

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 4, 1971

Immediate Release

Noted Forestry Expert:

#### THORVALD SCHANTZ-HANSEN DIES AT CLOQUET

Thorvald Schantz-Hansen, 80, Cloquet, an internationally known forestry professor who served at the University of Minnesota for 41 years, died Saturday (Jan. 2) in Cloquet.

Services were held Tuesday (Jan. 5) at the Cloquet Presbyterian Church with interment at Cloquet.

He was born Dec. 2, 1891, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and attended Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, and the University of Minnesota where he received his B.S. degree in forestry in 1915. After graduation he worked for two years as a forestry assistant for the U.S. Forestry Service at Priest River, Idaho, and Flagstaff, Ariz. In 1917 he received his master of forestry degree and in 1935, his Ph.D. degree, both from Yale University.

Schantz-Hansen served in the Army in 1918 and the next year joined the University of Minnesota as a forestry instructor at the Cloquet Forest Research Center where he served as director from 1924 until he retired in 1960.

In addition to his duties at the research center, he served as director of the Itasca Forestry and Biological Station at Lake Itasca from 1938 to 1960. Most of the research and teaching facilities at both the Cloquet Forest Research Center and Itasca Forestry and Biological Station were constructed under Prof. Schantz-Hansen's leadership.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 4, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

GOOD CARE KEY TO  
LONGER LASTING  
BOYS' SHOES

Good care may be the key to making shoes last longer for the growing boys in the family.

Average life of boys' shoes, according to one study of a hundred school boys, was 13 weeks. Some shoes lasted only 20 days, others up to 7 months.

But with care it is possible to lengthen the life of shoes which take such a big bite out of the family clothing budget, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Care of shoes, however, should begin when they are new.

First of all, it is important to buy a shoe that will fit well so it will retain its shape and good lines. Next, teach children to wear the shoes appropriate for the occasion--play shoes for play, school shoes for school.

The University extension clothing specialist gives these further tips on proper care of shoes:

- . Polish shoes to keep the leather soft and pliable.
- . Wear rubbers or overshoes to protect shoes in snow or rain. Remember that water rots leather and stitching.
- . Have soles repaired before they are worn through.
- . Keep heels straightened to help hold the shape of the shoes. Metal plates on heels and toes will prevent those parts from wearing down too quickly.
- . If the shoes do get wet, dry them slowly, away from heat.

-jbn-

MSC

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add 1--schantz-hansen

He was an internationally recognized research worker in the fields of forest biology and forest management and wrote more than 100 scientific publications, including eight major bulletins and two books. Prof. Schantz-Hansen's early fundamental ecological studies in jack pine are still extensively utilized and cited. He has a pioneer in research on seed sources and forest genetics.

As professor-emeritus of the School of Forestry, in 1965 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, the highest membership grade of the national professional forestry association, and he received the Outstanding Achievement Award, the University's highest honor.

Schantz-Hansen served as a chairman of the Cloquet School Board for many years and helped build that community's excellent elementary and secondary school system. Since his retirement in 1960, he and his wife, Marion, resided in Cloquet and he has served on the board of The Northwest Paper Foundation.

Surviving besides his wife are two sons, Donald in California and Richard at Cloquet.

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January 4, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

FEWER, LARGER  
DAIRY HERDS  
IN LAKE STATES

Fewer but larger dairy herds in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan with substantial decreases in total labor requirements are expected by 1980, according to a recent University of Minnesota Economic Study Report.

"Labor Needs in Lake State Dairy Farming 1967, 1975 and 1980" was prepared by Boyd M. Buxton, agricultural economist with the Farm Production Economics Division of the USDA Economics Research Service. He is stationed at the University's Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics.

With new technology and the shifting of dairy farming to fewer and larger farms, there will be a general decrease in the employment potential for rural areas, Buxton said.

Although total labor requirements for dairy farming will be substantially less than 1967, hired labor will be relatively more important than operator and family labor as the seasonal use of labor becomes more marked by 1980, Buxton reported. The greater proportion of larger herds will use more seasonal hired and regular hired labor than smaller herds on stanchion farms, he added.

Labor to feed, care for and milk dairy cows is expected to decline from about 333 million hours in 1967 to 222 million hours in 1980 in the Lake States. During this time, labor per cow is expected to decline from 95 to 80 hours annually and labor per 100-weight of milk is expected to decline from one to .66 of an hour, although total milk production in the three states is expected to remain about the same, according to the report.

add 1--dairy herds

By 1980, 76,000 farm operators and their families--73,000 fewer than in 1967-- will be involved in dairy production in the Lake States. Total hours for all workers, families and hired hands, will drop 33 percent by 1975 and 47 percent by 1980. The decline in the number of dairy farm operators includes those who will retire, shift to non-farm work or continue farming but shift to non-dairy enterprises, Buxton said.

Northern counties in the three states generally had large decreases in the number of dairy and densely populated counties and counties with flat, productive land have left dairying at a faster rate, he said.

"Labor Needs in Lake States Dairy Farming," Economic Study Report No. S70-4, is available from the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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To all counties

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY ENTOMOLOGIST  
GIVES SIX REASONS  
FOR ROOTWORM RETURN

Six reasons are given by University of Minnesota extension entomologist John Lofgren for inadequate control of rootworms in 1970 in Minnesota corn.

Although treatments were generally effective in reducing losses, not all lodging of rootworms in plants was eliminated.

Rootworm damage in treated fields can be blamed on:

--Faulty calibration of application equipment which resulted in low application rates. Errors can be made in adjusting equipment, especially when switching from one product to another--different products flow at different rates. Also, some granules are heavier than others so the total volume applied will be less even though the weight applied may be the same. Applying too little chemical will result in poor control while applying too much is costly.

--Faulty adjustment and operation of applicators may have resulted in poor placement and distribution of chemicals. Chemicals should be placed in a six or seven-inch band over rows and then covered with soil. Planting on a windy day may result in poor placement because the wind blows the granules off the row. The rootworm insecticides should not be placed in the furrow with the seed because some of them injure the seed or young plant.

--Liquid formulations were improperly used, especially when mixed with liquid fertilizers. Some formulations do not mix, are improperly distributed and may plug up the applicator. The liquids generally don't last as long in the soil and don't last as long as the granules in controlling the rootworm.

-more-

add 1--rootworm return

--Very abundant rainfall shortly after application may hasten chemical breakdown, which is especially true when corn is planted early. Rootworms don't begin to feed until about mid-June, so the chemical may have lost its effect by that time.

--Extremely dry conditions also may adversely affect the release of insecticides in the soil, especially at cultivation time in June when granules are used.

--Overwhelming numbers of rootworms may provide enough survivors of the treatment to damage the corn. None of the treatments give 100 percent control of rootworms.

Lofgren added that rootworm resistance to presently recommended phosphate and carbamate insecticides is very unlikely. Monitoring studies on rootworm adults in 1969 gave no indication of resistance.

Rootworms for several years in most areas of the state have become resistant to aldrin and heptachlor, which are restricted for use by a recent state law, so they are no longer suggested for rootworm control, but may be used by permit for other soil insect pests of corn.

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January 4, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Use Records to Select Boar. Both commercial swine producers and purebred breeders should use performance records to help select their herd sires. These performance records are available from central test stations and from purebred breeders who do on-the-farm testing, says Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist.

Commercial swine producers should note breed differences for certain traits and choose boars from breeds with the highest performance levels. Christians encourages commercial producers to buy sires from purebred breeders who practice selection for improved performance.

\* \* \* \*

State Swine Conference at New Ulm. Tuesday, January 19 is the date for the Minnesota Swine Industry Conference at New Ulm. The conference will emphasize the latest research information on reproductive efficiency, including diseases and nutritional needs. Registration starts at 9:15 a.m. at Turner Hall in New Ulm. A special women's program is also scheduled.

\* \* \* \*

Trees Still Available. Seedlings of many tree species for reforestration purposes are still available from the State Division of Lands and Forestry. Seedlings still in supply include Norway, Scotch and jack pine; white, black and Colorado spruce; white cedar and Balsam fir. Green ash and black walnut are also available. Application blanks for tree orders are available from county extension offices, state district foresters, SCS and ASCS offices.

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January 4, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H LEADERS  
TO ATTEND FORUM

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H adult leaders from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend a 4-H Leaders' Forum  
(No.)

January 18-21 at the Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul.

They are \_\_\_\_\_  
(give names and addresses)

Purpose of the forum is to help adults become more effective leaders in working with young people. Leaders will have an opportunity to discuss needs in the 4-H program and suggested ways of meeting such needs. An important part of the forum will be discussions to give adults a better understanding of youth and ways of establishing lines of communication with them.

On the final day of the forum county groups will breakfast with their representatives in the House and Senate. Following the breakfast, leaders will learn about the legislative process and special problems facing the state of Minnesota.

The forum is sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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Immediate Release

UM Expert Expects:

### ONE BILLION DOLLAR POTENTIAL FOR STATE'S FOREST INDUSTRIES

Minnesota forestry has the potential of being about a billion dollar industry by 1980, according to Richard A. Skok, professor and assistant director for the University of Minnesota's College of Forestry.

Much of the growth is expected from the major segment of Minnesota's forest products industry--pulp production. If the state maintains its share of national pulp output, pulp tonnage will almost double to about two million cords by 1980, he added.

Seventy-five percent of the state's total timber harvest is used for pulpwood. Pulpwood volume in 1969 was 1.2 million cords.

"Products derived from our forests are in increasing demand. Forest Service projections for 1985 indicate that the demand for timber products in the U.S. will be 50 percent above the 12 million cubic feet consumed in 1968.

"Meeting these timber requirements offers rural employment opportunities that are unparalleled for areas with land in forest use. But at the same time it will require forest land managers to draw on new knowledge to implement programs that will protect the forest environment for other uses," Skok said.

add 1--one billion

Timber and associated uses undergird many local economics and forestry stimulates many secondary activities such as petroleum, hardware and equipment sales. About 45,000 Minnesotans find direct full or part-time employment in forest industries and forest land management activities, he added.

About \$400 million is added annually to the state's economy from harvesting and processing Minnesota's timber, which represents about \$2.50 per cubic foot of timber harvested in the state. Another \$100 to 150 million is added annually in processing timber products, imported from outside the state, Skok said.

Minnesotans consume in cubic foot equivalents more timber each year than is harvested in the state. Only in the case of pulp-based products does the Minnesota timber harvest exceed what is consumed in the state, he added.

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Immediate Release

20 Years Later:

#### UM RESEARCH PAYS DIVIDENDS TO STATE CORN GROWERS

Minnesota farmers may have saved as much as \$13 million this year by heeding recommendations which resulted from University of Minnesota research 20 years ago.

"In 1949 the second brood of the European corn borer caused large economic losses in the state. At that time the insect was newly established in Minnesota and we knew little about it," says H.C. Chiang, entomologist at the University.

Research conducted in 1949 by Chiang and A.C. Hodson, another University entomologist, established the relationship between weathering due to delayed harvesting and increased ear droppage and stalk breakage at harvesting. Their results showed that when the corn crop is hit heavily by second brood borers, farmers should harvest the crop early to avoid harvest losses.

In September of 1970 field checks showed an unusually high second brood borer infestation in southern Minnesota. On the basis of knowledge gained through the 1949 research, the entomologists knew that if farmers delayed picking as in most years, heavy harvest losses would result. So extension entomologists used news stories and radio programs to encourage early picking.

add 1--um research

With the level of borer population in the fall of 1970, it was estimated that harvest waste would be about 5 percent if done at the normal time and much higher if done late. But losses would have been nill if harvesting had been done early, Chiang adds.

If all state farmers could have heeded the early harvest recommendations, they would have avoided a potential loss of 13 million bushels of corn or about \$13 million in the southern Minnesota corn growing area. This is assuming that a potential 5 percent loss was avoided.

There were no infestations of second brood borers serious enough to cause economic damages between the years 1949 and 1970. But a research project which was initiated to gain basic biological knowledge about the corn borer paid off in practical terms 20 years later.

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Immediate Release

### FOOD SERVICE INDUSTRY NOW THIRD LARGEST

In the decade ahead, the kitchen and dining room may be the least often used rooms in the home. The home may no longer be the focal point for meals. In fact, Mom, Dad and the kids will be eating many of their meals out.

The food processor and the food service industry will, to a large extent, control the nutritional adequacy of much of the food Americans eat in the 70's, in the opinion of Robert Olson, instructor and extension specialist in food service management at the University of Minnesota.

Food service is now the third largest industry in the nation.

Forty percent of all food consumed is eaten away from home--evidence of the dramatic growth of the industry during the past decade. By 1980, according to present predictions, as much as 80 percent of the food consumed could be eaten outside of the home, says Olson.

The food service industry includes all of the away-from-home eating in both a for-profit and a not-for-profit setting. Included in the food service industry, therefore, are restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges and universities, airlines, railroads, clubs, boats, resorts, churches, campus, recreation centers, catering services and vending operations.

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add 1--food service

More than 160 million customer transactions take place every day in the food service industry at the present time. The retail value of food served annually is currently 36 billion dollars. It is expected to grow to 75 billion dollars by 1980.

Of the top 400 food service businesses in the United States, six are headquartered or located in Minnesota: Dairy Queen International; Burger King (subsidiary of Pillsbury Co.), Northwest Airlines, Minnesota Department of Corrections and Welfare, University of Minnesota and the Radisson Management. Many other corporations of national and international stature in the food service field are headquartered in Minnesota.

In addition, Minnesota has these facilities serving food: approximately 11,000 restaurants, 1,000 hotels, 1,000 motels, more than 3,000 resorts, 600 campgrounds, 1,600 schools serving 480,000 meals daily, approximately 212 hospitals, 348 nursing homes and 167 boarding care homes.

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Immediate Release

## CHOLERA OUTBREAK SETS BACK ERADICATION PROGRAM

An outbreak of hog cholera on Dec. 14 in Mower County has set back Minnesota's eligibility for a "hog cholera free" status in the Cooperative State-Federal Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

Minnesota is presently in Phase Four of the four-phase program. Action in the four phases includes preparation, reduction of incidence, elimination of outbreaks and protection against reinfection.

The recent outbreak means that Minnesota will have to wait until Dec. 14 of this year to be eligible for a "hog cholera free" status assuming that there are no further outbreaks during this time, according to Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Maintain health management practices set up during the eradication campaign, Dr. Solac advised pork producers. Cholera should be suspected first in sick or dead pigs and suspected cases should be reported early so an official head count can be made to insure adequate indemnity payments. Since there are non-fatal strains of hog cholera, it is important to check with a veterinarian immediately on all herd health problems, he added.

Cholera control will depend on good management and continued cooperation between swine producers and veterinarians, Solac said.

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January 7, 1971

Immediate Release

#### UM SOIL SCIENTIST PREDICTS INCREASED YIELDS BY 1980

Routine harvests of 300-bushel corn, 100-bushel soybeans and 10-ton alfalfa yields can be expected in the next 10 years, according to A. C. Caldwell, professor of soil science at the University of Minnesota.

Caldwell commented on the crop output situation for 1980 in a recent issue of "Minnesota Science," a University publication.

"It will be a major task in soil fertility to integrate the soil supply and the additional nutrients needed to get the yield and still maintain crop quality," he said.

Although computerized soil tests are now available, by 1980 more precise information will have to be fed into the computer to get maximum production, Caldwell added.

"In 10 years we will have a combination of better soil evaluation techniques and plant diagnostic methods, which will enable us to balance nutrients and non-nutrients in soils and to improve overall crop quality. We have seen how an imbalance in nutrients, such as excess phosphorus, can interfere with zinc nutrition. By 1980 we will recognize other interactions, perhaps instances where more than two elements interact," Caldwell said.

He expected that by 1980 more nutritious crop species, such as high lysine corn, soybeans with higher oil content and better fruits and vegetables will be available. "Soil nutrients will have to be properly adjusted to maintain the quality of these crops," he added.

add 1--um soil scientist

Caldwell predicted that more speciality crops, perhaps oil bearing, high sugar or relish sources, will appear that demand their own special set of soil conditions for high yield and quality. In the next 10 years, more will be learned about the palatability of crops--an elusive quality--and how it can be modified by manipulating soil fertility, he added.

Interest is expected to increase in using sewage effluent to provide water and nutrients to field crops rather than emptying the wastes into rivers. Soil fertility specialists will be called upon to evaluate the nutrient contribution of sewage wastes to crop growth and quality, he said.

To meet the quality and quantity of world food needs, it will be necessary to select plant species or varieties having the potential to form proteins high in essential amino acids. "These plants must then be fertilized with whatever nutrients are required for them to grow normally and to synthesize protein at an optimum rate," Caldwell said.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

SPECIAL FERTILIZER  
REQUIREMENTS CREATED  
IN MINNESOTA CLIMATE

Fertilizer research reported from warmer states may not always apply under Minnesota conditions.

Minnesota's cold spring weather--almost unique in the United States--causes cold soil conditions that have special fertilizer requirements for optimum crop production, says University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Curtis Overdahl.

Through the study of cold environmental conditions, which is getting to be known as cryoscience, soil scientists at the University have found that cold soils need more fertilizer, he said.

Potassium fertilizer increased corn yield by three times in a field during a cold spring, while on a warm spring there was only a slight yield increase, Overdahl said.

Corn responses due to nitrogen fertilizer will also be larger when soils are cold, he said. The decomposition of organic matter, an important source of nitrogen, is slowed when soils are cold.

The problem is that cold soil temperatures retard uptake of plant nutrients. Experiments in growth control chambers showed that there was three times less phosphorus in corn plants at soil temperatures of 60 degrees than at 80 degrees, Overdahl explained.

The cold soil problem can be more efficiently corrected with row fertilizer treatments than broadcast applications.

-more-

add 1--special fertilizer

Field experiments in 1970 showed with highly fertile heavy soils, row fertilizer gave yield increases of 10 to 16 bushels per acre, while broadcast rates did not significantly affect the yield, Overdahl said.

Overcoming the cold soil problem for sod crops is not easily done since the fertilizer must be broadcast. But nitrogen on grass pastures or small grains will give much better early growth when soil conditions are cold, he said.

Small grains are not so readily affected, particularly with potassium needs. Row phosphorus on fine textured soils is helpful in early growth until the soils warm up, he said.

Fertilizer research reported from warmer states may not always apply under Minnesota conditions, and in unusually cold springs, research from Minnesota can provide help to the warmer sister states.

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COUNTY ZONING  
NORMALLY MORE  
PRACTICAL

It's usually more practical for governments to zone at the county level, although there may be instances where township zoning or joint multi-township zoning is the best solution to a local situation.

"Township zoning has seldom proved fully satisfactory, particularly in rural areas. Many times the township officials in zoned townships are the first to support county zoning," says Robert Snyder, extension land economist at the University of Minnesota.

There are many good reasons for county zoning, and most of them stem from the fact that the county is a larger unit, according to Snyder. He lists these advantages of county zoning:

- \* Counties have greater revenue raising power.
- \* Counties find it more practical to hire professionally trained people to assist in drawing up the ordinance.
- \* Counties also are better able to hire a full-time zoning administrator, perhaps with an office staff. This will usually result in a better job than when a part-time administrator is used, which is probably all a township can justify or afford.
- \* A county has the advantage of having easier access to the county attorney if legal enforcement measures become necessary.

add 1--county zoning

\* A county's geographic size is more adaptable to long range comprehensive land use planning. Its size permits these plans to encourage complementary rather than competing developments in adjoining townships, and provides for a larger mix of land uses in locations well suited to them.

\* The county's larger size also prevents many zoning conflicts that could arise between townships. For example, a township could set up a commercial zone next to a quiet residential zone in an adjoining township.

The chief disadvantage of county zoning is that it is further away from the people, Snyder says. It may be harder to get consensus on a zoning ordinance, and some people may feel "left out." Another disadvantage may be less concern at the county level with land use problems which directly affect only a minority of the county residents.

"But township officials should have a hand in zoning," Snyder points out. "And in this modern age of cars, telephones and color television, county government is closer to the people than township government was 50 or 60 years ago.

"Township zoning's major contribution may have been its role as an intermediate step between no zoning at all and zoning at the county level," the economist concludes.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

SURVEY SHOWS HIGH  
FARM ACCIDENT RATE

Farm accidents struck about one out of every seven Minnesota farm families during a six month period of 1970, according to a University of Minnesota study.

Of the over 2300 farm families surveyed, 310 accidents occurred from January 1 through June 30, 1970. Three accidents caused death or permanent injury and 1/3 were severe, said Agricultural Extension Service Assistant Program Leader Wayne Hanson

County extension agents in 17 counties selected and trained over 400 local people to interview the farm families for detail on any farm accidents that happened in 1970.

Data for January 1 through June 30, 1970 shows that nearly half of the accidents involved the age group 1 to 21 years with the 11 and 15 year old boys leading the list, Hanson said.

The highest number of the accidents occurred in the home yard and in the farm buildings with the house ranking third. Falls led the list of accident causes followed closely by being struck by or against some object. Cuts led the list of accidents while fractures and sprains were runnerups, he said.

The highest number of accidents occurred in March and the fewest in January. During each week the highest number of accidents occurred at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. on Monday and the least on Tuesday, Hanson explained.

The Minnesota farm accident study was conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service with the cooperation of the National Safety Council and the Agricultural Division of the Minnesota Safety Council.

Counties involved in the study were Nobles, Martin, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Steele, Rice, Houston, Carver, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Norman, East and West Polk, Marshall, Beltrami and Lake of the Woods. Complete data for the entire year will be available in about six months.

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4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

#### 4-H FILLERS

4-H pays off in many ways--not the least of which is in substantial scholarships. For example, five 4-H members and a former 4-H'er from Minnesota claimed \$4,100 in scholarships at the 49th National 4-H Congress in Chicago in December. Each of the five was named a national or regional winner.

These were the scholarship winners: Cynthia Christenson, 18, Northfield, a \$600 scholarship in the clothing program sponsored by Coats and Clark, Inc.; Cherryl Kay Jostad, 17, Brownsville, a \$600 scholarship in food and nutrition from General Foods Corp.; Paul Houglum, 18, Perley, a \$1,000 General Motors scholarship in safety; and David Dose, 19, Glencoe, a \$600 scholarship in the swine program from Moorman Mfg. Company.; Craig Zinter, 21, Canby, a \$500 grant from Chicago & North Western Railway Co.; and Gail Uhlenkamp, 18, Redwood Falls, an \$800 scholarship from the Edwin T. Meredith Foundation.

\* \* \* \*

Besides the scholarships given to national winners, scholarships are frequently given to state winners in 4-H programs. (You might mention any of your county's state winners of scholarships here.) The scholarships provide an inducement and practical assistance to young people planning to go to college.

\* \* \* \*

Many youth become interested in 4-H through joint programs with other agencies. In Minnesota, some 2,500 retarded youth participate in 4-H activities because 4-H is a part of their classroom program. 4-H has provided special units on plants and animals for the Head Start and summer enrichment programs of inner-city schools. Children of migrant workers have also been reached with 4-H programs. (Localize this item if possible).

\* \* \* \*

The largest donation ever received to the National 4-H Foundation was announced recently: half a million dollars from the J. C. Penney Co. and the family of its founder for the contraction of a seminar center at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C. The new building will house an auditorium, seminar rooms and a chapel. Local 4-H'ers and leaders who have attended 4-H citizenship and leadership courses in Washington are familiar with the National 4-H Center.

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To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

FILLERS--SUGGESTED FOR USE DURING MINNESOTA PORK WEEK, Jan. 19-26

### Pork High in Nutritional Value

Minnesota Pork Week, Jan. 19-26, is a good time to update your knowledge of pork and what has happened to it over the years. Pork is an excellent source of vitamins and minerals, besides providing high-quality protein, according to Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Pork is one of the best sources of thiamine, lacking in the diets of many families. This B vitamin is important to growth, to release of energy in the cells and to proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. Pork also contains substantial amounts of riboflavin, niacin and iron, all necessary to good health.

\* \* \* \*

### Pork Not High Calorie Meat

Today's pork is not high in calories. An average serving of lean pork--such as a pork chop--supplies only about 250 calories, about the same amount as other meat. The average serving of cooked pork has more protein, much less fat and far fewer calories than it did a dozen years ago.

With the help of research, farmers have made tremendous strides in producing a new meat-type hog with more of the lean, tender, meaty cuts preferred by today's diet-conscious consumer. Any excess fat on pork is usually trimmed by the butcher--so weight watchers can include pork in their diets as well as other meats.

\* \* \* \*

### Tips on Storing Fresh Pork

As soon as you get pork home from the market, refrigerate it, leaving it in its cellophane wrap. Use chops, and roasts within a few days, ham, bacon and other smoked pork products preferably within a week.

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January 11, 1971

To all counties

ATT: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

For use during Minnesota Pork Week,  
January 19-26

SELECT ECONOMY  
CUTS OF PORK

Serving some of the economy cuts of pork may be the answer to budget-saving yet delicious meals after an orgy of holiday spending.

Since pork is one of the foods listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as being plentiful during January, it should be reasonably priced for the consumer, says \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist.

However, she urges homemakers to think of other cuts than the favorite chops, bacon and spareribs--always in demand. These cuts represent less than half the edible portion of pork. Pennywise shoppers know that the other half of pork has excellent eating cuts which are likely to be more attractively priced because they are in less demand.

Among the more economical cuts, Richard Epley, extension consumer meat specialist at the University of Minnesota, lists the Boston butt, shoulder and arm steaks (pork steaks) and picnics.

The Boston butt, a thrifty square or triangular-shaped cut with only a small blade bone, is tender and practically all lean. A pound will provide two to three servings. When ordering shoulder and arm steaks, have them cut thick. Then when they are broiled or baked, they will be juicy, Epley says. If you broil thick shoulder steaks, cook them slowly so they will be well done, leaving a greater distance than usual between the meat and the element of heat. Pork shoulder cuts may also be braised or baked in the oven with mushroom or cream of celery soup.

Apples in some form--applesauce, another January plentiful, bright red crabapple pickles or cinnamon apples--will enhance the delicious flavor of the pork, says \_\_\_\_\_ (home economist). Or use an applesauce glaze on a pork shoulder roast. Add brown sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to applesauce and cover the top of the roast with this glaze during the last hour or half hour of cooking. What started out as an economy meal will be fit for a king! Since January 19-25 has been designated as Minnesota Pork Week, it's a good time to start serving this delicious meat to your family.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 11, 1970

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Check Tax Forms Carefully. Carelessness causes most errors in income tax forms, and one of the most common errors is failure to complete the forms properly. Some common errors include the street address or city not shown on the return and joint returns not properly signed. Remember that both husband and wife must sign joint returns. In some cases, writing or printing cannot be read so refunds can't be issued, say University of Minnesota farm management specialists.

In other cases, taxpayer identification such as social security numbers or employee identification numbers is not shown on the return. Although these errors are simple oversights, they prove costly and annoying. Check your returns carefully to make sure they're complete and that you're paying no more than your fair share.

\* \* \* \*

Tile Drainage Requires Planning. If you're in need of tile drainage, some preliminary planning is a necessity. University of Minnesota agricultural engineers advise consulting a good drainage engineer or contractor to have a drainage system designed for your farm. But don't wait until spring or summer--"late-comers" probably won't find a drainage contractor who's available.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Plant Certified Seed of Recommended Varieties. Planting top-quality seed is the first step in a good crop production program, and farmers are encouraged to plant certified seed of recommended varieties. Seed cost is only a small fraction of the cost of producing a crop and you can't afford to take a chance on planting poor seed. See your county extension agent for a copy of University of Minnesota Miscellaneous Report No. 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops."

\* \* \* \*

Keep Pigs Comfortable. Research shows that comfortable pigs gain faster and require less feed during cold winter months. University of Minnesota animal scientists offer these suggestions:

- \* If you use bedding, use plenty of it and keep it dry.
- \* If bedding isn't used, consider radiant gas heaters in an open-front or cold building.
- \* Provide enough sleeping space if pigs run outside, and enough total space if pigs are confined.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 11, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

SURVEY SHOWS HIGH  
FARM ACCIDENT RATE

Farm accidents struck about one out of every seven Minnesota farm families during a six month period of 1970, according to a University of Minnesota study.

Of the over 2300 farm families surveyed, 310 accidents occurred from January 1 through June 30, 1970. Three accidents caused death or permanent injury and 1/3 were severe, said Agricultural Extension Service Assistant Program Leader Wayne Hanson

County extension agents in 17 counties selected and trained over 400 local people to interview the farm families for detail on any farm accidents that happened in 1970.

Data for January 1 through June 30, 1970 shows that nearly half of the accidents involved the age group 1 to 21 years with the 11 and 15 year old boys leading the list, Hanson said.

The highest number of the accidents occurred in the home yard and in the farm buildings with the house ranking third. Falls led the list of accident causes followed closely by being struck by or against some object. Cuts led the list of accidents while fractures and sprains were runnerups, he said.

The highest number of accidents occurred in March and the fewest in January. During each week the highest number of accidents occurred at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. on Monday and the least on Tuesday, Hanson explained.

The Minnesota farm accident study was conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service with the cooperation of the National Safety Council and the Agricultural Division of the Minnesota Safety Council.

Counties involved in the study were Nobles, Martin, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Steele, Rice, Houston, Carver, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Norman, East and West Polk, Marshall, Beltrami and Lake of the Woods. Complete data for the entire year will be available in about six months.

# # # #

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 11, 1971

COUNTY ZONING  
NORMALLY MORE  
PRACTICAL

It's usually more practical for governments to zone at the county level, although there may be instances where township zoning or joint multi-township zoning is the best solution to a local situation.

"Township zoning has seldom proved fully satisfactory, particularly in rural areas. Many times the township officials in zoned townships are the first to support county zoning," says Robert Snyder, extension land economist at the University of Minnesota.

There are many good reasons for county zoning, and most of them stem from the fact that the county is a larger unit, according to Snyder. He lists these advantages of county zoning:

- \* Counties have greater revenue raising power.
- \* Counties find it more practical to hire professionally trained people to assist in drawing up the ordinance.
- \* Counties also are better able to hire a full-time zoning administrator, perhaps with an office staff. This will usually result in a better job than when a part-time administrator is used, which is probably all a township can justify or afford.
- \* A county has the advantage of having easier access to the county attorney if legal enforcement measures become necessary.

add 1--county zoning

\* A county's geographic size is more adaptable to long range comprehensive land use planning. Its size permits these plans to encourage complementary rather than competing developments in adjoining townships, and provides for a larger mix of land uses in locations well suited to them.

\* The county's larger size also prevents many zoning conflicts that could arise between townships. For example, a township could set up a commercial zone next to a quiet residential zone in an adjoining township.

The chief disadvantage of county zoning is that it is further away from the people, Snyder says. It may be harder to get consensus on a zoning ordinance, and some people may feel "left out." Another disadvantage may be less concern at the county level with land use problems which directly affect only a minority of the county residents.

"But township officials should have a hand in zoning," Snyder points out. "And in this modern age of cars, telephones and color television, county government is closer to the people than township government was 50 or 60 years ago.

"Township zoning's major contribution may have been its role as an intermediate step between no zoning at all and zoning at the county level," the economist concludes.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 11, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

SPECIAL FERTILIZER  
REQUIREMENTS CREATED  
IN MINNESOTA CLIMATE

Fertilizer research reported from warmer states may not always apply under Minnesota conditions.

Minnesota's cold spring weather--almost unique in the United States--causes cold soil conditions that have special fertilizer requirements for optimum crop production, says University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Curtis Overdahl.

Through the study of cold environmental conditions, which is getting to be known as cryoscience, soil scientists at the University have found that cold soils need more fertilizer, he said.

Potassium fertilizer increased corn yield by three times in a field during a cold spring, while on a warm spring there was only a slight yield increase, Overdahl said.

Corn responses due to nitrogen fertilizer will also be larger when soils are cold, he said. The decomposition of organic matter, an important source of nitrogen, is slowed when soils are cold.

The problem is that cold soil temperatures retard uptake of plant nutrients. Experiments in growth control chambers showed that there was three times less phosphorus in corn plants at soil temperatures of 60 degrees than at 80 degrees, Overdahl explained.

The cold soil problem can be more efficiently corrected with row fertilizer treatments than broadcast applications.

-more-



add 1--special fertilizer

Field experiments in 1970 showed with highly fertile heavy soils, row fertilizer gave yield increases of 10 to 16 bushels per acre, while broadcast rates did not significantly affect the yield, Overdahl said.

Overcoming the cold soil problem for sod crops is not easily done since the fertilizer must be broadcast. But nitrogen on grass pastures or small grains will give much better early growth when soil conditions are cold, he said.

Small grains are not so readily affected, particularly with potassium needs. Row phosphorus on fine textured soils is helpful in early growth until the soils warm up, he said.

Fertilizer research reported from warmer states may not always apply under Minnesota conditions, and in unusually cold springs, research from Minnesota can provide help to the warmer sister states.

# # # #

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and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 12, 1971

Immediate Release

*In Neal  
Cook Wk Jan 1971*

## FILLERS ON PORK

### Pork Provides Important Nutrients

Pork provides important nutrients for health. A 3 1/2-ounce serving of lean pork supplies about half of the daily protein needed by a moderately active man or an average woman. It is one of the best sources of thiamine, important to growth and to proper functioning of heart, nerves and muscles. Thiamine is the B vitamin found lacking in many diets.

\* \* \*

### Today's Pork Low in Calories

Today's pork contains fewer calories than was the case a decade ago and has 22 percent more protein. A 3 1/2-ounce serving of cooked pork--that's a good-sized pork chop--has about 250 calories, about the same as a similar serving of other meat. Pork is 96 to 98 percent digestible.

\* \* \*

### Pigs Not all Pork Chops

Have you wondered how many pounds of loin roasts and pork chops one hog will yield? Here are some figures from the American Meat Institute:

One 210-pound live hog will yield 135 pounds of these retail cuts: 24 pounds of ham, 20 pounds of bacon, 17 pounds of pork roast, 16 pounds of picnics and smoked shoulder butts, 7 pounds of pork chops, 8 pounds of pork sausage, 7 pounds of miscellaneous cuts, 5 pounds of salt pork and 31 pounds of lard.

-more-

add 1--fillers on pork

### Accompaniment for Pork

Cinnamon apples, applesauce and cranberry-orange relish combine as well with fresh pork as raisin sauce does with baked ham. A tart vegetable like kraut or such sweet vegetables as squash and sweet potatoes are good accompaniments to fresh pork and ham.

\* \* \*

### How Much Pork Shall I Buy?

The number of servings you can get from a pound of pork depends upon individual appetities, of course, as well as the amount of fat and bone and the quantity of meat left after cooking. But Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives this rough guide to the amount of fresh pork to buy: figure two to three average size servings per pound for a bone-in fresh loin or fresh ham roast, a picnic or Boston butt; three to four servings per pound of a fresh roast, trimmed and boned, and one half to two servings per pound of spareribs.

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7-jbn-71

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and Agricultural Journalism  
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 12, 1971

Immediate Release

#### VARIETY OF PORK ROASTS AVAILABLE

On a nippy winter day, what's more inviting than the delectable aroma of pork roasting in the oven?

With pork listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as one of the plentiful foods for January, consumers should find pork roasts reasonably priced this month.

But consumers should be aware of the variety of cuts available for roasting, some of them more economical than others, says Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota. Consider these pork cuts for roasting, Epley suggests:

. The popular pork loin, either bone-in or boneless. The loin is always a tender cut, easy to prepare, appropriate to serve for company meals. If you buy an entire loin, you may want to ask the meat man to cut chops off part of it and use the rest for roasting. Some of this meat can be frozen immediately for future use.

. Boston Butt (shoulder roast). This is one of the more economical cuts of pork. If you buy a rolled Boston Butt or a cushion shoulder, you can stuff each with a bread dressing.

-more-

add 1--pork roasts

. Smoked or fresh picnic (shoulder roast)--another economical cut.

. Fresh ham. Reasonably priced, this cut is easy to prepare and to carve. It can be bought boneless and has a coating of fat to make it self basting.

