

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

WATCH MARKET  
CONDITIONS FOR  
CORN, SOYBEANS

Minnesota corn and soybean producers are advised to continue to hold their 1971 crop and watch market conditions closely.

In most years, peak Minnesota corn and soybean prices are reached in early summer, often during June, says Willis Anthony, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Producers holding grain should not be overly concerned about temporary price reversals, Anthony said.

Corn producers were planning to plant 68.5 million acres of corn--down about 7½ percent from last year, according to a March 1 USDA report. However, the expected large feedgrain carryover into the 1972-73 marketing year will prevent a significant corn price recovery, Anthony said.

Assuming last year's corn yield, prices probably will not average above \$1.20 (Minneapolis basis) for the 1972 crop, unless there's a substantial increase in livestock feeding or corn exports.

Soybean producers should check opportunities to forward price their 1972 crop at prices above the projected level of \$2.95 to \$3 per bushel.

Farmers plan to plant about 5 percent more acres to soybeans than in 1971, or a total of 45.5 million acres. At last year's soybean yields, the crop will likely find a season average price in this \$2.95 to \$3 range unless there are sharp changes in market conditions, the economist adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

SOIL TEST FOR  
LAWN, GARDENS  
NOW AVAILABLE

A soil testing service that gives computerized fertilizer recommendations for lawn and garden soils is now available from the University of Minnesota.

The new program is designed especially for lawns, gardens, golf courses and institutional grounds, according to William Fenster and John Grava, University soil scientists.

"We feel that fertilizer recommendations for lawns and gardens should be based on a soil test analysis," the scientists say. "This program will recommend adequate, but hopefully not excessive amounts of fertilizer so that lawns will grow vigorously and excess, unneeded nutrients will not find their way into our lakes and streams."

The soil test results and fertilizer recommendations should be back within a week after they're submitted.

For more information, see your county extension office or write to the Soil Testing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

HORSEMAN'S SEMINAR  
SCHEDULED FOR MAY 6

Conditioning your horse to show, sell or breed is the theme of a horseman's seminar scheduled for Saturday, May 6, at Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. The program runs from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Included on the program are two talks by Dr. V. S. Myers of the College of Veterinary Medicine on teeth care and disease and parasite control. With everyone wondering whether, or for what to vaccinate, this should be a timely session.

Dr. John Ellery of the Veterinary College will explain some do's and don'ts for those interested in producing foals.

Entomologist John Lofgren will tell how to control insects affecting horses and Animal Scientist R. M. Jordan will speak on feeding horses for work, show or reproduction.

One of the highlights of the session will be a demonstration by John Dooley, veteran showman and trainer at Brandywine Farms, Osseo, Minnesota. Dooley, who has trained and ridden some great horses, will discuss "Fitting, Bitting and Winning."

Registration is limited to 250, and there's a fee of \$3 per person. If interested, register by April 25 with R. M. Jordan, Animal Science Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H COMMUNITY PRIDE  
'72 PROGRAM EXPANDED

4-H'ers have pride in their communities. Last year over 7,000 youth were involved in 4-H community improvement programs, primarily beautification projects.

Many more clubs will be involved in the 4-H Community Pride '72 Program that is designed to stimulate 4-H clubs to improve the environment of their communities. Why don't you join the effort?

It's important to identify the crucial needs of your community or area, deal with one of those needs and carry a project to completion. Not only will you help improve your own community, but you will experience the pleasure of working with public and governmental officials on something that benefits everyone.

Groups that might assist in the program include highway departments, township officers, village councils, conservation agencies and civic or garden clubs. Some of last year's projects included beautifying a shopping center with flower beds, developing picnic and recreational areas, cleaning and revitalizing neglected cemeteries, starting a glass recycling center, planting flowers at nursing homes and cleaning and painting town halls.

Northrup King & Co. and the University's Agricultural Extension Service, the program's sponsors, would like reports of community projects to be submitted to your county extension agent by August 7, 1972. Pictures of project should be included with the report.

Clubs submitting the most effective project story through pictures will qualify for one of ten awards including cameras and gift certificates for garden seeds. One member from the top 4-H club in each county enrolled in the program will represent his club in Minneapolis-St. Paul during September 18-20, compliments of Northrup King & Co.

