 2,4-D when underseeded small grain is sprayed with these materials, he emphasizes.

For more information, and to determine proper rate of herbicide, refer to the product label or to University of Minnesota Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops." This bulletin is new for 1970 and is available from the county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties.
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Beware of "Hybrid" Soybean Seed. There's no such thing as hybrid soybean seed for commercial sale, so beware of seed salesmen who peddle soybean seed under the hybrid label. A hybrid plant is one which grows from seed produced by crossing two pure line varieties, says Dale Hicks, extension agronomist, University of Minnesota. Soybean varieties can be crossed to produce hybrid seed, and this procedure is used in breeding for development and improvement of soybean varieties. However, the cost of each seed is very high because of the hand labor required, Hicks says. Scientists are trying to find ways to commercially produce hybrid soybean seed, but so far they haven't been successful.

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Follow Label Directions for Drugs. If you use drugs to prevent and treat animal diseases or to increase gain and feed efficiency, be sure to use only the correct amount of the right drug for each species of livestock or poultry. You can do this by following directions on feed tags and drug labels.

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Open House at UM Veterinary College. Interested persons are invited to attend the annual open house at the University of Minnesota's Veterinary College May 17, 1970. Open house will be held from noon to 5 p.m. at the veterinary complex on the University's St. Paul Campus. Veterinary students will explain and demonstrate the latest developments in basic science and clinical techniques. Exhibits of special interest will include a display of common parasites of animals and the damage they do, and a display of the functioning, four part ruminant stomach.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economics

Immediate Release

ARE CONVENIENCE
FOODS WORTH
THE MONEY?

Is having too little time one of your biggest problems in meal preparation?

Do you dislike certain tasks, such as peeling onions or cleaning chicken parts?

Does your family enjoy special treats such as strawberries in January?

Convenience foods can help solve these problems. Convenience foods are those that have undergone some preparation, ordinarily done in the home, before they reach the retail market. But before you buy these products, you need to judge them in terms of the following points, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Time--convenience foods eliminate some of the routine tasks of cleaning, squeezing, peeling, measuring and some mixing. Thus preparation is simplified and dishwashing reduced because fewer utensils are used.
- . Cost--meals prepared from convenience foods may cost less or they may cost up to one-third more per serving than foods prepared from basic home recipes. In considering the cost of convenience foods, keep in mind the value of your time and the amount of this time you can save by using the convenience product.
- . Nutrition--the nutritional value of any prepared food will vary with the ingredients used. Most convenience foods are made from ingredients similar to those used in a home-prepared product, but the proportions may vary. Check the label to see if you're getting value for your money. With the new techniques of harvesting and processing of both canned and frozen products, these foods are many times equal to fresh foods. For example, frozen peaches might be of higher quality than the partly ripened peaches you purchase fresh.
- . Quality--will the amount of food be sufficient to satisfy the appetite of each family member? Does the convenience food meet the quality of your own home-prepared product? Does it surpass it?

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

ATT: Extension Home Economists

PRENATAL CARE
PROTECTS YOU
AND YOUR BABY

Prenatal care is the best way to keep you healthy and to insure that your baby will be as healthy as possible.

The risk of having a baby born before it is due, or a baby that is crippled, or retarded or born dead is less if you have early prenatal care.

Healthy Baby Week, May 10-16, is a good time to review some tips which will lead toward a safe birth, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

- . See a doctor early to protect your health and your baby's. Every pregnancy is different.
- . Tell any doctor you consult that you are pregnant. He needs to know this to decide whether x-rays or medications are safe for you.
- . See a dentist at the beginning of pregnancy for a checkup. Tell him you're pregnant.
- . Don't take any drugs or medicine unless your doctor tells you to. Check with the doctor about the safety of any prescription you had before you became pregnant. Never touch medicine prescribed for other members of your family or for friends.
- . Stay away from sick people, especially anyone with German measles. This disease may not bother you, but it can badly damage an unborn baby.
- . Cut down on smoking. Heavy smoking may slow baby's growth.
- . Eat baby-building foods as listed by your doctor. You don't have to "eat for two." Let your doctor be your menu-maker.
- . Don't be afraid to ask the doctor about bathing, exercise or any other questions you have.
- . Every woman is different and every pregnancy is different. Don't take advice from family or friends just because it worked for them. The doctor knows what is different about you; so follow his directions.
- . Keep every appointment with your doctor. Your condition may change between visits.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
April 27, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate Release

4-H ACTIVE IN
NATURAL BEAUTY PROGRAM

If you see teenagers busily cleaning up and planting flowers in your neighborhood or park this spring and summer, you are probably watching 4-H'ers in action.

These 4-H'ers are participating in the second annual Youth For Natural Beauty Program, co-sponsored by the University of Minnesota Extension Service and Northrup, King and Company of Minneapolis, announces County Extension Agent

4-H clubs examine their community, find the most crucial area of need, and then make plans to improve it. Public officials are contacted to sanction and support the project.

Last year these projects included tree planting, woodlot improvement design, flower planting, cleaning up and painting in local and state parks and roadside areas, painting town halls, rejuvenating an old, forgotten cemetery, painting mailboxes, making litter-bug signs, litter drives, cleaning up beaches and shorelines, and building swing sets and backstops.

4-H'ers want to make people aware of their surroundings by showing them how neat and beautiful a community can be if a little concern is shown.

The top participating club from each county will be recognized at a program on September 17-19. Northrup, King and Company will sponsor an expense-paid trip to tour their plant and experimental research farm, the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. 4-H winners will also take part in several other educational programs.

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

45
4/29/70
Immediate Release

PREPARATION OF LITTLE VALUE IN TREATING BLUECOMB

Research at the University of Minnesota indicates that milk products and potash used to treat bluecomb disease in turkeys are of no value and represent an additional loss to the turkey raiser.

Minnesota ranks first in the nation in turkey production with about 267 million pounds a year. Until 1969, bluecomb disease was one of the most serious problems affecting the Minnesota turkey industry. In 1969, due to a combination of environmental factors and information resulting from research, incidence of the disease was drastically reduced.

The University's Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Public Health is attempting to isolate the cause of bluecomb.

Dr. Harold E. Dziuk, veterinary physiologist, said research conducted at the University on treatment of bluecomb has shown that milk products and potash commonly added to drinking water to treat the sick birds are of no value at all. The turkeys most affected by the disease did not drink the water when the milk product was added to it, University research revealed. This was harmful since the birds should have been taking nourishment during this period.

Results so far indicate that antibiotics, also added to the drinking water, may also be of no value in many cases for treating the disease, he added. Research is continuing on the effects of antibiotics.

add 1--treating bluecomb

In the University research, milk replacer, a solution of various salts and sugar were added to the drinking water for four, two-day periods following infection of the turkeys with bluecomb. Very ill turkeys, as judged by low feed intake and high weight loss, often consumed very little or none of the milk replacer solution.

Turkeys which consumed large quantities of the glucose solution were not necessarily those which were the least ill and they did not seem to benefit from the sugar solution, Dziuk reported.

During bluecomb disease, an abnormality in the intestinal tract prevents the turkeys from digesting food or utilizing it normally. The birds have reduced food intakes during the disease, but force-feeding of turkeys using commercial rations would be of little value, he said.

Due to the reduced food intake, the birds must utilize tissue stores of nutrients to sustain themselves. Use of additional heat to keep turkeys warm, about a 10-degree increase, would reduce the energy required for maintaining the normal body temperature during the disease, Dziuk said.

Providing dry litter for the birds would help prevent body heat loss by enabling the turkeys to lie down and rest without getting wet and having water from the litter evaporate from the body surface after getting up, he added.

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81-daz-70

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
April 29, 1970

Immediate Release

THREE MINNESOTANS CHOSEN FOR IFYE PROGRAM

Three young adults from Minnesota have been chosen to participate in this year's International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE).

They are Margaret McAndrews, 1502 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, who is going to Uganda, Africa; Jane Plihal, Hutchinson, who is going to Botswana, Africa; and Julie Prink, 2533 3rd. Ave. S., Minneapolis, who is going to Germany.

The primary goal of the IFYE program is promoting world understanding through personal contact with families in other countries. This understanding is brought back to the home country where the delegates share their experiences and ideas with others.

The delegates will meet in Washington, D. C., for orientation during the week before they leave for the host country.

Miss McAndrews will leave for Uganda, Africa, in September and return in March 1971. She is a senior in home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Plihal will leave for Botswana in June and return in August 1971. She will be an advisor to the National 4-H Organization there. She is now the assistant editor of the Journal of Home Economics of the American Home Economics Association.

add 1--ifye program

Miss Prink will leave for Germany in June and return in December. She graduated from the University of Minnesota with a B.S. degree in political science and is now working for her M.A. degree in social studies education.

The IFYE porgam is an international exchange between the United States and 85 foreign countries conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service of the State Land-Grant Universitites and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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82-11h-70

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FUTURE FARMERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 120 young Minnesotans from 84 Future Farmer of America chapters throughout the state were recently named winners of some \$5,000 in FFA awards.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Monday (May 4) during the state FFA convention. The convention runs May 3-5.

Winners for this year include the following National FFA Foundation Awards of \$100 each: Agricultural Mechanics--Merlin Terrink, Worthington; Farm and Home Electrification--Keith Brekken, St. James; Soil and Water Management--Mark Skow, Byron; State Star Dairy Farmer--Randy Melzer, New Ulm; State Star Livestock Farmer--Mark Carlson, Rush City; Farm Safety--Faribault, Ortonville, and Stewartville FFA chapters; Ornamental Horticulture--Ted Kornder, Belle Plaine; Home Improvement--Lowell Thompson, Ada; Agribusiness--Stewart Missling, Arlington; Placement in Agricultural Production--Arnold Fritsche, Stillwater; dual winners for Natural Resources Development--Russell Johnsrud, Montevideo, and Wayne Enger, St. James.

The \$75 national award winners: Star Beef Farmer--Gregg Johnson, Pipestone; Star Crops Farmer--Lyle Christianson, Halstad; Star Hog Farmer--Hillary Benjamin, Litchfield; Star Poultry Farmer--Patrick Graham, Howard Lake; Star Sheep Farmer--Dan Barka, Litchfield; Star Forestry Farmer--Robert Hering, Stillwater.

-more-

add 1--FFA awards

Minnesota FFA Foundation Trophy Awards: Regional Star Dairy

Farmer--Jonathan Benesh, Ada; Dallas Sams, Staples; Allan Reynolds, Graceville; Richard Dollerchell, Litchfield; Greg Willgohs, Canby; Randy Melzer, New Ulm; David Mager, LeCenter; Jerry Weiss, Pine Island.

Regional Soil and Water Management--Mark Smith, Climax;

Wayne Johnson, Hector; Dave Krenik, LeCenter; Mark Skow, Byron.

District Star Farmers: Michael Kilen, Greenbush; Dallas Sams, Staples; James Sorlie, Osakis; Mark Carlson, Rush City; Stuart Brustuen, Appleton; Donald Brugman, Windom; Kenneth Schmidt, Watertown; Tom Mandt, Adams.

Regional Award winners are: Agricultural Mechanics--Lyle Docken, Ada; Arnold Lofgren, Barnum; Leon Westhoff, Jr., Perham; Steve Hellwig, Litchfield; Joseph Fank, Hector; Merlin Terrink, Worthington; Mike Tellers, Waconia; Ried T. Church, Winona.

Farm Electrification--David Vilmo, Ada; Keith Brekken, St. James; Bradley Ahrens, Owatonna.

Farm Safety--Ortonville, Sleepy Eye, Faribault, and Stewartville chapters.

Beef Farming--Roger Redland, Halstad; James Lindland, Embarrass; Brian Meyers, Perham; Cort Arlien, Howard Lake; Randy Mertz, Olivia; Gregg Johnson, Pipestone; Don Olson, Blooming Prairie; Carter Blaine, Kasson.

Crops Farming--Lyle Christianson, Halstad; Don W. Myron, Parkers Prairie; Alan Schramm, Glencoe; Craig Stangeland, Pipestone; Gary Crouse, Kenyon.