Slow cooking in a low oven--no higher than 325° F., preferably lower--will bring out the rich flavor of pork. All the fresh pork cuts listed should be roasted in a shallow roasting pan, uncovered. The most reliable method of finding out when the meat is done is to use a meat thermometer. Insert it into the center of the meat. Don't let it touch bone or fat. Cook the roast until it reaches an internal temperature of 170° F. shown on the thermometer. Research conducted by Iowa State University and the National Live Stock and Meat Board demonstrated that pork roasts will be more juicy and more flavorful and still completely safe when cooked to an internal temperature of 170° F. than to the previously recommended temperature of 185° F.

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6-jbn-71

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and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 12, 1971

Immediate Release

## LADY MEETS COMPUTER, LOSES JOB

Here's a sad story about a country lass who lost her job:

The object of our attention is Gay, who has been fired from the firm where she worked for the past two years. The reason for her dismissal: Poor production performance.

Gay worked with Gail, Bonita, Gem and Gedes, turning out a product of high quality. She seemed to be performing satisfactorily, according to her boss. At least that was until her supervisor started analyzing information produced by his newly installed computer. From the computer records the supervisor knew how much she was producing and compared her work quality to her wages.

The computer also told about her health, eating habits, love life and romantic activity of her suitors.

The clever supervisor also knew the lady's age and the number of days she has been off the job. Her performance had been slipping badly during the past two months, he detected from the computer forms.

But what actually placed Gay's job in doubt was when the computer predicted her future performance and found it would be half that of her working associates -- Gail, Bonita, Gedes and Gem. With this information, the supervisor could see that Gay must be shown the gate since she was losing money for the firm. "She sure had me fooled -- I thought she was better than average," the supervisor observed.

-more-

add 1-- lady meets

Our Gay is no former slave to the factory whistle. She is a Holstein dairy cow in a Southern Minnesota herd. Had she been an industrial worker, union rules may have made her firing more difficult.

Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) records were the computerized information that led to Gay's demise. Her production was computed in pounds of milk and butterfat percentages, while her salary was the cost of feed she ate. These records showed that Gay's production was the lowest in the herd. She was costing rather than making money for the producer after feed cost, taxes, interest, insurance, depreciation and other items were paid.

Modern business firms use computerized records to keep account of all operations in an attempt to find strong and weak points in their operations. Likewise, dairy farmers need production records on their cows to locate weak and strong producers and eliminate the money losers.

DHI members realize up to \$20 return for every dollar invested in this program. If you are not benefiting from this information, see your county agricultural extension agent to join the Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) now to start your records in January.

# # #

8-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 14, 1971

Immediate Release

#### 4-H LEADERS' FORUM JAN. 18-21

About a hundred adults from throughout the state are expected to attend the third 4-H Leaders' Forum at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Jan. 18-21.

Purpose of the forum is to help adults become more effective 4-H leaders by gaining a better understanding of youth and learning how to establish lines of communication with them. The forum also provides an opportunity for the volunteer 4-H leaders to express their perception of needs in the 4-H program and to suggest ways to meet them, according to Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

A program of speeches, discussions and tours is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday. Registration will begin at 4 p.m. Monday in the St. Paul Hotel.

To acquaint the 4-H leaders with the workings of state government, Thursday has been designated as a legislative day. Leaders will invite their representatives in the House and Senate to be their guests at breakfast. A program on Capitol Hill following the breakfast will give leaders information about the legislative process and the problems facing Minnesota state government in the future.

The forum is sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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11-jbn-71



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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel 373-0710  
Jan. 14, 1971

Immediate Release

## FORESTRY RESEARCH PROVIDES IMPORTANT KEY, UM PROFESSOR SAYS

Wood products are needed to build homes in the United States, yet forests are needed for outdoor recreation. An irreconcilable conflict?

Not necessarily. Research and its implementation can contribute importantly to the use of our forest base towards both ends, according to Richard A. Skok, professor and assistant director of the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

Skok commented on forestry research in a recent issue of "Minnesota Science," a University of Minnesota publication.

"Providing wood building materials in a variety of new forms from our renewable forests can be achieved without detriment to forests as producers of other public benefits such as recreation, water and wildlife. But to do so requires increased knowledge of the ecology of our forests, the environmental perception of forest visitors and the processes of timber users and their environmental effects," he said.

U. S. Forest Service projections for 1985 indicate that the demand for timber products in this country will be about 50 percent more than the 12 million cubic feet consumed in 1958.

"Meeting these timber requirements offers rural employment opportunities that are unparalleled for areas with land in forest use. But at the same time it will require forest land managers to draw on new knowledge to implement programs that will protect the forest environment for other uses.

add 1--forestry research

"New methods of producing higher forest yields while lessening the impact on the environment are already under study. Removing timber in ways that minimize the environmental impact on the land and processing this timber with a technology that meets new standards of water and air purity represent research needs that must be achieved if we are to deal with the issues of the 70's," Skok said.

He predicted that forestry research in the 70's would rely to a greater degree than in the past on new tools, such as radioisotope tracers, computers and infrared sensing. Also, a systems approach to problem solving is currently being adapted to forestry research, he added.

"Spacecraft photography will be tested and developed for classifying and mapping agricultural and wildland vegetation to provide broad resource statistics," forestry professor Frank D. Irving commented in the same issue of "Minnesota Science."

He predicted a refinement of aerial photography techniques to detect crop diseases, insect infestations and moisture stress. Heat sensing and radar techniques will be tested for special resource surveys, Irving added.

"Simulation" will be tested for predicting future performance of forest stands managed by alternative methods. Mathematical models of stand development will be developed so that stands "grown" in a computer in a matter of seconds simulate growth that might occur in nature over 100 years," Irving said.

"By compressing the life span, the researcher will be able to compare the consequences of several strategies under different conditions, enabling forest managers to select the best course of action. Developing this model will require basic growth data on individual trees by age class and competitive position in the stand," he said.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 14, 1971

Immediate Release

## MANY CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN FOOD SERVICE INDUSTRY

Broad, sweeping changes are occurring within the food service industry, of interest to Americans who now eat 40 percent of their food away from home.

Robert Olson, instructor and extension specialist in food service management at the University of Minnesota, lists some of the changes and the trends that will affect the industry in the years ahead:

. Greater use of pre-prepared or convenience foods. These are the foods that require only a limited amount of labor such as heating to make them ready to serve. Examples are frozen foods -- from frozen vegetables to such dishes as lobster Newburg.

. Separation of the functions of the kitchen (the manufacturing plant) and the dining room (the marketing organization) under one roof. Convenience foods used by the industry are now produced and processed in separate facilities, possibly hundreds of miles from the point of consumer sales. A number of hospitals and restaurants no longer have kitchens, but depend entirely upon outside services for all the food items they serve. The trend of using catering service will probably grow.

-more-

add 1--many changes

- . Greater use of soy protein products. Soybeans yield foods that are fabricated to a specific nutritional makeup and also to taste like bacon, chicken or beef.

- . Increasing application of the computer in all phases of operation and management. The computer is now being used for accounting functions, inventory maintenance and menu planning. It will also be used for scheduling production and employee activity, recipe development and the design of food service facilities to provide the most efficient arrangement of equipment.

- . More consideration to nutrition.

The changes occurring in the industry, coupled with the tremendous growth expected, present problems to be faced and solved, says Olson. One of the challenges is the responsibility of sharing in the education of the consumer to eat for better health.

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9-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 15, 1971

#### 1971 LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE REGISTRATION COMPLETED

The announcement of the 22nd Annual Lumbermen's Short Course for February 8-19, 1971, was made the first of November through a mailing to industry.

John Neetzel, course coordinator and acting Dean Frank H. Kaufert of the College of Forestry report that the response has been excellent with 36 students registered before the end of December. Several additional applications, which will be held as alternates, have also been received.

The second mailing, including the course outline and class schedule, was mailed to the entire list of yards about January 4, including those who have registered. For those who are not attending this year, the material will keep them up to date on the content of the program and encourage them to attend in some future year.

The continued response to this short course is a fine tribute to the joint efforts of the sponsors--the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Hoo-Hoo Club, the University's Office of Special Programs, Agricultural Extension Service, College of Forestry, and the many fine instructors from the building materials industry, associations, and the University of Minnesota who have staffed the program.

## ##

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

TASTE PANEL OKAYS  
PORK FROM PIGS  
FED WHOLE SOYBEANS

Pork from pigs fed dry-roasted ground soybeans is as juicy and flavorful as pork from pigs fed soybean meal, taste panel tests at the University of Minnesota have shown.

A 14-member panel, made up of equal numbers of men and women, compared pork chops from pigs fed dry-roasted ground soybeans to chops from pigs fed a normal soybean meal ration, lower in polyunsaturated fatty acids than the ground soybeans.

The chops were broiled to a maximum internal temperature of 170 degrees, according to C. Eugene Allen, associate professor of animal science at the University.

Fat in pork fed dry-roasted ground soybeans does not become soft enough to be lost in cooking and influence taste, he added. However, when pigs were fed corn oil in addition to the normal soybean meal ration, significantly less juicy pork resulted, the research revealed. The pork from the corn oil-soybean meal combination had about three times as much polyunsaturated fatty acids as that from pigs fed only soybean meal, Allen said.

During the past year, equipment has been made available that may make it economically advantageous for pork producers to dry roast and grind soybeans on their farms rather than buying soybean meal, he said.

Past research has shown that carcasses of pigs fed dry-roasted ground soybeans were less firm than those of pigs fed soybean meal because the subcutaneous fat of the first group contained more polyunsaturated acid.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

MID-WINTER MONTHS  
RECOMMENDED FOR  
PESKY BIRD CONTROL

Now is the time to start controlling birds around livestock feeding areas and farm buildings, according to Darold Walls, Minneapolis, biologist for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The use of toxic baits is only effective during mid-winter, particularly from late December to early February. Commercial preparations that will cut starling populations can be purchased as concentrated bait and mixed with untreated pellets of the same size and color. They can also be bought in a ready-mixed preparation.

Broadcast either type of bait over the ground at daybreak in empty feedlots or in front of feed bunks. Starlings will die one or two days after feeding.

Consider one of the strychnine-treated corn baits for pigeon and sparrow control. Use cracked corn for sparrows and whole corn for pigeons.

Strychnine-treated corn is available from the Rodent Control Fund, Lafayette, Ind. You must get approval from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 568 Federal Office Building, U. S. Courthouse, St. Paul, 55101.

# # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

DAIRYMEN NEED NOT  
BE FEARFUL OF GRADE  
A REQUIREMENTS

Minnesota dairymen who are thinking of switching to grade A milk should not become overly concerned about the added requirements.

"Sometimes I think people get overly fearful of converting to grade A and get frightened away by details," says Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

"In most cases, the extra details involve only good housekeeping. Many dairymen come close and sometimes achieve grade A without knowing it."

"This is especially true with grade B bulk milk producers since their milkhouse requirements are essentially grade A," the specialist says. "If a grade B producer in bulk can meet a few practical barn and water standards, he's grade A right now."

The grade A requirements are quite general, Packard says. Barn requirements include tight construction to eliminate dust; light colored, smooth-surfaced construction materials; separate stalls for bulls, calves and maternity pens; easily cleaned floors and good air circulation to minimize odors and moisture condensation.

The only requirement for doors is that direct openings into the milking barn for stanchion set-ups must have a single tight-fitting door which is kept closed. Feed bins and silos should be separated by tight partitions and dust-tight lids.

Dairymen considering grade A also need good drainage in the cowyard. There should be no standing pools of water nor accumulation of wastes, feed or bedding. Hogs must also be kept out of the cowyard due to the disease potential.

I'm sure many dairymen meet these requirements, Packard says. It's only natural to want to work with clean animals, and that's what grade A is all about--reasonable cleanliness.

\_more-



add 1--dairymen

As far as milkhouse requirements go, the most important thing is to allow for future expansion. Too often unanticipated expansion makes for costly reconstruction.

Floor drains should not be placed underneath a bulk tank, or under the outlet valve. They must be large enough to handle all cleaning wastes and be trapped if connected to a sanitary sewer. The drain should go out under the floor, not through a wall.

Milk pumps should be placed outside the milkroom in new installations. However, if the pump is currently inside a milkroom on a grade A farm, it can be left there provided it isn't causing a sanitation or odor problem.

Wells should be located not less than 50 feet from a pit, privy, septic tank or manure accumulation and 100 feet from the cesspool or seepage pit.

If you want more information on grade A requirements, your local Department of Agriculture dairy inspector will be most helpful. These people are responsible for approving installations, and consulting with them is a must, Packard adds.

# # # #

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January 18, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Look to Future Before Remodeling Dairy Barn. Dairymen with proven management ability may find it profitable to expand their dairy herd. The scarcity and high cost of labor make it important to invest in a complete dairy system that uses labor efficiently, say University of Minnesota extension economists. But before you remodel your old stanchion barn, ask yourself, "How big will my herd be 10 years from now and is it worth adding on to?" It may be more profitable to plan for an all new housing unit than to add to an existing barn. You'll want to make a complete plan including a financial and production budget projected ahead 3-5 years.

\* \* \* \*

Reminder: Date Extended for Farm Tax Returns. Here's another reminder that the due date for filing farm income tax returns has been extended from February 15 to March 1. However, this applies only to farmers who did not file declarations of estimated tax by January 15. Farmers who file a declaration of estimated tax and pay quarterly installments are not affected. Neither are those who are not required to make installment payments. If you are in either of these categories, you continue to file your Federal income tax returns by the normal April 15 deadline.

\* \* \* \*

Farmers: Deduct All Legal Expenses. Make sure you don't overlook deductible business expenses when you estimate and record your tax liability. Some commonly overlooked expenses include farm and breed organization dues, fees for record keeping, tax consultants, management help and fees for accountants. Also deductible are farm magazine subscriptions, record books, business safe deposit boxes and business telephone calls. Consult the 1971 Farmer's Tax Guide for a more complete listing of deductible farm business expenses.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economics  
Immediate release

HERE ARE TIPS  
FOR SUCCESS  
WITH HOUSE PLANTS

You want to grow house plants but you've never had much luck with them.

Richard Widmer, professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota, has some simple rules that should help you.

First, choose a plant of the size and type that will fit your conditions. Do you expect to keep it in a window, in a cool room or in a dark corner? Select your plant accordingly.

- . Check the plant daily to see if it needs water. Water when the soil is dry to the touch.
- . Give the plant enough light. Don't expect your plants to grow without any light.
- . Avoid extremes of temperature. Don't place your plants next to outside doors or radiators, on top of radios or television sets.
- . Don't fertilize too often. Too much fertilizer may encourage more growth than you want or even kill the plant.

A newly revised bulletin by Widmer, called Care of House Plants, discusses in detail the culture of flowering, fruiting, foliage plants, cacti and succulents. It also contains information on disease control, for growing plants in water or under artificial light and planting dish gardens. A special listing shows what light exposures and temperatures are best for particular plants. And if you lack a green thumb, included also is a list of plants that will withstand abuse!

A free copy of Care of House Plants is available from the county extension office. Or write Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

NUTRITION PROGRESS  
PREDICTED FOR  
NEXT DECADE

Why do people choose certain foods and reject others? Why, when money is no object, don't people choose foods that provide the nutrients for best health?

These are among many questions that nutrition research must answer in the decade ahead, according to Patricia Swan, nutritionist in the College of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Surveys show that many people today are not selecting as nutritious a variety of foods as they did 15 years ago. Consequently the health of many people is impaired by lack in the diet of iron, vitamin A, vitamin C and even protein.

Nutrition research, therefore, must have as one of its concerns finding out why people are not choosing foods more wisely. In many cases, there may not be enough money to purchase an adequate diet. Possibly within the next 10 years, however, all members of society will be assured of the economic means to obtain adequate food.

It seems likely that by 1980 new and better methods will have been devised for bringing nutrition information to people as well as motivation toward better eating habits, the University nutritionist says.

In the decade ahead it should also be easier to select a nutritious diet than it is today. As the food industry gains more experience with food enrichment and fortification, foods marketed in the next 10 years will be more nutritionally complete than those sold today or in years past.

-more-

add 1--nutrition progress

Another study that must be included in future nutrition research is the effect emotional stresses have on nutritional requirements such as vitamin C. The relationship between diet and the size and function of the human brain is now receiving some attention. As nutritionists learn, through research, more about how to use the diet to treat and prevent disease, Americans can expect better management of coronary heart disease, kidney diseases and diabetes in the future.

The University nutritionist is optimistic that the next decade will bring great advances in the understanding and application of the science of nutrition to permit all Americans to attain better health. However, she warns, the most valiant efforts of nutritionists and agricultural scientists may be in vain if ways are not found to control the growth rate of world population.

She discusses nutrition for the decade ahead in the current issue of Minnesota Science, quarterly publication of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS HAVE  
MORE FREEDOM IN  
PROJECT SELECTION

If you think that 4-H means only baking bread and milking the cow, you're wrong. 4-H offers an unlimited number of areas for teens to explore and understand.

4-H'ers are now free to choose their own project areas, objectives and methods of meeting these objectives.

Why this change from specific project areas and standard records? 4-H adult leaders know that many teens are capable of selecting and carrying out their own projects with a limited amount of help from adults. More independence will help teens achieve greater personal satisfaction.

Young people need an opportunity to develop emotional independence from adults, according to Mrs. Phyllis Worden, assistant extension specialist, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. Teens need to realize that they have their own feelings and have the right and ability to express themselves. Very closely related to emotional maturity are the values or goals of young people. Self-determined projects let the 4-H'ers determine their own goals and decide how to fulfill these goals.

Each teen varies in his needs, skills, knowledge and interests. Standard 4-H projects and methods aren't suited to some individuals. If the project didn't interest him, he either quit or didn't join 4-H. Now teens are free to study and have fun with any subject or area that interests them, individually or as a group project. Young people are usually more interested in and more highly motivated to carry out self-chosen projects than those handed down by others.

4-H adult leaders feel that teens need to learn how to use the many varied information resources that are available to them, too. Finding information on a particular topic may lead to new areas of interest and new friends.

The projects are usually much more fun than real work, and teens achieve a genuine feeling of accomplishment.

For more information about self-determined projects contact \_\_\_\_\_ the  
County Extension Office. (name)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

January 19, 1971

TO: Minnesota Editors

In recent years, we have witnessed sudden and widespread recognition of environmental quality as a major public issue. State and national polls have shown pollution to rank among the top issues of concern, surpassed only by the Vietnam War and youth problems or inflation.

The enclosed special series of four articles takes a look at environmental quality and public opinion in Minnesota. The series is based on a recent report of a University of Minnesota survey of four north-eastern communities.

The study was conducted by Phillip Tichenor, journalism professor, James Bowers, research assistant, and George Donohue and Clarice Olien, University sociologists.

Sincerely,

  
John M. Sperbeck  
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:mls

Enclosures

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 1971

(First in a series of four articles)

COMMUNITY SELF-INTERESTS  
MAY AFFECT ACCEPTANCE OF  
POLLUTION CONTROL ACTION

While most Minnesotans are concerned about pollution, they are hesitant to support specific pollution control measures if such measures would adversely affect their community or their own economic self-interests.

This conclusion was made recently in a report on "Environment and Public Opinion in Minnesota" by four University of Minnesota social scientists. The report was based on recent research on Minnesotans' attitudes to pollution by Phillip Tichenor, University journalism professor, James Bowers, research assistant, and George Donohue and Clarice Olien, University sociologists.

Twenty-two percent of those interviewed in a 1970 survey by these researchers in four northeastern Minnesota communities--Ely, Grand Rapids, Silver Bay and Duluth--chose environment as the most important of five major issues. Only 8 percent thought it was the least important. The five issues were the Vietnam War, inflation, student demonstrations, civil rights and pollution.

In the same survey, 73 percent agreed with the statement that "the environmental pollution crisis presents us with some of the hardest choices we have ever had to make."

However, environmental awareness and concern does not mean that individuals are ready to act decisively to control pollution. "The results of this and other surveys generally show that most individuals distinguish between basic values and self-interest motives," Tichenor said. That is, while environmental quality and preservation receives support as a basic value, individuals are hesitant to support pollution control measures when such action may adversely affect their self-interests, such as employment or the community's economy.



add 1--community self-interests

For example, 69 percent of the adults responding to a 1969 survey by these social scientists in a 50-mile-long area from Osseo to St. Cloud said that DDT was a dangerous pollutant. However only 39 percent thought it should be banned. As one respondent stated: "DDT? I'm against it and all other pesticides. We'd all be better off without putting any chemicals on the soil. Of course, though, we use lots of chemicals on the farm, DDT too. You can't stay in business farming without it."

The distinction between concern for pollution as a general problem and specific action was supported by the 1970 survey in northeastern Minnesota. In Duluth, for example, 64 percent of those interviewed were concerned about air and water pollution from steel and taconite plants. However only 35 percent believed that better measures to prevent air pollution from the steel plant should be enforced even though such measures might result in some unemployment and other hardships.

Similar results were found in Ely and Silver Bay. In Silver Bay, 67 percent of those interviewed expressed concern about pollution from steel and taconite plants. But 75 percent disagreed with the statement that "although some economic hardships may result, it is better to prevent the taconite plant from discharging tailings into Lake Superior." The taconite plant is the major employer in this area.

The conclusion in all communities surveyed is that economic consequences of pollution control take precedence over environmental control measures if these measures would affect the area's economy, the report noted.

NEXT WEEK: Unique characteristics of the environment issue.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 1971

(Second in a series of four articles)

EMPHASIS IN SCHOOLS AND  
GENERAL PUBLIC CONSENSUS  
TYPIFY ENVIRONMENT ISSUE

Environmental quality, as a public issue, is characterized by several features which set it apart from other issues such as the civil rights, labor and consumer protection movements.

In a recent report on "Environment and Public Opinion in Minnesota," four University of Minnesota social scientists stated that perhaps no other public opinion issue has been characterized by such widespread public consensus, and has received so much persistent and unqualified attention in the public schools as environmental quality.

This conclusion was based on research over a two-year period by Phillip Tichenor, University journalism professor, James Bowers, research assistant, and George Donohue and Clarice Olien, University sociologists.

The emphasis on environmental quality in the schools has contributed to an increased awareness of pollution by children, their parents and the community, the report noted. In many schools pollution has received extensive attention because it is a safer issue for teachers to handle than subjects on which there is often intense disagreement, such as family life education or civil rights.

Besides its emphasis in the schools, the environmental issue is characterized currently by a general public consensus of its importance. Such initial consensus is not characteristic of all issues, the report noted. The labor union movement, for example, produced sharp divisions among individuals and groups as it became widely recognized. So did the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights movement.

"The environmental issue may have been especially appealing because it held out the promise of a unifying theme in a time of intense, emotional divisions over many other major issues," the report states.

add 1--emphasis in schools

Whatever the reasons for its popularity, environmental quality and pollution control has become firmly entrenched as an important issue in the public mind. This is a significant change from twenty years ago when concern about the environment was confined largely to a relatively small circle of interest groups and professional organizations, the report noted.

Members of the research team do not believe that concern with environmental quality will decline in emphasis. Although pollution is not front page news anymore, it has become a routine concern of many individuals, groups and government agencies.

However, the report by Tichenor, Donohue, Olien, and Bowers contains a warning that this apparent general public agreement on environmental quality may give way to social conflict in the near future. Such conflict is particularly likely as specific pollution control measures are proposed which would affect individual and community self-interests.

NEXT WEEK: Social scientists foresee conflict over environmental issue.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 1971

(Third in a series of four articles)

UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS  
FORESEE CONFLICT OVER  
POLLUTION CONTROL

Current agreement among Minnesotans on the seriousness of environmental pollution may give way eventually to conflict between communities and individuals as specific courses of action to correct pollution are proposed.

Conflict is particularly possible if these courses of action would adversely affect the economic and social structures of communities, according to a recent report by University of Minnesota social scientists.

The report--"Environment and Public Opinion in Minnesota"--is based on a series of surveys on attitudes toward pollution in the state by Phillip Tichenor, University of Minnesota journalism professor, James Bowers, research assistant, and George Donohue and Clarice Olien, University sociologists. The surveys were conducted in a 50-mile-long area along the Minnesota River from Osseo to St. Cloud, and in four northeastern Minnesota communities--Ely, Grand Rapids, Silver Bay and Duluth.

Currently there is general public agreement on the importance of environmental quality, the report notes. This issue, which has reached public prominence in an atmosphere of general agreement about the seriousness of the problem, is something that no public spokesman is likely to oppose.

However, the consensus of public opinion about pollution may decline, if not disappear, as more pollution control measures are enacted which effect the economic self-interests of individuals, groups and communities.

-more-

add 1--University researchers

Three possible sources of conflict over the environmental issue were identified in the report: Conflict between communities and regions; conflict between individuals and groups within a community; and ideological conflict between individuals and groups supporting pollution control in general and specific communities in which such control measures would affect the area's economy or social structure.

Evidence for potential conflict between communities was found by the social scientists in their 1970 survey in Ely, Grand Rapids, Silver Bay and Duluth. The majority of those interviewed in these communities expressed concern about mining in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area near Ely, air pollution by a Duluth steel plant, and dumping taconite tailings into Lake Superior near Silver Bay. However those interviewed could not agree on measures to control pollution from these sources.

In Grand Rapids, for example, 88 percent of those interviewed would support measures preventing the discharge of taconite tailings into Lake Superior even if some economic hardships would result from the control measures. By comparison, only a fourth of those interviewed in Silver Bay, where the taconite plant is located, would agree with such action.

Conflict between individuals and groups within a specific community also is possible as some individuals actively support pollution control measures regardless of the consequences, while others oppose such measures because of the consequences.

It is probable that conflict within a community over pollution control may occur along socioeconomic and educational lines. The report notes that consequences of social change are frequently accepted more rapidly and advocated more persistently by Americans who are higher on the socioeconomic status scale. This difference tends to become wider if the issue is controversial. In the report, the researchers state that they "would expect social class differences in opinions to become much sharper as specific environmental control proposals are brought forth."

add 2--University researchers

"The results of our studies indicate that militants in the environmental control movement probably will be disappointed if they interpret public concern over the environment as an indication that the public accepts the environmentalist ideology and all that it implies," authors of the report state.

The report describes environmentalist ideology as intense concern with the environmental issue and advocacy of specific pollution control measures regardless of consequences.

"If the pattern reflected in these studies is representative of the general public," the report notes, "it is likely that general public support for environmental measures may decrease as people learn more about the specific nature of the issues involved and as they interpret the proposals for pollution control as possibly harmful to local community interests."

If this occurs, individuals and communities who want to protect their self-interests may come into conflict with militants who want specific pollution control measures regardless of the consequences.

NEXT WEEK: Public officials and pollution control consequences.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 1971

(Fourth in a series of four articles)

PUBLIC OFFICIALS MUST  
BE AWARE OF EFFECTS  
OF POLLUTION CONTROL

If widespread concern for environmental control measures is to be maintained, community, regional and state leaders must be aware of possible economic and social consequences of pollution control actions for specific communities.

This conclusion, based on two recent surveys of public opinion on environmental issues in Minnesota, was reached recently by four University of Minnesota social scientists--Phillip Tichenor, George Donohue, Clarice Olien and James Bowers.

In both surveys these researchers found that Minnesotans generally agreed that environmental quality is an issue of major importance. But they also found that many of these same individuals disagreed on specific pollution control measures if such measures would have adverse consequences for the communities involved, such as unemployment, loss of community income or other economic hardships.

It is not surprising to find economic self-interest guiding opinions on pollution control, particularly in rural areas where the economy often depends on one or two industries, the social scientists said.

Community development has been a major concern in rural Minnesota for the past decade, and it is possible that environmental control measures may have pronounced consequences for the type of development that occurs.

For example, pollution control measures which would affect the economic functioning of some industries in some communities may contribute to changes in the economic structure of an area. Changes in the economic structure, in turn, can lead to changes in the social structure, and both changes can affect community development in both the near and distant future.

add 1--public officials

Local and state leaders concerned with environmental quality must be aware not only of possible economic and social consequences, but they must realize that measures which are beneficial for a region, state or nation as a whole may not seem beneficial to some residents in a community where the measures are applied.

If the above conclusions are valid, the social scientists argue that it would be more realistic to argue for environmental controls on other than economic grounds, recognizing openly that enforcement of such controls may produce changes in social structures.

Public officials might consider that public support or rejection of environmental control measures over a period of years probably will depend on more than economic self-interest, even though this factor seems predominant in recent surveys.

Past experience shows, for example, that the public is more likely to support such measures when they can define enforcement as consistent with their own basic values, when they believe in the legitimacy and fairness of the enforcement, and when they can see the relationship between the regulations and the community's future as this future relates to the region, state and nation.

And, the social scientists believe that pollution control measures should be accompanied by an exploration of alternative forms of community development when such environmental control measures will affect the economic and social structures of the community.

# # # #



Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 21, 1971

SPECIAL

#### RESEARCHERS SCORE SUCCESS WITH NEW POTATOES FOR CHIPS

Potatoes that can be processed for chips without being warmed after cold storage have been developed recently by University of Minnesota and U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) researchers.

About 1,000 out of 2,200 potato seedlings tested within the past two months at the Red River Valley Potato Processing Laboratory, East Grand Forks, Minnesota, passed the "chip test," according to Florian Lauer, University horticulture professor.

The potatoes retained an acceptable, light color rather than darkening after being stored at 40 degrees for at least six weeks and being processed without the usual warm up procedure known as "reconditioning," he added.

The research has been underway for more than five years and the potatoes were grown at the University's North Central Branch Experiment Station at Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

Roy Shaw, processing laboratory director, predicted that in 10 years new potato varieties will be available for shipping from cold storage for processing.

Lauer said the research has shown that adapted potato varieties don't pass the "chip test" after cold storage followed immediately by processing--they always turn dark.

Reconditioning after cold storage with presently adapted potato varieties present other problems for the grower and processor:

Spoilage due to diseases, mechanical injury or frost, for example, usually is intensified during the warm up period, which is generally two to four weeks.

Potatoes used in this research were developed through crossbreeding, which involved a South American variety. Most of the potatoes that passed the "chip test" were "wild," having only half the number of chromosomes of adapted North American varieties.

add 1--potatoes

"Wild" varieties don't generally yield as much weight as adapted varieties under Red River Valley conditions, but Lauer said at this point he hasn't ruled "wild" varieties unacceptable for Minnesota.

Crossbreeding research will continue, Lauer said, in an attempt to develop potatoes that not only can be chipped without reconditioning, but will also resist disease and be adaptable to conditions in Minnesota's Sand Plains and Red River Valley. It is anticipated that these new varieties will be adaptable to other potato-growing areas as well.

Red River Valley potato growers have recognized the need for new special purpose varieties for year-around processing which might require 11 or 12-month storage. Potato research in the valley has been supported by the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association, agricultural experiment stations of Minnesota and North Dakota and USDA.

# # # #

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 21, 1971

Immediate Release

#### 4-H WILDLIFE HABITAT WINNERS CHOSEN

Many energetic Minnesota 4-H'ers have built feeders, dug ponds and planted trees and brush cover to create better areas for Minnesota's wildlife.

Minnesota 4-H members and 4-H clubs have received special recognition for their work in the 1970 Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program, according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Individual winners receiving purple ribbons, the highest award, for their achievements are Jeffery Nelson, Slayton; Sherry Paulson, Anoka; Allen Priebe, Hadley; Arne Rantanen, Middle River; and Scott Schloesser, Le Centre.

The highest awards to clubs went to the Blooming Clovers 4-H Club, Waseca County; Frisky Workers, Anoka County; Newhouse Norseman 4-H Club, Houston County; Silver Hill Ramblers, Wright County; and Thrifty Thrivers 4-H Club, Anoka County.

The purple ribbon winners will receive \$10 cash awards from the Federal Cartridge Corporation, a certificate from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited and a \$10 scholarship to attend the 1971 State 4-H Conservation Camp at Lake Itasca, June 7-11.

-more-

add 1--4-h wildlife

Blue ribbon winners are: David Doman, Twin Valley; East Valley 4-H Club, Marshall County; Jana Groothuis, Clara City; Terry Hansen, Cambridge; and Tri Squares 4-H Club, Waseca County. These winners will receive a \$10 cash award from the Federal Cartridge Corporation and a certificate of achievement from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited.

4-H clubs and individual 4-H'ers improved local wildlife habitat in many ways. 4-H'ers located a potential wildlife area such as a marsh. Small ponds were often made in these areas by using explosives to enlarge and deepen the existing potholes. Woodduck houses were built which will be cleaned and repaired each year. Many local farmers cooperated with the 4-H'ers by leaving some corn, soybeans and oats standing in nearby fields to provide food for wildlife. 4-H'ers also raised pheasants and ducks which were released in cover areas. Booths and floats acquainted the local communities with the 4-H Wildlife Habitat Program.

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

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
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Immediate Release

## U SCIENTISTS STUDY VIRUS DISEASE FOR INSECT CONTROL

University of Minnesota entomologists are studying a natural virus disease of the forest tent caterpillar with the hope of using the virus to control outbreaks of the insect in northern Minnesota's hardwood forests.

"Our aim is to artificially introduce the disease into an infested forest area early in the population build-up, so that the insects will be prevented from doing so much damage," said entomologist Marion A. Brooks.

The forest tent caterpillar, sometimes called the army worm, eats the leaves of apple, cherry, willow, and especially aspen and other forest trees." In resort areas it often becomes a serious nuisance, she said.

Outbreaks of the forest tent caterpillar have occurred every 6-16 years since the first observed outbreak in 1891. From 1933 to 1938, a total of 4,500 square miles was completely defoliated in northern Minnesota, says entomologist John A. Witter.

But the forest tent caterpillar did the most damage in the early fifties when it defoliated some 150,000 square miles of hardwood forests in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. "You could fly from International Falls, Minn., to Virginia, Minn., without seeing a leaf on any of the hardwoods," Witter said.

-more-

add 1--u scientists

In 1968, the forest tent caterpillar population built up again and defoliated hardwoods from International Falls to Ely, Minn. Now there are about 30 square miles in the International Falls area with heavy infestations of the insect, Witter said.

The disease, called wilt disease, affects only forest tent caterpillars destroying their internal organs. The caterpillars then turn into fragile bags of fluid and burst when touched, releasing the infectious virus onto the lower foliage and soil where the virus is eaten by other forest tent caterpillars.

"The forest tent caterpillar is a natural host of a wilt disease which occasionally spreads like wildfire through a crowded population of the insects, destroying all of them" Miss Brooks said.

"Unfortunately, there can be a lot of damage to the trees over a period of 3-4 years before the disease strikes," she explained.

The particulars on the virus disease are still unknown, Miss Brooks added. "We are not sure of the exact amount of virus to apply per acre of forest, and how best to make sure the suspension remains on the leaves and does not drip down to the ground. We also need to find out if other chronic diseases could interfere with the virus disease," she said.

"We plan to confine caterpillars on single trees covered with netting to study some of these factors. We are also attempting to establish the insect cells in tissue culture systems, and use these cells for culturing the virus so we can study its method of infecting cells microscopically," she said.

All microbial control measures such as virus disease are thoroughly studied for their effects on the environment before they are approved for practical application, she said.

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

FDA CHANGES RULE  
ON STILBESTROL  
DOSE FOR CATTLE

A federal regulation which has been changed to allow the feeding of 20 milligrams of stilbestrol per head daily to cattle that weigh more than 750 pounds should prove profitable.

The new, higher level will be a money-maker compared to the previous limit of 10 milligrams per head daily, research results have shown.

However, cattle given stilbestrol must be fed just as long as cattle not given it if the stilbestrol-fed cattle are to grade satisfactorily at slaughter, University of Minnesota animal scientists point out. This means that stilbestrol-fed cattle will be 50 to 60 pounds heavier when they go to market.

The 48-hour withdrawal period for stilbestrol, required when cattle go to slaughter, is also important. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) promises it will prosecute when stilbestrol residues are found in beef tissue at slaughter.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

RULES REQUIRE  
ACTION FROM  
FEEDLOT OPERATORS

Most immediately affected by new regulations from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) will be large feedlots and operators who wish to expand present feedlots or build new ones, according to Philip R. Goodrich, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Permits will be issued after the PCA is satisfied that the planned installation is satisfactorily situated and has adequate pollution prevention measures.