For more details and enrollment forms contact your county agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

SEW SMART XII  
BUTTON, BUTTON--  
HOW TO APPLY

A missing sleeve button no longer pin points the bachelor. What with women's liberation, he may just be a liberated man who has yet to learn domestic chores. Or, maybe he has a handy, button machine that makes the application of a button seem more mechanical than mundane.

Still, as easy as it may be to sew on a button, there are still some considerations to keep in mind, says Miss Sarah Cox. The University of Minnesota clothing teacher indicates that a shank is necessary. The button should ride above the fabric to allow space of the buttonhole underneath. Otherwise, the buttonhole will gap.

The length of the shank is important. It depends upon the heaviness of the fabric. The length of the shank should be equal to the thickness of the buttonhole. If the buttonhole is thin, a short shank will be sufficient. If the buttonhole is thick, such as on a coat, a long shank is needed.

Place a pin or match on top of the button and stitch the button to the fabric. The depth of the pin will take up enough slack to allow for a shank. For a thick fabric, insert a pencil between the button and threads. Remove the wedge and complete the shank by wrapping thread around it and fastening on the wrong side.

The desired effect is to have the button rest lightly on the lips of the buttonhole. If the shank is too long, the button droops. If too short, the buttonhole may gap.

Even if the button has a built in shank, extra thread is usually needed. Reinforce a button that receives a lot of strain by attaching a small button to the underside. This is advised on suits and coats.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

APPLE TREE DISEASE  
CONTROL PLANS NEEDED,  
PLANT EXPERT SAYS

Make plans now to control apple diseases, such as fireblight, scab and rust, Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, suggests.

Trees should be inspected for "hold over" fireblight cankers when the weather warms in April. These cankers, generally sunken and discolored areas, appear on branches about one inch or more in diameter.

Sunken and discolored areas should be watched. If a milky substance oozes out of them, the cankers should be cut out immediately and destroyed. Burning is preferable, but if that is not possible the cankers should be removed far from apple and pear trees or buried, he adds.

Insects are attracted to this ooze and they can spread the bacteria to healthy plant tissue, starting new infections. Splashing rain can spread the bacteria, if the cankers are left on the tree.

Spores of the scab fungus form on infected leaves on the ground. The spores are shot into the air and carried to newly developing leaves, flowers, fruit and shoots, where they start new infections. The spores can travel great distances in the air. It is not possible to clean up the leaves sufficiently to prevent spore formation, Johnson says.

Fungicide sprays are the only satisfactory means of controlling the scab disease. The first application generally is made at the "pink" stage of the blooms, when the petals are just showing from the buds. New infections continue all season, so periodic spraying generally is necessary to control the disease.

-more-

addl--apple tree disease

Rust disease is effectively controlled with fungicides, but not all fungicides that control scab will control rust. The period of infection for rust is from the "pink" stage to about mid-June. After mid-June, no further fungicide application is needed to control rust.

All diseases are not present on all apple trees all the time. Some varieties are resistant to some diseases while others are quite susceptible. Some trees escape infection because of isolation from infection sources or because of certain growing situations. The plant pathologist says only the diseases that have been problems in previous years likely will be problems in the future.

For more information on fungicide applications, get Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 4, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

EGG PRODUCTION  
TO CONTINUE  
AT HIGH LEVEL

Egg production is expected to be about one percent higher in the second quarter 1972 relative to a year earlier, says Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. The latest Poultry Survey Committee report indicates that production will return to previous year levels after that time.

While the hatch of egg-type chicks for the first half of 1972 is expected to be down 8 to 10 percent from the same period in 1971, the flock size is not expected to decline as much as this hatch decrease would indicate due to improved livability and recycling of flocks. The defeat of the egg industry adjustment act by Congress ends any hope by some segments of the industry for an earlier compulsory reduction in bird numbers, Hamre says.

New York wholesale prices for large white eggs are expected to average 38 to 39 cents a dozen during the twelve month period starting April 1. During the next quarter prices to farmers are likely to average two cents below the same period of 1971, but third quarter prices are expected to reach five cents above year earlier levels.

These prices will still return little over production costs for many producers. Close attention needs to be paid to sound management practices to maximize the number of Grade A large eggs per bird, Hamre added.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 6, 1972

Immediate release

STATE'S TOURISM  
INDUSTRY SHOWS  
GROWTH POTENTIAL

Minnesota's nearly \$1 billion tourism industry could expand further by encouraging metropolitan dwellers from outside midwest states and international tourists to enjoy a "northern woods and waters" experience.