Hog Farming--Wesley Hanson, Fertile; John Thompson, Park Rapids; John Hendricks, New York Mills; Hillary Benjamin, Litchfield; Steven Frank, Hector; Thomas Stueber, New Ulm; Kenneth Schmidt, Watertown; Philip Maring, Kenyon.

add 2--FFA awards

Poultry Farming--Erwin Vigness, Climax; Gregory Berg, Barnesville;
Patrick Graham, Howard Lake; Steve Scoblic, Ortonville; Donald Biebl, New Ulm;
Thayne Nordland, Ellendale; Bruce Heydmann, Zumbrota.

Sheep Farming--Dean Chandler, Halstad; Dwight Anderson,
Breckenridge; Dan Barka, Litchfield; Terrence Blanchette, Canby; Jim Resch,
Jackson; Harold Kiewel, Belle Plaine; Gene Sanford, Northfield.

Forestry--Lee Hovi, Embarrass; Gary Anderson, Osakis;
Robert Hering, Stillwater; Bernard Aronson, Ivanhoe; Alan Erickson, Jackson;
Tom Wencl, Blooming Prairie, Robert Derby, Byron.

Agribusiness--Robert Larsen, Halstad; James Sorlie, Osakis;
Guy Lehner, Forest Lake; James Nordstrom, Montevideo; Gene Lindquist,
St. James; Stewart Missling, Arlington; Larry Caron, Kenyon.

Placement in Agricultural Products--Bill Hogan, Thief River Falls;
Arnold Fritsche, Stillwater; Walter Lipinski, Canby; Wayne King, Windom,
Roger Knutson, Owatonna; Daniel Shelstad, Kenyon.

Natural Resources Development--Ray Johnson, Ada; Wayne Haabala,
Alexandria; Robert Hering, Stillwater; Russell Johnsrud, Montevideo; Wayne Enger,
St. James; Mark Gates, Faribault; Franklin Fitch, Jr., Winona.

Livestock Farming--Gary Sip, Ada; James Takala, Cherry;
Gene Noske, Parkers Prairie; Mark Carlson, Rush City; Richard Schmidt,
Renville; Marvin Zylstra, Worthington; LaMar Staloch, Freeborn; Dennis Rose,
Byron.

Ornamental Horticulture--Stephen Paulsrud, Climax; Ted Kornder,
Belle Plaine; Terrence Fort, Rushford.

Home Improvement--Lowell Thompson, Ada; Gary Sadlemyer,
Eagle Bend; Clifton Peterson, Osakis; Ronald Hartfiel, Foley; Curt Eischens,
Minneota; Steven Dennis, Pipestone; Larry Souba, Owatonna; Glen Douglas, Stewartville.

add 3--FFA awards

Concrete Improvement--Tim R. Duke, Thief River Falls; Edward Fink, Hibbing; Dean Waldvogel, Osakis; Lyle Christiansen, Atwater; David Fier, Minneota; Darwin Bunde, Amboy; Robert E. Sapp, LeCenter; Thomas Bissen, Adams.

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

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84-jms-70

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

Immediate Release

LEVANDER URGES YOUTH ENVIRONMENT COUNCILS

Gov. Harold LeVander Tuesday supported formation of local community youth environment councils to find solutions to the drug abuse problem, particularly through education.

"If we can get in every community in Minnesota a youth environment council looking at the type of environment for that community I think we will have made a real attack on the question of the prevention of crime and the development of the kind of environment and quality of life which will improve our human environment in the State of Minnesota," LeVander said.

The governor made the statement on the weekly television program, "Perspective on the 70's," hosted by Professor John S. Hoyt Jr. of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. A panel, including the governor, discussed problems the state faces.

The object of the Governor's Conference on Drug Abuse and Youth Environment Monday (May 4) in the Minneapolis Auditorium will be to establish youth environment councils in every community, LeVander said. Serving on the councils would be community leaders such as representatives from the Parent-Teachers Association, Chamber of Commerce, medical association, Kiwanis, Rotary, welfare agencies, schools and as many as possible from youth organizations, the governor added.

-more-

add 1--environment councils

LeVander said the causes of youth problems were a combination of many things. "I think we're reaping a harvest of a permissive society that we as parents didn't do a very good job with our children some years ago," he said. "We haven't wanted to listen to the new pressures, new difficulties and new situations that are facing our young people," the governor said.

Another panel member, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Rouner Jr. of the Colonial Church of Edina, said he though "part of the drug problem is a great desire to have an experience...to be turned on with what is essentially spiritual. The church is finding that it has to be responsive to what young people are concerned about..I think they're going to force us to really do something about pollution, racism, war and communication."

Dan Gustafson, business representative of the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council, said labor was "strapped financially to get involved in social issues more than we are...we're not structured for this."

Also appearing on the panel was Floyd Forsberg, director of the Solid Waste Division of the State Pollution Control Agency.

The program was aired on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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83-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55101-Tel. 373-0710
May 1, 1970

* FOR RELEASE: After 8:30 p.m., *
* Monday, May 4 *

NEW ULM BOY NAMED 1970 STATE STAR FARMER

Thomas Stueber, Jr., 17 year-old member of the New Ulm High School Future Farmers of America chapter, was named Minnesota's 1970 FFA State Star Farmer Monday evening, May 4.

He is a student from local Cathedral High School and attends vo-ag classes at New Ulm Public Schools as a shared time student.

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

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

Selected from a group of State Farmers, this year's top Future Farmer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lauren Stueber of New Ulm. His agriculture instructor and FFA advisors are Larry Klingbeil, Layton Peters and Franklin Stuckey, and his high school superintendent is Luther Fjelstad.

As a freshman, Thomas started his agriculture project with swine that he purchased from his savings. His vo-ag - FFA Advisor and instructor at that time was Ed Fier. He had a total of 50 animals during the year and realized a net return of \$982.78.

His program continued to grow. During his third year he had 343 head of swine, ten acres of corn and twenty acres of soybeans and realized a net return of \$8,347.28. Tom's policy throughout his three years has been to pay his own way. He paid cash for the feed he did not raise and also paid rent for his land and custom rates to his father for the machinery he used.

Tom has kept a good set of Minnesota-Vo. Ag. record books and has his own checking and savings account. His net worth at the start of the program in 1966 was \$150.00, and 3 1/2 years later it totaled \$10,346.88.

Tom is an honor student. He is also a leader in his chapter and his community. He was chapter reporter in 1968 and chapter vice-president and chairman of the leadership committee in 1969. During this freshman year he was winner of the district creed and extemporaneous speaking contests.

He participated in many other FFA leadership activities during his high school career and also served as president of his 4-H Club and classroom president of the student council.

In judging he was a member of the crops team that placed 5th in the state. He has shown hogs at the county and State Fair FFA divisions.

Tom works part-time during the summer at the Minnesota Swine Testing Station at New Ulm.

At the State Convention this year, Tom received the State Farmer Degree and Regional Swine Award. He participated on the varsity basketball team and was a member of the amateur baseball team. His hobby is hunting.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Dennis Simonson, Fosston; James Takala, Cherry; Dwight Anderson, Breckenridge; Dan Barka, Litchfield; Richard Schmidt, Renville; Steven Steele, Alden; and Dennis Ross, Byron.

Sixteen adults were named State FFA Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They are: Lew Muenz, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul; Edward Frederick, Technical College-Waseca; James Lage, First National Bank, Pipestone; John Thell, President, Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association, Willmar; Vern Ingvalson, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul; and Charles Lilligren, WCCO Radio Farm Staff, Minneapolis.

Also, Edgar Persons, Department of Agriculture Education, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Ancher Nelson, Member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Kenneth Habedank, father of the State FFA President, Goodridge; Clarence Ebert, former FFA Advisor, Barnesville; Walter F. Mondale, Member of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; Harlan Stoehr, Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis; Frank Quam, Member of State FFA Board, Stewartville; William Hohenhaus, State FFA Governing Committee, St. Paul; Harold Grudem, Superintendent of Schools, Jackson; and Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 4, 1970

Immediate Release

HATFIELD SEES 'EXTREMELY SERIOUS' PROPERTY TAX TREND

The upward trend of Minnesota property taxes is "extremely serious," Rolland Hatfield, director of the governor's property tax study, said Tuesday night (May 5) on the television program "Perspective on the 70's."

Hatfield said in 1969 he discovered that property taxes, which had been thought to be increasing at seven percent a year, actually were increasing at twice that rate in Minnesota. "In fact, I found that the property taxes for '68 would increase 18 percent for 1969, about 20 percent for 1970 and this year possibly 15 percent which would mean a total increase in property tax in three years of 53 percent," Hatfield said.

"It seemed to me that this was by far the most important problem facing the people of Minnesota," he added. Hatfield said he asked Gov. Harold LeVander to set up the tax study which is expected to be finished in September.

Another member of the television panel discussing state property taxes included James McComb, director of environmental development for the Dayton Hudson Corp., who said he found per capita tax limits on local government "somewhat distasteful" in that local government is supposed to be most responsive to the people.

-more-

add 1--property tax

"Look at the situation you have in St. Paul now where they struggle along for two years without having the proper tax source and the problem that develops is that they defer maintenance on their public investment. The streets go to pieces, the equipment goes to pieces, the buildings aren't restored, the school system deteriorates and I don't think these are things that our cities can afford. I think this is where the cutbacks take place," McComb said.

Panel member Dean Paul Grambsch of the University of Minnesota's School of Business said the state's assessment system needs to be studied. "It can be improved. Our whole system has grown up over the last 50 years in a rather topsy-tervy fashion," Dr. Grambsch said.

Grambsch, chairman of the Governor's Property Tax Advisory Committee, added that "we need to know something about the impact of property taxes on location of industry," on senior citizens and on people with low incomes. The relationship of property taxes to income levels is an important issue, the dean said.

Program moderator and co-producer for "Perspective on the 70's" is Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader of Special Project Development and Coordination for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. He is also a member of the Governor's Property Tax Advisory Committee.

The other panel member was Mrs. O.J. Janski, Minneapolis, president of the League of Women Voters.

The program was aired on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-710
May 4, 1970

Immediate Release

FFA HONORS CHAPTERS, OUTSIDE SERVICE GROUPS

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

Chapters receiving outstanding achievement awards for the 1969 "Corn Drive for Camp Courage", were from Atwater, Freeborn, Norwood-Young America, Princeton and Truman.

These five were among 142 chapters that contributed -- from sales of gleaned corn or donated farm crops - more than \$30,700 to finance camperships for handicapped youngsters and make improvements at Camp Courage for Crippled Children near Annandale. Minnesota FFA Chapters have contributed over \$200,000 to Camp Courage since 1953.

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

The LeCenter chapter placed second, and Faribault third, in the cooperative contest and also received MAC meeting travel awards.

-more-

add 1--ffa honors

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

Dr. Milo J. Peterson, St. Paul, head of the Agricultural Education Department, University of Minnesota; Kirk Shoffner, Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; Joseph L. Donovan, Secretary of State, St. Paul; Glenn Long, South St. Paul Stockyards Offices; Kenneth Austin, Minnesota Implement Dealers Association, Owatonna; Editorial Staff of the Spring Grove Herald, Spring Grove, Minnesota; Wes Simons, Forestry Division, State Department of Conservation, St. Paul; Rose Mary Klassen, Office Secretary, Minnesota FFA Association, St. Paul; and Russ Hansen, St. Paul Civic Center, St. Paul.

Frank Quam, Buffalo Lake High School FFA Advisor, received a desk pen set for service on the Minnesota FFA Board of Directors.

Albany, Atwater, Blooming Prairie, Evansville, Faribault, Foley, Gaylord, Graceville, Halstad, Howard Lake, Jackson, Lamberton, Mountain Lake, Ortonville, Renville, St. Peter, Sleepy Eye, Stillwater and Thief River Falls chapters will receive the gold emblem rating in the superior groups and the University of Minnesota Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity chapter contest certificates at the Tuesday afternoon (May 5) awards assembly held as the final event at the annual State FFA Convention. Entries from four of these top 19 chapters will be selected to represent Minnesota in the 1970 National Award Program.