"Many livestock producers are already doing a great job," Goodrich said, by situating their lots a good distance from streams and lakes, storing manure for only a short time and spreading wastes on flat land than plowing quickly. This prevents odor and runoff of nutrients.

On more sloping land, protected storage areas using watertight construction may be needed. Detention storage units for runoff water may have to be constructed to hold the water until it can be spread on the land, he said. Concrete tanks beside or beneath buildings are now in use.

But Goodrich reminded feedlot operators that some managerial attention is needed, no matter how many other precautions have been taken.

# # # #



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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

TIPS ON WATERING  
HOUSEHOLD PLANTS  
GIVEN BY EXPERT

Over-watering houseplants encourages root rotting, so don't water more than is necessary, Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggested.

There is no time schedule for watering plants, since watering frequency varies with weather, type and size of plant and the stage of plant growth.

Most successful growers check their plants daily and water them only when necessary. A plant usually requires water when the soil surface appears dry. As a rule, the soil looks lighter when it dries, but some dark or black soils are deceptive. If in doubt, touch the soil to determine its moisture, Mrs. McKinnon said.

Persons familiar with different kinds of plants can detect when a plant will need water by noticing, for example, its freshness, firmness and general appearance. Don't let plants wilt, she added.

Soak the plant thoroughly, but not more often than necessary--over-watering encourages root rotting which is often indicated when leaves go from green to yellow in extreme cases, by leaf spotting or drying or even death of the plant. Lack of watering can result in dwarfing, foliage spotting, leaf droppage and eventual plant loss.

Don't use cold water, especially on tropical plants, Mrs. McKinnon advised. Use room temperature water and apply it in the morning whenever possible. Avoid getting water in the crown of plants such as cyclamen and African-violets, as it may encourage decay.

-more-

add 1--watering plants

Watering from below is good, but don't let the pot stand in water once the soil surface is wet. Pots that self-water from below can be purchased or made. Some have a glass wick to carry water into the soil. Flush the soil from above several times a year to prevent excessive fertilizer salt accumulation, discarding the water that drains out of the bottom of the pot during the flushing.

Prolonged use of water from a water softener usually results in poor plant growth and can be corrected by repotting the plant in fresh soil and using unsoftened water, Mrs. McKinnon said.

Expand your awareness of indoor gardening with the new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," available from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

WHOLE CHICKEN  
IS THRIFTY BUY

If you need a thrifty food buy for your main dish for dinner, chicken can come to the rescue.

Chicken can help you in the battle against inflation by keeping important protein food on your menu at very moderate cost, says \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist. What's more, nutritious chicken can provide a big variety of different dishes, all of them delicious.

Chicken parts are available in good supply at your local market at reasonable prices. So if white meat is your choice, you can buy chicken breasts. Two whole breasts will serve four. Or if the family's choice is dark meat, chicken thighs may be for you. A pound of chicken thighs makes three servings.

A whole chicken, however, will be your best buy. Roast it whole, with or without stuffing. Or, if you prefer to fry it, cut it up yourself and save a few cents per pound.

It's easy to cut up a whole chicken. All you need is a large, sharp, sturdy knife. The National Broiler Council gives these directions:

Begin by wiggling wings and legs with your fingers to see where they move easily; that is where the joints are. The trick is to locate the joint, cut through the skin, twist the joint and cut through it.

Now cut between the joints to remove wings and legs. Cut the legs where the thigh joins the back of the chicken. Then cut through the joint between the thigh and the drumstick.

-more-

add 1--chicken is thrifty buy

Next separate the front part of the chicken from the back by cutting through the side of the chicken where the rib bones meet the back bones. Cut the back into two serving-size pieces.

When you cut the breast in half, it's easier to cut from the inside of the chicken than from the skin side. First snap the bone in the center so the piece lies flat. If you want to separate the wish bone, cut it off and split the rest of the breast down the middle.

After you've disjointed chicken a time or two, it will be easy for you to take advantage of the lower prices on whole chicken--and cut pieces the size you want them for a particular recipe.

-jbn-

Note: If you have enough copies, you may want to plug HS 18, Cutting Up and Cooking A Chicken.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

INTRODUCE NEW FOODS  
GRADUALLY TO  
YOUNG CHILDREN

Do you have trouble getting your 3- and 4-year-old to eat vegetables?

This problem is not uncommon--and there are many reasons for it, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

It takes a long time to learn to accept new foods. Studies show that children usually do not like the foods with which they are unfamiliar. These include such vegetables as Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, turnips, asparagus, rutabagas and squash. That's why it's important to introduce new foods into meals so children will become familiar with them.

The first time a food is offered to a child it should be given in a very small amount, perhaps just a bite or a spoonful. And it may be necessary to serve just a small amount the second time, too. It's also well to serve a new food to a child with some of his favorite foods.

Children are bothered by textures in foods--stringiness in green beans or lumps in mashed potatoes. They like crisp foods like carrot sticks unless they have chewing problems.

Other members of the family have a strong influence on what children eat. Parents and older brothers and sisters are a child's first teachers, especially in matters of food likes and dislikes. When they refuse to eat a certain food because they dislike it, why expect a young child to eat it? But if you as a mother or father eat a variety of foods including vegetables, you'll have far fewer problems getting the children to eat most foods.

An important responsibility of parents is to give children good eating habits they can keep through life, Miss Brill says.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 25, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
For immediate release

4-H'ERS TALK  
ABOUT THE 70'S

Would you like to talk about love, steady dating, drugs, family relations or how to disagree agreeably?

Teens, primarily between the ages of 15 and 19, are invited to discuss their ideas in a new 4-H program called "Teen Learn-In."

The program was developed to give teens the opportunity to organize and carry out programs that are of particular interest to them, according to Ron Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The key word in "Teen Learn-In" is flexibility. Content is completely open--limited only by the interest and imagination of the planning committee and the availability of resource persons and materials. You may decide to discuss mate selection, living with parents, drugs and society, youth activism and campus disorder, popular music or many other topics. You can plan one session or a series of sessions on related or totally unrelated topics.

The way you carry out your "Teen Learn-In" is also completely flexible. The program should always provide time for plenty of discussion, but films, lectures, reading, television, music and multimedia presentations can also play an important part of the program. Your program may be a "rap session" without any outside presentation, too.

A planning committee composed entirely of youth, perhaps five to seven members, can be organized in your county. The "Teen Learn-In" topics and programing will be established by this committee. The committee may ask the county extension staff, adult 4-H leaders and other resource people to help carry out the project, or the teens may decide to do the program entirely on their own.

-more-

add 1--"teen learn-in"

"Teen Learn-In" topics deal with the areas of family life, human relationships with others in the community, social problems, and individual growth and development. Many teens have a very limited background in these areas since many high schools don't concentrate on the topics. "We hope that teens will develop a commitment to social concerns and human welfare by discussing the problems in their community and world problems as well," says Pitzer.

"Teen Learn-In" lets teens decide their own topics and how they want to handle their program. If you're interested in being a part of this new program. contact the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office for further information.

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January 25, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

WHOLE CHICKEN  
IS THRIFTY BUY

If you need a thrifty food buy for your main dish for dinner, chicken can come to the rescue.

Chicken can help you in the battle against inflation by keeping important protein food on your menu at very moderate cost, says \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist. What's more, nutritious chicken can provide a big variety of different dishes, all of them delicious.

Chicken parts are available in good supply at your local market at reasonable prices. So if white meat is your choice, you can buy chicken breasts. Two whole breasts will serve four. Or if the family's choice is dark meat, chicken thighs may be for you. A pound of chicken thighs makes three servings.

A whole chicken, however, will be your best buy. Roast it whole, with or without stuffing. Or, if you prefer to fry it, cut it up yourself and save a few cents per pound.

It's easy to cut up a whole chicken. All you need is a large, sharp, sturdy knife. The National Broiler Council gives these directions:

Begin by wiggling wings and legs with your fingers to see where they move easily; that is where the joints are. The trick is to locate the joint, cut through the skin, twist the joint and cut through it.

Now cut between the joints to remove wings and legs. Cut the legs where the thigh joins the back of the chicken. Then cut through the joint between the thigh and the drumstick.

-more-



add 1--chicken is thrifty buy

Next separate the front part of the chicken from the back by cutting through the side of the chicken where the rib bones meet the back bones. Cut the back into two serving-size pieces.

When you cut the breast in half, it's easier to cut from the inside of the chicken than from the skin side. First snap the bone in the center so the piece lies flat. If you want to separate the wish bone, cut it off and split the rest of the breast down the middle.

After you've disjointed chicken a time or two, it will be easy for you to take advantage of the lower prices on whole chicken--and cut pieces the size you want them for a particular recipe.

-jbn-

Note: If you have enough copies, you may want to plug HS 18, Cutting Up and Cooking A Chicken.

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INTRODUCE NEW FOODS  
GRADUALLY TO  
YOUNG CHILDREN

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January 25, 1971

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FDA CHANGES RULE  
ON STILBESTROL  
DOSE FOR CATTLE

A federal regulation which has been changed to allow the feeding of 20 milligrams of stilbestrol per head daily to cattle that weigh more than 750 pounds should prove profitable.

The new, higher level will be a money-maker compared to the previous limit of 10 milligrams per head daily, research results have shown.

However, cattle given stilbestrol must be fed just as long as cattle not given it if the stilbestrol-fed cattle are to grade satisfactorily at slaughter, University of Minnesota animal scientists point out. This means that stilbestrol-fed cattle will be 50 to 60 pounds heavier when they go to market.

The 48-hour withdrawal period for stilbestrol, required when cattle go to slaughter, is also important. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) promises it will prosecute when stilbestrol residues are found in beef tissue at slaughter.

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IN BRIEF . . . .

Beefmen: Use Antibiotics Carefully. When used as recommended, antibiotics are extremely useful to mankind, say University of Minnesota animal scientists. Without them, our food would be much more expensive.

It's the responsibility of every person who handles antibiotics to use them correctly. Livestock producers must use permitted materials properly since residues in meat can occur if drugs are used near the time of slaughter, the scientists say. Follow all instructions pertaining to antibiotic use and be sure you observe withdrawal recommendations carefully.

\* \* \* \*

Dairy Calves Need High Energy Feeds. High-energy, concentrated-type feeds are best for young dairy calves, according to animal scientists at the University of Minnesota.

The best feeds to supply these needs are milk, milk replacers and grain mixtures. However, it may be desirable to offer the calf high-quality hay free choice since roughage stimulates digestive system growth and development, allowing more efficient roughage utilization at an early age.

The overall result is lower feed costs for well grown-out dairy heifers.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Alfalfa Needs Little Nitrogen. When alfalfa is properly inoculated, it can manufacture large quantities of nitrogen from the atmosphere, according to University of Minnesota scientists.

So the only requirement of nitrogen for alfalfa is during the early stage of plant establishment. An application of 10 to 15 pounds of nitrogen per acre at seeding time is sufficient.

Further information on fertilizer needs of alfalfa can be obtained from your local county extension agent or by requesting Extension Folder 255, "Fertilizer for Alfalfa" from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Aphid Control on House Plants. Aphids, the most common house plant pests, can be controlled with premium grade malathion. Use one to two teaspoons of a 50 or 57-percent emulsifiable concentrate to one gallon of water or a four or five-percent dust. Other effective materials are one to two teaspoons of soap flakes in one gallon of water or preparations of pyrethrum for indoor use on plants. Since aphids are fairly easy to control, the aerosol bombs specifically prepared for use on growing plants can be effective.

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RULES REQUIRE  
ACTION FROM  
FEEDLOT OPERATORS

Most immediately affected by new regulations from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) will be large feedlots and operators who wish to expand present feedlots or build new ones, according to Philip R. Goodrich, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Permits will be issued after the PCA is satisfied that the planned installation is satisfactorily situated and has adequate pollution prevention measures.

"Many livestock producers are already doing a great job," Goodrich said, by situating their lots a good distance from streams and lakes, storing manure for only a short time and spreading wastes on flat land than plowing quickly. This prevents odor and runoff of nutrients.

On more sloping land, protected storage areas using watertight construction may be needed. Detention storage units for runoff water may have to be constructed to hold the water until it can be spread on the land, he said. Concrete tanks beside or beneath buildings are now in use.

But Goodrich reminded feedlot operators that some managerial attention is needed, no matter how many other precautions have been taken.

# # # #



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TIPS ON WATERING  
HOUSEHOLD PLANTS  
GIVEN BY EXPERT

Over-watering houseplants encourages root rotting, so don't water more than is necessary, Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggested.

There is no time schedule for watering plants, since watering frequency varies with weather, type and size of plant and the stage of plant growth.

Most successful growers check their plants daily and water them only when necessary. A plant usually requires water when the soil surface appears dry. As a rule, the soil looks lighter when it dries, but some dark or black soils are deceptive. If in doubt, touch the soil to determine its moisture, Mrs. McKinnon said.

Persons familiar with different kinds of plants can detect when a plant will need water by noticing, for example, its freshness, firmness and general appearance. Don't let plants wilt, she added.

Soak the plant thoroughly, but not more often than necessary--over-watering encourages root rotting which is often indicated when leaves go from green to yellow in extreme cases, by leaf spotting or drying or even death of the plant. Lack of watering can result in dwarfing, foliage spotting, leaf droppage and eventual plant loss.

Don't use cold water, especially on tropical plants, Mrs. McKinnon advised. Use room temperature water and apply it in the morning whenever possible. Avoid getting water in the crown of plants such as cyclamen and African-violets, as it may encourage decay.

-more-

add 1--watering plants

Watering from below is good, but don't let the pot stand in water once the soil surface is wet. Pots that self-water from below can be purchased or made. Some have a glass wick to carry water into the soil. Flush the soil from above several times a year to prevent excessive fertilizer salt accumulation, discarding the water that drains out of the bottom of the pot during the flushing.

Prolonged use of water from a water softener usually results in poor plant growth and can be corrected by repotting the plant in fresh soil and using unsoftened water, Mrs. McKinnon said.

Expand your awareness of indoor gardening with the new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," available from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

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Immediate Release

#### UM ECONOMIST QUESTIONS FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Would cash grants to poor people improve their diets at considerably less cost to the taxpayer per dollar of benefit to needy families than the Food Stamp Program?

W. Keith Bryant, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, said, "This is the question that increasingly will be asked and increasingly will direct political discussion and action on food programs in the seventies."

Congress recently continued the Food Stamp Program which attempts to improve poor people's diets by selling them stamps which they can redeem for food at licensed grocery stores.

As of June 1970, 59 of Minnesota's 87 counties offered food stamps to needy families and 20 others offered the Commodity Distribution Program where specific amounts of food are distributed to the poor each month. Fillmore, Martin, Olmsted, Watonwan, Wilkin and Winona counties did not offer needy family food programs as of mid-1970, but they were designated for the Food Stamp Program when federal funds become available, Bryant reported.

In two counties, separate parts of each county offered one but not both programs, so these two counties were listed as having both programs.

It appears that the Commodity Distribution Program will gradually be replaced by the Food Stamp Program, he said.

The Food Stamp Program provides poor families with food at greatly lowered prices, but some families cannot participate in the program because they don't have cash to buy the stamps, he added.

add 1--um economist

Other costs to the poor in the Food Stamp Program include time and transportation to become certified to participate, buying stamps at specific times and places each month and dealing in less convenient food stores if more convenient ones are not licensed to redeem stamps.

"All these costs appear to be a larger burden on rural than urban families," the University economist said.

Also, the costs of participating in the Food Stamp Program are too high for the poor, mainly the aged, who live in single rooms and eat in restaurants. They have no use for food stamps since they have no cooking facilities, Bryant said.

Participation in the Food Stamp Program has risen in the past year since the benefits have increased substantially and the program has been extended to more counties. But until the past year the program has not been operated to enable recipients to obtain nutritionally adequate diets, he added.

"Only since December 1969 has the Food Stamp Program required recipients to purchase sufficient stamps to buy minimum nutritionally adequate diets. But it also must be admitted that its original objective was only to improve the diets of recipients, not to ensure the adequacy of their diets," Bryant said.

Many government programs directly support individual incomes through cash grants, commonly known as income maintenance. Such a program has been suggested by President Nixon under the Family Assistance Plan.

According to an article in the March 22, 1970, issue of the New York Times Magazine, a federal official said the Administration wants to phase out the "food-stamp, funny-money and commodity programs" and adopt the proposed cash assistance program.

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18-daz-71

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## POOR NEED MORE THAN JOBS, ECONOMIST SAYS

Jobs alone can't eliminate the need for income supplement programs and supportive services for poor people, Arley D. Waldo, agricultural and applied economist at the University of Minnesota, said.

"A myth persists that poverty is largely the result of an unwillingness to work, but many of the poor do work. For example, more than half of the men 25-64 years-old who were the heads of poor families in 1968 worked at least 50 weeks during these years. And 95 percent worked all or part of the year or were ill or disabled, in school or in the armed forces," he added.

"More and better paying jobs, training and supportive services would undoubtedly benefit many of the poor, regardless of whether they are being aided by current welfare programs," Waldo said.

But neither providing incentives or requiring poor people to work are likely to bring about a major reduction in the number of public welfare cases, he added.

Less than half of the 1.6 million adults receiving benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in the spring of 1969 were potentially employable, according to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The employable adults included 564,000 mothers and 138,000 unemployed fathers. About half the potentially employable adults were mothers who already were working either full or part time or unemployed fathers who would need a year of training before they could enter the job market.

-more-

add 1--poor need

"One might reasonably conclude that work alone cannot eliminate the need for other programs to supplement the incomes of the poor and to provide supportive services," the University economist said.

The Nixon Administration's welfare reform proposal emphasizes the transformation of welfare into "workfare." The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the President would attempt to increase work incentives by making the working poor eligible for cash assistance, except for individuals and couples without children. It would also provide that cash grants be reduced by less than a dollar for every dollar a family earns on its own.

Public opinion favors work over welfare and many people apparently believe that anyone who is willing to work hard can make it on his own in this country, Waldo said.

His remarks appear in a recent issue of Minnesota Agricultural Economist, published by the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

# # #

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February 1, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
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SEW THE  
SHINY PATENTS  
FOR SPRING

Are you tired of drab, uninteresting spring rainwear?

Why don't you sew sparkling, colorful and comfortable spring garments with the shiny patent fabrics? Shiny patent fabrics are fun to sew and your home-sewn garment will cost you less than a purchased garment, points out Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Shiny patent fabrics are very important for rainy weather garments such as coats, bags and hats. Separates and sportswear such as skirts, vests, jackets, and jumpers and belts are also popular made in the crinkle patents.

The shiny patent fabrics are usually polyurethane coated outer surface with a cotton backing. Most are washable and dry cleanable and may be ironed carefully on the wrong side.

Try to choose patterns with simple lines. It is possible to use set in sleeves if some of the fullness in the cap has been removed before cutting, but raglan and kimono sleeves are easier to handle.

It is important to purchase a stable interfacing for the buttonhole and neckline areas to prevent stretching. Linings are used in coats and jackets to improve appearance and wearing comfort. Mark sewing guides on your fabric with a pencil or chalk. If you use dressmaker's carbon, purchase a smooth-edged tracing wheel since regular tracing wheels will leave holes in your fabric.

Stitch a test seam to determine correct tension and pressure. Medium tension and light pressure are usually correct. Set your machine for 8 to 12 stitches per inch, but use 6 to 10 stitches per inch for topstitching. Welt seams and topstitching will lie flat and add attractive detail to your garment. Use a number 14 needle for medium weight fabrics and a number 16 needle for heavy weights. Heavy-duty mercerized cotton thread is good for construction and buttonhole twist may be used for hand and decorative stitching.

-more-

add 1--shiny patents

Do not baste your seams. You can pin the seams inside the seam allowance and then machine stitch. Pockets or bands should be taped, not pinned to hold them in place for stitching. When stitching with shiny side against the throat plate or presser foot, it may be necessary to use a strip of tissue paper between the fabric and metal surface to prevent sticking. You can also purchase a rolling presser foot designed especially for sticky fabric. Stitch at a steady even pace.

Use tape or chalk to mark buttonhole locations. To give your buttons extra reinforcement. Place a small shirt button under the fabric then sew through both buttons.

Your garment may be hemmed using a tailor's hem, picking up one or two threads in the backing. Be careful not to pull stitching too tight or puckers may appear on the right side. Hems can be topstitched 1/2 to 1 inch from hem fold.



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To all counties  
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COSTS DICTATE  
EFFECTIVE USE  
OF FEED RATIONS

Present feeder cattle costs dictate the most effective use of growing and finishing rations, otherwise the marketing date will be delayed and feed costs will be increased, University of Minnesota animal scientists said.

Light steer calves can be fed a corn silage ration that is properly fortified with protein, minerals, Vitamin A and antibiotics. Cattle feeders should expect gain of 1½ to 2 pounds per head daily at a feed cost of 14 to 15 cents a pound.

Feed the calves to feedlot weights of about 700 pounds on the growing ration, then switch to a high-energy ration for the finishing period, they recommended.

When cattle are on a full feed of grain, reduce their roughage ration to 5 to 10 percent of the ration weight on a dry matter basis. For an 800-pound steer eating 2.5 percent of his body weight from dry matter, this amounts to 1 to 2 pounds of hay or 6 to 10 pounds of normal corn silage daily.

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TREES STILL  
AVAILABLE  
FOR SALE

If you haven't ordered your trees for spring planting, do so as soon as possible, suggests Bill Miles, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

All transplants have been sold out, but supplies of the following trees are still available: conifers; Norway, jack and Ponderosa pine; white, black and Colorado spruce and balsam fir.

Deciduous--or hardwood species remaining include green ash, caprogana, Siberian elm, black walnut and Ginnala maple. The price is \$1.50 per hundred. If more than one species is desired, order trees in multiples of 100. The minimum order is 500 trees.

Trees may be sold to be planted for the purpose of reforesting woodlots, windbreaks, and shelterbelts; for soil and water conservation and for permanent food and cover for wildlife. Trees cannot be planted for ornamental purposes, and they can't be resold, given away or be removed with roots attached.

Deadline for ordering trees is March 15, "However, you'd be well advised to place your order as soon as possible to get the type of trees you're interested in," Miles says.

For more information on ordering trees and planning windbreaks or forest plantings, contact your local forester, county extension agent, SCS or ASCS office. Or, write for applications to the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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RURALITES REMINDED  
OF STATE-WIDE  
LIBRARY SERVICE

Here's a reminder for people who don't have local library service or whose public library collection is limited:

You are invited to use the State-Wide Book Service through the Library Division of the State Department of Education. The library lends directly to individuals living where no local library service is available. Write to the Library Division, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, 55101.

People living in towns having a public library open 10 or more hours a week or those in an area with county or regional library service, should use the local library. If the library does not have what you need, the librarian can borrow it from the Library Division.

If your local library is open less than 10 hours a week you may write directly to the Library Division for books.

Teachers and students in schools having libraries should consult the school librarian who can request additional materials from the Library Division if needed.

When requesting specific books, be sure to list the title and author, giving the author's full name if possible. When requesting books on a particular subject, describe the subject clearly.

You can borrow up to six books at a time as well as pamphlets and magazine articles. Magazines don't circulate, but articles are clipped and sent.

Material may be kept for three weeks, except books that are in great demand which are sent for seven days. Loans may be renewed for one two-week period if there are no other calls for the books. Be sure to give the author, title and due date for each book and pamphlet you wish to renew.

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WATER SPRAY SUGGESTED  
FOR WINTER HOUSE PLANT  
HUMIDITY DEFICIENCY

Spraying house plants with clean, soft water at least once a week is one way to solve the humidity problem during winter, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Another way is to grow plants on a waterproof tray that contains moist sand, but be sure the pots themselves are not sitting in water.

Plants requiring very moist air should be planted in a terrarium--minature garden enclosed in glass. The enclosure may be a round glass globe, fish aquarium, brandy glass, bottle or any similar container.

The container should be covered with a piece of glass that can be removed to ventilate the terrarium when excessive moisture collects on the inside of the glass. Keep the soil moist but not soggy and keep the terrarium in bright light but never in direct sunshine, she said.

Native and cultivated plants can be used in the terrarium including Dutchman's breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpit, maidenhair fern, rattlesnake plantain, African-violet, creeping fig, Joseph's coat, mother of thousands and wandering-Jew.

For more information see "Care of House Plants," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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FRIED OR BAKED  
CHICKEN MAKES  
DELICIOUS MEAL

Roast it, fry it, broil it--no matter how you prepare chicken, it makes a delicious and nutritionally satisfying meal.

Since Broiler-fryer chickens are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February, they have the added advantage of being a good buy.

Once your broiler-fryer chicken is cut up into serving pieces, you can either fry it or bake it. Either way, you'll have an appetizing platter full of meat to serve your family.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist, suggests an easy way to prepare chicken in the oven. Heat the oven to 400°. Season the serving pieces with salt and pepper and roll them in flour. Melt ½ cup of fat or oil in a baking pan and add the floured pieces of chicken. Turn the chicken pieces to coat all sides with fat. Then put pieces in a single layer and bake the chicken with the skin side up. After the chicken has cooked--uncovered--for 30 minutes, turn the pieces and cook for another 20 or 30 minutes or until the meat is tender when tried with a fork.

If you prefer chicken fried in a skillet, add fat or oil to a heavy skillet and heat it on the range until the fat is hot but not smoking. Add the pieces of chicken which have been salted and floured and brown on both sides. Then lower the heat, cover the skillet and cook slowly for 30 to 45 minutes or until the meat is tender.

To round out the meal, serve the fried chicken with mashed potatoes and gravy, cooked green beans, cole slaw, a fruit, cookies and milk.

With the oven-fried chicken, you may want to serve baked potatoes and gravy, cooked carrots, a lettuce salad, ice cream, cookies and milk for a meal that your family will ask you to repeat often.

-jbn-

Note: Plug HS 18, Cutting Up and Cooking a Chicken, if you have enough copies.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 1, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HERE'S HOW TO BE  
A GOOD COMPLAINER

Have you sometimes been dissatisfied with merchandise and wanted to complain about it? Then did you forget about your complaint because you didn't know how or where to register it?

A consumer actually has a responsibility in voicing complaints about inferior workmanship and unsatisfactory products, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

When you buy from an unethical or careless businessman, you are casting an economic vote for his store to stay in business. If you continue to buy goods from firms that give you poor service, you prolong poor service. Your buying decisions affect not only yourself but other consumers as well.

If you are a conscientious consumer, you will report unsatisfactory service and poor merchandise to retailers and manufacturers. Most companies give personal attention to consumer complaints. Your complaints will help a company identify and correct mistakes.

How can you make an intelligent complaint? Here are some suggestions from the National Association of Manufacturers:

- . If you find it necessary to return an item or make a complaint to a store, think through the reasons why you are dissatisfied so you can present your case well.
- . Have the price, use and care instructions, model number, warranty and receipt with purchase date available to return with merchandise.
- . Return merchandise to the store where you bought it and the department where it was purchased.
- . Avoid making returns near closing time or during rush hours. If the person you see has no authority to service your complaint to your satisfaction, ask to see a person higher in authority.

add 1--be good complainer

- . Be courteous in making your complaint.
- . If you leave the item for repair or if a refund is to be mailed to you, be sure to obtain a receipt for the item.

Supposing, however, that you get no satisfaction from the local retailer, or you purchased an item by mail order. The National Association of Manufacturers recommends following these steps:

- . Find the proper name of the company, the right department, address and zip code. The librarian in your local library may be able to help you.
- . Write a courteous, business-like letter--typing it, if possible. Keep a carbon copy. Be sure to include your name, address, zip code and telephone number.
- . Give brand name, model number, size, color and other information to help identify the product.
- . Try to explain exactly what is wrong.
- . If you are returning a product, send it in the original package if possible. If the product is small, send the letter with the package and insure it. With certified mail, you can specify a return receipt so you'll know the package was received.
- . If you do not hear from the company within two or three weeks, send a second letter. Then if there is no acknowledgement, refer the matter to your local Better Business Bureau if you have one.

Your honest complaints will contribute toward better products and better services for all consumers.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 1, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

WATER SPRAY SUGGESTED  
FOR WINTER HOUSE PLANT  
HUMIDITY DEFICIENCY

Spraying house plants with clean, soft water at least once a week is one way to solve the humidity problem during winter, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Another way is to grow plants on a waterproof tray that contains moist sand, but be sure the pots themselves are not sitting in water.

Plants requiring very moist air should be planted in a terrarium--minature garden enclosed in glass. The enclosure may be a round glass globe, fish aquarium, brandy glass, bottle or any similar container.

The container should be covered with a piece of glass that can be removed to ventilate the terrarium when excessive moisture collects on the inside of the glass. Keep the soil moist but not soggy and keep the terrarium in bright light but never in direct sunshine, she said.

Native and cultivated plants can be used in the terrarium including Dutchman's breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpit, maidenhair fern, rattlesnake plantain, African-violet, creeping fig, Joseph's coat, mother of thousands and wandering-Jew.

For more information see "Care of House Plants," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 1, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Experiment With New Fungicides. Farmers should try new organic, non-mercury fungicides for seed treatments to see what response they get since they will replace mercury fungicides, according to Howard Bissonnette, extension plant pathologist, University of Minnesota.

The 1971 crop is the last that may be treated with any mercury fungicide since these chemicals have been banned for future use. Several new materials will be on the market shortly to replace the mercury fungicides. Some of these seed treatments include thiram, zineb and maneb. Bissonnette says mercury seed treatments control diseases that other fungicides don't control.

Growers should keep in mind that fungicides don't prevent the seedling blight stage in southern corn leaf blight, which causes some plants to die.

\* \* \* \*

House Plants Season-Conscious. Most house plants pass through seasonal growth cycles like outdoor plants, although the cycle is not equally apparent with all plants according to Jane McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist. Water and fertilizers generally should be reduced or withheld entirely during periods of low plant activity. More detailed information is available in the illustrated booklet, "Care of House Plants," from the county extension office.

\* \* \* \*

Houseplant Care. Sudden temperature changes and drafts should be avoided to keep house plants healthy, University of Minnesota horticulturists say. Many house plants are especially sensitive to small quantities of escaped gas, so avoid careless lighting, poor combustion and leaks in gas ranges. Poor combustion in coal furnaces and kerosene heaters can also be harmful. Gas causes tomato plants to droop and twist abnormally and foliage to turn yellow. African-violet blooms will shrivel and drop prematurely and carnation petals will fold upward and inward.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel-373-0710  
February 2, 1971

Immediate release

## DON'T OVERBUY ACCESSORIES FOR APPLIANCES

If you're in the market for a major household appliance, consider carefully what special features you want.

Basic appliances without accessories may be better buys than they were 10 years ago. But when you add convenience features, costs start going up. As a rule of thumb, think of each special feature as increasing the cost of your appliance about \$25, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

If you buy a certain accessory for the appliance but never use it--for example, a rotisserie for the oven of a new range--you are actually throwing away the \$25 or whatever amount you paid for that feature, Mrs. Olson says. She gives these reasons why many people overbuy convenience features on appliances:

- . If it is a gift, the tendency is to buy something as nice as possible. If a husband is buying an appliance, be sure he knows which features you, as the homemaker, really want.

- . If you've been using a second- or third-hand piece of equipment or doing without, you may think, "I deserve the best," and so splurge on extra features you may never use.

- . You buy for what you think will be your needs several years from now. It is true that most accessories cannot be added to appliances at a later date.

add 1--appliance accessories

. It's not always possible to select only one particular feature you want. Sometimes special features are sold in groups.

. Even though you may wish to buy a basic, stripped-down model, it may not be available at your store.

If, however, you have a choice in selecting accessories for your new appliance, be sure to consider present and future needs as well as extra costs. An extra cost for installation and use may be involved as well as the price of the accessory itself.

# # #

20-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 2, 1971

Immediate release

#### INFERIOR SEEDLING ELIMINATION SOUGHT IN 70'S

Elimination of defective seedlings is a goal of fruit breeding research in the 1970's, according to Andrew A. Duncan, head of the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Duncan and other members of the department have prepared an article on horticultural research in the next decade, which appears in a recent issue of Minnesota Science, a University publication.

"By 1980, breeding research will emphasize development of screening techniques aimed at eliminating seedlings that would develop into inferior adult trees. Other tests designed to predict winter hardiness, fruit quality, disease resistance and insect resistance will be made at various early stages of growth. This will eliminate inferior seedlings before a great deal of time, effort and money is invested in their maintenance and evaluation," he said.

add 1--inferior seedling

Maximum production at low cost and improved nutritional quality will be emphasized in breeding research on vegetable crops in the 1970's, Duncan said. Mechanization and other changes are already dictating the need for new types and varieties with less vine or foliage; uniform size, shape and maturity; resistance to bruising and mechanical damage and ease in separating the edible portion from the rest of the plant. Emphasis will continue on other quality aspects such as flavor, texture, color and multiple disease and insect resistance.

Duncan predicted that University and federal researchers "will play a key role in researching these problems and developing unique gene combinations to meet new cultural and consumer demands." Plant breeders from private industry will develop and release new varieties of major crops where a substantial market and places to grow the crops exist, he said.

# # #

19-jms-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101  
February 4, 1971

Immediate Release

#### FOUR MINNESOTA YOUTHS WILL ATTEND POULTRY CONFERENCE

Two Minnesota 4-H'ers and two FFA members have been awarded a trip to the Junior Poultry Fact-Finding Conference Feb. 11-14 in Kansas City, Mo.

The 4-H'ers are Mary Arneson, Shevlin, and Roger Holtegaard, Rochester. The FFA members are Tim Lipetzky, Clements, and Kevin Yater, Waverly. The youths were awarded the trip in recognition of their outstanding work with poultry.

During the conference they will learn about new methods of marketing, distributing and processing poultry and poultry products. A panel discussion will be presented on the vocational opportunities available to men and women. Individual delegates will also give demonstrations of their work in the poultry project.

Miss Arneson, 18, is a student at Bemidji State College. She has been a 4-H member for 10 years, participating in the poultry project each year. She exhibited 4-H poultry at the State Fair for three years. She has held the office of Clearwater County 4-H Federation secretary and has been president of her local 4-H club.

Holtegaard, 18, a student at Rochester John Marshall High School, has been a 4-H member for eight years. He has participated in the 4-H poultry project each year and has helped his family with their 650 pullet operation. He exhibited the grand champion pullets at the 1969 Minnesota State Fair. Holtegaard has been President of his local 4-H club.

-more-

add 1--poultry conference

Tim Lipetzky, 16, is a junior at Springfield High School. He has had an FFA poultry project the last two years raising roasters and capons. He has participated on the poultry judging team and has had entries in the rooster crowing contests. Lopetzky is secretary of his local FFA chapter.

Kevin Yager, 17, is a senior at Howard Lake High School. He has had a FFA poultry project the last two years raising broilers, ducks and laying hens. He has been active in FFA poultry judging and has entered birds in several rooster crowing contests. He is president of his local chapter and District 7 FFA vice president.

Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota will accompany them.

4-H trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg Association. The FFA trips are sponsored by Minnesota Future Farmers of American Federation.

# # #

24-11h-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 4, 1971

SPECIAL

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS  
MAY BE NEEDED FOR  
SUGARBEET WEED CONTROL

Using herbicide combinations to obtain better broad spectrum weed control in sugarbeets with minimal crop damage appears to be necessary, Alan Dexter, Fargo, North Dakota, extension sugarbeet weed control specialist, said.

A decline in the number of new pesticides becoming available seems inevitable as development costs increase and label clearance becomes more difficult.

"This will be especially true in crops such as sugar beets with smaller acreages and therefore smaller potential profits," he added. Herbicides presently available for weed control in sugar beets are far from ideal. "No individual herbicides are available with good broad spectrum weed control and excellent selectivity between the weeds and the sugarbeets," Dexter said.