"This part of the tourism market has not been tapped by Minnesota, and there's tremendous potential if the state's tourism marketing service could be improved," said Uel Blank, University of Minnesota economist. "And more tourists won't degrade the environment if we have adequate resource management," he added.

The long travel distance from potential market areas has been a problem for the state's tourism business since most tourists travel to Minnesota by automobile. Most tourists who visit Minnesota from outside the state come from the surrounding states and Illinois, Blank said. About one-half of the tourists come from within Minnesota.

"The combination of the north woods attractions of Lake Superior, the BWCA, Voyageur's National Park and Lake of the Woods, along with the iron range and the Twin Cities metropolitan area could attract people to fly to Minnesota from outside our present market area."

Only a small percent of the state's tourists fly to Minnesota--and this is an angle that we should work on, Blank said.

There's also a large potential for attracting more of the nation's \$2 billion international tourism business, since Minnesota's share of the market is quite low.

-more-

add 1--state's tourism

And, we should improve service for people within the present market area who travel to Minnesota by auto, Blank maintains. "I know families who want to take a resort vacation in the state, but don't know what's available. Perhaps some type of vacation counselling service could attract more of these people," he added.

Such a service, along with a computerized lodging directory is being considered by the Tourism Division of the state's Economic Development Department and would aid prospective tourists, Blank concluded.

# # # #

April 7, 1972

Computerized Soil Tests Start

(0:50)

A computerized soil testing program to aid homeowners in lawn and garden care is underway at the University of Minnesota.

Soil tests measure the relative nutrient status and guide in the making of recommendations for the efficient and safe use of fertilizer and lime.

Recommendations for lawns, gardens, fruit and shade trees and shrubs will be made to accommodate the soil's needs while attempting to avoid environmental pollution through excessive chemical usage.

Information and materials for soil testing are available from county extension offices and most garden centers. There is a \$2 fee for each sample tested. Samples can be delivered to Room 29 in the Soil Science Building or mailed to the Soil Testing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Slope Lawns From House

(0:30)

Help prevent water from seeping down the outside walls of your house by having your lawn slope away from the house.

Excessively drained sands may be good for foundations and basements, but they are poor for lawns since they hold much less of the natural rainfall and are very dry.

Loam soils are the best for yards and gardens. Soil tests provide some good answers to problems homeowners may have with lawns and gardens.

\* \* \* \*

Fat Provides Flavor Difference

(0:20)

When does beef taste like beef...and not lamb or pork?  
When fat flavors penetrate the lean. In other words, some fat in  
meat is necessary.

Animal scientist Eugene Allen says that if it weren't for fat,  
it would be difficult to taste any difference between lamb, pork and  
beef. In fact, according to the University of Minnesota expert, the  
major difference in flavor is caused by the fat of the animal.

\* \* \* \*

What You See Isn't All Protein

(0:30)

Ever consider the composition of the meat you eat? That  
steak you're dreaming about isn't solid protein...there's only  
between 20 to 22 percent protein.

Eugene Allen says that a choice grade T-bone contains six  
to ten percent fat in the lean meat. If it were a prime grade, the  
percentage of fat would be upwards of 12 percent.

The University of Minnesota animal scientist figures the  
moisture content ranges between 68 to 72 percent. As the  
percentage of fat goes up, the percentage of moisture and protein  
go down. In those terms, the lower grades are more nutritious  
but probably less palatable.

\* \* \* \*

People Like Taste Of Fat

(0:15)

The leaner the meat product, the greater the loss in  
palatability. University of Minnesota animal scientists claim  
that's why most people desire a percentage of fat in meat. They  
like the taste. The fat stimulates juiciness in their mouth...or  
the flow of saliva.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Round Versus Rib Steak

(0:25)

Round steak is one of the best protein buys in beef. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, draws a comparison between round and rib steaks.

The University of Minnesota reports the protein content in round steak as 21.6 percent compared to 20.7 percent in rib steak. As the fat content in lean goes up, the protein and moisture goes down. Round steak may have as little as 4 percent fat whereas the rib as little as 11 percent.