Other superior chapters in Minnesota include: Ada, Adams, Alden, Blue Earth, Buffalo Lake, Byron, Canby, Climax, Cyrus, Eagle Bend, Franklin, Goodhue, Ivanhoe, Jeffers, Kiester, Mable-Canton, Madison, Montevideo, Olivia,

add 2 -ffa honors

Osakis, Owatonna, Park Rapids, Parkers Prairie, Paynesville, Perham, St. James, Springfield, Staples, Stewartville, Wells, Willmar, Winona, Wheaton, and Worthington.

Participating FFA chapters received honor citations from the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society for their activities in the field of health hazards of smoking. Many chapters have put on smoking and health educational programs for their own members and other youth groups and others have submitted entries in the American Cancer Society's poster - slogan contest on smoking and health. Over 5,000 posters were submitted in the contest.

Minneapolis Association for Retarded Children, Inc. (MARC) honored 39 FFA chapters for contributing to "Christmas for the Mentally Retarded Project." The Gaylord FFA chapter contributing over \$425 led the cash drive, while Blooming Prairie, Butterfield, Faribault, Kimball, Northfield, Pierz, and Rush City led in gifts. These eight chapters were singled out for special recognition.

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 4, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

BURIAL SUGGESTED
FOR PESTICIDES IN
SMALL QUANTITIES

Less than a gallon of liquid or 50 pounds of solid pesticide can be buried at least 18 inches deep or disposed at a supervised dump, says Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The pesticide should be buried in an area where water will not be contaminated, Harein says.

Only pesticides registered with the United States Department of Agriculture and state agencies can be used.

Large quantities of unregistered pesticides, at least a gallon of liquid or 50 pounds or more of solid, should be returned to the manufacturer, if possible, he adds.

It is better to use a registered pesticide as directed than to dispose of it in a careless manner. If it is not possible to use a remaining quantity of registered pesticide, then give or sell it to someone who will use it as directed, Harein suggests.

Pesticide containers should be disposed in the normal manner--at a properly supervised, sanitary landfill dump. Pesticide container should never be used to store any substances.

Some herbicides emit vapors when burned that may damage nearby crops, plants and shrubbery. Herbicides or defoilants containing chlorates may explode when heated. Do not burn containers of these products--dispose of them by mutilating and burying them.

These procedures should be followed when disposing empty pesticide containers, except herbicide containers:

--Burn containers as soon as they are empty in a commercial incinerator.

-more-

add 1--Pesticide burial

--Burn empty containers in a supervised public or private dump. Tell the supervisor of the dump about the containers so that necessary precautions may be taken.

--Burn empty containers in an open fire at the site of use if permitted by local authorities.

--Thoroughly crush empty containers if you are unable to burn them, then bury the pieces at least 18 inches deep in an isolated area away from water supplies.

Do not breathe dust or vapors from the containers. Stay away from smoke or fumes while the container burns. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking and at the end of the workday.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 4, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

STUDY SHADE TREE
TRAITS BEFORE YOU
BUY AND PLANT

The shade tree you plant this spring will be with you for a long time, so make sure it's one you'll want to live with for many years, suggests _____, _____
(name)
_____ extension agent.
(county)

Here are six questions to consider when you select a shade tree for your yard:

- * Is the species adapted to the soil and climate in the area?
- * Is the species long-lived?
- * Will the tree resist wind and sleet breakage?
- * Is the species relatively free of insect and disease problems?
- * Does the species produce objectionable litter, or odor, or roots that can clog drains?
- * Will the tree require only low-cost maintenance?

When you find a tree that meets these specifications, then match the tree to the space you have available--a small tree for limited areas and a large one for abundant space.

Stop at the county extension office and pick up copies of Extension Bulletin 267, "Woody Plants for Minnesota," and 258, "Evergreens." You can also write for copies to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Control Pesticide Drift. Almost half of the agricultural pesticide accidents in Minnesota result from poor control of pesticide drift. Pesticide drift can cause trouble by depositing excessive amounts on crops or by contaminating nontarget plants or animals. Inaccurate calibration of sprayers is another frequent cause of these pesticide accidents. Improper selection and storage of pesticides, failure to read the label and lack of protective clothing are other main problems.

* * * *

Study Feed Tag. Study the feed tag on commercial protein supplements to help you decide which supplement gives you the best buy. Usually the supplement that costs the least per pound of protein will be the best buy if other things such as antibiotic additions and vitamin levels are about the same. The feed tag will guarantee minimum or maximum amounts of crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, calcium and phosphorus.

* * * *

Store Potential Poisons Safely. Many items that can be easily bought at the neighborhood store or pharmacy are potentially dangerous to children. Young children under 5 years of age are most susceptible to accidental poisoning. Store potential hazardous materials in a safe place. Medicine cabinets with locking devices and lockable chests to place in medicine cabinets are available.

* * * *

Feed Hay With Early Pasture. Dairymen should feed some hay with early pasture. Cows won't eat much hay when they're first turned on pasture, but even a small amount will increase the energy content of the ration. The extra fiber provided by hay also helps prevent a drop in fat test.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Keep Grain Intake Up. Remove your cows from pasture about three hours before milking time to help prevent grassy flavors in milk. High producing cows will also eat their grain better if they're taken off pasture for a short period of time before milking.

* * * *

Lawn Mowers Can Be Dangerous. Power equipment such as lawn mowers and garden tractors saves time and muscle pains, but can be dangerous. Take time to read the instruction manual and learn the potential hazards of the machine before using your lawn mower or garden tractor.

* * * *

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 4, 1970

To all counties

Att: Extension Home Economists

FEED HEALTHFUL
FOODS TO
YOUR BABY

Babies need foods that will help them grow and keep well.

Healthy Baby Week, May 10-16, is a good opportunity to recall some pointers on good nutrition for your baby, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

If your baby drinks dried, skim, evaporated or 2-percent fat milk, make sure it is vitamin A and D enriched. Some of these types of milk may not be vitamin enriched, so you'll have to look a little harder for them in the supermarket.

If your baby is drinking a formula, beware of buying too many ready-to-use convenience formulas. Such formulas already have all the water needed mixed in, so you may be paying extra for the water. Such convenience formulas are fine for travel and visits, but may be expensive if used often, Miss Darling says.

Once your baby is eating baby foods, you need to be an extra wise shopper in the supermarket. When buying jars of baby food, check each one to be sure the seal has not been broken. If a seal is broken, the food inside may be contaminated and harmful to your baby.

When shopping for baby food, don't buy certain foods just because they appeal to you. Remember that babies need protein and it is up to you to choose the foods which will best fulfill this need. Choose combinations of meat and vegetables for more protein or puddings rather than sweet desserts.

When your baby is old enough to handle food with his hands, you may find that the quality of his diet goes downhill if you're not careful. At this time babies eat many more cookies and crackers which are filling but which offer few minerals and vitamins. When your baby reaches this age, give him fruits, cheese and vegetables rather than sweets and candy.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 4, 1970

To all counties

Att: Extension Home Economists

TIPS FOR CHOOSING NEW SAUCEPANS

Today's saucepans are designed for cooking efficiency and for enhancing your kitchen decor.

Saucepans are available in such a variety of colors that you can choose the color which best fits your kitchen decorating scheme.

However, just any saucepan isn't a good buy. To be sure the kind you buy will fit your particular needs, here are some tips from Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Saucepans are made in sizes varying from one quart to four quarts. These measurements are brim-full liquid capacity, not the amount of food and water they'll hold for cooking.

The material of your new saucepan should depend on what you like best and the amount of money you want to spend. You can choose from enamel, copper, aluminum, glass, stainless steel or cast iron.

Regardless of the material, look for tight-fitting covers to conserve heat and hasten cooking. Select a pan to fit the size of your range burners.

Is the handle comfortable for you? The pan should feel balanced and shouldn't tip when empty.

When buying saucepans, don't buy more than you need or can store. If the new saucepans are replacements for old, make sure you throw away the battered, old ones.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 4, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMNS

In Minnesota, 4-H enrollments in organized clubs have grown from 50,283 in 1959 to 58,304 in 1969. The number of clubs has increased slightly from 2,083 in 1959 to 2,208 in 1969.

* * * *

An increasing percentage of 4-H members in Minnesota is found in rural nonfarm and urban areas. In 1959, 75 percent of 4-H members lived on farms; 13.5 percent were rural nonfarm residents; and 9 percent were urban dwellers. In 1969, the breakdown changed to: farm, 60 percent; rural nonfarm, 27 percent and urban 13 percent. Nationally, approximately one third fall in each category.

* * * *

Minnesota leads the continental United States in the number of 10-year 4-H memberships.

* * * *

Many projects focus on leisure education. In 1968, nearly 5,000 Minnesota youth attended a 4-H camp to learn about utilization of leisure time. The creative arts project contributes to leisure education by allowing one to develop his creative talent through observation, experimentation, and appreciation.

* * * *

4-H projects with the highest enrollments in Minnesota are food and nutrition, horticulture, clothing, junior leader, home improvement-family living, dairy, swine, shop, safety, and conservation.

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 6, 1970

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Immediate Release

PRICES, DEMAND AND SUPPLIES OF FOOD CONTINUE HIGH

Food prices are expected to rise between 3 1/2 and 4 percent this year, reflecting the continued strong demand for food.

The increase in the grocery bill is no news to the average shopper who paid more than 5 percent higher prices for food last year than in 1968. Food is a major expense for most families, and it will take the biggest slice from the budgets of low to moderate income families, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

But what can the consumer expect when it comes to supplies, demand and prices on specific products this year? Miss Brill passes on these predictions based on U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates:

MEAT. Meat prices were about 10 percent higher in the first months of 1970 than they were in early 1969, but that difference is expected to narrow by next fall. An increase in pork production in late 1970 may mean an increase in the consumption of pork. Americans will probably eat even more beef than before, but less veal and lamb. More steak comes to the table as the take-home pay grows.

POULTRY. We'll probably be eating considerably more poultry than a year ago. Turkey production is expected to be up substantially. By the end of the year, chicken prices may be below 1969 levels.

-more-

add 1--food continue high

EGGS. Egg prices, which in early winter were the highest since the early 1950's, are likely to decline more than seasonally as production increases over last year's levels. A somewhat higher demand for eggs is anticipated than a year ago.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Prices will probably increase gradually. Per capita use of milk may continue to decline. Use per person of low-fat fluid milk and cheese rose sharply in 1969 but consumption decreased in butter, whole milk, cream and evaporated milk.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Plentiful fresh fruit supplies are responsible for prices lower than last year. Prices of fresh vegetables, however, are higher than a year ago. Processed fruits and vegetables are in ample supply and are often on the weekend specials list as good buys.

CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS. Prices will advance moderately as processing costs increase.

Higher production costs -- labor, transportation, storage -- are an indication that food prices will stay high, Miss Brill says.

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May 6, 1970

Immediate Release

FFA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AT CLOSING SESSION

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

Named 1970-71 state president was Jim Sorlie, age 18, of Osakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Sorlie. Jim helps his parents operate their 240 acre grain and livestock farm. His high school FFA Advisor is Dennis Rupp.

Other new state officers are Mark Smith, Climax, age 18, first vice-president; Lowell Miller, Northfield, age 17, secretary; Warren Pommier, Eagle Bend, age 18, treasurer; Dallas Sams, Staples, age 17, reporter; and Dennis Sandmann, Lamberton, age 19, sentinel.

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

The other newly-elected state vice presidents are: Joe Scapanski, Foley; Roger Steinkamp, Renville; Tom Stueber, New Ulm; Jerry Ingvalson, Blooming Prairie; and Gary Thome, Adams.

Winners of several convention contests were also announced.