Weed control and sugarbeet retardation ratings were taken at three Red River Valley locations in 1970 after several herbicides and herbicide combinations were applied. Here are the results:

The researchers found that a preplant incorporated application of Eptam or Ro-Neet or a preemergence application of TCA followed by a postemergence application of Betanal or Pyramin Plus gave superior weed control to any of the herbicides used individually. Weed control was generally very good from the use of all the combinations.

Dexter warned that herbicide combinations should be used with caution until experience or research has shown that the combination is effective and safe.

The experiments showed that sugarbeets could recover from early season retarded growth. The yield reduction from TCA or Eptam use followed by Betanal or Pyramin Plus was only about two tons per acre while the early season estimate indicated 22 to 35 percent retardation.



add 1.--herbicide combinations

He offered some suggestions to minimize possible sugarbeet retardation from the use of herbicide combinations:

When Eptam or TCA are followed with Betanal or Pyramin Plus, no more than 2.5 pounds per acre of Eptam should be applied on very heavy soils and no more than 2 pounds per acre on lighter soils. TCA should be limited to six pounds per acre and Betanal should be used at no more than a pound per acre following any preemergence or preplant incorporated herbicide. Application of Betanal or Pyramin Plus when temperatures exceed 85<sup>o</sup>F should be avoided.

Dexter holds a joint appointment with the University of Minnesota and North Dakota State University.

# # # #

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 4, 1971

Immediate Release

## UM VET MEDICINE HEAD PREDICTS ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL ADVANCES

Great advances in animal disease research will be made by 1980, Dr. Dale K. Sorensen, professor and head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, said.

His remarks appeared in a recent issue of "Minnesota Science," a University of Minnesota publication.

"In the 70's and by 1980, I predict that veterinary medical research will take on new dimensions and will be more carefully planned and directed. The trend will be toward developing and evaluating new approaches to livestock disease control. Its objectives will be clearly focused on making a major contribution to society by helping to alleviate current and impending food shortages. This will be accomplished by investigating and controlling the major diseases of food-producing animals," he said.

To accomplish this, emphasis will be placed on disease control and preventive veterinary medicine. There is a further need for veterinary economics research and a necessity to document the real costs of animal diseases, look closer at disease control program costs and to compare costs of alternative approaches to disease control, Dr. Sorensen added.

-more-

add 1--um vet

"Time will come when research on food animal diseases will be dictated only on the basis of economic facts. Demands for the limited resources of this country are becoming increasingly greater and society will demand more careful accounting of all expenditures of funds.

"The cost of research has increased dramatically in the past few years, faster than just the average inflationary increases....Priorities will have to be set on research with the greatest utility to mankind," he said.

"We need to get the many specialists together and discuss mutual problems affecting livestock production. Disease problems cannot be separated from nutrition or management problems.

"New approaches to livestock disease control will emerge. There will be new programs embracing all aspects of epidemiology and livestock production. Also, new disease problems will emerge as a result of changing methods of production. Pollution associated with animal wastes has already emerged as a problem and will have to be dealt with. Solving this problem may necessitate change in production practices, which in turn may create new disease problems," Dr. Sorensen said.

# # #

22-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 5, 1971

(First of three articles on  
Norman Borlaug, 1970 Nobel  
Peace Prize recipient and a  
University of Minnesota  
graduate.)

FLAX, TREE  
DISEASES CHALLENGED  
BORLAUG AT UM

Norman Ernest Borlaug, 1970 Nobel Peace Prize winner, began his eminent career as a plant scientist with research at the University of Minnesota on tree and flax diseases.

He will be honored by the State of Minnesota on March 2. "Norman Borlaug Day" events include a convocation at the University's St. Paul Campus, a luncheon with students and a formal State Dinner in the evening.

Borlaug received the Nobel Peace Prize for leading a "green revolution" that combats world hunger by using improved wheat varieties, new types of higher yielding rice and more efficient use of fertilizer and irrigation in many less-developed countries.

His work has resulted in increased yields of from two to six-fold in developing countries such as Mexico, Pakistan and India.

During his 26 years with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, he has crossbred wheat varieties from all over the world to produce new varieties that resist disease and adapt to various soil and growing conditions better than older varieties.

Borlaug's research on plant diseases began at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, where he received a bachelor of science degree in forestry in 1937, a master of science degree in plant pathology in 1941 and a doctorate degree in plant pathology in 1942.

add 1--Borlaug at U of M

A disease known as "red stain," prevalent in box elder trees, interested Borlaug during his graduate studies and was the subject of his master's thesis in plant pathology. Although "red stain" had been known since the 1880's, many questions remained unanswered about the disease when Borlaug began a study in the late 1930's with Professor C. M. Christensen acting as his adviser.

Virtually no research had been done on the dissemination of the disease, entrance and development in the tree of the organism causing the disease and factors influencing development of stain in the wood, Borlaug noted.

Borlaug's study helped lay to rest some scientifically-held myths about "red stain." Rarely did the stained column of older trees originate from a single infection, as was implied by past research, Borlaug's study revealed.

Also, sapsucker "pecks" were thought to be the most common avenue of entrance for the infecting fungi, but Borlaug found them to be unimportant under the conditions of his study. Broken and dead branch stubs appeared to be the most commonly used opening for the infecting organism, Borlaug said.

"Moisture content of the wood appeared to be the one factor that most markedly influenced stain intensity under laboratory conditions," he said, but a number of factors operate together to produce the characteristic colors. Also, a number of coordinated and closely interdependent factors operate in nature to determine staining intensity, he added.

Rain was judged by Borlaug to be the most effective means of spreading the fungus from one part of the tree to another part or to nearby trees. "Insects, birds and wind are perhaps more effective long distance agents of dissemination," he added.

References to Borlaug appear in other plant disease areas, such as research in Minnesota on flax wilt caused by the fungus, Fusarium lini.

add 2--Borlaug at U of M

Flax seeds are used to make linseed oil and the fibers of flax stem are spun into linen thread. There are four types of wilt including "late wilt" which can reduce yield 20 percent based on the weight of 1,000 seeds.

Borlaug's research on his doctorate thesis demonstrated that there is an infinite number of pathogenic strains of Fusarium lini that affect flax differently. Flax varieties, in order to be grown profitably, must be resistant to all of the strains.

Borlaug's work also demonstrated differences in appearance and response to environment in the different races of the fungi.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 5, 1971

SPECIAL TO  
HORTICULTURAL  
MAGAZINES

## DEDICATION SET FOR UM HORTICULTURAL COMPLEX

Dedication of a new \$4.1 million horticultural science complex on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus is set for Wednesday, March 24, 1971.

The recently completed complex includes a 4-story building with facilities for office space, laboratories and classrooms plus a greenhouse-headhouse-laboratory complex.

Among those who will be involved in the dedication and special awards ceremony include A. L. Kenworthy, president of the American Society of Horticultural Science; Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota; and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

Scientific symposiums and special short courses will be held throughout the week of March 21. Symposium topics include environmental planning and landscape design, incompatibility, cold protection and plant hardiness. Plant scientists from throughout the United States will attend.

The new horticultural facilities replace a building constructed in 1898. The facilities provide office and work space for 32 academic staff members, over 40 graduate students plus a supporting staff of about 20 clerical workers and technicians.

Minnesota's horticultural industries have grown rapidly in recent years and contribute about \$400 million per year to the state's economy.

For additional information on the dedication activities, write to the Department of Horticultural Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 8, 1971

Immediate Release

JOHN R. NEETZEL, UM RESEARCHER, DIES IN ST. PAUL

John R. Neetzel, 64, 1381 Raymond, St. Paul, a University of Minnesota forestry researcher, died Sunday (Feb. 7) at a St. Paul hospital.

Memorial services will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday (Feb. 10) at Como Park Lutheran Church, St. Paul, with private interment services to follow at Blue Earth, Minn. The family requests that flowers not be sent, but memorials may be made to the Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul.

Neetzel was born July 7, 1906, at Blue Earth. He received a bachelor of science degree in forestry at the University of Minnesota in 1929 and a master of science degree in forestry from the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., in 1931.

He started as a forest researcher in 1931 in northern Michigan and Wisconsin with the U.S. Forest Service's North Central Experiment Station. He later moved to the station's headquarters in St. Paul during World War Two. From 1947 to 1965 he held a joint appointment with the station and the University of Minnesota's College of Forestry in research work. He became a full time College of Forestry research associate in 1965.



add 1--john r. neetzel

Neetzel was a member of Phi Sigma Pi, the forestry honorary society; Gamma Sigma Delta, the agricultural honorary society; the Society of American Forestry, St. Anthony Park Association and Como Lutheran Park Church. He was a local and national officer of the Forest Products Research Society.

Surviving are his wife, Alyce (cq), St. Paul, and a son, Raymond, in Wisconsin.

# # #

25-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

**CONTEST ANNOUNCED  
FOR MEMBERS OF  
PHOTO FUN CLUB**

Learning to take good pictures?

Young people who enroll in the 4-H Photo Fun Club will be eligible to enter a contest offering cash prizes for the best snapshots in three different classes, announces County Extension Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The three subject classes are animals, people and scenery. You may enter as many snapshots as you like in each of these categories. The judges will choose snapshots that show interest, originality and good composition. You'll learn how to take good pictures and how to compose them effectively as you take part in the weekly 4-H Photo Fun TV meetings, says \_\_\_\_\_.

The contest is sponsored by Pako Photo, Inc., with the cooperation of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Cash prizes of \$50, \$25, \$10 and 17 awards of \$5 each will be given by Pako in each of the three subject categories.

Photo Fun Club members may want to enter pictures in each subject class or specialize in one subject. Pets, livestock, wild animals and birds are all included in the animals category. To get good pictures of animals, patience and a ready camera are necessary to catch the subject in action. If you decide to enter photographs of people, be sure to have them doing something interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ advises. Under scenery, you may include such subjects as snow formations, landscapes, trees. Nature has an abundance of interesting subjects if you have a sharp eye.

Snapshots may be in black and white or color, but not larger than 5 x 7 inches. Entries must be in by May 1, accompanied by an entry blank. A letter to 4-H Photo Fun Club Members will enclose an entry form and tell you where to obtain others.

-more-

add 1--photo fun club

Boys or girls 9 years old or over--preferably in the 4th, 5th or 6th grade-- may enroll in the 4-H Photo Fun Club. It's not necessary to have been a 4-H member before enrolling. Get your 4-H membership card and pin and your 4-H TV Photo Fun Club booklet by sending your name, age, address and county to:

4-H TV Photo Fun  
State 4-H Office  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The 4-H Photo Fun Club programs in this area will begin \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(day) (date)  
at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock on Channel \_\_\_\_\_ and will continue for six weeks on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(days)

-jbn-

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

WOODS, FINISHES  
VARIED IN SPRING  
FURNITURE LINES

Furniture this spring will feature a variety of woods and finishes, says \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist.

Mahogany, walnut and cherry are the woods used most frequently in traditional furniture, according to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers. You'll see pecan and oak in furniture of Mediterranean design and cherry in French groups. Yew wood will be used in some of the English imports.

Rosewood appears as accent in some furniture pieces. Finishes are in a rich brown range with higher sheen than has been used for some time.

The wet look is popular in paint finishes for furniture in modern design. For that wet effect you'll see bold colors in lacquer or enamel--red, green, blue, turquoise and white.

Some traditional designs feature off-white and champagne paint finishes. Striping in soft colors or silk-screen designs in yellow, green and red decorate the painted pieces.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

AVOCADO PLANT MAKES  
CREATIVE USE OF  
LEISURE WINTER TIME

Use your leisure creatively--try growing something beautiful.

Even in the winter you can enjoy this pastime without too much bother or fuss.

An interesting novelty any time during the year is an avocado plant grown from the seed of the fruit.

Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggested that you soak the seed and suspend it with the large end down and the base just touching water. An easy method is to stick three toothpicks into the sides of the seed to support it in a water glass or similar container.

A less interesting but equally satisfactory method is to plant the seed in a sandy soil covering it with a half inch of soil. It is uncommon for these plants to bear fruit when they are grown in the home.

Avocado prefers bright light, moist soil and a minimum temperature of 60, Mrs. McKinnon advised.

Persons interested in learning more about this hobby should obtain the new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

TREND IS TOWARD  
BULK, GRADE A  
MILK SUPPLIES

Although about 75 percent of all milk in Minnesota is marketed as manufacturing, or grade B milk, the trend is towards grade A or milk that can meet fluid market standards.

Between 1965 and 1969, the amount of fluid quality milk in Minnesota jumped from 15 to 25 percent of the total supply, according to Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

By 1969, about two-thirds of the milk in Minnesota was handled in bulk form. Over 54 percent of manufactured milk is bulk milk. Because of the stricter standards for bulk milk, much of the milk sold as manufacturing grade comes close to meeting grade A requirements, Packard says.

Farmers handling milk in bulk have tended to be larger producers, he adds. For example, 40 percent of the dairymen producing manufactured (B grade) milk in 1969 had bulk tanks. These 40 percent produced over 54 percent of the state's total supply of manufacturing grade milk.

"The overall outlook for can milk producers is rather bleak and will likely become more bleak as time goes by," Packard says. "As their numbers decline and distances between farm pick-ups widen, hauling costs for can milk increase sharply.

"Also, can truckers will continue to seek other employment opportunities when their livelihood is in doubt, so just getting milk to market will pose serious problems to the can shipper.

-more-

add 1--trend is

"Those producers who live close to a processing plant and are able to deliver their own milk will continue to have an advantage over distant producers. But in the long run, with fewer but larger processing plants and even smaller numbers of can milk producers, total conversion to bulk seems inevitable.

"When that time comes, Minnesota will be very close to a single standard milk supply because of the milkhouse requirements for bulk handlers," Packard concludes.

Twenty-seven states now market only grade A milk, according to a recent USDA report. These twenty-seven states accounted for about 32 percent of the total milk marketed in 1969. Several other states produce 90 percent or more of their milk as grade A.

Most manufacturing grade milk is concentrated in the Midwest.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

CATTLE CROSSBREEDING  
GAINS PROMINENCE  
AS RESEARCH CONTINUES

Recent research and emphasis on improving performance has resulted in added interest and further acceptance of crossbreeding beef cattle, according to Raymond L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Crossbreeding in market hog production has been an accepted and predominate practice for many years, but not until recently has there been a great increase in interest and adoption of beef cattle crossbreeding, he added.

Some advantage to crossbreeding has been demonstrated sufficiently in the past few years, particularly with Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, Arthaud said. Crossbreeding allows the breeder to take advantage of heterosis, known as "hybrid vigor"--superior performance in a particular trait of a crossbreed as compared to the average of parental breeds used in the cross. A higher frequency of desirable traits than generally would be found within any given breed is possible by combining the desirable characteristics of two or more breeds, he added.

Crossbreeds may have a higher level of production, considering all traits, than could be expected from any of the breeds used as parents in the cross. The more the parental breeds differ genetically, the more "hybrid vigor" can be expected in crosses of these breeds, he added.

No breed is likely to be superior in all characteristics. With crossbreeding, strengths and weaknesses of different breeds are considered to meet specific goals, he said.

-more-



add 1--cattle crossbreeding

Crossbreeding benefits include increased fertility, a higher percentage of surviving calves, about five percent heavier calves at weaning time and cows that rebreed somewhat sooner after calving and reach sexual maturity somewhat sooner, Arthaud added.

But there is less benefit from crossbreeding on feedlot performance and carcass characteristics including rate of weight gain and efficiency of gain, he said.

Crossbreeding shouldn't be a substitute for good management, selection and breeding practices. Crossbreeds won't replace purebreeds because purebreeds are the foundation of crossbreeding, Arthaud said.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Big Pigs Have Better Chance. Pigs that are bigger at birth have a better chance of living to weaning than small pigs, according to an Oregon study. Researchers found that 99 percent of pigs that weighed more than 4 pounds at birth lived to weaning. But only 57 percent of pigs weighing less than 2 pounds lasted until weaning age. Of the pigs that weighed 3.5 to 4 pounds at birth, 95 percent lived to weaning. Ninety-two percent of the 3 to 3.5 pound pigs made it to weaning.

\* \* \* \*

Dairy Calves Need Top-Quality Hay. Feed dairy calves high quality hay as soon as they will eat it. Most calves will start eating hay when they are between one and three weeks old. The best hay for dairy calves is legume-grass hay cut in the bud to initial bloom stage.

\* \* \* \*

Drainage For House Plants. Broken pieces of flower pots, gravel or similar material can be placed in the bottom of a flower pot for drainage of house plants, according to University of Minnesota extension horticulturist Jane McKinnon. When using a piece of broken flower pot over the drainage opening, face the convex side up to avoid plugging the opening. The only benefit from using charcoal in the bottom of a pot or in the soil is to maintain good drainage.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

NYLON, OLEFIN  
POPULAR IN  
UPHOLSTERY

If you look for upholstered furniture this spring, you'll probably see more nylon and Olefin fabrics than any other type.

The peasant look and the homespun texture in various fabrics will be introduced in rich, vibrant colors. Contrast welting will be seen on many sofas and chairs.

In vinyls, the wet look will be shown, especially in crushed or crinkled patterns. Velvets retain their popularity, according to the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers. New seating pieces will be using cotton, rayon and nylon velvet. Use of the velvets has become less formal and more up-to-date.

Nylon and Olefin are popular for upholstery since they offer both beauty and practicality, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. An outstanding characteristic of nylon is its unusual strength. It is also lightweight, abrasion resistant, remains smooth and retains shape under humid conditions. Fabrics of nylon return readily to their original shape whether they are stretched or crushed. Dirt can be removed quickly, and water, perspiration or standard dry-cleaning agents do not weaken the fiber.

Olefin, another man-made fiber, offers long wearability and abrasion resistance. It resists both mildew and moths. Best of all, perhaps, it has a built-in resistance to stains, they can be sponged off. The cleanability of Olefin permits the use of a wide variety of colors from light pastels to the brightest hues.

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### TIPS ON PLANNING APPETIZING MEALS

Planning meals can often be a problem if you're working hard at stretching your food dollars. How can you make them appetizing and interesting to your family?

Here are some pointers from \_\_\_\_\_:

- . Don't repeat flavors or colors in a menu. Don't serve apple salad and apple pie for the same meal, or red beets and red cabbage.
- . Don't serve too many vegetables with strong smells and flavors in the same meal--for example, garlic, onion and cabbage.
- . Cook foods till they're just done. Over-cooking robs foods of their good flavor and eating quality. If you are using some quick-cooking foods such as vegetables, start them after everyone gets home so you can serve them as soon as they're done.
- . Serve each food at its best serving temperature. Mashed potatoes are delicious when hot but pretty sad when cold.
- . Serve crunchy or crisp foods with soft foods to add texture contrast. Hard rolls go well with soups and stews, and crisp toast tastes good with creamed dishes.

-jbn-

NOTE: You may fill in the blanks in paragraph 2 with your name, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist; or use Mary Darling, extension nutritionist, University of Minnesota. Or, if you are in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program, this article might be one a program assistant could use in some way--in a newsletter or column in a neighborhood paper.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

**CONTEST ANNOUNCED  
FOR MEMBERS OF  
PHOTO FUN CLUB**

Learning to take good pictures?

Young people who enroll in the 4-H Photo Fun Club will be eligible to enter a contest offering cash prizes for the best snapshots in three different classes, announces County Extension Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The three subject classes are animals, people and scenery. You may enter as many snapshots as you like in each of these categories. The judges will choose snapshots that show interest, originality and good composition. You'll learn how to take good pictures and how to compose them effectively as you take part in the weekly 4-H Photo Fun TV meetings, says \_\_\_\_\_.

The contest is sponsored by Pako Photo, Inc., with the cooperation of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Cash prizes of \$50, \$25, \$10 and 17 awards of \$5 each will be given by Pako in each of the three subject categories.

Photo Fun Club members may want to enter pictures in each subject class or specialize in one subject. Pets, livestock, wild animals and birds are all included in the animals category. To get good pictures of animals, patience and a ready camera are necessary to catch the subject in action. If you decide to enter photographs of people, be sure to have them doing something interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ advises. Under scenery, you may include such subjects as snow formations, landscapes, trees. Nature has an abundance of interesting subjects if you have a sharp eye.

Snapshots may be in black and white or color, but not larger than 5 x 7 inches. Entries must be in by May 1, accompanied by an entry blank. A letter to 4-H Photo Fun Club Members will enclose an entry form and tell you where to obtain others.

add 1--photo fun club

Boys or girls 9 years old or over--preferably in the 4th, 5th or 6th grade-- may enroll in the 4-H Photo Fun Club. It's not necessary to have been a 4-H member before enrolling. Get your 4-H membership card and pin and your 4-H TV Photo Fun Club booklet by sending your name, age, address and county to:

4-H TV Photo Fun  
State 4-H Office  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The 4-H Photo Fun Club programs in this area will begin \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
(day) (date)  
at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock on Channel \_\_\_\_\_ and will continue for six weeks on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(days)

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

AVOCADO PLANT MAKES  
CREATIVE USE OF  
LEISURE WINTER TIME

Use your leisure creatively--try growing something beautiful.

Even in the winter you can enjoy this pastime without too much bother or fuss.

An interesting novelty any time during the year is an avocado plant grown from the seed of the fruit.

Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggested that you soak the seed and suspend it with the large end down and the base just touching water. An easy method is to stick three toothpicks into the sides of the seed to support it in a water glass or similar container.

A less interesting but equally satisfactory method is to plant the seed in a sandy soil covering it with a half inch of soil. It is uncommon for these plants to bear fruit when they are grown in the home.

Avocado prefers bright light, moist soil and a minimum temperature of 60, Mrs. McKinnon advised.

Persons interested in learning more about this hobby should obtain the new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

TREND IS TOWARD  
BULK, GRADE A  
MILK SUPPLIES

Although about 75 percent of all milk in Minnesota is marketed as manufacturing, or grade B milk, the trend is towards grade A or milk that can meet fluid market standards.

Between 1965 and 1969, the amount of fluid quality milk in Minnesota jumped from 15 to 25 percent of the total supply, according to Vern Packard, extension dairy industries specialist at the University of Minnesota.

By 1969, about two-thirds of the milk in Minnesota was handled in bulk form. Over 54 percent of manufactured milk is bulk milk. Because of the stricter standards for bulk milk, much of the milk sold as manufacturing grade comes close to meeting grade A requirements, Packard says.

Farmers handling milk in bulk have tended to be larger producers, he adds. For example, 40 percent of the dairymen producing manufactured (B grade) milk in 1969 had bulk tanks. These 40 percent produced over 54 percent of the state's total supply of manufacturing grade milk.

"The overall outlook for can milk producers is rather bleak and will likely become more bleak as time goes by," Packard says. "As their numbers decline and distances between farm pick-ups widen, hauling costs for can milk increase sharply.

"Also, can truckers will continue to seek other employment opportunities when their livelihood is in doubt, so just getting milk to market will pose serious problems to the can shipper.

-more-



add l--trend is

"Those producers who live close to a processing plant and are able to deliver their own milk will continue to have an advantage over distant producers. But in the long run, with fewer but larger processing plants and even smaller numbers of can milk producers, total conversion to bulk seems inevitable.

"When that time comes, Minnesota will be very close to a single standard milk supply because of the milkhouse requirements for bulk handlers," Packard concludes.

Twenty-seven states now market only grade A milk, according to a recent USDA report. These twenty-seven states accounted for about 32 percent of the total milk marketed in 1969. Several other states produce 90 percent or more of their milk as grade A.

Most manufacturing grade milk is concentrated in the Midwest.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

CATTLE CROSSBREEDING  
GAINS PROMINENCE  
AS RESEARCH CONTINUES

Recent research and emphasis on improving performance has resulted in added interest and further acceptance of crossbreeding beef cattle, according to Raymond L. Arthaud, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Crossbreeding in market hog production has been an accepted and predominate practice for many years, but not until recently has there been a great increase in interest and adoption of beef cattle crossbreeding, he added.

Some advantage to crossbreeding has been demonstrated sufficiently in the past few years, particularly with Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, Arthaud said. Crossbreeding allows the breeder to take advantage of heterosis, known as "hybrid vigor"--superior performance in a particular trait of a crossbreed as compared to the average of parental breeds used in the cross. A higher frequency of desirable traits than generally would be found within any given breed is possible by combining the desirable characteristics of two or more breeds, he added.

Crossbreeds may have a higher level of production, considering all traits, than could be expected from any of the breeds used as parents in the cross. The more the parental breeds differ genetically, the more "hybrid vigor" can be expected in crosses of these breeds, he added.

No breed is likely to be superior in all characteristics. With crossbreeding, strengths and weaknesses of different breeds are considered to meet specific goals, he said.

-more-

add 1--cattle crossbreeding

Crossbreeding benefits include increased fertility, a higher percentage of surviving calves, about five percent heavier calves at weaning time and cows that rebreed somewhat sooner after calving and reach sexual maturity somewhat sooner, Arthaud added.

But there is less benefit from crossbreeding on feedlot performance and carcass characteristics including rate of weight gain and efficiency of gain, he said.

Crossbreeding shouldn't be a substitute for good management, selection and breeding practices. Crossbreeds won't replace purebreeds because purebreeds are the foundation of crossbreeding, Arthaud said.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 9, 1971

Immediate Release

## RENT OR BUY HOUSING? WHICH IS BETTER?

Young couples are often in a quandary about whether it's to their advantage to rent or to buy housing.

If that is your problem, the first step is to decide what is important to you in housing, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Do you need three bedrooms, a two-car garage, housing that's near work or school? You may not find all you are looking for -- for example, the choice of housing may be limited in the areas you like -- but it's a point at which to begin.

Next, compare your present family situation with what it is likely to be in the years ahead. Does this situation call for buying rather than renting, or vice versa?

Be sure you know how your family feels about the extra chores and care needed in owning a home. Generally it takes more time and money to care for a house. Often, too, young couples may not have enough money for a down payment in buying a home.

Mrs. Jordahl lists some **advantages** in renting:

- . Living expenses are often less.
- . Repairs and decorating are often kept to a minimum.
- . If a move is necessary, it's easier to give up rented housing than to sell housing.

add 1--rent or buy

- . It gives you a chance to analyze an area without investing heavily.

- . You can take advantage of the opportunity to save or invest in some way the money you would otherwise have had to pay for buying a house.

- . When you are out of town, you can often shift the responsibility for your apartment to the landlord.

- . Your way of life may lend itself better to renting.

But there are also decided advantages to owning your own home, Mrs. Jordahl says:

- . The investment in housing is usually considered safe.

- . Such investment is a hedge against inflation.

- . There will likely be an income tax advantage in buying a home.

- . The mortgage acts as an incentive to save.

- . The environment is often more desirable for children than would be the case if you rented housing.

- . Investment in a house can be used as security for necessary loans.

- . Credit rating is improved by home ownership.

- . Changes in the home environment can be made as you desire them.

- . Owning a home may have psychological benefits, such as a feeling of security and sense of achievement.

A family discussion of advantages of owning or renting can be valuable in making the decision, Mrs. Jordahl says.

# # #

26-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

For Release Fri. p.m.,  
February 12

#### SLOAN, KAUFERT NAMED DEANS IN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Two deans were named in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture today (Feb. 12) by the Board of Regents on recommendation of President Malcolm Moos.

They are Hubert J. Sloan, College of Agriculture, and Frank H. Kaufert, College of Forestry. Both had served as acting deans since July, 1970. Sloan has also been serving as associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture since 1966.

The regents last year approved the creation of three separate faculties and administration in the old College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. The former Schools of Forestry and Home Economics were elevated to colleges, resulting in a College of Agriculture, College of Home Economics and College of Forestry.

Before being appointed associate dean of the Institute, Sloan served for 13 years as director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. He came to the University in 1936 and headed the poultry section of the Division of Animal and Poultry Husbandry for 12 years.

-more-

add 1--sloan, kaufert

He was head of the Poultry Husbandry Department from 1948 to 1953. Before coming to Minnesota he was a research associate at the University of Illinois.

Kaufert was named director of the School of Forestry in 1947. He was granted leave in 1953 to serve as director of the Society of American Foresters Forestry Research Project, in 1956 to advise on the rebuilding of the forestry school at Seoul National University in Korea and in 1963 to act as assistant administrator in the Cooperative State Research Service, Washington, D.C.

He has also held positions with the U.S. Forest Service, the DuPont Chemical Co. and the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

# # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Statewide Release,  
Feb. 11 or thereafter

## NEW SCHOOL AID FORMULA NEEDED, COMMISSION SAYS

A new state school aid formula, possibly based on per capita income rather than property value, is needed, the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake commission told the Minnesota Legislature today.

The commission was appointed by the Legislature in 1967 to concern itself with the long term economic outlook of the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area, which includes northern Minnesota's Lake of the Woods, Koochiching and Roseau counties.

Legislators today received a 16-page report from the commission containing recommendations on housing, redevelopment, school financing, agriculture, industry, fishing, tourism, sewer system planning and forestry. Several of the recommendations have significant statewide implications.

The present school aid formula not only doesn't fully compensate for differences in property values, but doesn't go far enough in equalizing educational opportunities for all pupils, the report said.

The commission recommended that a new school aid formula be enacted, "perhaps based on per capita income."

The public school financing burden has shifted from the state government to local sources from 1960 to 1969 in Lake of the Woods, Koochiching and Roseau counties with school districts providing 41 percent in 1960 and in 1969 46 percent of the revenue, the commission said.



add 1--school aid

The continually widening gap between state aid and median maintenance cost per pupil has forced low valuation districts, such as those in the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area, to place a disproportionate tax levy on local property because the aid formula doesn't compensate fully for the inequity, the commission said.

"The region needs help with already existing educational programs--it needs no vast new schemes. The educational needs of the region have been shown to be considerable, but neither foundation aid nor the entire collection of special aids has prevented the educational burden from being shifted significantly back to the local property tax in the last 10 years," the commission said.

Some other commission recommendations included:

--Fishing practices now in existence on Lake of the Woods should be altered to control fishing of game species while continuing to harvest non-game species. Sport fishing pressure on walleyes should be reduced by allowing the angler only one limit from the lake regardless of any Canadian license he may hold. Commercial fishing pressure should also be reduced.

--A recommendation for \$10,500 from the Legislature to study the impact of the proposed Voyageurs National Park on nearby communities in northern Minnesota. The study should include possible demands on land use and the needs for public services such as roads and waysides and private services such as food, lodging and recreational activities.

--Legislation is needed to authorize countywide housing and redevelopment authorities (HRAs) for more of the less densely settled counties in the state. HRAs are the only public bodies given power by the state to undertake urban renewal, public housing and housing for the elderly. In the three-county region, Greenbush, International Falls, Roseau and Warroad have housing authorities and others are in the processing of being formed.

add 2-- school aid

--Additional research is needed on bluegrass and timothy seed production. Present funding of about \$60,000 a year for grass seed production research at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station should be continued.

--The experiment station should be funded to conduct research on paddy production of wild rice.

--The possibility of locating a small potato wash plant in the area should be investigated.

--The International Joint Commission should make an extra effort to achieve Rainy Lake elevations of 1,107 feet or more during the first two weeks in May.

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

# # #

29-daz-71

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Northern Minnesota release  
February 11 or thereafter

#### VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK STUDY SUGGESTED

The Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake Commission today recommended \$10,500 from the Legislature to study the impact of the proposed Voyageurs National Park on nearby communities in northern Minnesota.

The commission recommended the study in a 16-page report submitted to the Legislature, outlining the economic outlook for the area which includes Lake of the Woods, Koochiching and Roseau counties.

The commission suggested that the study include possible demands on land use and the needs for public services such as roads and waysides plus private services such as food, lodging and recreational activities. The study area should encompass all the villages and cities within a 50 to 75-mile radius of the proposed park, the commission suggested.

National parks are proven attractors, but services must be provided in the area nearby the park by private businesses, local government or state agencies.

These demands for private and public services impose unexpected costs and often result in inadequate provision of public roads and land use management. Developments will be unsatisfactory for visitors and local residents unless proper attention is paid to tourism potential. The use of proper design in land development, requiring sufficient setback of buildings from property lines and insuring that uses are compatible, can increase returns to visitors and returns from tourism to the area, the commission said.

-more-

add 1--study suggested

Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area should be managed as an integrated subregion for tourist promotion purposes, the commission recommended.

The commission requested \$35,000 from the legislature to develop and print an interpretive guide to the area under the direction of the Division of Tourism of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development. The publication would be distributed to area visitors and would help resort owners and others involved in recreation to recognize the subregion's territorial integrity, the commission added.

A two-year followup education effort to achieve greater understanding of the area's potential for recreational development was recommended by the commission. The program would be aimed at owners and operators of resorts, restaurants, camps, motels and automotive services; city and county government agencies, agencies managing public parks and preserves, and landowners.

The commission also requested \$8,500 for the University's Department of Horticultural Science, College of Forestry and Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics to study the corridor bounded by the Rainy Lake-Kabetogema Lake-International Falls area on the east and Lake of the Woods on the West.

The study would identify and define features of the corridor and develop suggested means to achieve its potential. Management of vegetation, services and service facilities needed would be study considerations, the commission said.

The corridor includes Highway 11, which has been designated a scenic route. However, development of the corridor is needed before its many unique features will have impact.

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Northern Minnesota Release

February 11 or thereafter

#### COMMISSION SUGGESTS COUNTYWIDE HRA, PLANNING

Legislation is needed to authorize countywide housing and redevelopment authorities (HRAs) for more rural Minnesota counties, the Lake of the Woods - Rainy Lake Commission recommended to the Legislature.

The three-man commission was appointed in 1967 by the Legislature to study the economic outlook for the Lake of the Woods - Rainy Lake area which includes Lake of the Woods, Koochiching and Roseau counties.

Considerable help is needed to finance new and improved housing in the three northern Minnesota counties because of their generally low-per capita income, migration of youth from the area and disproportionate percentage of elderly, the commission said.

Although the 1969 Legislature passed legislation authorizing Koochiching and Lake of the Woods counties to form county HRAs, the agencies have not been voted on in these counties. But a countywide HRA was established in Aitkin County by a 1965 law and municipal HRAs are established in the tri-county area at Greenbush, International Falls, Roseau and Warroad.

HRAs are the only public bodies empowered by the state to undertake urban renewal, public housing and housing for the elderly. If countywide HRAs were established in the three counties, they would not affect operation of existing city HRAs. Rather they would allow more effective countywide planning and inventorying of needs and facilities for housing and elderly, for example, the commission said.

add 1--commission suggests

At present planning is limited to municipalities in the area, but a county HRA would allow the placement of facilities where adequate sewer and water facilities are available.

More sewage disposal information is needed in the region along with greater cooperation among sewer and water districts in some instances, the commission said. This would be most helpful in Ranier and South International Falls were some residents would like to become part of a larger sewer system. Such a district could offer larger planning and tax areas and a coordinated staff for increased efficiency, the commission said.

Comprehensive planning for sewer and water systems is needed in the region. Roseau County has a plan, while Lake of the Woods County does not. Koochiching County is part of the Arrowhead Economic Development District, which has applied for federal funds to develop a comprehensive sewer and water plan for the district.

The Farmers Home Administration (FHA) has authority to grant funds to county governments to make comprehensive sewer and water plans, but these plans do not include communities with populations more than 5,500.

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

# # #

28-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Statewide Release Feb. 11  
or thereafter

On Lake of the Woods:

## REDUCE FISHING PRESSURE ON WALLEYES, PANEL SAYS

Sport fishing for walleyes on Lake of the Woods in northern Minnesota should be reduced by allowing an angler only one limit of walleyes a day regardless of any Canadian license he may hold.

This was one of several recommendations made to the Legislature by the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake Commission in its study of the long term economic outlook for Lake of the Woods, Koochiching and Roseau counties.

However, this does not mean the walleye is in trouble, the commission researchers said. A reduction in fishing pressure will result in an increase in the average size walleye taken by anglers.

Walleyes account for 80 percent of the total catch by weight at Lake of the Woods and their death rate is higher at this lake than at most other walleye sport fisheries in the state, the commission reported.

Sport fishing harvest exceeds commercial harvest of walleyes three times in weight and five to six times in numbers at Lake of the Woods. Also, sport fishermen harvest a high percentage of walleyes before they reach maturity, which contributes to the small size of the fish by limiting the number that escape to grow larger, the commission's report stated.