\* \* \* \*

Beef Lean Contains Twenty Percent Protein

(0:35)

Consumers frequently ask for a rule of thumb on beef composition. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, indicates some average figures on choice grade beef.

If you exclude all the external fat that can be trimmed from meat, choice grade beef provides 20 percent protein, 8 percent fat and 79 percent moisture. The remaining 2 percent is made up of such items as minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates.

Epley is quick to mention that there are four variables to the analysis. These include the cut or muscle of the animal, species, age and degree of fatness. There would be a higher percentage of fat in prime grade and less fat in good grade.

\* \* \* \*

Nearly Half Goes To Hamburger

(0:20)

Milk leads the parade. It's the only food that exceeds hamburgers in consumption figures. Robert Olson, University of Minnesota food service specialist, allows that 832-billion dollars was spent on hamburgers in 1969. In fact, 44 percent of all the beef dollars spent went to hamburger. In food service 22 percent of all the money spent goes for beef.

\* \* \* \*

April 7, 1972

Record Number Sign Up

(0:35)

A record number of Minnesota farms have enrolled in the 1972 feed grain program. The sign up was February 3rd through March 10th with delayed register enrollments through March 23rd.

The total number of farms enrolled for 1972 in Minnesota is 103-thousand as compared to 95-thousand for 1971. Base acreage on farms signed up for 1972 totals eight million, which is 12 percent greater than the previous record of seven million acres in 1969.

U. S. Department of Agricultural officials say new records were set nationally for the '72 feed grain sign up.

\* \* \* \*

Add Vitamin A To Ration

(0:20)

Dairymen: Add Vitamin A to the dairy ration at this time if you've been feeding low quality forages.

Extension Dairyman Mike Hutjens says a vitamin supplement is one of the cheapest insurance policies a dairyman can buy, even when he's using top quality forage. Check with your veterinarian if you want to inject the vitamin. Or you can mix it with the grain ration.

\* \* \* \*

Prevent Pre-Lambing Paralysis

(0:12)

Prevent pre-lambing paralysis by properly feeding ewes before lambing. The average ewe should be fed three-and-a-half pounds of hay with at least eight percent protein a day during the first 15 weeks of gestation.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Scientists Question DDT Damage

(0:50)

The notion that D-D-T damages animal life and is dangerous to man has come under question as a result of recent research.

University of Minnesota scientists found that egg weight and shell thickness were not affected when extremely high levels of D-D-T pesticide were fed to laying hens. Chicks hatched from the eggs were normal and grew normally.

Animal Scientist George Speers says "the test raises some question of how dangerous D-D-T is to animals. If such a high level doesn't affect chickens, then it is questionable that exposure to lower levels over a longer time period would affect other animals."

The experiment demonstrated the ease in which D-D-T can spread in the environment. Even though hens fed D-D-T were separated from those fed a normal diet, D-D-T was found in small quantities in the body tissues of hens not fed the chemical.

\* \* \* \*

Water Bank Program Set

(0:40)

Ten counties will be selected in Minnesota for the USDA's new Water Bank Program, which is aimed at helping preserve waterfowl habitat in areas where it is rapidly disappearing.

Under the program, participating farmers will be compensated for maintaining wetlands and for providing additional habitat for migratory waterfowl nesting and breeding places.

The program will concentrate first on the northern part of the central and Mississippi waterfowl flyways with a limited number of counties in other areas. The counties will be named later. Ten-year agreements will be made with owners and operators of eligible wetlands.

\* \* \* \*

April 10, 1972

CORRECTED COPY

Page 2

April 7, 1972

A typo was made on 2 stories. The underlined is corrected copy.

Round Versus Rib Steak

(0:25)

Round steak is one of the best protein buys in beef. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, draws a comparison between round and rib steaks.

The University of Minnesota reports the protein content in round steak as 21.6 percent compared to 20.7 percent in rib steak. As the fat content in lean goes up, the protein and moisture goes down. Round steak may have as little as 4 percent fat whereas the rib contains 11 percent.

\* \* \* \*

Beef Lean Contains Twenty Percent Protein

(0:35)

Consumers frequently ask for a rule of thumb on beef composition. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, indicates some average figures on choice grade beef.

If you exclude all the external fat that can be trimmed from meat, choice grade beef provides 20 percent protein, 8 percent fat and 70 percent moisture. The remaining 2 percent is made up of such items as minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates.