In the Parliamentary Procedure Contest, first place went to the Faribault FFA chapter, coached by Paul Day. Second place went to Jackson High School and third to Kenyon.

add 1--ffa officers

Randy Mertz, Olivia, was named first place winner in the Minnesota FFA Public Speaking Contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau for his talk on "Our Land--Our Hopes." He will represent Minnesota at the Regional FFA Public Speaking Contest in Kansas City, October 13. Randy McEvers, Barnesville, was second place winner and Dale Wisch, Arlington-Green Isle, was third.

The annual Creed Contest was won by Duane Peterson, Milaca. Second place winner was Jim Richter, Watertown, and third place went to Lowell Larson, Adams.

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

The annual Extemporaneous Speech Contest was won by Warren Pommier of Eagle Bend. Steve Thal, Watertown, was second place winner and the third place winner was Douglas Lueders, Canby.

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

The individual awards in the delegate quiz were: Allen Taylor, Thief River Falls, first; Larry Langevin, Thief River Falls, second, and third, Dale Hemberger, Staples.

Don Meyer, member of the Parkers Prairie FFA chapter, was the winner of the state-wide Individual Leadership Contest and received a trophy donated by the Farm House Fraternity. Tom Steuber, New Ulm, was second and Jim Resch Jackson, was third.

The following chapters won the second annual University of Minnesota Collegiate FFA Innovation Awards: Byron FFA chapter, first; Faribault, second.

The University of Minnesota Ag Ed Club PR Image Award winners are: Hills-Beaver Creek Chapter; Faribault Chapter; and St. James Chapter.

The Gold winners in the Peavey Company sponsored talent show was Steve Weinrich, Lake City, with a guitar vocalist.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 8, 1970

Immediate Release

MAYORS TO DISCUSS CITY PROBLEMS ON TV PROGRAM

The mayors of Duluth, St. Paul and St. Cloud will discuss big city problems on the weekly television program "Perspectives on the 70's" Tuesday, May 12 at 7:30 p.m.

Mayors Ben Boo of Duluth, Thomas Byrne of St. Paul and Edward Henry of St. Cloud along with Thomas T. Thompson, Minneapolis city coordinator, will appear on the program. The program is moderated by John S. Hoyt, professor and program leader for Special Project Development with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

The program will be telecast on KTCA-TV Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME-TV Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

Viewers may phone in their questions during the program by calling (612) -654-0471.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 8, 1970

FOR RELEASE: Friday P.M., May 8

UM NAMES NEW ANIMAL SCIENCE HEAD

Robert W. Touchberry, professor of genetics in the Department of Dairy Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana, was named head of the University of Minnesota Department of Animal Science today (May 8) in action by the Board of Regents. .

Touchberry will begin his duties here July 1.

William F. Hueg, Jr., director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, has served as acting head of the Department since late 1968 when the former chairman, C.L. Cole, was named special assistant to the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute, said the University is fortunate to be able to attract a scholar with the background and ability of Dr. Touchberry.

"In a state where the largest part of the gross farm income comes from livestock," Berg said, "it is important that the University maintain the quality of its teaching and research in animal science. Dr. Touchberry will be a key figure in this effort, both through his work within the University and with the state's livestock industry."

Touchberry holds a B.S. degree in animal husbandry from Clemson (S.C.) University, a master's degree in animal breeding and a Ph.D. degree in animal breeding and genetics, both from Iowa State University.

add 1--new animal science head

He joined the University of Illinois Department of Dairy Science in 1948 as a research assistant. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1949, to associate professor in 1955 and to professor and director of graduate students and teaching in 1959.

During a 13-month sabbatical leave in 1967-68, Touchberry worked with the Division of Biology and Medicine for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, D.C. He was geneticist in charge of reviewing and evaluating requests for grants in population, human and radiation genetics.

In June and July of 1965 he served as animal science advisor for Njala University and AID Freetown in Sierra Leone, Africa. In 1956-57 he received a Fulbright Fellowship for research and lecturing in Denmark.

Touchberry is a member of a number of professional organizations and honor societies, and is listed in American Men of Science and Who's Who in the Midwest. He is married and has four children.

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Department of Information
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May 8, 1970

Immediate Release

COLLEGE DESIRE FOUND "CONTAGIOUS"

The desire to go to college is "contagious" among students from the "high status" high schools generally found in urban areas, University of Minnesota, sociologist Joel Nelson said.

Wealthier students in the "high status" schools instill a desire in other students in the school to continue their education in an institution of higher learning, according to Nelson, an associate professor of sociology.

Examination of student counseling surveys revealed that the "contagion phenomena" was absent from rural areas since few "high status" schools are located in these areas, he added.

It is generally true that rural adolescents are less likely to attend college than urban adolescents. The only exception to this is among low status schools where young people are given a better chance of continuing their education in college if they are from a rural rather than an urban low status school, Nelson said.

Not every student would profit from being placed in a wealthier high school, he said. It was uniformly true that the lower the academic rank of the student, the less likely it was that he would aspire to a college education, Nelson said.

-more-

add 1-- college

Major findings in the examination of the surveys showed that some popular explanations of lower aspirations among rural adolescents were more myth than fact, Nelson said. The data revealed that:

--Rural students register academic aptitude scores similar to those for urban students.

--Rural students are as strongly encouraged by their parents to attend college as urban students.

--Rural students do not lower their aspirations as a consequence of the lack of opportunity to attend nearby institutions of higher education.

--Rural students do not reject college because of the scarcity of family financial support.

--Rural students do not react in their college aspirations to the size of high school they attended.

One of the implications of the study is that if rural students do not reject college as a consequence of lack of funds, scholarship aid may not raise their aspirations for further education. Also, since the closeness of colleges plays no role in furthering educational aspirations, building additional institutions of higher education will in all probability do little to stimulate college plans, he added.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 11, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

ASTER LEAFHOPPERS
APPEAR IN STATE

Minnesota has a high aster leafhopper population for this time of year, and commercial vegetable growers should be prepared to apply control measures on susceptible crops.

This warning comes from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

The aster leafhopper transmits aster yellows virus to a wide range of host plants including many flowers, vegetables and flax. Some small grains are also susceptible. The insect was formerly called the six-spotted leafhopper.

The first flight of aster leafhoppers flew into Minnesota from the south on April 26, Lofgren says. A larger flight came on May 7 and on May 8 counts of over 1,000 insects per 100 sweeps with an insect net were reported from a rye field at Rosemount by University of Minnesota entomologist A. G. Peterson.

"This is a very high population of leafhoppers for so early in the year," Lofgren says. He says leafhopper populations could increase in the next few weeks with normal moisture conditions and temperatures in the 70's or 80's. This could cause a major outbreak, of the virus infection.

For more information, commercial vegetable growers should consult University of Minnesota Special Report 5, "Weed, Insect, and Disease Control Guide for Commercial Vegetable Growers." Get a copy from the county extension office, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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May 11, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

HAYLAGE OFFERS
MANY ADVANTAGES

Haylage has many advantages when compared to either hay or higher moisture grass silage, according to Jesse Pomroy, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

He offers these examples:

* Maximum feed per acre can be harvested with haylage, since less feed value is lost in harvesting. There are also large savings in time and labor.

* Haylage offers a good chance to beat the weather, Pomroy says. Two to three days are needed to make hay, but haylage can be harvested in cloudy weather or even a light rain.

* Haylage also fits well into silage feeding programs, and can be easily stored and fed mechanically. There's less weight to handle, and freezing problems aren't as great as with higher moisture grass silage.

* Also, seepage and odors from silos are reduced when haylage is harvested instead of grass silage.

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May 11, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

CHECK WELLS FOR
CONTAMINATION

Add a large dose of chlorine to your well if tests reveal that it's contaminated.

But this "shock" chlorination treatment should be regarded only as a stopgap measure, says Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. The second step is to locate the source of contamination and eliminate it, if possible.

The contamination source may be as simple as surface water which can be drained away easily. Or, if the well is improperly constructed, you may have to fill the old well with concrete and drill a new well in a location and to a depth where the water isn't polluted.

In some cases, you may need to use a procedure of continuous chlorination until a new well is drilled or the source of pollution is located. Continuous chlorine is the constant adding of chlorine to the water as it's pumped from the well.

If your well is contaminated with non-disease forming "nuisance" organisms such as iron bacteria, it may be necessary to resort to continuous chlorination. Normally shock treatments of iron will eliminate iron bacteria.

You can have a sample of your well water tested by writing to the Minnesota Department of Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440. Ask for a water testing kit. The sample will be tested for nitrates, detergents and bacteria. There's no charge, but only drinking water samples will be tested.

Nitrates in drinking water are toxic to infants under one year of age in concentrations in excess of 10 parts per million of nitrate-nitrogen.

-more-

add 1--check wells

However, chlorination won't remove nitrates from the water supply, Machmeier emphasizes. Neither will water softeners, filters or any of the commercially available water treatment techniques. Wells located in sandy soils with high ground water tables are most susceptible to nitrate pollution.

If water supplies are contaminated with nitrates, the source of contamination must be eliminated. If that can't be done, a new well must be constructed.

For additional information on chlorinating water supplies, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 15, "Disinfection of Water Systems."

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To all counties
Immediate release

CUT ALFALFA
EARLY FOR HIGH
QUALITY FEED

Minnesota farmers should be ready to cut alfalfa by June 1 for high quality forage production.

However, the calendar is only a guide to proper time of alfalfa harvest in Minnesota, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist, University of Minnesota. The crop's stage of maturity is the best indicator.

The best stage of growth to cut first crop alfalfa is generally the late bud to "first sign of bloom" stage. Cutting at this stage of growth is considered "early cutting."

Early cut alfalfa has high protein content, high digestible nutrient content and production of dry matter or yield is good. Later cutting--at the one-half to full bloom stage--may yield more tonnage of dry matter, but nutrient content will be much lower and digestibility of the forage will drop drastically.

Most of Minnesota has had ample spring rainfall to speed alfalfa growth and most stands appear vigorous and productive. However, low temperatures have limited growth, Strand says.

In southern and central Minnesota, higher temperatures result in a greater accumulation of growing degree days so alfalfa may need to be cut the last week of May or very early June.

However, northern Minnesota farmers may not be able to take first crop alfalfa until June 10-15. Normally, alfalfa should not be cut before the bud stage or regrowth may be slowed due to depletion of root reserves.

Recovery of the alfalfa crop is greatly influenced by the regrowth shoots. Recovery is slowed if alfalfa is cut too late and regrowth shoots are cut off. If the alfalfa crop lodges badly, begin cutting at once since lodging hastens development of regrowth shoots.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 11, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

**YOUTH CAN CHOOSE
NUTRITIOUS SNACKS**

Are you one of the many teenagers who are tired, overweight or plagued with complexion problems? Your problems might be solved by examining your diet, especially your snack foods.

Attractive hair, eyes, skin and figure can be yours if you understand the importance of a proper diet and use good judgment when choosing snacks.

Good nutrition is responsible for your appearance and adequate energy for play, sports, study and other activities, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

It's fine if you want to snack between meals, but make sure the snacks are nutritious. Choose snack foods that help meet your daily needs for protein, vitamins, minerals and fluids without adding too many calories.

Plan your snacks and consider them a part of your total daily food intake. Milk, milk shakes, instant breakfast drinks, carrots, celery, radishes, cucumber slices, green pepper slices, cauliflower, ice cream, sherbet, ice cream sandwiches, fresh fruits and fruit juices are all refreshing and nutritional snacks. Peanuts, hamburgers, pizza and cereal nut party mixes are high protein and high calorie snacks.

If you have a weight or complexion problem, or some other health problem, don't eat high calorie foods like French fries, potato chips, pie, cake, candy bars, peanuts, pizza or greasy fried foods, Miss Darling suggests. If you snack often, then cut down on what you eat at regular meals.

Snacks should be eaten at times when they'll satisfy hunger pangs or provide a quick "Pick-up" but not kill appetite for your next regular meal.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 11, 1970

To all counties
Att: Extension Home Economics
Immediate release

SUMMER FURNITURE
FOR INDOORS
AND OUTDOORS

Redwood, hardwood, rattan and aluminum furniture make excellent summer furniture pieces for indoors and outdoors.