The commission also recommended that commercial fishing pressure be reduced.

-more-

add 1--reduce fishing

The combined harvest of sport and commercial fishing in the lake approaches the potential maximum annual yield of the species. Monitoring the lake should be continued to protect against depletion of the walleye stock, the commission suggested. Total impact of spending by Minnesota-based anglers on Lake of the Woods has been estimated to average \$565,000 a year and the average annual value of the commercial catch \$372,390 was from 1955 to 1969.

The commission called for better conditions on Rainy Lake, also in northern Minnesota, for walleye spawning by raising the lake's level during the first two weeks of May. A level of at least 1,107 feet would inundate a substantial portion of the spawning grounds at spawning time and enhance natural reproduction, the commission added. The action would be taken through the Rainy Lake Control Board of the International Joint Commission.

It further recommended that all or parts of Black Bay on Rainy Lake be closed to fishing until about June 1 to save the lake's diminished walleye spawning stock.

Spawning fish are attracted to Black Bay's warm waters and by mid-May, when fishing season opens, there are heavy walleye concentrations in the bay. "These fish are extremely vulnerable to the angler," the commission stated.

Test netting of Rainy Lake in 1967 showed the number of walleye brood stock to be so low as to prevent a rapid comeback even with improved spawning conditions, the commission reported.

-more-



add 2--reduce fishing

A walleye hatchery with a capacity for 200 million eggs is being built on the Pike River in northeastern Minnesota and will be at full operating capacity in the spring of 1972. It will be able to supply all the fry necessary for massive stocking of the east arm of Rainy Lake when predictably low runoff threatens to reduce the natural hatch.

Raint Lake spring water levels have been favorable for walleye spawning during the past four seasons and there are some signs of recovery from the deteriorating walleye population.

Depressed walleye spawning and fishing decline were largely caused by a policy of keeping Rainy Lake below the recommended elevation. Lake elevations are controlled at International Falls and Kettle Falls by dams operated under the direction of the Rainy Lake Control Board.

The reservoirs are drawn down in winter to create storage capacity for spring runoff. The dam gates are closed in late March and the reservoirs rise with the runoff until the established summer elevations are reached in June. The policy of keeping the lake level lower than recommended evolved through a tacit agreement with lakeshore property owners to prevent flooding in the spring, the commission said.

Other fish of importance in Rainy Lake have not undergone a marked decline. Commercial and sport fishing are not competing for the same walleye stock in the part of the lake in the United States. Commercial fishing is confined by regulation to the part of the basin lying east of the Brule Narrows, while only 1-1/2 percent of the sport fishing originating on the U.S. side was found to have occurred in that area.

add 3--reduce fishing

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

# # #

27-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Northern Minnesota release

February 11 or thereafter

#### PANEL SUGGESTS COORDINATED FOREST PROGRAM

A coordinated forest management program for the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake area in northern Minnesota was suggested to the Legislature by the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake Commission.

The commission was charged by the Legislature to determine the long term economic outlook for this area, which includes Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, and Roseau counties.

The commission recommended that \$70,000 to \$100,000 be provided for a two-year trial of a pilot joint forest management committee that would coordinate forest management analysis, planning and programs and would make recommendations to agencies and groups.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' Division of Lands and Forestry should be authorized or encouraged to establish the committee, the commission said. But funding might come from outside the division to add a full-time person within the division to implement and direct the program for at least two years.

A major objective of the program would be to determine its suitability for extension to other regions, the commission added.

A "hodge podge" of forest management planning exists in the area with forest ownership scattered over various conditions and forest types, the commission said.

With enlarged forest management areas, the allowable cut of mature timber might be increased since there would be more economically sized operating units and better distribution of merchantable timber to provide continuous harvesting.

add 1--panel suggests

Recognizing the need to improve access to timberland, the commission recommended that the State Natural Resources Department prepare a transportation needs estimate for forest resource development and an accelerated program to meet these needs.

County and state highway planners also should participate in the analysis, the commission added. Under consideration would be the possible redistribution of motor fuel tax funds to roads not now benefited by them and the ability of presently inaccessible timber stands to bear the costs of accelerated road development.

A coordinated, regional effort is needed on forest road planning and development. However, at present only Koochiching County has an active Forest Road Committee. The other two counties should participate in this effort, the commission suggested.

A committee is also needed to consult with the State Economic Development Department on economic development of forest resources and related industries, the commission added. At present, the department does not have such a group. Representatives of public agencies, industry, forest landowners and researchers should be named to the committee, the commission recommended.

Programs to improve the quantity and quality of forest yields should be accelerated by public agencies and forest landowners. Also, the North Central Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service and College of Forestry at the University should intensify research on economic, biological and physical results of alternative forest management practices, the commission said.

Agencies should seek adequate numbers of personnel and funding so that all forest land use demands and programs can be properly administered, the commission added.

-more-

add 2--panel suggests

A statewide forest environment information committee should be established to promote effective communications between forest land managers, policy makers and other groups. Committee sponsors should include the Society of American Foresters, Forest Industries Information Committee, University of Minnesota and State Natural Resources Department.

The commission also recommended that a systematic program of forestry and forest product education be initiated in the area. Such a program could include ecology field teaching, modern forest management methods and contributions made by forests and forest industries.

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

# # # #

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and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 11, 1971

Northern Minnesota release

February 11 or thereafter

#### PANEL CALLS FOR SEED PRODUCTION STUDY

More research is needed on bluegrass and timothy seed production, important crops in two northern Minnesota counties, the Lake of the Woods-Rainy Lake Commission recommended.

The commission recently submitted a report to the Legislature examining the outlook for Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, and Roseau counties.

Present funding of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station for \$60,000 a year for grass seed production problems should be continued, the commission said.

A major problem facing researchers is to develop a means to kill an old grass variety effectively and establish a new one on the same field since bluegrass rootstock can remain alive in the ground for five years.

Questions need to be answered on the method and time for fertilization, quackgrass control and controlled burning. Burning provides disease control, but may be restricted under new pollution control standards, the commission added.

"Seed crop production, especially in Lake of the Woods and Roseau counties, is one of the brightest aspects of regional agriculture. Of special importance has been the growth of bluegrass and timothy production.

"Bluegrass, grown on 18,000-20,000 acres, is the most important seed crop in the area.... Future demand could jump considerably if U. S. homebuilding resumes a rapid pace.... New varieties have been introduced and ways of controlling insect-caused diseases such as silvertop have been discovered. However, additional research is needed," the commission recommended.

add 1--panel calls

"Future domestic demand for timothy seed may weaken somewhat, but expansion in export demand is expected. More research on production of this well-adapted crop is needed," the commission said.

A steady rather than expansionary production of small grains now grown in the area is expected. The future of oats appears solid.

Flaxseed is now in considerable surplus in this country. "Although it does not give a high return per acre, no other crop can be planted as late as early June and still yield as high a revenue as flax. This alone will keep it in the area, although wide year-to-year fluctuations in acreage appear likely," the commission added.

No significant shifts in wheat plantings are expected with about a 400,000-500,000 bushel annual crop harvested. Barley and rye are expected to remain as crops of limited importance in the tri-county area, according to the commission's report.

Hay demand should be greater in the future with increased numbers of cattle in the area. Red clover seed holds little promise for this area since it must be harvested in September, when weather conditions may be adverse. The future also looks grim for alsike clover, which has declined in harvest acreage in past years. Future prospects for alfalfa, which needs warm, dry weather for best yields, are marginal in the three counties, where moisture is plentiful, the report said.

Funds should be provided to the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station to conduct research on paddy production of wild rice, the commission recommended.

add 2--panel calls

"Natural stands of wild rice may total about 2,500 acres in Koochiching County and 1,000 acres in Lake of the Woods County in a good year.... Some research, especially by private interests, has dealt with such variables as soil types, fertilization, mechanical harvesting and non-shattering types (of wild rice). However, the expertise of the experiment station should be brought to bear on these difficult problems," the commission added.

The commission recommended an investigation by private interests, the experiment station, Agricultural Extension Service and State Agriculture Department of the feasibility of locating a small potato wash plant in the area. Weather uncertainties and price fluctuations make potato production in the region a high risk operation. A wash plant would allow producers to market table stock potatoes as an alternative to seed stock.

Commission members included Chairman J. Kimball Whitney, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development; Jarle Leirfallom, commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation (Natural Resources), and Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 12, 1971

Immediate Release

UM Plant Scientist Says:

### SEVERE EARLY INFECTION FROM CORN BLIGHT NOT LIKELY

Southern corn leaf blight can be expected to return to Minnesota this year, but early season severe infection is not likely, Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, said.

The most significant source of infection is likely to be windblown reproductive bodies, known as spores, from the south as in 1970. Although the disease's severity cannot be predicted at this time, Johnson said he did not think severe infection early in the season is likely. "The later it starts and builds up, the less damage it can cause," he added.

Tests at the St. Paul Campus in January showed that southern corn leaf blight (SCLB) fungus was alive in infected corn plant material in the field under snow. Laboratory tests then showed that the fungus survived temperatures of about 0° F in a wet and dry condition.

The first reaction to such information is likely to be concern for early infection of the 1971 Minnesota corn crop; however, other information indicates "such a possibility is remote or of little consequence," Johnson said. Northern corn leaf blight fungus, which is similar to SCLB fungus, was found to be alive on infested corn plant material in March, but it did not infect the following corn crop, research showed. It could "overwinter," but it could not "overspring," Johnson said.

-more-

add 1--severe early

Research in Pennsylvania showed that SCLB fungus could be induced to produce three crops of spores from infected corn plant material, but after that no more spores were found. Weather conditions occur at intervals in Minnesota during late March, April, and early May when spores could be produced, but by the time the new corn crop has emerged, the fungus is likely to be through producing spores because it has exhausted its reserves or used up its food supply, he added.

The most likely place for SCLB fungus spores to overwinter successfully and infect the new crop in Minnesota is on ear corn in cribs, where the fungus is exposed to low temperature which it can likely survive. But in cribs it is kept dry and not exposed to wetting and drying and freezing and thawing as in the field. If the corn is handled as in shelling or moved for feeding when the new corn crop is growing, spores can be released into the air and start infection on the growing corn crop as was the case in Iowa in 1970.

SCLB fungus infection in the kernel can result in some loss of germination and seedling mortality, but Minnesota research has shown that this infection does not result in leaf blight, Johnson said.

# # #

30-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 12, 1971

Immediate Release

## ENTRIES FOR ART SHOW DUE SOON

Feb. 22 through Feb. 27 have been set as the dates for entering exhibits in the University of Minnesota's 20th annual Town/Country Art Show to be held on the St. Paul Campus.

Amateur painters or sculptors of high school age or over are eligible to exhibit if they live in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 25,000 or less, according to A. Russell Barton, coordinator of the show. Each artist may enter one painting and one piece of sculpture but not two in the same medium. Works must be original and not previously exhibited in a Minnesota Town/Country Art Show. Only Minnesota residents may enter the exhibition.

Entries may be delivered to the Student Center on the St. Paul Campus beginning Feb. 22 but no later than 5 p.m. Feb. 27, Barton said. Entries to be sent should be packed carefully with postage or express prepaid and should arrive by Feb. 27.

Registration forms and information on entry rules are available by writing Minnesota Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Entries will be on exhibit for the public in the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries March 14- April 2. A special program of gallery tours and demonstrations is planned for rural artists during the final week.

More than 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture were on exhibit last year.

Art works receiving merit awards will be hung at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis April 11-May 10.

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

# # #

31-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 12, 1971

Immediate Release

#### LIST SOMETIMES ANSWER TO FRUSTRATION

The next time you're frustrated over getting your work organized at home or in the office--or when you find yourself forgetting little details--make a list of jobs to do.

A list is a simple solution for frustration--such a simple technique that many people overlook it, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. She points out that a list has varied incentives for individuals:

- . It serves as a reminder to take care of minor details which can easily be overlooked.
- . It has the psychological effect of making you feel you are making progress. As you cross off completed jobs, you get the feeling that you're making real headway.
- . It helps in deciding priorities. With the list in full view, you can decide more easily what is important to do first.
- . It helps you see the relationship of one small job to another.
- . It gives a complete picture of work to be done--an overall view.

# # #

32-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 12, 1971

Immediate Release

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-more-

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# # #

30-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 15, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

NEW FEDERAL ACT  
PROTECTS GROWERS  
ON SEED PURCHASES

Labels required by the Federal Seed Act on all seed moving across state lines gives you most of the information you need to start a successful planting.

The labels required by the act show the seed's kind and variety name so the buyer can choose the variety best suited for his needs. The labels also show the percentage of each kind or variety of seed, amount of weed seeds and other unwanted matter and percentage of weed seeds that are expected to grow into normal plants under ideal conditions.

A germination rate of 85 percent, for example, means that 85 out of every 100 pure seeds--given ideal care and growing conditions--will develop adequately.

The United States Departments of Agriculture and Treasury enforce the foreign commerce provisions of the act to insure that imported seed is at least minimal quality. To determine whether seed is correctly labeled, state seed inspectors visit seed stores and routinely draw samples for testing by state and federal seed laboratories.

Seed officials also examine seed catalogues and other seed advertisements to guard against false or misleading statements. Violators may be prosecuted and warning notices are sent to shippers for minor violations, according to the USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

## ##

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 15, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

UM ECONOMIST EXPECTS  
STRONG SOYBEAN PRICES  
THIS SUMMER, SPRING

Soybean prices will remain relatively strong this spring and summer, continuing a trend that started late last summer, Willis E. Anthony, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, said.

Soybean production in 1970 reached a record high, but carryover from the 1969 crop was low. So the 1970-71 soybean supply was down from the previous season and does not appear burdensome at present prices, he added.

Soybean prices on the Minneapolis market have approached but not exceeded \$3 a bushel. Although there have been some recent price setbacks, some additional price increase is expected moving into early summer, Anthony said.

Domestic soybean crushings and exports through December were about 5 percent ahead of the 1969 crop year and crushings for January were 68 million bushels--a monthly record. A high rate of crushing is expected to continue unless domestic meal consumption for livestock is substantially reduced, he added.

Price weakness may develop moving into the summer if the 1971 soybean acreage looks sharply higher than last year and livestock feeding tapers off due to high feed grain prices. Farmers would be well advised to explore prospects for pricing at least part of their stored crop for delivery later in the season, Anthony said.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 15, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Phosphorus Fertilizer Vital for Alfalfa. A phosphorus deficiency can stunt the growth of alfalfa plants, causing leaves to be quite small and deep green, say soil scientists at the University of Minnesota. Before seeding, farmers can best determine their phosphorus needs by having their soil tested.

The best method to correct soils very low in phosphorus is to apply the phosphorus fertilizer in bands  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch to the side or below the seed. When band seeding is not used, an effective method is to work phosphorus fertilizer into 3 to 4 inches of surface soil during seedbed preparation. The broadcast method is the least desirable method of applying fertilizer to alfalfa at seeding time.

On established stands of alfalfa, an annual topdressing with phosphorus fertilizer is usually necessary. It should be applied in fall or early spring prior to spring growth. Alfalfa needs for phosphorus are about 10 to 15 pounds per ton of alfalfa hay. Most soils require 4 to 5 pounds of phosphorus fertilizer to make one pound available to the crop.

Further information on fertilizer needs for alfalfa can be obtained from your local county extension agent or by requesting Extension Folder 255, "Fertilizer for Alfalfa" from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

-more

add 1--in brief

Decision Making Aids. Some dairymen are asking if it's more profitable to raise or buy their heifer replacements, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say. To make this decision, the operator must know what his costs are for raising heifer replacements. He should also consider the inherited productive potential of his heifer replacements.

Another major question in this decision is: Could the dairyman make more by using his labor and capital resources by specializing in only one phase of the dairy operation?

The economists have estimated the cost of raising a dairy heifer replacement from birth to 24 months to be about \$325, including feed, bedding, health costs, building and equipment use and other factors.

\* \* \* \*

Repot House Plants. Repotting is necessary when a house plant outgrows the pot and there is not enough room for the roots. If a plant requires water more often than once every 24 hours, a larger pot is required, University horticulturists said. Some plants require repotting annually, while slow growing species may require only the replacement of a little of the topsoil with fresh soil.

\* \* \* \*

Repotting Tips. When repotting a house plant, remove the shoulder of soil around the top and any loose soil. To remove this soil, use a gradual squeezing motion to avoid breaking the tender young white roots, University of Minnesota horticulturists recommended. The proper size of the plant can be determined by how the plant and pot look together. Use only clean pots.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 15, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

TEENS CAN BE  
ENERGETIC LEADERS

Are you a teen who would like to help others but can't find an interesting project? If you are, 4-H may give you a few ideas.

4-H is offering a new leadership program to both 4-H and non 4-H teens 16 to 19 years old. A teen can select an area that interests him, then choose the individuals or group he wants to work with.

Teens can teach a short term 4-H project or assist in a regular 4-H program. A teen could also help youth in some other youth group, special education classes, church school or public school.

One 4-H teen leader conducted a special education class for mentally handicapped high school youth. She taught them basic cooking and home management. Several other 4-H'ers worked with elementary school children teaching them basic nutrition principles. Teen leaders have helped institutionalized adults with personal grooming, crafts and hobbies. Summer recreation programs are also conducted by teen leaders. Neighborhood children have been taught outdoor cookery, photography, dog care and bicycling safety.

A teen would prepare himself for leading his group by research, discussion and attending training meetings on his particular group topic where offered. He would also find out all possible characteristics, needs and interests of the members in his group. He must be willing to assume full responsibility for the program he works out and he selects an adult who will act as his advisor and counselor.

-more-

add 1--teens can be energetic

Many teenagers could be energetic and responsible leaders if they were given an opportunity to help others, according to Joseph McAuliffe, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. The 4-H teen leadership program offers teens a situation for accepting leadership responsibilities on an adult level. The program also fulfills a teen's desire to make his own choices and execute his own plans.

Teen leaders will also have an opportunity to gain an understanding of younger boys and girls. Teen leaders develop ways of communicating with the younger members of their group and learn about the problems that each individual member has.

For further information about the 4-H teen leadership program, contact County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ at the county extension office.  
(name)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101


February 15, 1971

TO: County Extension Agents

RE: Corn Blight Story

Enclosed in this week's news packet is a story on southern corn blight. The story has been sent directly to daily newspapers, radio and television stations. Feel free to use it in weekly papers, or in any manner you deem appropriate.

Sincerely

  
John M. Sperbeck  
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:vh

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 16, 1971

Immediate Release

By July, 1971, 40 Minnesota counties will be participating in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program, a nationwide effort of the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide better health and nutrition to Americans, particularly those with limited resources. Since the program was started in Minnesota two years ago, more than 5,000 families have been helped to improve their diets and quality of living.

\* \* \*

A classroom on wheels operated by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service will bring information on food and nutrition to Minnesota families. Called the Food for Better Health Trailer, the mobile classroom will be parked near supermarkets, other shopping areas and near elementary schools or community centers in cities and in rural small towns. It will stay from two to four weeks in each location. Use of the mobile classroom will be inaugurated Feb. 25 when it will be located near Neighborhood house, 179 East Robie, St. Paul.

\* \* \*

Buying a major household appliance? Each special feature added to the appliance will increase the cost about \$25, according to Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

Long-grain rice, when cooked, is light and fluffy, and grains are separate and distinct. When short- or medium-grain rice is cooked, the grains are moist and tend to cling together

\* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1971

Immediate Release

## UM EXPERT OPTIMISTIC ON '71 TURKEY OUTLOOK

A University of Minnesota poultry expert said he has faith that the turkey industry will change course to avoid the financial disaster that will surely follow if it over produces this year.

Minnesota is the nations' number one turkey producer with production of more than 17 million birds in 1970--the second largest crop in the states' history. The Minnesota Turkey Growers Association said turkey production is a \$60 million a year industry in Minnesota.

Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist, said the industry is aware of the over-production problem and will respond. Some hatcheries have already broken eggs and some have killed 10 percent of their breeder hens, he added.

Cancellation of orders for young turkeys in some areas indicates that producers are responding to the critical situation, Berg said.

A five-percent reduction in the number of turkeys raised in this country this year is needed so that the market price of turkey will offset increased production costs, he said. The turkey industry is troubled by higher production costs and lower market prices this year than in past years. Feed costs have increased because corn has been in short supply due to last year's blight, he said.

In order for turkey growers to have a good year, hatchery operators will have to have a "rough" year, he added. "It's better for them (the hatcheries) to kill some breeder hens than to jeopardize our growers," Berg said.

-more-

add 1--um expert

U.S. Department of Agriculture poultry marketing expert Richard Larkin has said a five-percent cut in the number of turkeys raised this year would require a breeder hen flock of about 3.1 million head, nine percent less than a year earlier. To arrive at this size flock, 650,000 hens intended for 1971 egg production would have to be slaughtered.

Longrun benefits to the industry of selling off excess hens would be greater than the immediate loss to the owners. It's difficult to determine how many breeder hens have been sold as suggested, but comments from the industry have not been encouraging, Larkin said.

Larkin termed the 1971 outlook for the turkey industry "fair to poor" unless production for slaughter in the second half of the year is reduced to the USDA's 1971 Turkey Marketing Guide recommendations.

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35-daz-71



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 18, 1971

Immediate Release

#### UM PATHOLOGIST, ECONOMIST VIEW CORN SITUATION

Minnesota is expected to have less corn loss in 1971 from southern corn leaf blight than states to the south, Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, said.

Minnesota's 1970 corn loss from southern corn leaf blight was estimated at less than 1 percent.

Despite significant losses from drought, corn borer, corn root work and stalk rot, Minnesota had an average yield of 85 bushels an acre, equal to a previous record yield. Total corn production in the state was third highest in the nation, which is impressive considering the nation's corn crop was in trouble, Johnson said.

A similar situation is indicated for 1971 as far as southern corn leaf blight is concerned, he added. If conditions are more severe and Minnesota's corn loss is equal to Illinois' 1970 loss, it would be about 12 percent. "This would be a fairly severe loss, but not a catastrophe," Johnson said.

With the projected corn yield losses in states to the south, corn would be a valuable property in Minnesota, he added.

Minnesota growers can expect about a 10-cents a bushel upward price movement for 1970 crop corn if the 1971 crop looks short, Willis Anthony, University extension economist, said. A 20-cent per bushel decrease could be expected if prospects are for a bountiful 1971 feed grain crop, he added.

add l--um pathologist

"Farmers would be well advised to analyze possibilities of pricing at least part of their stored crop for delivery later in the year," Anthony said.

Corn prices through the first half of 1971 should remain quite strong with an estimated 650 million bushel carryover on Sept. 30, 1971--much lower than the 1,100 million bushel average of the past six years.

Although foreign exports are off in the face of higher prices, domestic corn use will be high due to the large amount of livestock. There were about 19 percent more hogs and 2 percent more cattle on Jan. 1 1971, than a year earlier and poultry numbers are also up, he added.

Good utilization of the 1970 feed grain crop is expected, but the high relative rate of utilization has been bid into cash and futures market prices. Therefore, chances of any substantial price increase appear remote on the basis of present supply and demand considerations, Anthony said.

# # #

34-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 19, 1971

SPECIAL

POTATO GROWERS  
MOST AFFECTED  
BY DDT BANS

Proposed DDT bans would affect Minnesota's potato growers most, according to University of Minnesota entomologists Laurence Cutkomp and Edward Radcliffe.

DDT has been taken off the state Department of Agriculture's recommended list of pesticides for 1971, making it impossible for farmers to obtain a permit for crop use this year. Without DDT, pest control costs on potatoes will more than double, raising total production costs about 5 percent, the entomologists say.

However, production of other crops will not be affected if DDT is banned, they add.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will decide by mid-March whether or not to suspend interstate shipment of DDT. And, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will have a hearing sometime in March to determine whether or not to ban DDT and mercury. A ruling by the State Attorney General or the Secretary of State could ban use of DDT and mercury in Minnesota after July 1, 1971.

Although potato growers have been phasing out the use of DDT in the Red River Valley, about 10,000 pounds of the chemical were used there last year. The 10,000 pounds of DDT used to treat 5,000 acres last year was about one-half the amount used in 1969.

DDT is especially important to potato growers because it is most effective in combating the potato leaf hopper insect, Cutkomp says.

add 1--potato growers

"There's never been an adequate substitute for DDT in controlling the leaf hopper. If other pesticides are used, heavier applications have to be made to kill potato leaf hoppers," he explains.

Farmers have had to absorb greater production costs as they gradually substituted other pesticides for DDT on potatoes and other crops, Cutkomp adds. "Everywhere that DDT was effectively used, other pesticides didn't approach it in economy."

Other crops in Minnesota will not be affected because other pesticides have already been substituted for DDT, the entomologist says. The substitution has usually been a result of regulations which prevent excessive amounts of DDT from occurring in food consumed by people.

An example is the substitution of the pesticide carbaryl (Sevin) for DDT to control the corn ear worm.

When DDT was used to control the corn ear worm, residues of DDT stayed on the stalks used for forage, Cutkomp says. Consequently, dairy animals fed the stalks were found to have excessive amounts of DDT in their milk.

The pesticide Sevin is about equal in effectiveness to DDT, but Sevin costs more and often more applications have to be made, Cutkomp explains.

Apple growers had also stopped using DDT because of residue regulations, he says. Only four DDT applications could be made in spring and early summer to stay within the residue regulation. However, a very important apple pest, the apple maggot, comes in late summer when DDT cannot be applied, he says.

Similar problems with residue regulations have caused farmers to stop using DDT on cabbage, broccoli, and other crops, Cutkomp reports.

add 2--potato growers

In other cases, insecticides have been substituted for DDT when insects have developed a high degree of resistance to DDT. For example, DDT has been used to control house flies around farm buildings where such use was permitted by law. However, house fly resistance caused DDT to be ineffective.

Since July 1, 1970, DDT, DDD, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, lindane, and aldrin have been on the restricted use list in Minnesota. The sale of these pesticides is illegal except for certain recommended uses for which a permit must be obtained. These pesticides cannot be used by homeowners.

# # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 19, 1971

(Last of three articles on Norman  
Borlaug, 1970 Nobel Peace Prize  
recipient and a University of  
Minnesota graduate).

BORLAUG STUDIED  
PLANT SCIENCES AT UM

The recipient of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize, Norman Ernest Borlaug, studied plant sciences at the University of Minnesota to help meet the worldwide need for food and fiber.

Borlaug will be honored by the State of Minnesota on March 2. "Norman Borlaug Day" events include a convocation in the North Star ballroom on the University's St. Paul Campus at 10 a.m., a luncheon with student representatives at noon and a formal State Dinner at 7:30 p.m.

He was recognized by the Nobel Prize committee for leading a "green revolution" that combats world hunger by using improved wheat seed, new types of higher yielding rice and by more efficiently using fertilizer and irrigation in many less-developed countries.

Borlaug received a master of science degree in 1941 and a doctorate degree in 1942, both in plant pathology and both from the University of Minnesota.

"The purpose of the plant pathologist is to control or eliminate plant diseases thereby increasing food and fiber production," according to Milton F. Kernkamp, head of the University's Department of Plant Pathology.

Although plant pathologists have brought about near miracles to erase the chance of disease epidemics that would lead to critical shortages of food and fiber their greatest achievements are yet to come, Kernkamp said.

In the future plant pathologists working alone or with plant breeders will tailor-make more and more plants that are resistant to disease as Borlaug and others have done. Increased research efforts will yield knowledge which will permit certain environmental and biological controls to be used. Antibiotic wonder drugs, "systemic" and "plant growth regulating" chemicals and possible atomic energy will be used to gain even greater plant disease control.

add 1--Norman Borlaug

Borlaug has also been involved in plant genetics--a field concerned with the development of superior crop varieties and new industrial crops and providing improved plant products to meet industry's demands.

Closely linked at the University with plant genetics are agronomy and crop physiology. Agronomy is the study of the production, processing and use of farm crops. Agronomists, plant geneticists and crop physiologists are needed now to meet the worldwide demand for food and fiber, according to Herbert W. Johnson, head of the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

The food and fiber industry offers many career opportunities for persons trained in agronomy, plant genetics and crop physiology. Agronomists and plant physiologists may choose from careers in production agronomy weed control, research, sales and technical, government, extension and foreign services. Production agronomists serve as fieldmen with canning companies, seed producers, and sugar companies.

Agronomists, geneticists and crop physiologists of the future will increasingly draw upon knowledge of chemical reactions in plants, water use efficiency knowledge of the rate at which plants use food, water and inorganic nutrients, plant growth regulational and additional know-how to develop more efficient and productive plants, Johnson said.

For additional information on careers in plant sciences, write to the College of Agriculture, 277 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

HIGH SOIL FERTILITY  
CAN REDUCE LAKE,  
STREAM POLLUTION

Agricultural fertilizer practices are sometimes blamed as the source of nutrients that pollute streams and lakes.

But the movement of nutrients to lakes or streams is less on highly fertile soils than soils in a rundown condition, according to a University of Minnesota soil scientist, C. J. Overdahl.

Extended corn experiments conducted at 7 experiment stations in the north central United States showed that as corn yield increased, runoff decreased.

"When soil organic matter levels were compared to runoff, there was also a direct relationship," he said. "Soils with low organic matter had considerably more water runoff."

"Over a period of perhaps 5 years the increase in organic residue from adequate fertility can make a significant impact on the amount of water that infiltrates rather than to runoff," Overdahl said.

Studies in Minnesota have shown that about four tons of corn stalks are returned to the soil when the corn yields are in the 130 to 160 bushels per acre category. Only two tons were returned when yields were 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

Using excessive amounts of fertilizer, however, should be avoided, he said. There has been concern that nitrates might filter downward and pollute ground water or move off in tile drains.

On sandy soils, nitrogen should be added in increments as needed, rather than socking it all on preplant or in the fall, Overdahl explained.

Recommendations that Overdahl made concerning fertilizer use can be summarized as follows: incorporate adequate rates of nutrients, use soil tests, add nitrogen as needed by the crop and control erosion.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

MARKET EXPERT  
EXPECTS FEWER  
HOGS THROUGH MAY

Minnesota farmers intend to produce fewer hogs through May, but the state's swine inventory is still 18 percent higher than it was a year ago, David Taylor, assistant director, Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, said.

Taylor estimated the inventory of hogs and pigs on Minnesota farms at about 3.4 million head. In the face of a national hog-price drop from a high of \$26 in July to a low of \$16 a hundred-weight in mid-November, hog producers started to reverse the trend.

As of December, 1970, producers intend to farrow seven percent fewer sows through May, Taylor added.

The number of cattle in the state remained stable during the past two years, showing only a one-percent increase during 1970. Inventories this year were four million head with dairy cow numbers unchanged and beef cows up nine percent from a year earlier.

Cattle and calf inventory on feed for slaughter as of January 1 was down seven percent--a factor holding total cattle inventory to only a slight increase over a year earlier, he said.

The number of laying chicken flocks in January was up nine percent from a year earlier while the number of farms with chickens continued to decline, Taylor added.

Turkey breeder hen inventory for Minnesota and Wisconsin was five percent below a year earlier, which will affect 1971 production as fewer eggs will be available for hatching. Taylor reported that Minnesota growers intend to raise six percent fewer birds in 1971, but their intentions may change as the season progresses.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release  
4-H NEWS

#### 4-H FILLERS

Results of a U. S. Department of Labor research study among 1,144 young adults in the North Central region showed that 77.2 percent moved from a rural area to a city the year after graduation from high school. Reasons for leaving rural community: lack of jobs, lack of entertainment and thirst for adventure. Even if jobs were available, a large proportion of youth still migrate.

Of non-college youths who migrated to a city, 25 percent of the females and 43 percent of the males returned to live in a rural area during the same 3-year period in which they migrated--despite fewer jobs in their home communities.

\* \* \* \*

Enrollment in the 4-H horse program has jumped 600 percent in the last 10 years--to the present enrollment of about a quarter million. Minnesota ranks seventh in the central region in the number enrolled in 4-H horsemanship. Nearly 4,300 4-H boys and girls are becoming expert horsemen and horsewomen, learning to ride, train, show and take care of horses. In 1970 there were 7 million pleasure horses in the U. S.--about one horse for every 30 people.

\* \* \* \*

4-H is helping to meet psychological needs of some 3,000 retarded children through 4-H programs that have been set up in some 300 special education classes.

\* \* \* \*

4-H is part of the continuing education program of the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the county extension services.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

READING LABELS  
CAN CUT FOOD COSTS

Reading labels on food cans and packages may help cut your food costs.

The label of every federally inspected meat or poultry product must have:

. The round mark of inspection with the words: U. S. Inspected and passed by the Department of Agriculture.

. An accurate name and description of the product. If a product is marked all beef or all pork, it can contain no meat other than the type named. If the product is called all meat, it may contain different meats; so read the ingredient statement to see which ones. If extenders are used, a phrase like cereal added must be part of the product name.

. A picture that accurately represents the product, if a picture is used. For instance, if six slices of meat are shown on the label, there must be at least six slices in the package.

. A list of ingredients beginning with the item weighing the most and continuing to the item weighing the least. Hence if the first ingredient listed on a can of stew is potatoes and the second ingredient is meat, you'll know the stew contains more potatoes by weight than meat. A product called beef and gravy will contain more meat than one called gravy and beef.

. The net weight of the contents, not including the packaging.

-more-

add 1--reading labels

. Storage or cooking instructions when necessary. If the label carries storage instructions such as "keep under refrigeration" or "keep frozen" it is important to follow these directions. But don't buy products marked "keep refrigerated" unless they are refrigerated in the store. And make sure frozen products you buy are solidly frozen when you purchase them. Select frozen items just before leaving the store and get them home quickly.

You'll be more satisfied with your product if you follow cooking or heating instructions given on the label.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FIND OUT WHAT  
WARRANTY COVERS  
BEFORE YOU BUY

Before you buy merchandise on which there is a guarantee or warranty, be sure to read the provisions carefully so you know what protection you have if the merchandise proves to be inferior.

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some information you should look for on the guarantee or warranty.

- . The time limit of the guarantee. A month? A year? Ten years?
- . The part or parts covered. Is it the main working mechanism or a part which seldom deteriorates? Is the entire article covered or only some parts? Are the mechanism, the workmanship and the material covered, or only one of these?
- . Who is to pay for the cost of repair or replacement? Who pays for labor and shipping--the manufacturer, retailer or purchaser?
- . Who is responsible for the actual repair? Must it be returned to the manufacturer or can it be repaired at a service agency?

These are questions based on consumer complaints and developed by a consumer group.

Be sure you read and reread and save the guarantee or warranty. Don't take for granted that a guarantee or warranty covers everything.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

LOW NITROGEN, HIGH  
PLANT POPULATIONS  
AID CORN LEAF BLIGHT

Corn with low nitrogen levels and high plant populations had more infected ears from southern corn leaf blight (SCLB), according to 1970 Missouri research.

This means that farmers should use optimum fertility and avoid excessive plant populations, says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Also, nitrogen should be balanced with potash.

Studies on overwintering of the fungus showed it was alive in the field in January after repeated freezing. However, the fungus did not survive repeated freezing and wetting, Johnson says. This indicates that spring conditions of repeated freezing, thawing and wetting will reduce the amount of fungus surviving until the next crop is growing.

Several seed treatments were tested, but gave poor protection against the SCLB fungus. Conventional seed treatments are recommended for the protection they provide for other disease problems, Johnson concludes.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 23, 1971

Immediate Release

#### CENSUS DATA REVEALS MINNESOTA HOUSING CONDITIONS

At least one plumbing facility was lacking in one of every 15 Minnesota housing units as of April, 1970, according to census data supplied by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System. (MAPS).

Of the 1,153,946 occupied housing units in the state, 75,141 lacked one or more plumbing facilities.

MAPS provides sociological and economic data to state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and colleges to enable them to study problems of policy planning, research and administration.

MAPS is administered by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census. Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests for information, Professor John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS director, said.