Epley is quick to mention that there are four variables to the analysis. These include the cut or muscle of the animal, species, age and degree of fatness. There would be a higher percentage of fat in prime grade and less fat in good grade.

\* \* \* \*

Janet Macy 373-0710

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

FOUR MINN. 4-H'ERS  
TO ATTEND NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE IN WASH.

Four Minnesota 4-H'ers have been selected to attend the National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., April 23-28. They include Louise Swanson, Hastings; Norman Krause, Eagle Bend; Mary Pat Rocchio, 4728 1st Ave., Hibbing; and Gary D. Hutton, Dundas.

The theme of the 42nd National Conference is "A New Day-A New Way." An important feature of this year's program will be an opportunity for conference delegates to participate in national program developmental committee discussions.

Approximately 300 4-H members representing the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be official delegates.

Louise Swanson, 18, Hastings, is a senior at Hastings High School. Miss Swanson has been active in many 4-H projects including junior leadership, clothing, food, beef, swine, home improvement, gardening and conservation. Since 1968 she has had a weekly 4-H radio program called "4-H On The Go." Miss Swanson plans a career in home economics or communications. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Swanson.

Norman Krause, 19, Eagle Bend, is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Morris, majoring in agriculture. He has been active in dairy, safety, health, garden, shop, electric, plant and soil science and tractor projects. Krause is presently the state president of the Milking Shorthorn Society for Youth and is a member of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives boys' quartet. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Krause.

Mary Pat Rocchio, 19, Hibbing, is a freshman at Hibbing Junior College. Her major project interests were junior leadership, clothing, health, photography and home improvement. Miss Rocchio has participated in the state 4-H speaking program. She was also a member of the National Honor Society. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. John T. Rocchio.

-more-

add 1--4-H news

Gary D. Hutton, 19, Dundas, is a freshman at Worthington State Junior College. He has built up an outstanding dairy herd through the 4-H dairy project. Hutton has also been active in junior leadership, citizenship and family and home living projects. He has been a state 4-H Federation treasurer. Hutton has played a major role in publicizing 4-H throughout the state. He plans to be a farm manager. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hutton.

Activities at this year's conference include listening to inspirational speakers, touring points of interest in the Washington area, visits to capitol hill, conferences with congressmen, discussing major issues facing 4-H in the future, developing recommendations to increase the impact of 4-H, meetings with high-level government officials and appropriate cultural and social events.

All the delegates are currently serving as 4-H ambassadors, helping to acquaint the public with the 4-H program.

Phyllis Worden, Assistant Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Development, will accompany this year's group of delegates to Washington, D.C. Kim Shaffer, Pipestone, national 4-H reporter, will also attend the conference.

The Minnesota Bankers Association pays all expenses for Minnesota delegates attending the conference. The delegates were selected by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

SEW SMART XIII (Final Show)  
Applying Hems

Midi, mini, maxi or mystified? However you cut the garment, it still needs a hem.

Sarah Cox, while evading the length question, does remind that a professional looking hem is invisible from the right side, soft at the fold line and smooth on the wrong side.

The University of Minnesota clothing teacher suggests that for accuracy, the hem length and evenness should be marked by someone else. If the garment has been underlined, smooth the underlining down. Baste the two fabrics together at the fold line. The basting will be permanent. Make small stitches on the outside fabric and loose, long stitches on the inside.

The depth of the hem should be even and the amount of hem depends on the fabric weight and type of skirt. A sheer fabric requires a deeper hem. The more curve in a style, the narrower the hem must be.

Ease in the fullness of a shaped skirt. To do this, she said, machine baste 1/8 inch from the raw edge. Draw up fullness, creating tiny gathers where necessary. Do not create pleats or tucks of fabric. Press using paper between the hem and garment, to avoid pressure line. Do not press hem fold sharply but rather use steam and a light, patting motion. A soft turn is desired. If the garment is not underlined, bias strips of interfacing may be basted to the inner fold line.