Redwood and hardwood groups of furniture are the first to appear outdoors in spring and the last to be brought in when fall comes, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. The style and construction of this furniture has improved in recent years to suit it for use in the recreation room after its use outdoors in the summer.

Redwood slat construction combined with aluminum can be found in barbecue sets, chairs and chaises, umbrella tables, end and coffee tables.

In hardwood a new group has been introduced, painted in off-white with avocado accents and metal legs in swivel chairs, tete-a-tetes and chaises with slatted seats.

Rattan furniture is growing in popularity because of its great versatility. According to its design, finish, and upholstery cover, it can be used in the garden room, recreation room or in a living room, bedroom or dining room.

Rattan in woven match-stick size is called wicker. To get the proper size, it is either from dwarf rattan stock, which is expensive, or is from regular size rattan that has been put through a machine to produce the less expensive 1/8-inch width strands.

A new trend is to combine wood cabinets with rattan seating pieces, coordinated in either wood or color finish.

-more-

add 1--summer furniture

Folding aluminum furniture is easy to carry to the beach or move about the lawn or patio. Designs are practical and functional and non-tip devices add to their safe use.

The frames of aluminum furniture are upholstered in a choice of vinyl cord, webbing or straps, polyfoam-filled pads or have innerspring units. In some pieces plastic or wood arms have replaced aluminum arms. For the see-through look in aluminum pieces heat-sealed clear vinyl tubing is used with a lively floral printed on clear vinyl.

Recently, inexpensive web chairs, chaises and rockers in folding aluminum for children have been added to adult groupings.

-lah-

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties

Att.: Extension Home Economics

Immediate release

PROPER DIET
IS ESSENTIAL
FOR ELDERLY

If you're 65 or older, how are your eating habits?

Poor eating habits may be responsible for that chronic tired feeling, a gloomy outlook on life, even loss of sleep and worry over little things.

The right foods help keep the body at its best. During illness a well nourished body will respond better to treatment than one that is run down.

Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out that older people need these foods every day: two or more cups of milk or its equivalent; two or more servings of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans, peas or nuts; four or more servings of whole-grain, enriched or restored cereal products; and at least four servings of vegetables and fruits.

Miss Darling gives these suggestions to help older people with small-scale shopping, cooking and serving:

. Don't buy more food than you can use. A big economy-size package or a large quantity of food specially priced is no bargain if you tire of it, it grows stale or spoils. Recipes for one or two will help you figure how much to buy.

. Estimate the cost per serving rather than what you pay for a pound. If meat has much gristle or bone, one ordinary size serving may take half a pound or even a pound. At the other extreme, if there is no bone, a pound makes four or five servings.

. Try a new recipe once in awhile. It's easier to try to get variety into meals when recipes are easy to find.

add 1--proper diet

. Avoid a last-minute rush. Preparing meals is less tiring when some of the food is partly or fully prepared in advance. TV dinners offer variety. Dry mixes for quick breads, cakes and puddings, as well as cooking cereal in individual packets, keep well, especially in cool storage. Portions can be measured out and used at your convenience.

. Use leftovers to advantage. Planned leftovers can be an asset, saving time and money. Wrap them properly for storage in the refrigerator, freezer or cupboard. Cream leftover vegetables, meat, fish or chicken or use with a tasty sauce for variety.

. Don't drift into the habit of eating standing up at the kitchen counter. Look for ways to make eating time comfortable and interesting with the least possible effort, such as using pretty place mats instead of a table cloth.

. Invite a friend, relative or neighbor to eat with you if you're alone.

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May 11, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Mower Adjustment Important. Spending a few hours making repairs and adjustments before the haying season starts can save you time and money after the season begins. Heavy draft, ragged cutting and excessive breakage are usually caused by improper adjustment, poor lubrication or badly worn parts. For more information, get a copy of Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 14, "Mower Adjustment," from the county extension office.

* * * *

Dairymen Need Good I. D. System. Start your identification records at the time a heifer calf is born. Successful dairymen know their cows by name or number, and usually the sire, dam and date of birth of each cow. A positive identification of each calf plus a record system that's readily available for reference helps dairymen build better herds for the future.

* * * *

Empty Chemical Containers. Don't leave empty chemical containers laying around the farm. These containers should be disposed of as soon as possible. For information on disposing of pesticide and herbicide containers, ask for a copy of Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 3, "Disposing of Empty Pesticide Containers."

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Spray Fruit Trees. Fruit tree spraying in your home orchard begins with the "pink spray" when fruit buds show pink. This is followed shortly by the "petal fall spray." For additional information, get a copy of Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." It's available from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Plant Warm Season Vegetables. Plant warm season vegetables such as beans, corn, cucumbers, squash and melons after mid-May, when the soil warms up. Seeds of tender annuals such as zinnias, marigolds and nasturtiums also should be planted in late May. Seedlings started indoors should not be transplanted to the garden until danger of frost is past.

* * * *

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

Immediate Release

NOT ALL MONEY SPENT AT SUPERMARKET GOES FOR FOOD

Griping about the amount of money you're spending these days at the grocery store?

Perhaps it's time to take stock of the nonfood items you buy there which add to the grocery bill you see growing in size every month, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Out of every dollar you spend at the supermarket, 23 to 27 cents pays for non-food items.

That's why, Miss Brill says, when you talk about your high food bill you need to distinguish between the amount of money you actually spend for food and what you spend at the same store for household supplies and other non-food items. Paper goods such as paper napkins, paper plates and stationery, health and beauty aids, housewares, magazines, tobacco, pet foods, even clothing may be purchased and at the supermarket and are computed at the store as part of your total bill. But the consumer who keeps an account of food bills should separate these items as she figures her food budget. Count as food dollars only the money you spend on actual food for your family.

The proportion of income the average American spends for food has been declining over the years. A decade ago Americans spent 20 percent of their total incomes for food. Last year 16.5 percent of American incomes went for food compared with 16.8 percent in 1968. A further decline in the proportion of income spent for food is anticipated this year. So, in spite of high food prices, the average American is spending the lowest percentage of his income for food on record--and well below the percentage spent in other countries, Miss Brill says.

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

Immediate Release

ASSUMPTIONS CHALLENGED ABOUT RURAL, URBAN PEOPLE

The current belief that there is a feeling of overwhelming alienation among people in the city was found to be untrue by two sociology researchers at the University of Minnesota.

Professor Charles E. Ramsey, professor and extension sociologist, and Rita Braito, research associate were conducting a study involving interviews in an urban ghetto, an urban middle class community and a rural community, all in Minnesota.

There was no sign of a feeling of tremendous alienation in any of the three communities, but on a very few specific issues some people felt powerless, Ramsey reported, such as mothers who felt they could not influence anything.

People in the urban ghetto did not feel more powerless than those in the rural community, he added. The study gave very little support to the assumption that urban people feel overwhelmingly alienated, Ramsey said. He suspected that the research would reveal a higher level of alienation among young people who generally are concerned with the lack of structure of situations, developmental problems and the inability to predict the future.

About half the people in the urban ghetto felt they could not influence the Parent-Teacher Association or the school board, but more than half felt they could influence the principal or teacher. The PTA and school board generally are thought to be liaisons to the community and principals and teachers are thought to be insulated because they make decisions based on professional criteria, Ramsey observed. The findings from this study show that citizens generally do not agree with that assumption.

-more-

add 1-- assumptions challenged

The assumption that people in the ghetto are good at face-to-face relations and poor at organizing was supported by the research on the PTA and school board as opposed to the principal and teacher, he said. Ramsey concluded that the research characterized what has long been known about the ghetto--gains have to be made on an individual basis. Also, a ghetto mother cannot always participate in meetings because she cannot afford the cost of a babysitter and in many cases the PTA members make the ghetto mother feel unwelcomed, he said.

People surveyed in the rural community displayed the same attitude as those in the urban ghetto toward the teacher and principal, he added.

Also, ghetto residents felt they could not influence church policies because they were set "by a few people at the top," while rural people felt they could influence their church board and pastor. Most voluntary associations, such as a church, are established by middle class people to define and solve middle class problems, the sociologist said, which explains the ghetto residents' feelings of alienation.

Residents in the ghetto and rural community felt they could help their aged parents, could be good mothers under present conditions and could help their children stay out of trouble. Both groups felt the wife can do quite a bit to help her husband when he is having trouble on the job, Ramsey reported.

Rural and ghetto community residents both felt that voting makes a difference in presidential elections and both groups felt that it is useful to discuss political issues with friends. It appears that both the rural and ghetto residents look to the formal voting structure and the informal process of public opinion development to influence government decisions, he said.

add 2--assumptions challenged

The rural and ghetto groups felt they could get reasonable credit, Ramsey said. Urban middle class people shop around more than the rural and ghetto residents. Rural people are more optimistic than ghetto residents about opportunities to shop around, but Ramsy doubted that the rural residents have many shopping choices in their communities.

An implication drawn from the study is that through individual development people may be able to bring purposefulness to leisure time activities, he said. Leisure time activities, generally have been purposeless which may cause a feeling of powerlessness, but when a physician prescribes leisure to an ailing patient, then the activity takes on a purpose, Ramsey added.

People experience difficulty in living without a purpose in their activities. It is not enough to go on a fishing or hunting outing to enjoy the scenery and fresh air. A creel of fish or game must be brought back from the trip in order to give purpose to the activity, Ramsey observed. This is a carryover of the work ethic into the leisure time activities. People may be able to see leisure activities as an end in itself rather than a means to an end, he added.

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

Immediate Release

REALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FACES NATION, MINNESOTA

Only about two percent of the state and federal budgets are allocated to natural resources and only a small part of the two percent is for expenditures on environmental quality, according to John J. Waelti, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Writing in the recent issues of Minnesota Agricultural Economist, a publication of the University Agricultural Extension Service, Waelti said that with increased government activity in pollution control, increased funding must come from higher taxes or reallocation of public expenditures. "In either case, the results are not without some cost," Waelti said.

It can be expected that Congress will come under increasing public pressure to reallocate public funds toward environmental quality control and away from items currently receiving a major share of funds, such as military hardware and weaponry, he added.

The consumers will ultimately bear the cost of environmental quality in the form of higher prices and in some cases limited or restricted use of resources, such as the restrictive zoning of lake shores, Waelti said.

add 1--reallocation

Environmental deterioration cannot be solely attributed to industry, but industry generally has not done all that is possible to abate pollution, he said. Conflict and controversy may arise when a firm that is required to adopt pollution control measures claims unfair discrimination on the grounds that it is subject to more exacting standards than its competitors. This complaint is sometimes accompanied by an announcement of possible relocation to a situation "more favorable to industry," resulting in the unhappy possibility of regional unemployment, the economist said.

"The fact that all states are in the process of strengthening their air and water quality standards should help to reduce the competitive and relocation arguments," Waelti said. But these points will be brought up often in the future, particularly when a plant is on the verge of obsolescence which results in relatively high per unit operating costs, he added.

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May 13, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H STATE CONSERVATION CAMP IN JUNE

More than one hundred 4-Hers will attend the State 4-H
Conservation Camp, June 8-12.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry
and Biological Station in Itasca State Park, according to Wayne E. Carlson,
assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

One junior leader and one adult leader from each county are invited
to attend the camp, along with 4-H Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program
winners from last year. Junior leaders are selected on their leadership
potential and their conservation record. Adult leaders are chosen for their
county leadership potential in the project and interest in conservation.

The camp promotes the expansion of the conservation project by
training junior and adult leaders to serve as county project chairmen and club
project leaders.

Sponsors are the Federal Cartridge Corporation and the Agricultural
Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.

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May 13, 1970

Immediate Release

Mayor Byrne Says:

COMMITMENT TO CITIES AWAITS WAR BUDGET CURTAILMENT

St. Paul Mayor Thomas Byrne Tuesday night said he didn't think there would ever be "a national commitment to the cities until the budget for the war can be curtailed dramatically and drastically."

Byrne made the statement in response to a question on the weekly panel television program, "Perspective on the 70's." The panel was asked if money being spent on the Vietnam war could be channeled to help big cities catch up on deficits.