-more-

add 1--census data

Of the 75,141 housing units lacking one or more plumbing facilities, 505 were occupied by Negro families. There were 824,629 owner-occupied and 329,317 renter-occupied housing units in the state. Of the owner-occupied total, Negroes were the head of 4,338 households and whites headed 817,136 households. Of the renter-occupied group, Negroes headed 6,027 and whites, 318,884 households.

There were 50,876 housing units in which no flush toilets were installed out of a total of 1,218,700 year-around housing units, the MAPS information revealed. Persons occupying units with all plumbing facilities totaled 3,522,798 and there were 169,576 occupants of year-around housing units in Minnesota lacking one or more plumbing facilities.

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36-daz-71



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 23, 1971

Immediate Release

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

District and reserve district winners have been named in the 29th annual statewide 4-H speaking contest.

The 16 district winners will compete for the state championship and a \$100 cash award on March 8 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

District champions are Diane Missen, Edgerton; Enid Fiskness, Osakis; Monica Eichberger, Sleepy Eye; Cathy Geurs, Hamel; Linda Brown, Pine City; Beth Stangeland, Barnesville; Karen Morris, Beardsley; Roger Fellows, Worthington; Kathy Bryce, Glenwood; Charity Wolf, Kiester; Debbie Kirschbaum, Pierz; Richard Senike, Byron; Mike Skluzacek, Lonsdale; Collen Cameron, Hallock, Cynthia Vanys, Warren; Jack McCauley, Warla; Bruce Hale, Duluth.

Reserve district winners are Sandy Shelpley, Redwood Falls; Monica Kennedy, Pequot Lakes; Rich Besel, St. James; Jane Ludwig, Cannon Falls; Doreen Tri, Stacy; Amy Kragnes, Felton; Lois Nokleby, Montevideo; Barbara Zellar, Lakefield; Cynthia Siems, Fergus Falls; Mary Jo Parlin, Austin; Keith Kendall, Monticello; Cherryl Jostad, Brownsville; Kathy Von Ruden, Claremont; Cleo Sedlakek, Radium; Kathy Sullen, International Falls; Eva Sandland, Crookston. Bonnie Skarp, Cloquet.

All the 4-H'ers gave original talks over local radio stations on the subject, "Who Is My Brother? Am I His Keeper?"

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

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 25, 1971

To all counties

ONE-THIRD OF STATE'S  
POPULATION RURAL

About one-third of Minnesota's 3.8 million population lives in rural areas, according to 1970 census data recently released by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

MAPS is administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census.

Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests, Professor John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS director, said.

According to the MAPS information, almost 1.3 million Minnesotans live in rural areas, which include towns of less than 2,500 and unincorporated places.

Of the approximate 1.3 million, 985,715 live in unincorporated places, 195,850 in rural places of 1,000-2,499 and 196,098 in rural places of less than 1,000.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 25, 1971

To all counties

MOST MINNESOTANS  
LIVE IN URBAN AREAS,  
CENSUS DATA SHOWS

More than 2.5 million of Minnesota's 3.8 million population live in urban areas, according to 1970 census data recently released through the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

MAPS is administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census.

Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests, Professor John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS director, said.

Of the 2.5 million urban dwellers, 2,165,029 live in large metropolitan areas known as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Moorhead. The urban portion of the central cities of the SMSA's accounted for 928,411 persons. An additional 494,728 were in the urban areas of places of more than 25,000 population, but were located outside central cities.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 25, 1971

To all counties

MINNESOTANS FAVOR  
MEDIUM-PRICE HOMES,  
CENSUS DATA SHOWS

The greatest number of owner occupied, non-farm homes as of April, 1970, in Minnesota were valued at \$15,000 to \$19,999, according to 1970 census information released recently through the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

MAPS is administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census.

Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests, Professor John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS director, said.

Computerized census data from MAPS showed that 143,052 out of 617,253 owner occupied non-farm homes in the state were valued between \$15,000 and \$19,999. Homes valued from \$10,000 to \$14,999 and from \$20,000 to \$24,999 were the next largest groups with totals of 118,416 and 113,624 respectively. The smallest number, 12,487, were valued at \$50,000 or more. There were 3,535 Negro owner occupied homes and 5,427 vacant, for sale only homes as of the April 1, 1970 census date.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 25, 1971

To all counties

DATA SHOWS OLDSTERS  
POPULATE INSTITUTIONS

Most of Minnesota's institutional inmates were 65-years-old or older, according to census data recently released by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS) at the University of Minnesota.

MAPS is administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census.

Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests, Professor John S. Hoyt, Jr., MAPS director, said.

Of the 51,334 inmates as of April, 1970, 31,981 were at least 65-years-old and 3,934 were under 18-years-old. There were 885 Negro inmates and 50,449 inmates of other races, the census information showed.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 25, 1971

Immediate Release

State Standards:

#### NEW WRINKLE WITH LAKESHORE LOTS IN MINNESOTA

Considering a lakeshore lot in Minnesota?

Better investigate the lot's suitability for an adequate and safe water supply and a sewage disposal system, advises Roger Machmeier, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Minnesota's new shoreland standards, recently developed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, pertain to septic tanks and other on-site, individual sewage disposal systems. If you're installing plumbing and a sanitary community sewer system is not available, then "it is absolutely essential" that soil characteristics permit installation of an adequate sub-surface disposal system, Machmeier adds.

The bottom of a sewage disposal trench must be at least four feet above the highest known elevation of the water table--this means the water table must be at least 6-1/2 feet below ground level at all times to meet the shoreland standards.

Percolation tests determine if the soil will absorb sewage effluent by measuring the rate of liquid movement through the soil. If the tests show rates slower than 60 minutes per inch, the soil is not suitable for a sub-surface disposal system.

-more-

add 1--new wrinkle

The sub-surface disposal system must be located at least 50 feet from the water's edge at a general purpose lake, 75 feet at a recreational development lake and 150 feet at a natural environment lake.

If suitable conditions are not present on the lakeshore property, then a sub-surface disposal system, such as a septic tank can't be installed, Machmeier says.

Prospective lakeshore purchasers should be fully aware of the types of structures and plumbing facilities that can be installed. Proper engineering tests are needed before the property is purchased to determine if the lot is suitable for the intended use.

Construction should not begin on any structure on a lakeshore lot until it is determined that sewage disposal facilities are available or can be installed. Failure to follow this procedure may mean that the building cannot be used as intended, Machmeier said.

More information on lot size, structure setbacks, screening and other features of the shoreland standards can be obtained from the Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Centennial Building, St. Paul, 55101.

# # #

38-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

NEW INFORMATION  
ON LIGHT BULBS

When you buy incandescent light bulbs from now on, you'll get more information on the amount of illumination you can expect.

A new system of labeling required by a Federal Trade Commission regulation will be appearing on electric light bulbs. If you learn what the terms watts, lumens and bulb life mean, you'll be able to choose the best light bulb for the job, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

For many years Americans have judged their light bulbs on the basis of the number of watts in each. But instead of telling the consumer how much illumination to expect, watts really measure the power needed to operate the bulb. For example, a 100-watt bulb operated for 10 hours will use 1,000 watt-hours of power or a kilowatt-hour. Indicating the wattage is still important, however, because many light fixtures have a limited watt level for safe usage.

Light bulbs coming on the market now must be labeled not only in wattage, but also in light output or lumens and bulb life. This information must be printed on the bulb itself or on the package.

The amount of light generated by the bulb or tube at the light source is expressed in lumens. The bulb with the highest lumen rating will give the most light.

Here are recommended minimums in lumens per square foot for general lighting: living room and kitchen, 80 lumens; bedroom, laundry and work bench area, 70 lumens; bathroom, 65 lumens; dining room and hallway, 45 lumens.

-more-



add 1--light bulbs

To find out the minimum number of lumens needed per square foot, measure the area to be lighted, figure this in square feet and multiply by the minimum requirement for that particular room. For example, if the living room is 15 feet wide and 20 feet long, the square footage will be 300. By multiplying 300 by 80, the minimum number of lumens recommended for a living room, you get the total number of lumens needed to fulfill the lighting requirements--24,000.

Bulb life is the average number of hours a bulb will generally operate before burning out. Bulb life varies just as life expectancy varies in a human being. When a bulb is made for a longer life, it usually gives off less light. A bulb made to last twice as long will give about 17 percent less light for the same wattage, and one made to last three times longer will provide 25 percent less light. Long-life bulbs are usually used in places where the amount of light is not as important as the job of changing the bulb.

-jbn-

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### TIPS GIVEN ON EGG COOKERY

How often do you use nature's convenience food, the egg, one of the best buys this month?

Since it contains top quality protein and other good food value in such a handy package, you'll want to build many meals around eggs.

Anyone can master the art of cooking with eggs by choosing good quality eggs and cooking them at low to moderate temperatures, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Whether you're frying, poaching, scrambling or baking eggs, making an omelet, a souffle or any dish containing many eggs, it's important to cook these dishes on low or moderate heat.

Here are some other tips to success with egg cookery:

- . Add hot liquid a little at a time to beaten eggs, stirring constantly. If you add the eggs all at one time to the hot mixture, you may get lumps.
- . For biggest volume, have eggs at room temperature before beating.
- . For custards and souffles, set the baking dish in a pan of hot water.
- . To prevent the white of hard-cooked eggs from turning gray and the yolk from turning green, cook eggs at low to moderate temperatures and cool quickly in cold water.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H MEANS  
UNDERSTANDING  
PEOPLE

Through a program of special education 4-H has found a way to make life a little brighter for people who are mentally or physically handicapped or who have family problems.

4-H has moved into schools where teachers work with classes of slow learning children. Each class organizes a 4-H club with officers and a regular meeting time, and the teacher is the 4-H leader.

A 4-H box from the county extension office containing material on many different projects is sent to the teacher for use in class. Sixty out of 90 extension offices in Minnesota have received 4-H boxes from the State 4-H Office for their special education programs. About 3,000 children are receiving help through the program.

"The children are capable of doing practically any 4-H project that the average 4-H'er can do, but it takes them longer to do the work and they need more help," says Daniel Lindsey, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota. "These children often make superior quality projects because they have terrific patience," he said. In Ramsey County, special education 4-H projects were entered in the county fair where 70 percent received blue ribbons.

Boys often enroll in the woodworking project where they make bird houses or bird feeders, meat cutting boards and towel holders. The foods and nutrition project is popular among both girls and boys. Emphasis is put on learning how to use utensils, reading recipes, and preparing food that they can also make at home. The crafts project has produced large paper flowers, yarn work and ceramic pieces. One special education 4-H'er made a huge seed picture of a Viking ship which took months of work and patience. The 4-H'ers are urged to use their imagination and develop their own individual way of doing things in the craft project.

add 1--4-H means

These special education children can be taught the same things without the 4-H club structure, but a club gives the child a sense of belonging and accomplishment, according to Lindsey. Most schools give the 4-H'er a membership pin and certificate. This may seem insignificant, but to one of these children a simple pin represents being part of a recognized organization. He has the opportunity to share ideas with others and can even hold an important office.

Some schools have a spring fair where a judge evaluates the projects and the parents are invited to look at all the projects. The judge gives suggestions to each 4-H'er on how to improve his project and chooses one champion.

The children make refreshments for the fair and serve them to the guests. The parents have something to be proud of, knowing that their child has accomplished something worthwhile.

For more information on special education 4-H classes, contact County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_ at your county extension office.  
(NAME)

-11h-

NOTE: If you have special education projects in your county, localize this story, omitting some of the paragraphs of general interest.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

HEAVY DAIRY COWS  
LESS EFFICIENT  
IN MILK PRODUCTION

Dairy cows above average weight for the herd tend to be less efficient in converting feed into milk than smaller ones, according to recent U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research.

"We don't want to say that body size alone is sufficient basis for selecting cows, but it is a factor to consider in evaluating animals for profitability," Robert H. Miller, USDA animal scientist, said.

Two-year-old cows studied hit both their peak feed efficiency and income over feed cost at about 1,170 pounds, but herd average weight was 1,280 pounds. Smaller cows have less body tissue to maintain, so they can put more of what they eat into milk production, the scientists said.

Since smaller cows had higher income over feed cost, delaying the breeding of heifers to attain large body size is not necessary, they concluded.

Cows that peaked at 1,170 pounds of body weight earned \$320 over feed cost, but cows weighing over 1,450 pounds in first lactation earned only \$250 or less over feed cost.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

WATER ENRICHMENT  
AIDS FISH PRODUCTION

Eutrophication, or water enrichment, is beneficial for fish production, according to a University of Minnesota specialist.

"The addition of nutrients to water raises the potential harvestable fish crop and serves the same function as agricultural fertilization," according to Lloyd Smith, a professor in the University's Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife.

However, organic wastes can cause a lake to ultimately become a swamp through the eutrophication process. Large amounts of organic wastes bring harm to fish populations by exerting a heavy demand on oxygen in the water. The common sources of organic pollutants are sewage from cities, towns, resorts and cottages, farm feedlot and food processing industry wastes and agricultural fertilizers.

"This enrichment becomes harmful only when it causes excessive algae and weed growth, when it changes the water enough to cause rough fish to be substituted for sport fish and when it reduces the esthetic and recreational value of the lake," Smith continues.

Eutrophication increases fish production up to a level at which some adverse effect of nutrient addition sets in. In other words, the more fertilizer you put into a lake the more fish can be produced because fish production is directly dependent upon the nutrient source, he says.

"There are many cases where adding nutrients increases fish production but also causes aesthetic deterioration. The advantages to fish production must be weighed by the disadvantages to aesthetics, or the natural beauty and appearance of the water," Smith adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

SOILS SPECIALIST  
SAYS CHANGES MADE  
IN TEST PROGRAM

Several changes have been made this year in the University of Minnesota's computerized soil testing program that helps farmers formulate lime and fertilizer programs for crops.

The program has been simplified by eliminating the corrective recommendations that have been included on the forms farmers have received from the University's Soil Testing Laboratory in the past. The only corrective recommendation will be for the seeding time application for alfalfa, William Fenster, soils specialist, said.

The reporting form has been further simplified by giving only the oxide forms of phosphorous and potassium, which correspond to the label information on the fertilizer bag, he added.

Recommendations are available for nearly 80 crops, including wild rice, he said. Fertilizer and lime recommendations for all crops appear in "Special Report No. 1" which is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

Contact Fenster at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101, or your fertilizer dealer on how to take soil samples.

# # # #

Department of Information  
And Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Lice Problems on Beef Cows? If your beef cow herd has lice, treat them now-- don't wait until spring. A rough hair coat and bare patches of hide showing on either side of the neck are signs that a cow is probably suffering from a heavy population of suckling lice and is scratching herself.

In cases of heavy lice populations, the lice may congregate in one area until they form a black spot on the skin. It's difficult to get efficient use of feed under these conditions. A number of chemical treatments including malathion and toxaphene are effective, but follow directions carefully. Treatment for lice should be a routine fall or early winter management practice.

\* \* \* \*

Sediment Destroys Lakes. Sediment and nutrients removed from soil by water erosion can cause water pollution, and wind erosion can cause air pollution, according to James Swan, extension soil specialist at the University of Minnesota. Sedimentation can decrease reservoir capacity and in some very serious cases has completely destroyed lakes.

\* \* \* \*

Warning on Fertilizer Grade Urea. Fertilizer grade urea may be cheaper and more readily available than feed grade urea. But do not use it unless you receive confirmation from the manufacturer that the anti-caking conditioners it contains are approved for use as feed.

\* \* \* \*

Plants Need Lower Night Temperatures. Most house plants will grow well in a day temperature ranging from 65 to 75, but night temperatures should be about 10 degrees lower, University of Minnesota horticulturists recommend. Flowering plants, except for African-violets, gloxinias and poinsettias, will last much longer at night temperatures as low as 50 regardless of conditions. Foliage plants generally do better in temperatures up to 80 in the day and 60 to 75 at night.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 2, 1971

Note To Editors:

The winners will be available for pictures in Room 433, Coffey Hall, at 12 noon March 8. (Take elevator directly in from west door to fourth floor)

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST MARCH 8

Sixteen district winners will vie for a \$100 cash award and the state championship in the 29th annual 4-H speaking finals March 8 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The state contest is part of a two-day educational citizenship event in human relations planned for all district and county winners. Some 1500 4-H members, 14 to 19 years of age, have taken part in this year's competition at local, county and district levels.

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

The state speaking finals will be held Monday morning (March 8) in the St. Paul Campus Ministry Center, 1407 Cleveland Ave. N., St. Paul. The contestants will give original speeches on the topic, "Who Is My Brother? Am I His Keeper?"

The 85 district and county winners will arrive in the Twin Cities Sunday evening (March 7) for orientation and a reception at the St. Paul Campus Ministry Center. Guests at the reception will be host families at whose homes the young people will stay.

add 1-- radio speaking

Scheduled for Monday afternoon is a seminar on the topic of the speaking contest, with youths and staff from Minnesota Rehabilitation-Diagnostic Center, Lino Lakes.

Tuesday's program includes a tour of the State Capitol Building where the group will see the legislature in session. The contestants will be guests of the Jewish Council at a luncheon at noon in Mt. Zion Temple.

# # #

40-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 2, 1971

Immediate Release

#### GRADUATE COURSES OFFERED IN HOME ECONOMICS OUTSTATE

Graduate-professional improvement courses will be offered this spring in 10 locations in Minnesota by the University of Minnesota's College of Home Economics, according to an announcement from Roxana R. Ford, associate director.

Classes will be given in Alexandria, Anoka, Cambridge, Robbinsdale, Moorhead, Rochester, South St. Paul, Staples and Worthington once a week for nine weeks beginning March 29. Class sessions will start at 6 p.m. or 6:30 p.m. They are open to home economics graduates or others with appropriate background. Graduate level credit will be given for each course. However, those who wish to audit or take the course for no credit may do so for same fee.

Courses are scheduled as follows: Food purchasing, Rochester, March 29-May 17; household equipment: consumer emphasis, Cambridge, March 29-May 17; current developments in nutrition, Anoka, March 30-May 18; curriculum, home economics, Moorhead, March 31-May 19 and Worthington, April 8-May 13; current developments in nutrition, Rosemount, March 31-May 19; housing problems of the family, Robbinsdale, April 6-May 11 and South St. Paul (now in progress); recent developments in clothing construction-consumer emphasis, Alexandria, April 6-May 11; and materials of instruction in home management, Staples, April 8-May 13.

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

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 2, 1971

Immediate Release

#### AG. ADVISORY COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED

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

Charles F. Pierson, chairman of the Board, Farmhand, Inc., was elected as a new member of the Council. He replaces Dean McNeal, Pillsbury Co. whose term expired as a member at-large.

Marvin Campbell, Crookston, was re-elected as a member at-large. He had filled an unexpired term for the past year.

Ivan Stone, Madelia, was elected to the executive committee of the Council, succeeding Mrs. Del Krenik of Madison Lake whose term on the committee expired. Other members of the executive committee are Edwin Christianson, President, Minnesota Farmers' Union; George Rossman, Grand Rapids Herald-Review publisher; H. J. Sloan, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture; and officers Bachman and Carnes.

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

-more-

add 1--ag. advisory

Delegates representing organizations are as follows:

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Mrs. Del Krenik; Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Richard Wigley, Lake Crystal; American Dairy Industry Committee (Minnesota), R.H. Bonde, St. Paul; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Carroll G. Wilson; Minnesota Farmers' Union, Edwin Christianson, St. Paul; Minnesota Home Economics Association, Mrs. Edward Devoy, Minneapolis; Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Alden M. Booren, Marine-on-St. Croix; Minnesota Poultry Industry Council, Ivan Stone, Madelia.

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

Members at-large include:

Mercedes Bates, General Mills, Inc.; Bert Lund, The Farmer Magazine, St. Paul; Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul; Charles F. Pierson, Minneapolis; George Rossman, Grand Rapids; Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo; and Marvin Campbell, Crookston.

# # #

23-hbs-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 3, 1971

Immediate Release

Census Data Shows:

SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS NEED REAPPORTIONMENT

Only four of Minnesota's 202 state Senate and House districts presently come close to meeting the "one man-one vote" criteria of the U.S. Supreme Court, according to 1970 census data supplied by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

Populations totaled by MAPS at the University of Minnesota for each district show that only four are within one percent of the ideal populations, which are 56,792 for each of the 67 Senate districts, 28,185 for each of the 105 House districts and 56,270 for each of the 30 at large House districts. The latter include Senate districts, 4, 8, 34 through 42, 60, 62 and 63 with each at large district electing two representatives.

No precise judicial rulings on deviations allowable from the ideal figures are available, Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., MAPS director, said. But only 16 of the present districts would deviate three percent or less from the ideal populations and 29 would deviate five percent or less.

Districts deviating one percent from the criteria include:

Senate-- 25.

House-- 26B, 41A, 41B.

Districts deviating three percent from the criteria include:

Senate-- 2, 30, 41, 44, 54, 56.

House-- 3B, 9A, 17B, 28A, 53B, 54B.

add 1--legislative districts

Districts deviating five percent from the criteria include:

Senate-- 3, 9, 26, 43, 53.

House-- 2A, 2B, 3A, 7A, 9B, 45A, 47A, 53A.

Three professors have been named by the University to serve as a coordinating committee to make 1970 census data, computer programs and computer facilities available to the 1971 Legislature. The committee includes Hoyt, who is also program director for systems development for the Agricultural Extension Service; John Borchert, director of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, and Frank Verbrugge, director of University Computer Services.

The committee will help insure that access to data and related computer usage will be at a minimum cost to the Legislature, will eliminate unnecessary duplication of efforts and will be available on a prompt and timely basis, Verbrugge, committee chairman, said.

MAPS provides sociological and economic data to state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and state colleges to enable policy planning, research and aid in solving administrative problems.

MAPS is administered by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census. Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests for information, Hoyt said.

# # #

41-daz-71

Minnesota State Legislature

1970 Census Totals

State Senate District & Incumbent	State Representative District & Incumbent	1970 Population	
		Senate District	House District
1 - Larson	1A - Haugerud	45,185	21,916
	1B - Myrah		23,269
2 - Laufenburger	2A - McCauley	55,920**	26,924***
	2B - Miller		26,996***
3 - Frederick	3A - Biersdorf	54,601***	26,931***
	3B - Fuller		27,670**
4 - Krieger	4 - Quirin	69,471	(34,735)
	4 - Schumann		(34,735)
5 - Hansen	5A - McMillan	45,843	22,813
	5B - Sathre		23,030
6 - Conzemius	6A - Sieben	76,811	47,178
	6B - Schulz		29,633
7 - Purfeerst	7A - Chamberlain	52,754	29,304***
	7B - Culhane		23,450
8 - Brown	8 - Albertson	82,948	(41,474)
	8 - O'Dea		(41,474)
9 - Overgaard	9A - Savelkoul	54,727***	27,513**
	9B - Searle		27,214***
10 - Anderson	10A - Erdahl	45,212	20,896
	10B - Gerhardt		24,316
11 - Gage	11A - Johnson	52,322	30,895
	11B - Wigley		21,427
12 - Glewe	12A - Paylak	97,760	37,164
	12B - Knutson		60,596
13 - Jude	13A - Wingard	90,335	56,561
	13B - Szarke		33,774
14 - Metcalf	14A - Jopp	70,893	37,283
	14B - Menke		33,610
15 - Renneke	15A - Bernhagen	68,025	26,119
	15B - Mueller		19,588
	15C - Johnson		22,318



State Senate District & Incumbent	State Representative District & Incumbent	1970 Population	
		Senate District	House District
16 - Holmquist	16A - Simmons	45,108	21,139
	16B - Kvam		23,969
17 - Jensen	17A - Dirlam	48,911	21,233
	17B - Eckstein		27,678**
18 - Olson	18A - Mann	42,537	22,308
	18B - Hagedorn		20,229
19 - Olson	19A - Judge	47,062	23,208
	19B - Erickson		23,854
20 - Josefson	20A - Long	45,207	20,934
	20B - Fischer		24,273
21 - Anderson	21A - Weaver	75,065	41,013
	21B - Becklin		34,052
22 - Jensen	22A - Smith	40,691	20,084
	22B - Peterson		20,607
23 - Olson	23A - Shores	43,725	16,974
	23B - Gustafson		26,751
24 - Benson	24A - Anderson	43,982	22,325
	24B - Barr		21,657
25 - Chmielewski	25A - Carlson	56,725*	26,596
	25B - Dunn		30,129
26 - Schrom	26A - Brinkman	59,351***	31,352
	26B - Niehaus		27,999*
27 - Blatz	27A - Ticen	81,970	n.a.
	27B - Graw		n.a.
28 - Kirchner	28A - Lindstrom	53,662	27,881**
	28B - Swanson		25,781
29 - Bergerud	29A - Bang, Jr.	79,980	39,550
	29B - Keefe		40,430
30 - Wolfe	30A - Hook	55,572**	19,800
	30B - Petrafeso		35,772
31 - Parish	31A - Forseth	65,373	30,925
	31B - Nelson		34,448
32 - Nyquist	32A - Scherer	71,361	35,173
	32B - Sokolowski		36,188
33 - Pillsbury	33A - Heinitz	92,935	58,530
	33B - Adams		34,405
34 - Hansen	34 - Enebo	51,221	(25,610)
	34 - Wolcott		(25,610)

State Senate District & Incumbent	State Representative District & Incumbent	1970 Population	
		Senate District	House District
35 - Popham	35 - Flakne	51,666	(25,833)
	35 - Schwarzkopf		(25,833)
36 - McCarty	36 - Carlson	51,646	(25,823)
	36 - Wright		(25,823)
37 - Ogdahl	37 - Anderson	52,122	(26,061)
	37 - Johnson		(26,061)
38 - Tennessen	38 - Berg	41,084	(20,542)
	38 - Humphrey		(20,542)
39 - Gearty	39 - Salchert	53,370	(26,685)
	39 - Rice		(26,685)
40 - Kalina	40 - Daugherty	39,332	(19,666)
	40 - Fudro		(19,666)
41 - Holsten	41 - Brandt	55,988**	(27,994)*
	41 - Skeate		(27,994)*
42 - Davies	42 - Adams	39,761	(19,880)
	42 - Sabo		(19,880)
43 - McCutcheon	43A - Pavlak	54,736***	21,295
	43B - Sommerdorf		33,441
44 - Chenoweth	44A - Vento	58,032**	41,772
	44B - Bennett		16,260
45 - Novak	45A - Prifrel	48,486	29,587***
	45B - Moe		18,899
46 - Coleman	46A - Norton	46,150	22,147
	46B - Ryan		24,003
47 - O'Neill	47A - Johnson	53,612	26,921***
	47B - Hanson		26,691
48 - Anderson	48A - North	50,627	26,171
	48B - Faricy		24,456
49 - Ashbach	49A - Andersen	78,613	36,169
	49B - Bell		42,444
50 - Hughes	50A - Boland	75,218	32,164
	50B - Newcome		43,054
51 - Hughes	51A - Kleinbaum	60,808	31,593
	51B - Bares, Jr.		29,215***
52 - Hanson	52A - Smith	46,832	21,135
	52B - Carlson		25,697

State Senate District & Incumbent	State Representative District & Incumbent	Senate D.
53 - Borden	53A - Nolan 53B - Samuelson	54,418*
54 - Wegener	54A - Haaven 54B - Graba	57,418*
55 - Ukkelberg	55 - Hanson 55 - Larson	46,097
56 - Dosland	56A - Sillers 56B - Stangeland	55,974*
57 - Thorup	57A - Connors 57B - Plaisance	99,066
58 - Arnold	58A - Walker 58B - Prahl	52,853
59 - Palmer	59A - Swanstrom 59B - Munger	50,485
60 - Gustafson	60 - LaVoy 60 - Solon	44,578
61 - Doty	61A - Ulland 61B - Mason	51,161
62 - Perpich	62 - Fugina 62 - Ojala	49,319
63 - Perpich	63 - Fena 63 - Johnson	43,460
64 - Mammenga	64A - Falk 64B - Anderson	47,491
65 - Willet	65A - DeGroat 65B - Lee	48,606
66 - Moe	66A - Eken 66B - Kelly	49,831
67 - Sinclair	67A - Fitzsimons 67B - Skaar	44,748

n.a. - Breakdown not available as of this date

\* - Within one percent of the "ideal"

\*\* - Within three percent of the "ideal"

\*\*\* - Within five percent of the "ideal"

Note - The totals add to a total population that is 0.3 percent above error may be in the Census tapes or in the coding of the distr. areas.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 4, 1971

Immediate Release

## DON'T OVERWORK BLENDER

Are you overworking your blender?

This time and energy-saving appliance will last a long time if it is handled properly. Too often, however, it is used for heavy chores for which it was never designed, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

If you have a blender that uses only 200-300 watts, don't expect it to do more than mix sauces, salad dressings and juices, she says.

If you have an all-purpose blender--one that uses 600 watts or more--it's still important to follow some rules, Mrs Olson points out. Process only small amounts of heavy mixtures at one time--probably not more than half a cup. In case you wish to liquefy some foods and the mixture is very heavy, start with a low speed and move up to the high speed. Forcing the motor to work at high speeds immediately when processing heavy mixtures can result in a burned-out motor.

# # #

41-jbn-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 4, 1971

Immediate Release

## MEET SET FOR ABSENTEE FOREST LAND OWNERS

Urban residents who own forest land will be able to get information on liability and trespass problems, land tax alternatives and tree planting at three meetings in Minnesota this month.

The meetings will be held 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Tuesday (March 16) at the 4-H Building, Olmstead County Fair Grounds, Rochester; Wednesday (March 17) at the Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, and Thursday (March 18) at the Extension Center, 2205 E. 5th St., Duluth.

Rolland H. White, St. Paul, a certified property casualty underwriter, will explain liability and trespass for the owner of land in the rural area. Land tax alternatives for forest owners will be discussed by Professor Richard A. Skok, assistant director of the University's College of Forestry, and Robert Sutter, Duluth, St. Louis County land commissioner.

Agricultural Extension Service foresters, including Dayton Larsen and Tom Powell, both of Duluth, and Marvin Smith, St. Paul, will discuss tree planting.

Smith noted a shift from rural to urban forest land ownership with about 3.5 million acres under absentee ownership in Minnesota. For example, in Pine County 42 percent of the privately owned land was held by absentee owners in 1967 and nearly 60 percent of them lived in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. There are about 8,000 absentee owners in St. Louis County.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 4, 1971

Immediate Release

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT IMPACT SET FOR SYMPOSIUM

Soil and water management problems caused by development in the metropolitan Twin Cities area will be discussed Tuesday (March 23) at the Land in Transition Symposium at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

Unique natural endowments of the metropolitan area will be examined by Professor John Borchert, director of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, during the morning session of the day-long meeting.

Twin Cities soils will be discussed by Lowell D. Hanson, University soils extension specialist, and Gene Hollenstein, Waters Section supervisor of the State Natural Resources Department, will address the group on the metropolitan surface and groundwater supply.

Speaking at a noon luncheon in the hotel will be Mrs. Donald Clusen, Green Bay, Wis., national vice president of the League of Women Voters, on "Broadening Conservation's Constituency."

-more-

add 1--urban development

Two U.S. Department of Agriculture officials will discuss soil conservation and water quality in the afternoon. Making the presentation will be Cecil H. Wadleigh, director of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, and Norman Berg, associate administrator, Soil Conservation Service.

An afternoon panel discussion on effective metropolitan natural resources use will deal with contractors' problems and responsibilities, land use regulations, open space and municipal management.

Sponsoring the symposium are the Association of Metropolitan Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Public officials, engineers, conservationists and others interested in development with regard for the environment are expected to attend.

# # #

43-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM HORTICULTURIST  
SUGGESTS SOIL MIX  
FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Most house plants thrive in a mixture of three parts good garden soil, two parts organic matter and one part sand or perlite, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Add bonemeal or 20 percent superphosphate to the soil mixture at the rate of one cup to each bushel of soil. Use rotted manure, leaf mold, compost peat or acid peat moss as sources of organic matter.

If you use acid peat moss, substitute a cup of 6-10-4 or a 5-10-5 fertilizer for the bonemeal or superphosphate. If the garden soil is heavy or clay-like, increase the proportion of sand or perlite and if the garden loam is light or sandy, omit the sand or perlite.

Foilage plants usually grow best in a soil mixture containing half organic matter and the rest garden soil and sand or perlite. At least half the organic matter used for foilage plants should be peat moss, since most other organic sources may be too rich in nutrients.

Acid peat moss should be used as an organic source for acid-loving plants such as azaleas, camellias and gardenias. A higher proportion of sand is advisable for cacti and succulents. Peat moss by itself can be used to grow some plants if a complete fertilizer is applied at regular intervals, she added.

A 51-page booklet, "Care of House Plants," is available from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

ALFALFA NEEDS LARGE  
QUANTITIES OF POTASSIUM

A ton of harvested alfalfa hay may remove 45 to 60 pounds of potassium fertilizer from the soil, according to soil scientists at the University of Minnesota.

The best symptom of potassium deficiency in alfalfa is white specking on the leaf margins. Later, these white specks join each other, causing a general yellowing and breakdown of the alfalfa leaf.

Before seeding alfalfa, soils should be tested for potassium content. About 2 pounds of potassium fertilizer have to be applied to soils to make one pound available to the plant.

For new seedings, potassium fertilizer should be broadcast and mixed well into the top 6 inches of soil. Annual applications of potassium fertilizer in the fall or early spring will have to be made on all established stands of alfalfa except when soil tests indicate that both the plow layer soil and the subsoil are high in potassium.

Further information on fertilizer needs for alfalfa can be obtained from your local county extension agent or by requesting Extension Folder 255, "Fertilizer for Alfalfa" from the Bulletin Room, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

DWARF APPLE TREES  
TO DOMINATE  
MINNESOTA ORCHARDS

Dwarf apple trees will replace standard-size trees in Minnesota's orchards in the next 20 years, according to Mark Brenner, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

Future orchards will have trees spaced as close as 5 feet within a row and 8 feet between rows, he adds.

Dwarf fruit trees will stand no higher than 12 feet, while many trees in present day Minnesota orchards are more than 30 feet high.

Practical advantages will dictate the use of dwarf trees: Fruit picking is easier, pruning and spraying can be done more efficiently and much greater production of fruit per acre is possible, Brenner says.

A dwarf tree can reach optimum fruit production and full size in half the time of a standard size tree, he added. Also, dwarf trees have slower growth rates than standard-size trees so they can be spaced more closely without competing with neighboring trees.

Dwarfing rootstocks from England, the most common means of producing dwarf trees in the United States, are not totally suited for Minnesota's harsh environment. But it is likely that a new rootstock adaptable to Minnesota's climate will be available within a few years from a breeding program in Canada, Brenner adds.

Another means of getting dwarf apple trees is to grow spur -type trees, which produce more fruiting tissue than vegetative growth. The result is a very fruitful but slow growing tree.

-more-

add 1--dwarf apple trees

But to date there are no spur -type varieties of the trees mostly grown in the state. Research is underway at the University of Minnesota to breed several spur -types of Minnesota varieties. A spur -type that might do well in the more moderate Twin Cities climate is the McIntosh, but this is only a guess at this time, Brenner says.

For more information see the Agricultural Extension Service fact sheet, Horticulture Number 21-1970, "Dwarf Apple Trees," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office and the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

# # # #

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 1, 1971

To all Counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

### BRIGHTEN MEALS WITH EGGS

Looking for a good food buy? During March a dozen eggs in your market basket can add up to a bargain.

Eggs are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month. This list features foods which are in good supply and reasonably priced.

Eggs are economical, protein-packed foods that can be made into hearty, appetizing main dishes and glamorous desserts, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. They can star as meat substitutes for Lenten meals, add a touch of glamor to an otherwise ordinary dessert and serve as an early morning eye opener.

Two eggs will supply about a fifth of the daily protein needs of an adult. Eggs also contain substantial amounts of iron, vitamin A, riboflavin and thiamine. Yet with all the good food value it contains, one egg has only 80 calories.

Since eggs are high in protein, plan many of your meals around them. If you have a vegetable plate, you can add protein by serving a protein-rich dessert like a baked custard.