Mayor Ben Boo of Duluth said "it's not realistic. I don't think its there."

St. Cloud Mayor Edward Henry said he agreed with Byrne, but there "are some age-old obstacles in terms of curtailing military expenditures."

There is "no doubt that some money could be channeled into other programs and other federal departments if the war commitment were not as extensive as it is," Minneapolis City Coordinator Thomas A. Thompson said.

-more-

add-1--budget curtailment

Minnesota's cities face a structural problem according to Byrne. The cities of the state and nation are "tied in with a structure that may have solved problems back at the turn of the century, but certainly can't even begin to meet the problems of today," the St. Paul mayor added. These include tax, racial, zoning and other local problems, he said. The cities will have to look at the next two or three sessions of the state legislature for a re-evaluation of the role of the state government in relation to the cities, Byrne said.

St. Paul faces a minimum budget deficit of \$4 million in 1971 if it pays the "going rate for salaries," Byrne said. He listed "finance" as the major problem facing his city while Mayor Boo said financial problems, once a big concern in Duluth, have been solved.

Thompson said Minneapolis is having difficulty redeveloping -- "clearing itself of its blight, its social problems." "Many of our problems could be solved if we had adequate resources to deal with them."

Henry said there is a need to stabilize and improve property taxes, develop new sources of taxes and redistribute taxes.

Byrne called for local rather than federal control of local government functions, but said "you simply cannot leave within a geographical boundary of a municipality the total support of all government for that municipality. You do violence to good planning if you say that every municipality must have residential, commercial, industrial and so forth."

-more-

add 2--budget curtailment

Henry said decentralization is needed and one way to achieve this would be through a regional development concept "which is such a hot topic. I believe it deserves examination." Local governments haven't been effective in setting up the administrative apparatus to carry out federal programs, the St. Cloud mayor said. "Some of our existing forms of counties, municipalities and townships have become obsolete in terms of dealing with spillover," Henry added.

The regional development act is designed to help local governments retain their autonomy, Henry said. "I can't think of any modern piece of legislation involving administrative reorganization that has been more grossly misinterpreted than that law," he added.

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

Thompson sat in for Minneapolis Mayor Charles Stenvig who was scheduled to be on the program, but was out of town at the time.

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May 18, 1970

To all counties
Immediate release

CHECK WATER
FOR NITRATES

Have your well water checked for nitrates, especially if you have a dug or bored well, or a well less than 50 feet deep.

Even some deep wells in certain water bearing formations such as limestone may be subject to water contamination, says Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Nitrates in concentrations above 10 ppm are toxic to infants under one year old. Excess nitrates also can have an adverse effect on livestock.

However, water softeners, filters, adding chlorine or any of the commercially available water treatment techniques will not remove nitrates, Machmeier emphasizes. The only solution to removing nitrates from the water supply is locating and removing the pollution source. If that can't be done, a new well must be constructed at a different depth and location.

Nitrates from the decomposition of animal or human wastes or from commercial fertilizer are carried through the soil with water movement. So the downyard movement of water through soil that is too heavily fertilized or through concentrated animal wastes carries nitrates. The amount of nitrates reaching the ground water levels depends on the concentration of nitrates in the soil, soil texture, the amount of water moving downyard through the soil and the depth of the water table.

This means that shallow ground water tables located below light, sandy soils are generally most susceptible to nitrate pollution, Machmeier says.

To have your drinking water tested, write for a water testing kit to the Minnesota Department of Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55440. There is no charge, but only drinking water will be tested.

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To all counties
Immediate release

OBJECTIVE OF DAIRY
PLANT MERGERS IS
INCREASED EFFICIENCY

Recent mergers of dairy plants into large marketing groups should result in lower costs and improved income for farmers, but don't expect these gains overnight, cautions E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota economist.

In Minnesota, Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI), Mid-America Dairymen, Inc. and Land O'Lakes have recently merged with many smaller units to create three large farmer owned marketing groups in the state.

The size of these recent mergers is significant, Koller says. For example, AMPI and Mid-America Dairymen operate in a region from Texas to the Canadian border and have an estimated membership of 47,000 dairy farmers. Land O'Lakes is a national organization which ranked 252 in total sales among U. S. corporations last year.

Koller projects long-run improved results for farmers from these mergers, but says dairymen should not expect too much from a merger. "Much depends on the management skill of the merged organizations," he adds.

"Recent mergers are resulting in greater efficiency in dairy marketing which were long overdue. In addition, we must remember that in the present day world of large buyers farmers must be organized into large groups in order to sell more effectively," Koller says.

There are several prospective advantages to merging into large groups. Mergers should bring increased efficiency. Some small, high cost dairy plants can be closed and the milk shifted to larger, more efficient units. Research shows large plants can save from 10 to 30 cents per hundred weight due to economies of size.

Also, some overlapping of farm milk hauling can be reduced by closing some dairy plants. Minnesota research has shown that duplication by two to four milk trucks on the same roads is not uncommon. Reduction of this duplication can lead to savings of 5 to 20 cents per hundredweight, according to Koller.

-more-

add 1--dairy mergers

Mergers may also result in a saving of inter-market and inter-area fluid milk shipments. In a large, regional cooperative, milk can be shipped from the closest point to eliminate unnecessary hauling and cross hauling.

Large dairy cooperatives often can bargain more effectively with large milk buyers for superpool premiums--prices over the federal order level. Small plants also will benefit from mergers since they'll have access to Grade A markets and the chance to share in better prices.

Another advantage is that large merged cooperatives may have more influence in presenting the farmers' case in Congress and other government activities, including federal milk order hearings.

Combining cooperatives into larger units should also provide a better capital structure. This should improve the ability to finance new facilities and programs such as research and development on new products, the economist concludes.

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To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Cocklebur in Soybeans. You can control cocklebur in soybeans by applying one-fifth pound of 2,4-DB per acre as a postemergence overall application from 10 days before bloom until mid-bloom stage. Or, the chemical can be applied as a postemergence directed spray when the soybeans are 8 to 12 inches tall. Apply the chemical only when cocklebur is a serious problem, since the beans may be stunted, especially under hot, dry conditions. Also, the cocklebur may develop some regrowth after an initial dieback.

* * * *

Control Drift When Spraying. You can minimize drift from farm sprayers by taking special precautions, says Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. He recommends reducing sprayer pressure, increasing water volumes with larger nozzles and using drop nozzles to keep the spray release as low as possible. Drift potential is greater with windy or high temperature conditions.

* * * *

Observe Regular Milking Interval. Research shows that high producing cows drop in production when the herd's milking schedule is irregular. Dairymen should maintain uniform time intervals between milkings to keep high producing cows at peak production.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Hay for Dairy Calves. Keep good hay available at all times to young dairy calves on pasture. Dairy calves can't eat enough pasture to grow normally since pasture is low in dry matter. Also, feed up to 4 pounds of grain per head per day, depending on the condition of the calves.

* * * *

Follow Safety Rules. Don't operate farm machinery carelessly and become an accident victim. Follow these safety tips when using farm machinery:

- Keep shields in place and shut the power off before unclogging.
- Keep children off of and away from machines.
- Hitch equipment only to the draw bar of the tractor.
- Be cautious on grades and slopes--always drive at a safe speed for ground conditions.
- Use the slow moving vehicle emblem when on public roads.
- And, equip the tractor with a protective frame or heavily constructed cab.

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Department of Information
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To all counties
Immediate release

LIVESTOCK JUDGING AND
MARKETING SESSION SET

A livestock judging and beef cattle marketing promotion conference will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus June 8-11.

Nationally known livestock judges will evaluate swine, sheep, beef cattle, and give their views on future selection trends, according to Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist.

The four day session is divided into four separate clinics. An additional new feature is a carcass and meats evaluation session on Monday, June 8.

Tuesday, June 9 features a forenoon of swine judging and an afternoon on sheep evaluation. The program includes a demonstration of an ultrasonic machine to estimate loin eye area and fat thickness, and a special artificial insemination demonstration for swine producers. Breeders and livestock buyers will also combine their opinions of modern day trends.

June 10 and 11 will feature a conference designed to bring beef cattlemen up to date. The meeting will take place at the University's Livestock Pavilion. Sponsored by Minnesota's Hereford and Beef Improvement Associations, high points of Wednesday's event will include a judging clinic, type and performance evaluation, and sonoray demonstration. Clarence Burch, past president of the National Beef Improvement Federation, will address the conference on the topic "Beef Cattle is our Business."

On Thursday, June 11 Minnesota's leading beef cattlemen will discuss various ways of marketing feeder cattle. George Benda, Minnesota Livestock Feeders Association president, will present the viewpoint "What do we Demand as a Good Feeder?"

Other nationally known speakers slated to appear include W. T. Berry, Jr., Executive Secretary of the American Hereford Association and Bill House, President of the American National Cattlemens' Association.

add 1--livestock judging

A Thursday evening reception and banquet honoring Minnesota's Veteran Hereford breeders will conclude the conference.

A women's program is planned in connection with the beef cattle conference. Tours of Gibbs Farm Museum, Rosedale Shopping Center and Como Park Zoo and Conservatory are scheduled.

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

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 18, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

TIPS ON STORING FRUITS

Plan to use fresh fruits promptly after purchase while they are sound and of best flavor.

Because fruits are fragile, they need special handling to keep them from being crushed or bruised. The softened tissues of bruised and crushed fruits permit the entrance of spoilage organisms that quickly break down quality.

When you get home from the supermarket, sort fruits before storing, suggests Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Discard any bruised or decayed fruit to keep it from contaminating sound, firm fruit.

Miss Brill suggests the following storage procedures for various fruits:

- . Apples--store uncovered in the refrigerator. Unripe or hard apples are best held at cool room temperature (60° to 70° F.) until ready to eat. Use ripe apples within a week.
- . Apricots, avocados, grapes, nectarines, pears, peaches, plums, rhubarb--when these fruits are ripe, store uncovered in the refrigerator. Use within three to five days. When unripe, allow to ripen in the open air at room temperature. Don't place in the sun.
- . Bananas--store at room temperature.
- . Berries and cherries--keep whole and uncovered in the refrigerator until ready to use. Washing and stemming these fruits before refrigerating results in loss of food value and increased spoilage. Use within one or two days.
- . Citrus fruits and melons--these fruits are best stored at a cool room temperature (60° to 70°F.) Short time holding in the refrigerator isn't harmful to their quality. But if citrus fruits are held too long at too-low temperature, the skin becomes pitted and the flesh discolors. Use these fruits within a week.
- . Pineapples--if fully ripe, these may be refrigerated a day or two. Wrap them tightly to prevent other foods from taking up the odor of the pineapple.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 18, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SUMMER 1970
FEATURES MANY
FASHION FABRICS

The spring-summer 1970 fashion fabrics are new and varied and come in many new prints and colors, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

The georgettes with a crisp or a soft hand come in crepe and crinkle textures.

The new raschel knits have many patternings. The newest are V's, diamonds, ribs and a plaid look.

Crepes are still making big fashion news in all weights. The classic fabrics such as sharkskin, herringbones, denims, poplins, linens and gabardines are getting new markets because of their ease of care and "synthetic" look.

The burnout, which is a fabric technique for patterning the see-through look, gives voile a new appearance.

In prints you'll see the Oriental influence as well as the 1920's effect in geometrics. The large chrysanthemum floral and woodblock engraving landscapes, diamonds, small scratch patterns, tiny dots and dashes are all a part of these looks.

Patchwork continues to be popular in geometrics as well as the more conventional peasant prints. Tie and racing stripings have updated the stripe in both small and large versions. The floral motif and paisley print are now limited to two-color prints. And the water color floral bouquet in large and feminine color combinations is also popular.

The spring-summer "flower" colors include yellow, blue, green in two versions--willow green and blued grass--mauve and pink.

Neutral colors also make the fashion scene with the most popular the caramels to pecan colors and darkened and dusty taupe.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 18, 1970

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Use if or when appropriate

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
TO WASHINGTON
FOR WORKSHOP

A group of _____ 4-H'ers from _____ County will attend the Citizenship Short
(no.)

Course in the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. _____ .
(give dates)

They will be among a group of about 40 club members from _____ counties in
(no.)

Minnesota taking part in the workshop at that time.

During the summer Minnesota will send approximately 300 club members from 50
different counties to various citizenship workshops in Washington. Each group will
be accompanied by two county extension agents.

_____ County 4-H members attending the workshop will be: (list names and
addresses. Accompanying them will be _____ .
(adult leaders)

Among the purposes of the short courses are to develop greater understanding
and appreciation of the American heritage, to help participants learn the basic
functions of national government and gain appreciation and understanding of the
workings of a democracy and of international aspects of citizenship. Participants
also develop their skills for practicing and teaching citizenship in local 4-H clubs.
Besides hearing prominent speakers, delegates will have discussions on a wide range
of citizenship topics. They will also visit historic shrines and branches of
government in the national capitol.

The Citizenship Short Course is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation
on behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 18, 1970

Immediate Release

PROPER LAUNDERING NECESSARY FOR DURABLE PRESS

Durable press fabrics are constantly changing. Unfortunately, such changes pose a laundry problem.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that you're always safe if you follow the instructions on the garment care label. But here are some general suggestions for laundering durable press fabrics.

First, launder garments before they become too heavily soiled. It's easy to let them go, because durable press fabrics always look so fresh. However, it is more difficult and sometimes impossible to remove stains after they have been in a while.

Pre-treat all spots before washing. For collars, cuffs and oily stains treat with concentrated detergent. Allow time --at least an hour-- for the detergent to loosen the soil.

Finally, wash durable press fabrics in warm to hot water. This is superior to cold water washing. Use the amount of detergent suggested by the manufacturer on the box and, if possible, set the washer on the durable press cycle or wash-and-wear cycle.

Oily stains have been a problem on durable press fabrics. The fabric absorbs oily substances but the finish prevents water and detergent from penetrating and lifting out oily soil in laundering. Now many durable press fabric manufacturers have added a soil release finish which gives up normal soil of both oil- and water-borne stains.

Really impossible stains can be removed by applying cleaning fluid to the garment. This sometimes leaves a ring that's hard to remove, so try the detergent method first.

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97-lah-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 20, 1970

Immediate Release

BURNING RESULTS IN NEW JACK PINE STAND

Prescribed burning in Northeastern Minnesota resulted in establishment of a new jack pine stand, good slash removal, humus reduction and shrub retardation, a University of Minnesota research associate reported recently.

The report by Clifford E. Ahlgren, director of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center at Ely and School of Forestry research associate, is entitled "Some Effects of Prescribed Burning on Jack Pine Reproduction in Northeastern Minnesota."

The study was of 10 to 12-acre tracks on relatively flat land in the Superior National Forest. Methods similar to those used in this study would give consistent results in other jack pine forests under similar conditions, Ahlgren said.

He suggested that dry humus and dry, well distributed fuel be used. The fuel can be most efficiently and economically obtained if prescribed burning is planned with the timber sale. Low humidity and stable, low winds are necessary on the day of burning, Ahlgren added.

-more-

add 1--jack pine

The danger of spot fires or losing control of fires can be handled with proper precautions and burning techniques. Proper firebreaks and a trained burning crew can control a well designed fire, especially if the backfire technique is used--burning into the wind instead of with it.

Headfires are valuable in rapid splash disposal and for opening seed tree cones. Burning with a headfire is less expensive because of rapid fire movement, although danger of losing control is high and poor humus reduction generally results. In this study, humus reduction for seedbed preparation was desired, and backfires gave consistently good results. Backfires are easier to control, although the burning time is extended considerably. Cone opening of seed trees was achieved with backfire.

Backfire retarded shrub competition, a serious deterrent to forest regeneration, for several years following the burning and allowed the trees to rise above the shrub layer. Aspen was not reduced by the burning, but nine-year results indicated that it would occupy approximately the same position in the new stand as it did in the pre-cut, unburned forest. Using both seed tree and broadcast seeding techniques, Ahlgren achieved satisfactory jack pine stocking with good distribution and survival.

Ahlgren said burning success is not evident for at least two to three years after the fire since survival of germinants depends on a good seedbed, adequate rainfall, seed supply, rodents and the recovery rate of competitive species.

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98-daz-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 20, 1970

Immediate Release

CITIES SEEK ADDITIONAL INCOME SOURCES

Continued increases in the property tax are becoming politically unacceptable as well as having serious social implications, Dean Lund, director of the Municipal Reference Bureau said Tuesday night on the television program "Perspective on the 70's."

Lund appeared on the weekly half-hour program with Mayor Demetrius Jelatis of Red Wing and David Kennedy of the State Legislative Counsel staff. They discussed the problems of small cities.

The property tax is a "tremendous raiser of revenue--\$750 million for local government in Minnesota in the recent calendar year," Lund said. But the tax is "becoming politically unacceptable as well as having serious social implications," he added. There is increasing emphasis on trying to find a non-property source to supplement the property tax, Lund said.

A problem that should be faced by the legislature is the "increasing pressure" from growing suburbs and their shopping centers which "draw away the life blood of the central city," Jelatis said.

A "boundary adjustment problem" exists for all areas in the state, he added. "What's going to happen to areas between cities?" the Red Wing mayor asked. Economics is the only thing that dictates development in these areas and this does not necessarily lead to an ordered pattern of development, Jelatis added.

"Whenever we draw firm and fast boundaries which are difficult to change then it's difficult for a municipality to accomodate itself to any kind of changing patterns in geographic usage or indeed to meet the needs of new citizens--younger citizens..." Lund said.

add 1--cities income sources

In order to attract young people, cities have to provide interesting and amenities such as parks, recreational facilities and libraries, Jelatis said. Red Wing, with a population of 10,000, is at the lower population limit to be able to afford to supply more than the basic services, he added. Junior colleges and vocational schools are needed to attract young people to a city, he said.

Municipal services are at a "terribly nominal level" because they can't compete with educational priorities, Lund said. The inevitable result of financing both local government services and education with the property tax will be that municipal services will suffer and "the communities that are less affluent are going to suffer because of this," he added.

Some services that can be provided on a regional basis include airports, hospitals that provide intensive care units and solid waste disposal, Jelatis 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 on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead.

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99-daz-70

175
11/27/70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 21, 1970

Immediate Release

GET FREEZER READY FOR NEW CROP

Is your freezer ready for the new crop of fruits and vegetables you plan to put into it this summer?

If not, it's a good idea to defrost and clean the freezer now--a job that should be done once a year anyway, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota. At the same time, take an inventory of the foods still in the freezer and make a point of using those that have been stored the longest, she suggests.

Here are Mrs. Munson's tips on how to defrost the freezer:

Remove all packages of food from the freezer, placing them in a large box or basket and covering them with a blanket so they will not thaw. Shut off the electricity.

Place bath towels on the shelves of your freezer if you have an upright type or on the floor of the chest-type. The towels will absorb moisture and catch some of the ice. Next put pans of hot water in the freezer and close the door or lid. Or instead of using the hot water to hasten thawing, you may leave the door or lid open and direct an electric fan into the open freezer. Don't put the fan in the freezer, however. Scrape the ice as it loosens, using a plastic spatula or a wooden paddle.

add 1--freezer ready

After all the ice is thawed, wash the inside of the freezer with a warm detergent solution or a soda solution, using 3 tablespoons soda to a quart of water. Wipe the walls and floor dry and turn on the electricity. After the remaining moisture inside has frozen, replace the food and check the thermometer to see that the temperature is dropping to zero degrees.

A newly revised University of Minnesota publication, Freezing Foods for Home Use, Extension Bulletin 244, gives directions on care and use of your home freezer as well as information on how to freeze all types of foods. Single copies are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or from the county extension office.

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103-jbn-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 21, 1970

Immediate Release

ARBORETUM TO CHARGE ADMISSION

There will be a daily admission charge of \$1 per car and \$5 per bus to the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum effective June 1, 1970, according to the Arboretum Advisory Council.

However, arboretum members and school groups who have made advance reservations will be admitted free. Garden clubs and other organized groups also will be admitted free providing they have advance registration and have contributed \$10 or more to the arboretum in the past year.

The public is invited to visit the arboretum at any time to see the many ornamental trees and shrubs, special gardens and wild flowers. It's open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

For information on guided tours and memberships, write or call the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Route 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minnesota 55318. Phone 443-2460.

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102-jms-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 21, 1970

Immediate Release

4-H JUNIOR LEADER CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD JUNE 15-19

More than 600 4-H'ers from Minnesota will attend the 4-H Junior Leader Conference June 15-19 at the State Fair grounds, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Delegates from each county are chosen who are enrolled in junior or teen leadership, are 15 years old or older, and have a personal commitment to gain the most from the conference program, and want to share their learning with others.

The theme of the conference is "Today is What's Happening."

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101-11h-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710
May 21, 1970

Immediate Release

TREES MAY REQUIRE A GOOD WATERING

A good watering may help give your landscape trees some life, Let the hose run slowly for several hours until the ground around the trees gets a good soaking, suggests Ward Stienstra, University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

Some evergreens have brown needles, and broadleaf trees such as maples, elms and flowering crabs have a spotty leaf emergence this spring due to a combination of circumstances.

Last year's dry fall, possible winter injury and some drying days in early spring when the ground was still frozen have contributed to the problem, Stienstra says.

A good soaking will help restore the trees to health, even though the brown needles or spotty leaf emergence won't be remedied immediately.

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jms -100-70

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

PROTECT BUILDINGS
AGAINST LIGHTNING

A few simple precautions can reduce the risk of lightning, says _____
(County)

County Extension Agent _____
(Name)

Buildings with properly installed and maintained lightning rod systems are almost 100 percent safe from lightning damage, _____ says. He recommends this safety check-up to make sure your lightning protection will do the job:

--Examine all conductors for breaks. Repair all loose connections.

--Inspect the system's grounding. If you have doubts, consult a lightning rod expert. Make sure that all metal fences, metal buildings and other large metal objects on the farm are properly grounded.

--Don't forget your TV antenna and mast. If your home has a lightning rod system, connect your TV mast to the existing system. For homes with no lightning protection system, ground the antenna from the metal mast to a ground electrode in the straightest possible line from the mast to the ground.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

To all counties

Immediate Release

LARGE CHEESE
PLANTS MORE
ECONOMICAL

The cheddar cheese industry will continue to find it profitable to adopt new equipment and techniques, according to University of Minnesota research.

However, many of these practices are most profitable when used in large scale operations, according to University economists Nicholas Lilwall and Jerome Hammond.

"Plants operating with less than 250,000 pounds of milk a day will find themselves at an increasing cost disadvantage when compared with larger plants," they said.

In their study, the researchers developed and analyzed hypothetical plant designs. Each system was used separately on a range of different sized plants to allow processing costs to be related both to technology and milk volume.

Each plant's volume and design was adjusted to obtain processing costs for 12 different work routines. These included all combinations of five, six and seven working days per week with four different assumptions concerning the number of hours worked per day during the peak period.

The researchers say this "synthetic" method of analyzing plant systems provides comparable processing cost estimates for a whole range of systems which aren't used in plants now, but may be utilized in the future.

Complete results of the study are contained in Station Bulletin 501, 1970, "Cheddar Cheese Manufacturing Costs." Copies are available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. Zip code 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

To all counties
Immediate Release

IN BRIEF . . .

Cut Oats in Late Milk, Middough. Cut oats in late milk to middough stage for best silage yields and top feeding value. The proper moisture content of the crop at harvest time--which is determined by stage of maturity--is the main factor involved in making good oat silage. There are many advantages to harvesting oats for silage, but many farmers have disappointing results because they harvest either too early or too late. Ask for a copy of Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 3, "How About Oats for Silage?"