Whether you serve eggs for breakfast, lunch or dinner, you'll be giving your family stick-to-the-ribs food with delicious flavor.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H SHARE  
THE FUN

\_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H'ers will have an opportunity to present their talent acts at  
(NAME)  
the 4-H Share The Fun program \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, according to County  
(TIME AND DATE) (LOCATION)

Agent \_\_\_\_\_.  
(NAME)

4-H Share The Fun events are designed to let 4-H boys and girls share their talents with others. The various acts include musical and dramatic presentations, folk and interpretive dancing and skits. Presenting their acts helps the 4-H'er develop poise and confidence in public performances. 4-H'ers learn how to express themselves to others through entertainment. One group of Indian 4-H'ers presented their tribal dances for their talent act thus sharing their ethnic background with others.

Many 4-H'ers find interests in the entertainment field that they can use in churches, schools and their communities. They also learn how to produce and present entertainment that is relevant to their audience.

Approximately 17,000 4-H'ers from every Minnesota county except two participated in the 4-H Share The Fun program last year. County acts are chosen to participate in the regional event. Selected acts from the regional event perform at the Minnesota State Fair, 4-H Market Livestock Show and other 4-H events around the state.

The public is invited to all 4-H Share The Fun programs free of charge. For further information contact County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ at your county extension office.  
(NAME)

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HOW DO YOU TEACH  
CONCERN FOR  
THE ENVIRONMENT?

Tin cans, paper cartons and paper napkins strewn on picnic grounds, unscreened automobile junk yards, candy and gum wrappers littering the sidewalks--these are some of the evidences that people care very little for the environment.

Does such careless littering show that people have not been taught from childhood respect for the surroundings in which they live?

How, then, can you teach concern for the environment?

Ronald Pitzer, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota, suggests two ways: parental example and exposing children to the wonders of nature.

"We will never solve environmental problems or any other social problems unless we help our children develop regard for life, for mankind, for other people," he says.

The first step in teaching children such concern is to serve as a model ourselves. "We can't hope to raise children with reverence and respect for the environment unless we show that we value it ourselves," declares Pitzer. As parents, begin by asking yourselves these questions:

- . How do we behave? Do we throw candy wrappers and tissues out of the car window, leave litter behind at picnic grounds?
- . What do we value?
- . Do the children know what we value? In other words, do we preach what we practice?

-more-

add 1--concern for environment

. What are we willing to do and to give up? Is our plea for pure water and clean air accompanied by a willingness to pay higher taxes for disposal systems, to avoid buying non-returnable containers, to cease backyard trash burning? Are we ready to give up colored bathroom tissues, choose detergents with low or no phosphates, pick up our own litter, drive a less powerful car, slow up population growth?

One of the most effective ways to teach children a concern for the environment and a desire to reduce pollution is to take them for walks in the woods, along rivers and lakes, instilling in them a love and respect for nature.

"Parents can give their children no finer gift than the opportunity to discover the natural world," according to Pitzer. The more they learn about the ordered processes of nature, the greater their reverence for its mysterious creative powers. How better can they learn to love and respect living things--and to abhor littering and pollution?

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

WIND-BLOWN SPORES  
MOST LIKELY CORN  
BLIGHT SOURCE

Wind-blown spores from infected states to the south are expected to be the most significant source of southern corn leaf blight (SCLB) in Minnesota during the 1971 crop season.

"The fungus is growing on live corn plants in Florida now and is expected to move north with the season," says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

"The time that spores arrive here in large numbers and weather conditions will determine the severity of the disease on susceptible corn," Johnson states.

"Relatively warm temperature and frequent periods of rain and dew will promote the disease. But during cool, dry periods the fungus will make little growth."

Other sources of infection such as overwintering of the fungus in crop refuse, seed and corn cribs are expected to be less significant, the plant pathologist says.

Traces of the SCLB fungus have been found in crop refuse in the field this winter, both above and below the snow. Some of the corn plant material had been severely deteriorated by fall rains. Further deterioration is expected this spring and the result should be an extreme reduction in the amount of living SCLB fungus by the time the new crop is growing, according to Johnson. He says other common fungi grew in abundance from the corn plant tissue.

Some individual corn kernels infected with the SCLB fungus may cause some seedling blight. However, research shows that it won't likely cause leaf infection.

Infected corn in cribs will usually remain dry and the fungus is likely to survive in some kernels and on the surface as spores, Johnson continues. If this corn is shelled or handled in any other way during the growing season, a local area of infection is likely.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 8, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Care of Baby Pigs at Weaning. Baby pigs may be weaned at 12 to 15 pounds regardless of age if they are thrifty and eating well, say University of Minnesota animal scientists. The pigs may be weaned anytime between three and eight weeks of age, depending on the manager's ability, his plan of hog production and available facilities. Provide warm, dry, draft free quarters with plenty of clean bedding.

Other tips--

\* Pigs should not be started in large groups. Limit groups to 20-25 head per pen, or possibly as many as 40 in confinement with slotted floors. It may be advantageous to leave litters together for the first few days before grouping them.

\* Feed an 18 percent protein starter until pigs average about 50 pounds. The starter should have adequate minerals and vitamins and include an effective antibiotic drug preparation. It must also be palatable enough so the pigs will readily eat it.

\* \* \* \*

Publication Helps Farmers Plan. Farmers--now's the time to plan your 1971 crop program. Information to help you plan your program is found in a new University of Minnesota Agricultural Economic Extension Publication. It is Economic Information Report R71-1, available from your county extension office. This year's feed grain and wheat programs differ from past programs and may require new analysis on the part of the farmer. Farmers may plant any crops they wish on acres not set aside for diversion under the program's provisions. University economists say program participation looks more profitable for more farmers this year because of greater flexibility in crop planting under the government program. Farmers can reduce acreage in low-return crops rather than in corn or wheat as they had to in the old program.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Buy Urea Supplements. Be cautious when mixing urea because of the very rapid development of urea toxicity. University of Minnesota dairymen advised that it is much safer to buy supplements high in urea and mix them into a grist than to use urea directly. The supplements also have an advantage in that they contain vitamins and minerals which serve to fortify the home-grown grains used in grist mixes.

\* \* \* \*

"Pinch" House Plants. Stockier, more shapely plants are produced when the growing tip is pinched at the proper time, University of Minnesota horticulturists say. Geraniums, begonias, coleus and ivies benefit from pinching. Older plants often require pruning or shearing to keep them within bounds and to maintain a favorable shape. Training trailing plants to follow a support when growing--don't wait until they are too large to tie up. Not all trailing vines require support, since the cascade effect often is desirable.

\* \* \* \*

Reduced Tillage for Soil Conservation. Modern soil conservation practices stress reduced tillage techniques which require the use of weed control chemicals. High levels of soil fertility tend to reduce soil erosion through greater plant residue production, according to James Swan, extension soil scientist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 9, 1971

Immediate Release

Census Data Show:

MINNESOTA INDIAN POPULATION SHIFTS TO CITIES

Minnesota's Indian population increased from 15,496 in 1960 to 23,128 in 1970 with much of the increase in urban areas, according to population census data supplied by the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

Although the census data show a 67 percent increase in the Minnesota Indian population from 1960 to 1970, the Indian total was less than some Indian officials and spokesmen had estimated.

Artley Skenandore, director of the State Indian Affairs Commission, said there was "some inaccuracy" in the 1970 census figures on Indians, considering the tribal enrollment at Minnesota's White Earth Indian Reservation alone is 17,000 and the official census population for the state is 23,128. Skenandore estimated the present Minnesota Indian population at 30,000.

Indian officials and spokesmen said several factors may have contributed to what they described as a low Indian count for the state:

There may not have been sufficient education on the significance of the census. Some Indians may have refused to respond by not returning the mail-back survey forms or purposely avoiding the census taker after ignoring the survey forms. Some may have refused to answer census takers questions and others may have returned the form, but declared themselves white rather than Indian. Unmarried Indians living in cities may have been left out of the count, which is one of the difficulties of census-taking with a population that migrates frequently between reservations and urban centers.

add 1--minnesota indian

Indian population in Minnesota's major urban centers increased significantly in 10 years and more than tripled in one instance. Indian populations from 1960 to 1970 increased from 524 to 1,906 in St. Paul, and from 2,077 to 5,829 in Minneapolis, according to the census data.

Most of the metropolitan Indian population is in the central cities rather than the suburban and outlying urbanized areas. The Indian population for Hennepin County is 6,722 with 5,829 in Minneapolis and for Ramsey County, 2,146 with 1,906 in St. Paul. The census data shows that about 77 percent of the Indian population in the seven-county metropolitan area is located in the Twin Cities. The total Indian population for Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Carver, Scott, Dakota and Washington counties is 9,958 with 7,735 in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Gains in Indian populations throughout the state were generally in the cities. In St. Louis County, where the Fond Du Lac Indian Reservation and Duluth are located, the Indian population increased from 1,259 in 1960 to 1,531 in 1970, according to census data. But much of the increase was in Duluth where the Indian population went from 402 in 1960 to 615 in 1970.

Indian population increases in Minnesota counties with reservations were slight and in some cases there were decreases. In Cass and Itasca counties, where Leech Lake Indian Reservation is located, the Indian population was 1,536 and 770 in 1960 and 1,516 and 821 respectively in 1970, according to census data. In Becker and Mahnomen counties, where White Earth Indian Reservation is located, the populations were 1,236 and 789 in 1960 and 1,224 and 719 respectively in 1970, census data show. In Beltrami and Clearwater counties, where Red Lake Indian Reservation is located, the populations were 2,959 and 319 in 1960 and 3,021 and 461 respectively in 1970, according to census information.

add 2--minnesota indian

MAPS provides sociological and economic data to state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and state colleges to enable policy planning, research and aid in solving administrative problems.

MAPS is administered by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and has been designated as a Summary Tape Processing Center for 1970 population census data by the Bureau of the Census. Census data is available to individuals and organizations at low costs because of the efficiency of computer processing of special requests for information, according to Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., MAPS director.

# # #

44-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 9, 1971

Immediate Release

## UM TOWN/COUNTRY ART SHOW TO OPEN SUNDAY

More than 260 paintings and pieces of sculpture will be on exhibit at the University of Minnesota's 20th annual Town-Country Art Show Sunday (March 14) through April 2 at the St. Paul Campus Student Center.

This year's work comes from more than 250 amateur artists, including a 15-year-old boy and an 85-year-old retired lumber dealer, living in at least 60 different counties of rural Minnesota.

The show opens at noon Sunday (March 14) followed by a reception at 3 p.m. in the North Star Ballroom with the Preves String Quartet entertaining during the afternoon.

The public is invited at no charge to the opening reception and art show, A. Russell Barton, Town-Country Art Show coordinator, said. The show will continue through Friday, April 2, with viewing hours from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays and noon to 10 p.m. Sundays.

This year's catalogue and show are being dedicated to Barton in appreciation for his 20 years of service to the Town and Country Art Show. He will be presented with a bound volume of catalogues from the 20 shows and a note of appreciation during opening ceremonies.

Highlighting the show will be a four-day program starting March 30, featuring gallery tours, lectures, demonstrations and an artists' luncheon.

-more-

add 1--town-country art show

Huldah Curl, University arts extension coordinator, will conduct a gallery tour and critique on Tuesday, March 30. Demonstrations and lectures on sculpturing materials and the art of electronic multi-media will be featured on Wednesday, March 31. Painting demonstrations and lectures will be given Thursday, April 1.

Clifton A. Gayne, chairman of the University's Department of Art Education, will speak on "Art As Intercultural Communication" at the annual artists' luncheon on Friday, April 2.

Reservations for the artists' luncheon may be made by sending a check for \$3 to Minnesota Town-Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. All reservations for the luncheon must be made by March 31.

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

# # #

45-daz-71

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 11, 1971

Immediate Release

#### EXOTIC PETS MAY HAVE RABIES, UM VET SAYS

Skunks, raccoons, foxes and other wildlife should not be kept as pets since some of these animals may be infected with rabies, Dr. James A. Libby, University of Minnesota veterinarian, said.

Dr. Libby is also chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association and is an assistant professor of veterinary microbiology and public health at the University.

Skunks particularly are a problem in Minnesota and much of the Midwest. In fact, Illinois Department of Public Health veterinarians, after completing a recent study, concluded that "skunks from the Midwest should not be kept as pets unless they are guaranteed pen-bred."

The risk of rabies from wild animals has been spread from the fields in recent years. "Wild animals trapped and sold as pets have on several occasions been responsible for human exposure to rabies," according to Dr. David Sencer, director of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) of the U.S. Public Health Service.

-more-



add 1--exotic pets

The long and unpredictable incubation period of rabies in a skunk makes it difficult to solve the problem by quarantining the skunk for a reasonable length of time. Exotic pets such as skunks may not show signs of the disease until a long time after being exposed to rabies. Although the animal may appear normal when it is acquired, it could come down with rabies at a later date, Libby said.

Minnesota ranked second in the number of rabid skunks reported in 1969 and was sixth that year among states in total cases of animal rabies, Libby added.

Skunks accounted for 58 percent in 1969 and 62 percent in 1970 of the rabid animals reported in Minnesota. In 1969, 103 of the 175 rabid animals reported were skunks and in 1970, 87 out of 134 were skunks, according to the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

Since 1961, skunks have been the most frequently infected species of wildlife in the United States, Sencer said. In 1969, rabid skunks were reported in 32 states and accounted for 43 percent of the wildlife cases for the year. Of the 2,672 cases of rabies in wild animals in 1969, 1,156 were skunks; 888, foxes; and 321, bats, he added.

Since 1950, 23 persons have died in the United States from the bites of rabid wildlife--nine from skunks, seven from foxes, six from bats and one from a bobcat, Sencer said. Also, about 30,000 persons each year receive anti-rabies shots after suspecting they have been exposed to rabies.

In St. Paul during 1970, 81 persons were bitten by animals other than dogs or cats. In each case, a decision had to be made as to whether the persons bitten should be given rabies treatments. Since this decision usually is not a simple matter, a great deal of anxiety may be associated with it, Libby said.

-more -

add 2--exotic pets

State health departments in Georgia and Washington have reported to the CDC that skunks later found rabid were being sold by local pet dealers. In one case skunks were advertised as domesticated stock, pen-raised and rabies free.

At a recent meeting of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association in St. Paul, Dr. Paul Schnurrenberger of the Illinois Department of Public Health, said veterinarians should stop descenting skunks and should discourage ownership of skunks as pets. The American Veterinary Medical Association has advised its members "to discourage the capture and household confinement of wild, potentially rabid animals." The national association has also called on its members to influence the enactment of legislation to prohibit capturing wild animals for use as pets.

# # #

46-daz-71

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 15, 1971

Immediate release

#### KIRCHER NAMED TO UM LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

William H. "Chick" Kircher, editor emeritus of The Farmer magazine, was honored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association Saturday, March 13 at the group's 75th annual meeting in Waseca.

Kircher was named to the University of Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame. His portrait was presented to the University of Minnesota to be placed in their Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

Kircher joined the staff of Webb Publishing Company in 1930 as the field editor of The Farmer's Wife magazine. He transferred to the staff of The Farmer in 1935 and served as editor-in-chief from 1961 to 1968.

He is a past president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association. Immediately after World War II, he traveled in Northern Europe and served as an agricultural correspondent with the Allied Land Forces in Norway, the Allied Military Mission to Denmark and the British Mission to the Channel Islands.

In 1960, he was one of a group of eight press representatives who accompanied Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on a tour of the Common Market countries of Western Europe plus three Middle East countries. Kircher has received numerous professional and civic awards. Presently he is preparing a history of the Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

# # #

46-jms-71

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 15, 1971

Immediate release

#### LIVESTOCK GROUP RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

All officers of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association were re-elected at the group's annual meeting held recently at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station in Waseca.

They are Lyle Ewald, Waldorf, president; Norris Carnes, St. Paul, first vice-president; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter, second vice-president; Wayne Weiser, Hackensack, 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.

Members elected to the board of directors included Richard Zehnder, Truman; Gordon Fickett, Forest Lake; James Foss, Kenyon; Stanley Campbell, Utica; Lyle Stephenson, Rose Creek; Arthur Sprengeler, Plato; Russell Wirt, Lewiston; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake; and George Giddings, Chisago City.

Also, Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo; H. W. Filk, Hutchinson; William Williams, Rochester; Frank Duerst, Lyle; James Bryan, Red Wing; Harold Saettre, Kasson; Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; and 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.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 15, 1971

Immediate release

## WILLIAM E. PETERSEN DIES: WORLD RENOWNED DAIRY SCIENTIST

William E. Petersen, one of the world's best-known dairy scientists before his retirement from the University of Minnesota in 1960, died Saturday, March 13 at a Minneapolis hospital at the age of 79.

A colorful and effective teacher, Petersen was probably the world's leading authority on the physiology of milk-making. He authored over 400 popular and scientific publications accepted by scientists over the world, as well as by farmers.

He made valuable contributions in establishing the best milking speed, conditions most favorable for milking and investigating the relationship between the milk glands and udder injury.

He received the International Borden Award in dairy science and was elected to the Royal Swedish Academy in Agriculture. He was knighted by the King of Denmark in 1952.

Except for three years, Dr. Petersen was ~~with~~ **the** University since his undergraduate days. He received three degrees--a B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota, the latter in 1928.

He is survived by his widow Alma, 1447 Chelmsford St., St. Paul, three sons, two daughters and 13 grandchildren. The family prefers that memorials be sent to the Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all Counties  
Immediate Release

EXCESSIVE FEEDING  
OF BRED SOWS, GILTS  
UNDESIRABLE

Excessive feeding of sows and gilts during prebreeding, breeding and gestation leads to increased feed cost, may reduce litter size, and cause conception problems in gilts, according to University of Minnesota animal scientists J. D. Hawton and R. J. Meade.

Also, overfed sows and gilts frequently become overfat and clumsy and tend to crush baby pigs. Overfeeding can also effect the longevity of the sow.

The animal scientists say that sows and gilts can be fed as little as three to four pounds per head daily of a nutritionally adequate diet during prebreeding, breeding and gestation periods without adversely affecting reproductive performance. However, four to five pounds per head daily of a nutritionally adequate diet is recommended.

One or even two pounds less feed may be provided if bred sows and gilts are maintained on good quality pasture, however.

Feed intake should be increased one pound daily during the last one-third of gestation. During extremely cold weather, feed should be increased one or two pounds daily for bred females.

Three methods to restrict the food intake of bred sows and gilts are: hand-feeding, skip-a-day feeding, and self-feeding using bulk feedstuffs.

When hand-feeding in feeding stalls, the nutrient intake of each animal can be controlled. If feeding stalls are not used, ample space should be provided so that the larger animals will not get more than their share. It is best to separate sows and gilts or at least sort by size into separate groups.

add 1--excessive feeding

One workable skip-a-day feeding program provides that sows and gilts are fed as much as they will consume during a two to four-hour period every other day. Another skip-a-day program reported to work equally well provides 12 to 15 pounds of feed for each animal during a 12-hour period every 72 hours.

With the self-feeding method, large amounts of bulky feedstuffs such as ground alfalfa hay, oats, or ear corn are fed. Often feed intake capacity of sows and gilts is underestimated and excessive weight gains often occur even when the diet contains large quantities of bulky feeds.

One guideline by which to measure weight gain during gestation is that gilts bred at about 250 pounds need not gain more than 70 to 80 pounds. Sows need not gain more than 50 to 60 pounds during this period, the animal scientists say.

Energy and protein requirements of bred sows and gilts can be met with a 15 percent protein corn soybean meal diet when feeding four pounds per head daily. If feeding five pounds per head daily, a 12 percent protein diet is sufficient.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all Counties  
Immediate Release

PLANT HYBRIDS WITH  
BORER RESISTANCE

Plant corn hybrids which are adapted to your area and which resist stalk breakage and ear droppage.

There are wide differences among corn hybrids in their resistance to the European corn borer, says John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist. Many commercial varieties are resistant to the borers or resist stalk breakage and ear droppage when infested. Lofgren suggests planting to allow the growing season which will give you the best yields, based on research in your area plus your own experience. Avoid unusually early or late planting dates.

Early planted corn is most attractive to the first brood of corn borer moths, Lofgren explains. So if you use a variety which is very susceptible to borers and plant extremely early for your area, you can expect heavy infestations in a year of a large moth flight.

On the other hand, late planted corn, which is tasseling when the second brood of moths is active will be the most heavily infested by second brood borers.

For additional information on corn borer control, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 40, "European Corn Borer Control in Field Corn." Copies are also available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all Counties  
Immediate Release

TISSUE TESTS DETECT  
NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY  
IN ALFALFA PLANTS

Alfalfa producers shooting for high yields can find out if the plants are getting sufficient nutrients before any deficiencies affect plant growth.

Plant tissue testing can detect mild deficiencies before acute and visual symptoms appear in the alfalfa, say soil scientists from the University of Minnesota. Nutrient deficiencies in the soil can stunt growth, cause breakdown of the alfalfa leaf or yellow the plant and kill buds.

For a tissue analysis, the top 6 inches of 20 plants at early bud stage are taken. The plant samples should be dried in an oven at 140 to 175 degrees for 48 hours or air dried in a well-ventilated room for one week.

However, consult the county extension office or the laboratory providing plant analysis service before cutting the sample plants.

For more information on nutrient needs of alfalfa, contact your local county extension agent or request Extension Folder 255, "Fertilizer for Alfalfa" from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all Counties

Immediate Release

USE PINEAPPLE CROWN  
TO BEAUTIFY HOME  
WITH TROPICAL PLANT

You can grow a tropical plant in your home with the inedible part of a pineapple. It makes a satisfactory house plant, although it does not commonly bear fruit in the home, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Cut off the crown of leaves atop the fruit, root it in sand and pot it, she recommended.

There are several species and cultivars--the variegated forms make the showiest house plants. Plants bearing young fruit sometimes are available in commercial greenhouses. Young plants started from suckers at the base of older plants may bear fruit quicker than plants started from the crown on top of the fruit.

If fruiting is an objective, replant the pineapple in a larger pot whenever it sprouts roots. Keep the plant well drained and provide bright light, moist air, moist soil and a minimum temperature of 60, she advised.

Further information on indoor gardening is available in the new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

## ##

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate Release

In Brief--

Keep Urea Out of Cattle's Reach. Keep unmixed urea safely out of cattle's reach, since high levels of consumption of urea can be toxic. Careful attention also should be exercised to keep cattle away from supplements containing high levels of urea which were not formulated for direct feeding. Use of urea makes savings possible in feed costs, but a small loss in milk production through its improper use can completely cancel out the savings in ration costs, according to University extension dairymen.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cooperation Required for Bargaining. An Illinois survey shows that many farmers want higher prices, but don't realize that bargaining requires cooperation to reach group objectives. Farmers' views on "fair price" vary widely. However, bargaining requires that producers' representatives and buyers agree on a single base price.

\* \* \* \* \*

Erosion Can Damage Productivity. Soil productivity can be permanently damaged by soil erosion, says James Swan, extension soil specialist at the University of Minnesota. For example, this occurs in shallow soils overlying bedrock, sand or gravel or in other unfavorable soil layers.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

YOU CAN AVOID  
BLACK SPECKS  
FROM STEAM IRON

That bit of touch-up ironing you do on a white or pastel blouse or shirt can turn into near-disaster if the steam iron suddenly spurts black spots on the clean clothes.

If this has happened to you, stop and think what could be the cause, suggests Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

Did you use a clean container for the water you poured into the iron? You may find an empty pop bottle handy for the purpose, but there's a good chance a little bit of pop is left in the bottle. When the sugar residue in the bottle gets into the iron, it sticks to the sides of the tank. Heat darkens the sugar and eventually it comes out of the iron in the form of black specks which will stain your clean clothing.

The University household equipment specialist gives these suggestions to avoid trouble in using your steam iron:

- . Follow the usual recommendation of using distilled water or tap water that has passed through a special filter.
- . If you use water from a dehumidifier, be sure to strain it through several layers of clean cloth.
- . Always use a clean container to pour the water into the iron.
- . Empty the iron after each use. This is especially important if you have not used distilled water.

If you always use clean distilled water and still get black specks on clothing from the steam iron, perhaps you need to steam and flush a cleaning solution through your iron.

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### FEATURE SALMON, FISH FILLETS IN LENTEN MEALS

Including canned salmon and frozen fish fillets in meals during the Lenten season is wise menu planning since both are good food buys.

A pound can of salmon can be used in making many delicious main dishes--enough to serve five to six people, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Use the salmon in salads, for a hearty loaf served with peas, for croquettes, souffles and a variety of casserole dishes.

Fish fillets like walleye, ocean perch, northern pike and flounder can also give interesting variety to Lenten meals. Instead of always pan frying them, try baking, oven frying or broiling them with the addition of some fat.

Add color to the meal by serving the fish fillets with such green vegetables as broccoli, spinach, peas or asparagus. You can enhance the flavor of the fish further by serving it with a tossed green salad with a sharp dressing.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 15, 1971

4-H NEWS

ALL COUNTIES

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

#### 4-H HORSE PROJECT IS POPULAR

Youth throughout Minnesota who are interested in horses are learning how to care for them and have fun doing it in the 4-H horse project.

The first 4-H horse project was the "Horse Power Project" which centered on the draft horse. The project was discontinued when draft horses were replaced by tractors, and horses weren't offered again as a 4-H project until 1963. During the past seven years the enrollment in the pleasure horse project has more than doubled. Every Minnesota county except one has 4-H'ers enrolled in the project, but the largest enrollments are in the urban counties.

The quality of the Minnesota 4-H horse project is very high. Two state winners in the project, Sara Nunn of Champlin, and Sidney Larson of Preston, have been chosen as national winners within the past 3 years when they attended the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The 4-H pleasure horse program tries to develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, sportsmanship and other desirable character traits. 4-H'ers have the opportunity to know the pride of owning a horse or pony and being responsible for its management. They learn skills in horsemanship and gain an understanding of the business of breeding, raising and training horses. The 4-H'ers also learn and practice safety precautions to prevent injury to themselves, others and their mounts. It's also important that the 4-H'ers develop a love for animals and a humane attitude toward them.

add 1--4-H horse project

4-H'ers have an opportunity to exhibit their horses at their county fair and other area youth shows. These areas of competition are usually halter conformation and showmanship, western pleasure and equitation, English pleasure and equitation, egg and spoon and some game events.

In past years the winners at the county fairs attended a regional show, but this year the regional shows have been replaced by a state horse show August 26 at the Minnesota State Fair. The state 4-H Horse Judging Contest will also be held during the State Fair.

A 4-H horse clinic will be held June 5 in the Hippodrome at the State Fair Grounds for anyone interested in horses. It will cover horsemanship and pleasure both English and western, grooming and fitting, judging, tack care, equine preventative medicine and tips on timed events.

The 4-H pleasure horse project has been generously supported by the Western Saddle Clubs Association, Inc., as well as private saddle clubs and individuals, along with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The national sponsor is Merck and Co., Inc.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 16, 1971

Immediate Release

## MERIT AWARDS TO RURAL ARTISTS

Twenty-five amateur artists from rural Minnesota have received merit award ribbons in the 20th annual University of Minnesota Town/Country Art Show now open 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: Bess Macres, Bill Alvey and Mary Lou Lembcke, White Bear Lake; Bertha Anderson and Vivienne Galowitz, Center City; Julia Barkley, Annandale; Theodora Brown, Anoka; Frances Christian, Pine River; James Davis, Mora; Marge Fisher, So. St. Paul; Olof Gustafson, Badger; Karen Ingrid Hanson, Spring Grove (two awards); Mary Helen Horty, Arden Hills.

Rennie Jackson, Pequot Lakes; Tom Ling, Bigelow; Philomine Miller, Roseville; Agnes Potzler, Danube; Catherine Rice, Frontenac; Maxine Ridlington, Aitkin; Paul F. Smith and Winifred Netherly, Stillwater; Connie Wesner, Appleton; Beatrice Windhorn, St. Peter; Charles P. Driscoll, Newport; Mrs. Mike Grausam, Sleepy Eye.

Sixteen oils, one watercolor, five acrylics, one collage and three sculptures--clay, stone and oak -- were represented in the merit awards. Judges were Eugene Larkin, professor of related art and Joseph C. Ordos, assistant professor of related art, College of Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

-more-



add 1--merit award

Merit award exhibits will be hung in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis from April 11 through May 10.

More than 300 paintings and pieces of sculpture on exhibit represent the work of 291 amateur rural artists from 59 counties in Minnesota.

Barton was honored at the opening day of the show for his 20 years of service to the Town and Country Art Show, most of that time as its coordinator.

The Minnesota Town/Country Art Show will be open to the public free of charge through April 2, with a special program of activities scheduled for the final week. Viewing hours are 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays, 12 noon to 10 p.m. Sundays. The show is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and General Extension Division.

# # #

50-jbn-71

Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 18, 1971

Immediate Release

## MODIFY OR REPEAL STATE USURY LAW, ECONOMIST SAYS

The state usury law, which sets maximum allowable interest charges, should be modified or repealed since it appears "neither to protect the interests of the consumer nor to permit a rational allocation" of Minnesota's resources, a University of Minnesota economist said.

Mathew Shane, assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, said that rather than protecting the consumer, the usury law has reduced "severely the funds available for private home buyers, while expanding those available for other users of credit."

The law has prevented home mortgage borrowers from competing effectively with other borrowers, such as corporations and businesses, for funds. This has led "to the drastic reduction in one and two-family housing starts," he added.

The discriminatory impact of the usury law is the single most important factor in explaining a shift from home building to apartment building. The number of new one and two-family home starts declined 27.4 percent from 1968 to 1969, when the usury law first became binding on mortgage loans. During this same period, new apartment building starts, whose financing is not subject to the usury law, increased 9.11 percent, Shane reported.

-more-

add 1--usury law

But the level of mortgage lending is more closely related to the supply of savings deposits available to lenders such as savings and loan associations, savings banks, insurance companies, Federal Land Banks and contract mortgages. Savings institutions are restricted in the amount of interest they can pay on their time and savings deposit accounts with most ordinary accounts limited to 5-5 1/2 percent a year.

With interest rates for bonds rising continually from 1960 to 1970, many persons withdrew their money from savings accounts and bought bonds instead. By mid-1969, at least 80 percent more could be earned on savings by holding bonds as compared to savings accounts.

Preventing savings institutions from paying competitive returns to small savers leads to a "flow of funds away from the mortgage market and therefore seems like a highly discriminatory policy at best," he said.

These trends affected Minnesota mortgage lending. Although the dollar volume of new mortgage loans of savings and investment associations increased 13.17 percent in the first half of 1969, it fell 12.93 percent in the second half of 1969 and 12.73 percent in the first half of 1970. This coincides with a drop in new housing starts.

"The fact that there was an increase in new mortgage loans in the second half of 1970 implies that some increase in housing starts should be expected in the first half of 1971. The recent reductions of the prime interest rates also seem to indicate this," Shane said.

-more-

add 2--usury law

Minnesota's usury law is only one of many interest rate restrictions imposed on financial markets by state and federal legislation and agencies. Regulations on federal, state and local bonds also have undesirable effects. The 4-1/2 percent interest rate on federal long term bonds has resulted in 33 percent of the publicly held marketable bonds in 1970 having a maturity of one year or less. This means the treasury will have to refinance over \$120 billion in short term debt in 1971 alone.

The situation is even more "drastic" with local school bond issues. "With an interest rate ceiling of 7 percent in Minnesota on local bond issues, the ability of local communities to raise money for school expansion since the middle of 1969 has been extremely limited. The result has been various local school crises," Shane said.

Restrictions intended to protect borrowers from "unreasonably" high interest rates, actually do the reverse by inhibiting borrowers from raising funds, he concluded.

Shane's remarks appear in his article, "The Impact of the Minnesota Usury Law," in a recent issue of the Minnesota Agricultural Economist, published by the Agricultural Extension Service.

# # #

53-daz-71

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 18, 1971

Immediate Release

## SPECIAL PROGRAM TO CLIMAX TOWN-COUNTRY ART SHOW

Gallery tours, demonstrations and lectures on drawing and painting techniques will highlight the final week of the 20th annual University of Minnesota Town-Country Art Show in the St. Paul Campus Student Center Galleries, March 31 (Wednesday) through April 3 (Saturday).

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

A gallery tour and critique of the show will start at 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 30, conducted by Huldah Curl, University arts extension coordinator.

Eric Austen Erickson, director of the Studio School, Minneapolis, will give a demonstration and lecture on sculpting materials at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, March 31. At 2 p.m. that day, Robert Clark Nelson, another professional artist, will demonstrate and lecture on the art of electronic multi-media.

Painting demonstrations and lectures will be held on Thursday, April 1, at 9:30 a.m. by Byron Bradely, an instructor at the Minneapolis School of Art, and at 2 p.m. by Judith Tarapchak, assistant professor of related art in the University's College of Home Economics.

-more-

add 1--special program

The annual artists' luncheon at noon Friday, April 2, will be the final event of the week's program. Clifton A. Gayne, chairman of the University's Department of Art Education, will speak on "Art as Intercultural Communication" at the luncheon.

The artists' luncheon is open to the public. Reservations should be made by Wednesday, March 31, by sending a check for \$3 to Town/Country Art Show, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The Town-Country Art Show closes at 5 p.m. Friday, April 2. Merit award paintings will be shown at the American Swedish Institute, April 11-May 10.

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51-daz-71

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 18, 1971

Immediate release

STUDY BY UNIVERSITY  
ECONOMIST SUPPORTS  
BRANCH BANKING

Branch banking in Minnesota would lead to significant credit expansion in the state's banking system, according to a study conducted by a University of Minnesota agricultural and applied economist.

At present mostly independent unit banks and multiple bank holding companies are allowed in the state. Only two branch banks exist in Minnesota and they were here before a non-retroactive state law was passed in the 1920's prohibiting the establishment of branch banks.

University Economist Mathew Shane compared the performance of rural to urban banks and holding affiliates to other unit banks.

Shane said competitive forces in branch and holding company systems result in their having higher loan-deposit ratios than the unit independent banks prevalent in much of rural Minnesota. In the state, 114 of the 715 banks are owned by holding companies and have almost two-thirds of the deposits.

Branch and holding company system banks overcome the rural loan problem that involves higher relative risks and a lower degree of loan portfolio diversification, he said. The system, rather than the individual banks within the system, needs to maintain a diversified portfolio. This results in greater flexibility for branch and holding company banks to make loans than individual unit banks, Shane said.

A branch bank manager would be under pressure to loan out all his assets lest the funds be transferred to another branch. Whereas, if an independent banker does not perform well, there is no pressure on him to improve his performance, he said.

-more-

add 1--branch banking

Rural banks have a very high percentage of loans tied to agriculture and could expect a high rate of loan defaults should local agriculture be adversely affected. With the greater risk faced by rural banks because of less diversified portfolios than those of urban banks, "it is rational to have a smaller percentage of total assets in loans," Shane added.

As a result, rural banks made smaller percentages of loans in relation to deposits than did urban banks. The loan to deposit ratios of holding company banks was 4.5 percent higher in 1968 than those for other unit banks.

Branch and holding company systems tend to compete system-wide with each other rather than just locally as unit banks do. Where there is only one unit bank in a region, which is generally true in rural Minnesota, the bank can act as if it has a virtual monopoly over banking services, he said.

Shane estimated that there would have been a \$212 million increase in loans in Minnesota over those that existed in 1968 if state-wide branch banking had been introduced. This estimate does not include additional costs to the bank customer due to the difference between unit banks and branch banks in interest rates for loans and saving and checking accounts.

From 1960 to 1968, urban banks consistently charged about four-tenths of a percent less than rural banks in Minnesota for interest on loans. In 1960, rural banks paid six-hundredths of a percent more than urban banks on savings accounts, but by 1968 the banks in urban counties were paying 27-hundredths of a percent more than the banks in rural counties. Urban banks appear to be more responsive to rising checking account charges in national markets than rural banks. Although urban banks consistently charged more for checking accounts than rural banks, the difference is not very significant, Shane said.