* * * *

Dairy Farmers: Use Pesticides Carefully. Dairy farmers will soon be using more pesticides around the dairy barn. Vern Packard, dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota, reminds farmers to read label containers and follow the directions carefully. This will improve insecticide effectiveness and help avoid milk contamination problems.

* * * *

Bacteria in Milk. Warm spring weather means that dairymen must be especially conscious of doing a good cleaning and sanitizing job. Make sure that all milker parts are thoroughly washed, and wash the bulk tank each time after it's emptied. A tank that's only rinsed and not washed is a sure bet to cause bacteria problems.

* * * *

-more-

add 1 -- in brief

Keep Record of Pesticides. Keeping a good record of the pesticides you apply this spring will help measure their effectiveness. And by following label directions carefully, you'll also avoid crop injury and livestock contamination. When you use the pesticide, record the trade name, the active-ingredient rate applied, the spray mix used and the date and place of application. Ask for a copy of Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 2, "Chemical Application Record."

* * * *

Use Pesticides Safely. Read the label on each pesticide container before you use it. Apply pesticides only as directed--to the crops and in the amounts specified--and at the times indicated in label instructions. Store pesticides in their original, labeled containers so they can be identified properly. Keep them out of the reach of children and irresponsible people by locking them in a shed away from feed, seed, and other farm supplies.

Dispose of empty containers by mutilating and burying them at least 18 inches deep in an isolated area provided for this purpose away from water supplies. It's almost impossible to remove all material from a container, and "empty" containers contain small amounts of pesticides which could harm children or animals who might get into them.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HERE'S HOW
TO STORE MEAT
POULTRY, FISH

Because protein foods are expensive items in the food budget, it's important that you store meat, poultry and fish properly to get the best quality, flavor and nutrients for your food dollar.

Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota gives the following tips for proper storage of meat, poultry and fish:

- . Fresh meat roasts, chops, steaks, fish and poultry--Store all fresh meat, poultry and fish in the coldest part of the refrigerator where the temperature is usually between 35 and 38°F. Loosen wrappings, since fresh meat, poultry and fish benefit from some air circulation in the refrigerator. Keep poultry and fish only one or two days. Roasts, chops and steaks may be held three to five days.
- . Cold cuts--Store in the refrigerator. Use within three to five days.
- . Cured and smoked meats--Store ham, frankfurters, bacon, bologna, and smoked sausage in the refrigerator in their original packages. Uncooked cured pork may be stored longer than fresh pork, but the fat will become rancid if held too long. Bacon should be eaten within a week for best quality, a half ham in three to five days, a whole ham within a week. Wrap ham slices tightly and use within a few days.
- . Ground and mechanically tenderized meats--Store, loosely wrapped, in coldest part of the refrigerator. Use within one or two days. Ground meats, such as hamburger and fresh bulk sausage are more likely to spoil than roasts, chops, or steaks because more of the meat surface has been exposed to contamination from air, from handlers and from mechanical equipment.
- . Variety meats such as liver, kidneys, brains and poultry giblets--Store loosely wrapped in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Use within one or two days. Before storing poultry giblets, remove them from the separate bag in which they are often packed, rewrap loosely and refrigerate.
- . Leftover cooked meats and meat dishes--Cool quickly (container may be placed in cold water), cover or wrap loosely, refrigerate promptly. Use within one or two days.
- . Leftover stuffing--Remove leftover stuffing from chicken or turkey, cool immediately and store separately from the rest of the bird. Use within one or two days.
- . Leftover gravy and broth--These are highly perishable. Cover, store in the refrigerator promptly. Use within one or two days.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

A VARIETY OF
LOOK-MAKERS IN
SUMMER FASHIONS

The summer 1970 fashions include several different looks and look-makers, some of which are new and some of which have been around for quite a while now.

The slink or soft look continues in two versions, the scaled down, close-to-the-body clingers and the moving, swaying draped fabrics.

The cardigan has almost become a near full-length jacket, both sleeveless and sleeved. The newest cardigan sleeve is the mid-upper-arm length worn over the long, full-sleeved blouse.

The undershirt look, which is a close-to-the-body hugger, can be found in shirts, dresses and sportswear. It is often ribbed at the waist to further define the body, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The slip, which is a little edge of pleats or fullness coming out for two or three inches from under the longer tunic, is also new.

The blouson is returning as a part of the new, soft femininity.

The look-makers include the long, long scarf which is no longer just an accessory, but has become a part of the neckline profile.

Pants are still popular. The newest shaping is the straight line with much detailing on pockets and seams and with cuffs.

Detail is important in this summer's fashions with tiny, tailored pockets, many small buttons, spaghetti bows, little lacings, pipings and plackets.

The decal look in patches or monograms, pleats in every form and flounces whether in ruffle form, fringes or in peasant layered skirts are all a part of the new fashion.

Embroidery and jewelry have become a part of the construction as insets, bibs, belts and pockets.

"Baredom" is growing in the halter neck, the bare back, the midriff, the lowered V-neck and the low U-neck.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
May 25, 1970

4-H NEWS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TO ALL COUNTIES

DELEGATES SELECTED
TO ATTEND 4-H JUNIOR
LEADER CONFERENCE

_____ delegates from _____ County will attend the 4-H Junior Leader
(number) (name)

Conference June 15-19 at the State Fair grounds.

They are _____, _____.
(Names) (Addresses)

Delegates are chosen who are enrolled in junior or teen leadership, are 15 years of age or older, have a personal committment to gain the most from the conference program, and want to share their learning with others.

The theme of the conference is "Today is What's Happening." Some of the topics for discussion are ecology, drugs, science versus humanities, understanding the opposite sex, group interaction, and moving to the city.

More than 600 4-H'ers will participate in the discussions, picnic at Como Park, and have songfests. The election of state 4-H officers will be on Friday morning followed by their installation.

1969 Continuation Committee members will serve as discussion leaders for the conference. (Add name if a member is from your county.)

MSC
9/15/70

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

To all counties

4-H NEWS

First in series on
Your Big Move Away
From Home. For Use
in local papers
and/or newsletters.

WHICH CHOICE--
TECHNICAL SCHOOL
OR COLLEGE?

A job--college--a vocational school? What will you choose when you have finished high school?

Like many young people, you aren't sure what you want to do--whether to get a job, attend college or a trade school.

How do you decide? Ask yourself what your interests and future goals are, suggests Mrs. Phyllis Worden, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

At the same time you need to decide where you want to live--whether in a small community or in a big city.

If you're interested in a trade, an industrial, technical or marketing job, training in office work, business, agriculture or homemaking, one of the area vocational technical schools may be for you. In Minnesota 27 area vocational technical schools are part of the system of public education. Minnesota residents 21 and under may attend such a school without paying tuition.

There may be opportunities for part-time employment, or, if you should take a full-time job, many classes in the area vocational technical school are taught in the evenings so you can work and continue your education at the same time.

If you think you want to go to college, ask yourself these questions: what kind of a college education can I afford? What kind of profession do I want to prepare for?

When you plan for college, think seriously about the kind of job you want when you have completed your courses. Do you want a professional degree in medicine,

add 1--which choice

engineering or law, for example, or do you want a broader background?

The kind of college education you can afford depends largely upon your personal savings, funding from your family or scholarships or loans. A college away from home will cost more because of room and board. At a college near your home you may be able to commute and hence lower your expenses. Be sure you know about all the costs of college--including various fees--before you decide.

You can get information about area vocational technical schools or colleges directly from the institution you're interested in or from your high school counselor.

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

Immediate Release

NEBRASKA TO HOST MARKETING, TRANSPORT CONFAB

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe and railroad and government officials will be the headliners at a 12-state Mid-America Grain Marketing and Transportation Conference June 3 at Lincoln, Neb.

The program has been arranged at the request of Nebraska Gov. Norbert Tiemann by a committee of University of Nebraska, industry and government representatives appointed by Dean E.F. Frolik of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

The purpose of the conference is to exchange information and ideas in an attempt to find an answer to the problem that resulted in millions of bushels of grain spoiling on the ground last fall and winter. The conference is open to anyone concerned with marketing and transportation problems.

Governors of the other states involved will either attend in person or have representatives at the conference. The states involved, in addition to Nebraska, are Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Wyoming, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

-more-

add 1--transport confab

Other speakers from industry and regulatory agencies will include:

--R.D. Pfahler, director of the Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

--Carl M. Heaton, regional director, ASCS Commodity Office, Kansas City, Mo.

--Melvin L. Upchurch, Administrator, USDA Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C.

--Walter B. Sanders, vice president, Cargill Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

--Donald J. Lehr, General Manager, Omaha Division, Far-Mar-Co.

Advance registration is required. Checks for \$3 per person should be written to the University Extension Division and mailed to Mid-America Grain Conference, 511 Nebraska Hall, 901 North 17th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

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104-vak-70

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

Immediate Release

CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNDERMANNED, BARRETTE SAYS

Every part of the criminal justice system is undermanned, Emery Barrette, director of the Governor's Crime Commission, said Tuesday night on the weekly television program "Perspective on the 70's."

Salaries for all segments of the system, from police officers to corrections agents, prosecutors and judges are "woefully low," Barrette said.

"If we as citizens want good, fair criminal justice, we are going to have to pay for it and I think Minnesotans will be willing to do it," he added.

Also on the television panel program on crime and justice were Harold Higgins, superintendent of the State Criminal Apprehension Bureau, State Supreme Court Associate Justice James C. Otis and Theodore Rix, Hennepin County assistant attorney.

Failure to plan family sizes was cited by Justice Otis as the "number one" cause of crime. "We aren't ever really going to make a deep impression on crime unless we can persuade families to plan," he added.

In the past 10 years there has been a 190 per cent increase in crime in Minnesota with 65 per cent of the crime caused by persons under 25 years old, Higgins said. "Permissiveness at home to a great extent is responsible for a lot of this crime," he said.

add 1--criminal justice

The state's crime problem won't be resolved until "every citizen in the state becomes involved," Higgins added. Law enforcement officials need "tools," such as "professionalization" and "communications," he said.

"When you look at communications of law enforcement in this state it reminds you of an octopus. The Governor's Crime Commission has appropriated money to see what kind of a plan can be worked out, particularly from a radio standpoint," Higgins said.

In the past three years the state has expanded the police training program and records have been computerized so information can be made available to law enforcement people when it's needed. "If law enforcement is going to do its job it has to have tools," Higgins added.

Barrette said state prisons haven't been dedicated to rehabilitation and Higgins added that many persons who have served time are going back to crime. Barrett urged that a "systems" approach be used involving the citizens of the state to deal with the criminal justice problem.

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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106-daz-70

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

Immediate Release

4-H CONSERVATION CLUB OF THE YEAR AWARDS

The Silver Hill Rambler 4-H Club, Wright County, has been selected as the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Club of the Year, according to an announcement from Wayne E. Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota.

Members of the Silver Hill Ramblers 4-H Club raised and released about 450 pheasants in their conservation program. They planted 3,000 trees in a wildlife habitat area and 900 trees in a wetlands area. They encouraged local farmers to leave field corn as winter food for game birds, and they fed other game birds in their habitat areas.

Members of the Silver Hill Ramblers will present their club's conservation program to more than 100 4-H'ers at the State 4-H Conservation Camp at the University's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park June 8-12.

The club was judged on its activities and interest in the conservation project.

Other winners were: East Valley, Marshal County, second place; Thrifty Thrivers, Anoka County, third; and Burlington Clubs, Becker County, fourth.

-more-

add 1--4-h year awards

Clubs receiving honorable mention were: Lanesburgh Star, Le Sueur County; Newhouse Norsemen, Houston County; Oak Grove 4-H, Mahnomen County; Douglas 4-H Club, Dakota County; Scott 4-H Club, Stevens County; Cloverleaf, Carver County; Darfur North Star, Watonwan County; Lucky 13, Big Stone County; and Hi Lite 4-H Club, Isanti County.

Other activities of the winning clubs included touring wildlife refuges, holding gun safety clinics, teaching survival techniques to snowmobile owners, cleaning parks and roadside rest areas, picking up ditches and supplying information on pollution control.

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105-11h-70