Commercial banks, Production Credit Associations (PCAs) and Federal Land Banks have been involved in rural lending. Shane said his study showed that where banks have high loan-to-deposit ratios, the PCAs do less business than where the banks have low loan-to-deposit ratios.



add 2--branch banking

On the other hand, the Federal Land Banks have a nine percent higher participation in real estate loans in the high loan-to-deposit ratio counties than in the low ones, he added.

Not only do commercial low loan-to-deposit ratio banks loan out a relatively lower percentage of their deposits, but they tend to loan a relatively high percentage of their loans in a non-income generating area. Banks with high loan-to-deposit ratios lend a higher percent of their assets and put a higher percent of their loans into income generating areas, resulting in greater community impact, he said.

Shane's report, "Elements of Banking Performance," Staff Paper P70-21, is available from the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 18, 1971

Immediate release

GROUSE DECLINE  
CONTINUES IN  
MINNESOTA

The ruffed grouse in Minnesota's aspen forests will continue a long-term decline in abundance if current and projected timber management practices continue, according to a University of Minnesota wildlife research associate, Gordon W. Gullion.

This assessment is the result of a 14 year study of ruffed grouse populations carried out at the Cloquet Forest Research Center about 25 miles west of Duluth, Minnesota.

Young aspen forest, the best habitat for the ruffed grouse, no longer exists on about 3 million acres of aspen forest in Minnesota which is now 30 to 50 years old and rapidly approaching maturity.

Aspen forests will continue to mature as aspen timber harvests remain far below the desired cut, Gullion said. In fact, by the year 2000, the anticipated annual aspen timber cut of 54.4 million cubic feet will be less than losses of aspen due to mortality, according to predictions by forest economists.

Forest fire and flash burning helped maintain habitat for the ruffed grouse until about 1940, Gullion said. In the late 1930's, however, forest fire suppression and control efforts became effective and widespread fire ceased as an important ecologic agent affecting Minnesota's forests.

Consequently, Minnesota's ruffed grouse population has continued a long-term decline as millions of acres of aspen forests resulting from fires prior to the mid-1930's passed from productive young age classes into "gone-by" stands older than 25 years, he explained.

Fire provides quality habitat for grouse by initiating a new stand of aspen, he said.

-more-

add 1--grouse

"It is the second or third year after an aspen stand has been devastated by fire or logging that it begins to provide habitat for broods; and at about 10 to 12 years the stand has grown and thinned sufficiently to provide the quality of habitat required year-around," he said.

And fire accelerates recycling of minerals held in litter on the forest floor.

"This accelerated mineral recycling most often results in a considerable increase in the nutrient quality of plant materials used by these grouse and other animals," he explained.

Fire also burns bulky debris on the forest floor and thus reduces hunting cover for predators which prey on ruffed grouse, he said.

More quality habitat for ruffed grouse and other forest species might be provided if the cut of aspen timber in future years far exceeds current projections, he said.

These conclusions were recently presented at a North American Wildlife Conference and constitute one of the Scientific Journal Series of the University of Minnesota.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all Counties

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY PROGRAM  
FOR SOIL TESTING  
STARTS THIS MONTH

Now's the time to plan fertilizer and lime programs for crops.

Soil testing conducted by the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory provides an excellent tool in deciding what your fertilizer and lime needs will be.

John Grava, in charge of the University's Soil Testing Laboratory, said chemical analysis and information on soil and crop history enable scientists to guide growers in making profitable purchases of plant food.

Soils are tested for content of lime, phosphorus, potassium, organic matter, trace elements, soluble salt and nitrogen.

Of particular interest to Red River Valley growers is the soluble salt test and the nitrate test, which is a reliable estimate of nitrogen in the soil. The nitrate test is on soil at a two-foot depth before seeding.

Special tests are important, particularly for zinc for south central and western corn producers and for sulfur for north central legume growers.

This year's new pink information sheet to be filled out by growers has instructions on taking samples on the back. Fill out the required information on the sheet and mail it to the laboratory with the sample, Grava advised. It takes 5 to 7 days to get test results from the computerized program, he added.

More information is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension agent, who can also supply growers with kits to collect soil samples.

# # # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

CONSIDER TEMPERATURE,  
MOISTURE EFFECTS WHEN  
APPLYING HERBICIDES

Farmers who consider the effects of temperature and moisture can improve weed control and reduce crop injury with herbicides.

When high temperatures and high moisture conditions prevail, both weeds and crops are more sensitive to damage from herbicides so lower rates of postemergence herbicides such as 2,4-D can be used for effective weed control and reduced crop injury. And timing of application to kill young, vigorously growing weeds will improve control, say University of Minnesota agronomists R. Behrens and G. R. Miller.

Under the low-rainfall conditions of western Minnesota the agronomists have found that preplanting herbicides incorporated into moist soil often work better than preemergence herbicides. However, if the soil is dry at planting, incorporation does not improve results over preemergence applications.

Farmers who understand how temperature and moisture influences the performance of herbicides can make use of long-term weather records and weather forecasts to make chemicals work best, the agronomists say.

Temperature affects the rate of herbicide uptake by the plant--high temperatures favor more rapid movement of the chemical into the plant. This is somewhat offset by the increased rate of drying of the spray drops at higher temperatures, but faster chemical movement is the greater effect. For example, the rate of atrazine penetration into leaves of redroot pigweed and giant foxtail more than doubles for each 10 degrees up to 90 degrees.

Some herbicides, however, such as trifluralin and EPTC dissipate rapidly at higher temperatures reducing their killing action. However, vapor losses of trifluralin, EPTC and other highly volatile herbicides can be decreased by mixing them into the soil. In fact, only one-third as much chemical is required for satisfactory weed control when these compounds are incorporated into the soil.

add 1--applying herbicides

Temperature also increases the rate at which non-volatile herbicides become inactive. For example, atrazine is rapidly destroyed by a chemical reaction in moist soils at temperatures about 75 degrees, while destruction is very slow below this temperature.

Good soil moisture through rainfall or irrigation stimulates uniform germination and vigorous growth of weeds. Chemical applications under these conditions are more likely to succeed than when soil has been dry before treatment. Dry conditions cause uneven germination of weeds and as a result, proper timing of the postemergence spray application is difficult.

When air is moist, more herbicide penetrates the leaves, and more weeds are killed. Humidity can also be important days after spraying. University experiments have shown that more weeds can be killed by transferring them from dry air to moist air up to 7 days after they were sprayed with a herbicide.

Humidity also can be important when herbicides are applied to soil. If soil is wet while humidity is low, plants give off great amounts of water and thus roots absorb great amounts of water and herbicide from the soil to replace plant water losses. However, extreme dry air or soil conditions can cause the plant to wilt and close leaf pores through which water is lost. This results in less water movement through the plant and reduced herbicide uptake.

Heavy rainfall with  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour of foliage spray applications can wash herbicides from leaves before it can be taken up. Experiments with 2,4-D applied to redroot pigweed have shown that 50 percent of the chemical is taken up by the leaf within 30 minutes when the air is moist and the temperature 70 degrees. In experiments with atrazine, however, less than 15 percent of the chemical was found within the plant 7 days after treatment. Heavy rainfall--several inches or more--soon after a preemergence application can be detrimental if rains carry the chemical to the depth of the crop seed.

-more-

add 2--applying herbicides

Rainfall is essential for weed control by most soil-applied herbicides, because rain is needed to carry the chemical through the top half inch layer where most weed seeds germinate. The amount of rainfall required varies with the chemical. Atrazine under Minnesota conditions requires about 1 inch of rain for maximum effectiveness. A delay in rainfall of more than a few days following application usually reduces weed control. And, 10 to 14 days without rain will often cause a failure in weed control, the scientists conclude.

# # # #

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all Counties  
Immediate Release

TIPS ON SEED RATE  
INCREASES GIVEN  
BY UM AGRONOMIST

Overplanting because of possible seedling losses due to southern corn leaf blight fungus may not be the answer for all farmers, Dale Hicks, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, said.

If the fungus is present, it will only affect plants grown from seeds containing the Texas male sterile cytoplasm, known this year as "T" seed.

It's difficult to determine how much of a stand is likely to die because of blight, so increasing the corn seeding rate may work an economic hardship for some farmers. If you overplant in a dry area and blighting doesn't occur, then increasing the seed rate is a waste of money for seed cost, he added.

Farmers should try to establish a plant population based on past performance that will give a maximum yield considering production conditions such as plant maturity and individual hybrid response to population, soil type, amount of rainfall and fertility level.

If your plant population is lower than the optimum, then you should probably increase the seeding rate. If the population is at or above the optimum, then don't worry about increasing the seeding rate, Hicks said.

Overplanting of 10-15 percent is usually necessary in most years to allow for stand losses due to rodents, birds, seedling blights, insects and cultivation.

For "T" seed with a low population level, assuming that the loss from blight would not be greater than 15 percent, increase seeding rates 8-15 percent, Hicks added. If blighting doesn't occur, then the yields might be increased slightly.

Suggested seeding rate increases for blends can be adjusted according to the percent "T" seed in the blend. For example, a blend of 50 percent "T" could be overplanted 4-8 percent. Blighting should not occur in fields planted with "N" seed, Hicks said.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

WET BASEMENTS  
CAN BE DRIED

Homeowners with wet basements this spring can take some preventive measures to minimize the problem.

Surface water that drains down basement walls and seeps in can be partially eliminated by building the ground up next to the basement wall and grading it to a smooth sharp slope that will drain away surface water. Slope it for at least 10 feet and establish grass cover by sodding.

Shrubbery should not be planted too close to the home. Shrubbery planted in a mulched surface to provide for aeration allows surface water to enter the soil. This water may move down through the soil along the foundation wall and seep into the basement.

Where a large area of land slopes toward the house, surface water should be intercepted and rerouted around the house with a drainage ditch.

Clogged roof gutters and downspouts can be a problem. Heavy rains can overflow a clogged roof gutter and wet soil around basement walls. Keep gutter and downspouts free of debris. Where leaves and twigs from nearby trees may collect in a gutter, install a basket-shaped wire strainer over the downspout outlet.

Where gravity drainage is impossible or impractical, a sump pump may need to be installed to raise the water to a level where it can be carried off through a drain line. Sump pumps are simple, compact units that are installed in the low corner of the basement and are designed for automatic operation.

Condensation can be a frequent cause of dampness in basements. It may be partially eliminated by insulating basement cold water pipes and outside walls.

-more-

add 1--wet basements

Another way to eliminate condensation is to install a dehumidifier and keep basement windows closed. Basement windows should be open only when it is cooler outside than inside. Any time outside air warmer than inside air enters the basement, it carries excess moisture with it. As soon as the outside air cools to the basement temperature, the moisture will condense on cool surfaces.

For more information on construction methods and other techniques helpful for maintaining a dry basement, ask for USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 115, "Making Basements Dry," from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all Counties

4-H News

HOME ECONOMICS  
IS A CAREER IN  
STEP WITH TODAY

As a student in junior or senior high, you've probably been thinking about your future career--one that's in step with the times.

Whether you want to be of service to people, to have the adventure of working in a foreign country, the excitement of being a part of the space program, the challenge of a research scientist, a radio or television personality, a fashion designer, a hospital dietitian or a writer, there's one key that can open the doors to these careers: training in home economics, says \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist (Mrs. Phyllis Worden, assistant extension specialist, 4-H and youth development, University of Minnesota).

Perhaps there is no other field in which there is such a variety of positions available, \_\_\_\_\_ points out.

Although the kinds of jobs we have known about for years and the opportunities in many careers are getting fewer, that is not true for home economics. In any one year about 10,000 students earn degrees in home economics, but nearly 16,000 men and women are needed each year to fill new positions. Men are in demand in food service management, family relationships, nutrition, and other areas of home economics.

Home economics actually provides training for two careers: a career in the world of work and in homemaking. An advantage of preparing for an interesting career in home economics is that you are also learning the know-how that will make homemaking easier and more successful when you take the important step of marriage, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

For more information about the many opportunities in home economics, talk with your home economics teacher and your county extension home economist. You'll also find helpful a new book just published by Dillon Press, Minneapolis, Looking Forward To A Career--Home Economics, by Jo Nelson, extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota. The book tells you about the many exciting careers you can prepare for in home economics. Your school library may have a copy.

# # # #

## *Food for Better Health Program*



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and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all Counties

Immediate Release

ATT: EXT. HOME ECONOMIST

### STORAGE CHANGES CAN MAKE KITCHEN MORE CONVENIENT

Do you waste steps and spend extra time trying to find supplies and the right equipment as you work in your kitchen?

A space for everything and everything in its space has become a slogan for modern homemakers who want convenience in the kitchen and in other rooms in the house.

By making a few changes in the places and the way you store equipment, you can save yourself time, energy and frustration, says \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ County extension home economist (Mrs. Beverly Lundgren, assistant extension specialist in home economics at the University of Minnesota).

She gives these suggestions:

- . Place items where they are most used. Cooking tools like tongs, pancake turners and frying pans should be near the range. Store items like saucepans, measuring cups and mixing spoons near the sink.
- . Store articles together which are used at the same time. For example, if possible, plan a mixing center where you can store mixing bowls, rubber scrapers, measuring utensils and baking supplies. If you can have an extra set of measuring spoons and cups, store them here.
- . Place cans and packages so the labels are easy to read at a glance.
- . Store often-used equipment in a place where it's easy to see and reach.
- . Put heavy items slightly below elbow height for easy lifting.
- . If you're short of space, install a pegboard near the range to hold cooking utensils and another by the mix center for measuring cups and spoons.
- . Use a plastic tray for silverware to keep drawers neat or make partitions in the drawers from strips of wood.

Even a few changes in arrangement can go a long way toward making the kitchen more convenient and work more pleasant.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all Counties

~~Immediate~~ Release

ATT: EXT. HOME ECONOMIST

USE MILD SOAP  
IF CARE LABEL  
SO DIRECTS

If the care instructions on a new durable-press blouse, dress or shirt have puzzled you, some explanations may help, says extension home economist \_\_\_\_\_

Some garments that appear to be the type that can be washed satisfactorily in the regular laundry because they are 50 percent polyester and 50 percent cotton have care labels specifying "wash in mild soap only." Manufacturers of some lines of such spring clothes express concern that all-purpose detergents could dull the brilliant colors.

If you find a label on clothing you buy specifying "wash in mild soap only" here are some suggestions from Mrs. Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

The mild soap referred to, she says, would mean Lux, Ivory or a similar product. These would be high-sudsing products and not recommended for use in front-loading washing machines.

However, if you want to wash such garments in the regular laundry, test a corner of the garment first by soaking it in a solution of water and the all-purpose detergent you use for your family wash. If the colors do not fade, wash with the family laundry and your all-purpose detergent, but it might be wise to skip the chlorine bleach.

Remember, though, that if you have not followed the care directions for using a mild soap, the manufacturer will not respond to any complaint you may have about the garment after it was laundered.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 22, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Lawn Publication Available. Information on the development and maintenance of lawns is available in a new University of Minnesota publication, "The Home Lawn," Extension Bulletin 366, written by horticultural science Professor Donald B. White. "The Home Lawn" is available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, or \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office. Subject matter ranges from selection of grasses to mowing, fertilizing and controlling weeds, insects and lawn diseases.

\* \* \* \*

Know Variety Potential. Most growers probably already have selected the small grain varieties they want to grow and have purchased seed. Ervin Oelke, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says a grower should be familiar with the yield potential of a variety before he selects it. He should be familiar with both the yield potential and quality of barley and wheat varieties before selecting any of these. Any reduction in quality must be offset by an increase in yield. Also, the grower must be able to market the variety, Oelke says.

\* \* \* \*

Follow Tillage Tips. It's important in seedbed preparation not to work the fields too wet and prepare a firm and fairly smooth seedbed so that small grains can be seeded at a uniform depth. North Dakota studies on tillage practices for wheat show that fall plowing with discing or field cultivating in the spring gives the best yields, University specialists say.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Seeding Rate Tips Given. Seeding rates vary for different crops to obtain good stands, but it's better to overseed than to underseed, University Extension Agronomist Ervin A. Oelke says. Seed semi-dwarf wheat heavier than normal varieties for better weed control. Seed as soon as a good seedbed can be prepared. This means that machinery should be ready for use when weather conditions permit. For every day delay in planting, you can expect seven-tenths of a bushel per day decrease in yield for barley, two-tenths of bushel for wheat and flax and one bushel for oats if delayed after April in Southern Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Plant Corn Early For High Yields. Early planting of corn produces the highest yields. Recent tests at the University of Minnesota have shown that yields from later planting were reduced more for "fullseason" than for "midseason" hybrids. "Short season" hybrids were affected very little by the planting date.

Only about 8 days are suitable for corn planting from April 20 to May 10 when corn should be planted. Equipment and materials must be ready if full use is to be made of these good planting days, University scientists say.

\* \* \* \*

Increase Planting Rate for Early Corn. University of Minnesota agronomists suggest 10 to 15 percent increase in planting rate for early-planted corn fields. Cool soil temperatures slow germination and growth. Percent emergence is also lower with early planting.

Shallow planting, about one inch deep, will place the seed in the warmest soil. When planting depth is less than 2 inches, good seed-soil contact is extremely important to promote uniform germination and plant emergence before soil dries around the seed. If normal rainfall occurs, this condition is unlikely to occur.

High quality seed with a good fungicideal treatment is important, regardless of planting date, but it is a must for early planting.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 2--in brief

Early Weed Control Important. Low soil and air temperatures early in the season may favor faster growth of weeds than corn. This means that early control measures must be effective to prevent corn yield losses from early weed competition, University of Minnesota agronomists say. Application of an herbicide specific for the weed population before or at planting, followed by timely rotary hoeing or harrowing, and/or post-emergence applications of herbicide should be effective in controlling both early and late germinating weeds.

Cool soil temperatures may retard nutrient uptake as well as reduce the rate of soil nutrient release, hampering early corn growth. Row placement of a starter fertilizer stimulates early growth and increases yield especially during a cool season.

\* \* \* \*

Hybrids Facilitate Planned Harvest. By planting corn hybrids of different maturities, the "harvest season" can be planned. Full season hybrids should be planted first, followed by the shorter season hybrids, to maximize yields on the total corn acreage, say University of Minnesota agronomists. If the planting date interval is not too great, the shorter season hybrids will reach harvestable moisture content first.

Early harvest of part of the corn acreage may be an advantage to producers with large corn acreages because they can start fall plowing sooner, a necessity for early planting on fine-textured, slow-draining soils.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 23, 1971

FOR RELEASE  
Thursday, March 25

## WASECA MAN NAMED MINNESOTA'S OUTSTANDING FARMER-SPORTSMAN

A farmer, whose wife and six children were killed in a tragic accident a dozen years ago, today was named Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsman for 1971. He is James Zimmerman, Route 3, Waseca.

And for the first time a woman, Mrs. Betty Rantanen, Middle River, was named one of the regional farmer-sportsmen. Mrs. Rantanen, too, overcame tragedy. Her husband was killed in an automobile accident 12 years ago, and she took over the management of her farm with her young children.

Other regional farmer-sportsmen were Harold Hagen, Barnum, and Vernon Enger, Route 2, St. James.

All four were named for their community leadership, conservation activities and farming record.

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

The winner and his county extension agent, Roger Wilkowske, Waseca County agent, receive a trip to the Northwest Boat, Sports, and Travel Show, Minneapolis. Zimmerman will be honored at the show Sunday afternoon, April 4.

Zimmerman has made a tremendous recovery since the tragedy, Wilkowske says. He remarried a widow with six children and the couple now has three children of their own. Their oldest child was Waseca county dairy princess in 1968, and all the children have been in 4-H work.

-more-

add 1--farmer-sportsman

Zimmerman owns 740 acres and works together with his brothers, Joseph and John, to operate 1100 acres. His many activities include chairmanship of the Crane Creek Watershed Steering committee for the past 15 years. He is past president of the Waseca Sportsman club and the county Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He has served as chairman of the Waseca Public School Advisory committee and is a member of several church, farm and civic groups.

He has adopted many soil conservation practices on his farm. He has made special efforts to avoid livestock pollution, to provide permanent cover for pheasants and ducks, to construct wildlife pits and to maintain a 20-acre woodlot on the shore of Watkins Lake for a picnic and campground, free to anyone requesting its use.

His farming operation includes raising 1,000 hogs and he has a herd of 40 beef cows. His major crops are corn, sweet corn, and alfalfa. He recently put up a corn drying and handling system for 50,000 bushels of corn.

Selection of county farmer-sportsman 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  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 25, 1971

Immediate Release

## PARTY LINE PROVIDES TWO-WAY TEACHING SYSTEM

The University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service is using a variation of the telephone party line to hold nearly 75 meetings a year reaching 375 groups in two-thirds of Minnesota's counties.

In recent years the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has become the acknowledged national leader in the use of this two-way teaching system via telephone known as "teleteaching" and "telelecture."

"Telelectures" originate in the radio studios of the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism at the University.

Interested groups are selected by county extension agents for the "telelectures." They gather in meeting rooms, which have receiving units enabling an audience of 125 to hear satisfactorily, providing the room has good acoustics. Each receiving unit has a transmitter so listeners can ask the speaker questions.

As many as 11 county groups have participated at one time in these two-way learning programs on subjects such as 4-H leadership, horse care, dairy management, fabrics, floor covering, consumer buying problems, veterinary medicine, water quality, drugs, landscaping, gardening, nutrition and household equipment.

-more-

add 1--party line

Except when programs are directed at only one location, each program is transmitted through a conference call placed by a central operator. Probably more than 20 groups could participate in a "tele-lecture" and still allow for feedback from each group. "Telelectures" usually start in November and end in March.

In most cases, speakers plan talks no longer than 20 minutes and then answer questions or allow local discussions. Color slides, overhead transparencies and other visual aids are coordinated with the "telelecture."

Average out-of-pocket cost has been less than \$30 a meeting, which is considerably less than sending University staff members to all corners of the state to conduct meetings. Average line charges for the listening groups have been about \$15 for an hour-and-45-minute meeting. Registrants are charged a fee for some of the courses, but most of the courses are free. Usually two to four meetings are held for each course.

Costs might be lowered if a number of University and state departments and agencies could schedule programs over a system during a major portion of the day.

A survey showed that 33 percent of the course participants liked the "teleteaching" method "very much" and 60 percent, "fairly well." Eighty-eight percent of those surveyed had participated in "teleteaching" for the first time.

# # #

55-daz-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 25, 1971

\*\*\*\*\*  
For release 6:00 p.m.  
Friday, March 26, 1971  
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#### MINN. HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION NAMES FIRST HONORARY MEMBER

Minneapolis--Mrs. Josephine (Jo) Nelson, professor and extension information specialist at the University of Minnesota tonight was named honorary member of the Minnesota Home Economics Association. She is the first person ever named to honorary membership by the Association.

The presentation was made at the Association's annual meeting in Minneapolis, March 26-27.

Mrs. Nelson is best known for her 15-minute daily radio program "Highlights in Homemaking." This program has been broadcast continuously since 1942 over the University of Minnesota radio station KUOM.

She is author of a recent book, "Looking Forward to Careers in Home Economics," one of a series of career books which will be used widely by teen-agers throughout the United States.

Mrs. Nelson has been a member of the staff of the University's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism and Agricultural Extension Service since 1942. She has devoted her University career to preparing home economics material for the mass media and to her regular broadcasts. In addition, many home economics communicators have received practical on-the-job training under her leadership.

Before joining the University faculty Mrs. Nelson had taught journalism and English at several high schools and colleges including Concordia College at Moorhead, Minnesota.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Leave Residue on Soil. It may pay to leave plant residues on the soil, University soil scientists say. The plant residues may help control wind and water erosion, increase infiltration by delaying surface sealing and decrease evaporation temporarily on sloping soils. But watch mulch use on ~~less~~ well drained soils because heavy amounts of crop residues, such as corn stalks, insulate the soil and keep it from warming rapidly, the soil scientists say. Because residues are usually lighter colored than soil, they reflect more of the sun's energy and slow evaporation. In our area, the cooling effect of plant residues may reduce early corn growth, which is more serious on less well drained soils. Mulches may help conserve water and reduce erosion on sloping soils. In some cases mulches may hinder weed control by making mechanical cultivation more difficult and chemicals less effective.

\* \* \* \*

Rain Helps Clod Problem. You may have to wait for a good soaking rain before trying to crush hard clods. Delay tillage or use shallow tillage if plowing brings up large clods unless you can depend on over-wintering freezing or later rains to break up clods in dry soils. Once the soil is broken into large clods it takes a lot of energy to break the clods up further, University soil scientists say.

\* \* \* \*

Tillage for Very Wet Soils in Late Springs. University soil scientist James Swan suggests a once-over system for corn seeding if soils are extremely wet late in the spring with little hope of rapid drying. Where residues are light, consider discing or field cultivating without plowing. These systems don't always create the ideal seedbed on very wet soil, but they can be the difference between getting a crop planted or not, Swan says.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Pin-Point Nitrogen Needs for Small Grain. Farmers in western Minnesota can pin-point nitrogen needs for small grain by use of a special nitrate nitrogen soil test. The land area in Minnesota, roughly west of Minnesota Highway 71, can accumulate considerable nitrate nitrogen under certain cropping practices.

Knowledge of the level of nitrate nitrogen in the soil to a depth of 2 feet can be used to determine the additional nitrogen needed to set the stage for high yields. Farmers who experience small grain lodging due to excessive available nitrogen can also benefit from the tests.

Soil specialists from the University of Minnesota explain that the soil sample for this testing should be taken from a depth of 0-24 inches. Samples from 10 or more locations in the field should be mixed and spread out to dry. After 24 hours of drying, the sample can be placed in a soil sample box and sent to the laboratory. A fee of \$2 is charged for testing at the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory in St. Paul. Results will be returned in approximately one week.

\* \* \* \*

Tillage Depth Important. It may be desirable to plow only the drier five or six inches of surface soil under wet conditions when planting corn to decrease clod problems on wet, finer textured soils. On heavy soils, water content in the spring usually increases with depth, James Swan, University soil scientist says. However, most farmers like to plow deep enough to cover residues. If you must plow wet, fine soil, then secondary tillage operations, such as disking and harrowing, should be done when the water content of the soil is near ideal. If drying conditions are average to good, the soil's water content is right for secondary tillage a few days after plowing. Large clods formed by plowing are extremely difficult to break up when very dry. Proper placement and coverage of the seed in the soil will be difficult.

\* \* \* \*

- more -

add 2--in brief

Soil Test Needed for Fertilizer Use on Small Grain. The amount of fertilizer needed for small grain should be determined by a soil test, according to University of Minnesota extension soil specialists. The quantity of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer to apply with the grain drill can range from 50 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

The quantity of nitrogen needed for small grains will vary from 120 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre on nitrogen depleted soils to 10 to 15 pounds on nitrogen rich soils. Farmers planting recommended semi-dwarf wheat varieties can take advantage of their increased yield potential by a good fertilizer program.

Soil specialists stress the need for applying some nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer with the seed at planting time. Cool, wet soils reduce the availability and uptake of soil plant food.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

IN LAWS NEEDN'T  
BE A PROBLEM  
IN MARRIAGE

The in-law problem is the third most frequently mentioned adjustment problem in marriage. How can it be resolved?

A beginning can be made by recognizing that if you have in-laws, you are an in-law, too, says Mrs. Susan Meyers, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota. Whether you are a child-in-law or a parent-in-law you need to recognize that you are continually growing in maturity. With increasing maturity, you will be more able to relate pleasantly to others and to share and be shared in a mutually satisfying interdependence.

One problem that faces the new son-in-law or daughter-in-law is what term of address to use for the parent of the spouse. This problem could be one which starts the married relationship off on a sweet or sour note, Mrs. Meyers points out.

When children and parents agree on some term of address with which both feel comfortable--their first names, a pet name, "Mother" or "Father"--it is surprising how much more rapidly the relationship grows. "Mr. and Mrs." are rather formal terms for parents of the married children, but better than no term of address at all.

Here are some other suggestions from Mrs. Meyers on ways in which young marrieds can improve the in-law relationships:

. Stop repeating the traditional prejudices and quit telling vicious in-law jokes. The images created in the jokes (for example, the mother-in-law as ego-deflating and meddlesome) may last long after the laughter has died down.

. Avoid stereotyping in-laws. Mother-in-law is not always a curse; oftentimes she is a real blessing.

-more-

add 1--in-laws

. Clear up differences with in-laws as they arise. Keeping quiet about in-law problems is not the only way to deal with them.

. Give more than the 50 percent you think you should to develop your in-law relationships. Give at least 75 percent and expect only 25 percent in return.

Not all in-law relationships are ideal. The chances are, however, that your marriage is not one of the few that has unsolvable problems--especially if you have worked at the relationships. For a great deal can be done to make them more satisfactory.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

LABOR SAVING TECHNOLOGIES  
VITAL TO DAIRY HERD  
PLANNING TODAY

The number of dairy cows and herds is expected to continue to decline in Minnesota, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Demand for dairy products is not expanding now. What this means for the dairyman or the prospective dairyman is that labor saving technologies will become increasingly important, the economists say.

For a prospective dairyman to be able to compete with other dairies in Minnesota, he should have access to a Class I milk market or be located in a densely settled dairy area, the economists say. The area should have a plentiful supply of labor and the land should be better suited to forage than to feed grains.

To compete with today's dairies, the dairyman should be able to hold feed costs to \$1.90 per hundred weight and obtain 12,000 pounds of milk per cow yearly.

The prospective dairyman should be able to handle a 35 to 40 cow herd and raise the necessary forage and grain or handle a 75 cow herd with the help of an additional man.

For more information on dairy herd planning, request the "Dairy Herd Planning Guide," Farm Management Series, FM-60, from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. Copies are also available from your county extension office.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

FOLLOW CARE  
DIRECTIONS  
FOR COTTON KNITS

Cotton knits this year feature a lot of young fashion.

Look for cotton knits in plain colors, stripes, skinny ribs and some with the appearance of denim.

What's the advantage of cotton knits? They're cooler and more comfortable for summer than knits of man-made fibers, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. They also have the same easy care, easy wear features as the synthetic fabrics.

A disadvantage of cotton knits, however, can be shrinkage. That's why it's important when buying cotton knit sportswear to check the label or hangtag for a statement on shrinkage. Anything above 1 or 2 percent shrinkage will be a problem. Three percent shrinkage could mean a loss of an inch through the hips. It could also mean that a dress would shrink 1½ inches in length. Be sure, therefore, to check the label on shrinkage and care for the garment according to the exact directions.

If you're a home sewer, always preshrink cotton knit materials before cutting. You can do this in the same way you would care for a finished garment, using the washer and dryer.

-jbn-

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### PLANNING IMPORTANT WHEN COOKING FOR ONE OR TWO

Preparing foods in small amounts for one or two people needn't be expensive.

But it does mean you will need to plan, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

A shopping list will help. As you think of groceries you need, jot them down. As you read grocery ads, you may want to change the list to take advantage of specials and best buys at your store.

Be sure to check your refrigerator and storage areas before you shop. You may have forgotten about some foods which will need to be thrown away because of spoilage or deterioration in quality.

Here are some further tips from Miss Brill on how to save money when shopping or preparing food for one or two:

- . Buy in quantities which will not spoil or lose quality before being eaten. Buy only the amounts of such foods as vegetables and fruits as you will use when they are top quality.
- . Buy the less tender cuts of meat that may require a longer cooking time.
- . Prepare some foods in larger amounts and refrigerate or freeze for later use.

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties

Immediate release

MOIST SOIL, BRIGHT LIGHT  
NEEDED FOR PHILODENDRON,  
UM HORTICULTURIST SAYS

Philodendron, the most popular indoor foliage plant, is grown best in moist soil and bright light, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Leaf and plant size are reduced by poor light and lack of nutrients. She recommends a minimum temperature of 65.

Most philodendrons are climbers and do well when provided with a support that can be kept moist. Leaves will yellow or become spotted from lack of water, too small a pot, low temperature, poor drainage and other deficiencies, she adds.

Heartleaf philodendron is the most widely grown of all foliage and will remain attractive for 24 months under 25 to 50 foot-candles of light intensity or for 12 months under 15 to 25 foot-candles.

In determining light intensity, keep in mind that a person requires 20 foot-candles for casual reading, 30 foot-candles for prolonged reading, 40 foot-candles for sewing and 50 foot-candles for typing. If this guide is not adequate, you may be able to borrow a light meter from your local power company.

Foliage plants usually grow best in a soil mixture containing half organic matter and the rest garden loam and sand or perlite. At least half the organic matter used for foliage plants should be peat moss, since most other organic sources may be too rich in nutrients.

More information on indoor gardening is available in the bulletin, "Care of House Plants," available from \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 29, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

PROPER MANAGEMENT  
OF THE SOW  
AT FARROWING

Proper management and feeding at farrowing and during the first few days of lactation can prevent unnecessary baby pig losses and other complications that reduce profits, say University of Minnesota animal scientists J. D. Hawton and R. J. Meade.

Sows or gilts should be wormed about two to three weeks before farrowing, especially if they were on pasture during gestation.

In herds where erysipelas is a problem, the veterinarian servicing the herd may recommend that sows and gilts be vaccinated three or four weeks prior to farrowing in addition to the vaccination administered prior to breeding.

The farrowing facilities should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and unoccupied for at least two weeks between farrowing. A footbath disinfectant should be placed at all doorways of the farrowing house. Pets and other possible carriers of disease such as rats and mice should be restricted from entry.

Sows and gilts should be brought to the farrowing pen or stall three or four days before farrowing to acquaint them with their surroundings. They should be scrubbed with soap and water, giving special attention to the underline, before being put into farrowing quarters.

Farrowing areas should be regularly cleaned and bedded with straw or wood shavings. If farrowing stalls are set up over completely slotted floors, it is beneficial to cover the floor along the sides of the stall with plywood, rubber mats or old carpet for the first few days after parturition. This protects the feet and legs of the very young pig and prevents drafts.

It is best to be present at farrowing, but this is not always possible. If difficult or prolonged labor is encountered, a veterinarian should be contacted at once.

add 1--farrowing

If possible, sows should not be fed from about 12 hours before farrowing to about 12 hours afterwards. Following parturition, feed two pounds per head daily and increase this gradually each day until the sow is on full-feed. If intake is increased too rapidly, pigs may scour. If this occurs, reduce the feed intake. If the condition persists, check with a veterinarian.

A guideline for maximum or full-feeding during lactation is four to five pounds plus 0.8 pounds for each pig nursed.

# # # #



Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 30, 1971

Immediate Release

## NEW BOOK ON HOME ECONOMICS CAREERS

The image of home economics as a career that is exciting, full of action and variety is presented in a newly published book, Looking Forward to a Career--Home Economics, by a University staff member.

Author is Mrs. Jo Nelson, extension information specialist and professor in the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.

The book is one of a series on careers for young readers--particularly for junior-high and middle-school level--published by Dillion Press, Inc., Minneapolis.

Purpose of the book is to open up new vistas to young people, showing them the wide diversity of careers in home economics, in line with varied interests and abilities: in research--including the space program--teaching, extension, business, communications, nutrition and dietetics, fashion and clothing design, health and welfare. Highlighted also is the challenge of international service. Opportunities for careers in home economics for men are emphasized--in food service management, research, teaching and related occupations. Special attention is also given to home economics-related careers for which a college degree is not needed.

Looking Forward to a Career--Home Economics is useful for junior high counseling and career exploration. Instead of an in-depth study, the book is intended to plant ideas about careers young people may not have known existed and to spark their interest to learn more.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 30, 1971

Immediate Release

### PROPER CARE KEEPS KNITS LOOKING THEIR BEST

Whether you're a man with his new pair of knitted slacks and sport coat or a woman with a whole wardrobe of double knits, you can keep those polyester knits looking their best if you follow a few tips on care.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions:

- . Hang knits on a padded hanger or keep them in a drawer when not in use. If hung on a narrow wire hanger, knits may stretch or become misshapen.
- . Remove greasy soil with a grease solvent or concentrated detergent before washing knits. Remember that polyester knits retain grease.
- . Wash and dry polyester knits in small loads. They need room to flex. If you avoid drying them at very high temperatures, they will not even need touch-up ironing.

# # #

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