Finish with a bias strip of lightweight lining, if desired. If the fabric does not ravel, machine stitch 1/8 inch from edge. Use a hemming stitch to alternately catch the machine stitching and one thread in the skirt.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Poverty in Minnesota. About 398,000 people in Minnesota had incomes below the poverty level in 1969, according to preliminary data from the 1970 Census of Population. The proportion of persons below the poverty level in Minnesota was 10.5 percent--slightly less than the nationwide figure of 12.2 percent in 1969. Persons 65 years old and over accounted for half of the poor persons not living in families and for 31 percent of all poor family heads.

\* \* \* \*

State's Young Voters. Minnesota will have 219,000 individuals between 18 and 20 years of age by the November 1972 presidential election, according to the U. S. Census Bureau. Total number of persons 18 and over for Minnesota by November 1972 is estimated at slightly over 2.5 million.

\* \* \* \*

Encourage Young Fruit Trees To Bear. Young Red Delicious apple trees sometimes are slow coming into bearing, especially if they are growing rapidly. Slowing down growth may encourage them to bear. Skip these trees when fertilizing your home orchard.

\* \* \* \*

Anticipate Cow In Heat. You can improve your chance of catching each heat by using records to anticipate when the cow should come into heat, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Record each heat date and count ahead 18 to 24 days. You should record each calving date, breeding date and notes on all abnormal signs such as retained afterbirth and bloody discharges.

Blood on the vulva or tail indicates that the cow was in heat a day or two previously and this can help you anticipate that the next heat will be about 17 days later. All cows do not show this bleeding, however.

Cows not in heat within 45 to 60 days after calving should be examined by a veterinarian.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

NO CORN YIELD BOOST  
WITH SULFUR COATED UREA

Sulfur coated urea fertilizer does not boost corn yields beyond results of other nitrogen fertilizers under irrigated sandy soil conditions, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists.

Field tests during 1970 and 1971 with sulfur coated urea fertilizer that released nitrogen at different rates, with urea plus elemental sulfur and with ammonia nitrate showed that the latter two boosted corn yields most.

The 1971 tests also showed that there were no significant residual effects from the sulfur coated urea fertilizer applied in 1970.

The scientists added, however, that sulfur coated urea fertilizer may be of economic importance in corn production under non-irrigated conditions.

Three types of sulfur coated urea were used in the 1971 tests: class "C" which releases 9.5 percent of the nitrogen in seven days; class "D" which releases 18.2 percent in seven days; and class "F" which releases 26.4 percent in seven days. Also used was urea plus elemental sulfur in equivalent amounts as in sulfur coated urea and ammonia nitrate.

With irrigation and broadcast treatments at 100 pounds per acre, the yield results were: sulfur urea "C"--58 bushels per acre; sulfur urea "D"--102 bushels per acre; sulfur urea "F"--120 bushels per acre; urea plus sulfur--122 bushels per acre; and ammonia nitrate--133 bushels per acre.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CHANGES IN BEEF  
TESTING ANNOUNCED

Changes in performance testing for beef cattle have been recommended by the Beef Improvement Federation, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The federation has recommended that calf records be standardized to 205 days and a mature-dam equivalent. Age of the dam should be adjusted, and only calves between 160 and 250 days of age should be accepted for weaning weight adjustment.

Other recommended changes in performance testing are:

- \* Performance of each calf should be reported as a percentage of the group he was weaned with.
- \* All sire and dam progeny averages should be done on sex-adjusted records.
- \* Cows should be ranked for each owner with adjustments made for number of records.

Most members of the federation have accepted the recommendations and are changing their performance testing programs accordingly, Christians says.

Members of the federation include beef cattle breed associations, state beef cattle improvement associations and educational representatives.

For more information on beef cattle performance testing, see your county extension agent. Or, contact Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PRUNING TIPS  
GIVEN FOR  
EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens that start growing in early spring, such as pines, firs, spruces and Douglas fir, should be pruned annually in the spring just as the buds open and before new needles unfold.

University of Minnesota specialists say this should be done to obtain a desirable form. Pruning is merely cutting off tips of new growth with a sharp knife or hedge shears.

You can regulate the rate of annual growth by the amount of new growth you remove. Whenever you make a cut, several new buds develop. As a result, the tree becomes compact and dense.

Pruning is quite different for evergreens whose growth is not limited to early spring, but is more or less continuous throughout the growing season. These evergreens include junipers, arborvitae, yews and hemlock. These can be pruned at any time during the late spring or early summer.

See Extension Bulletin 258 for more information on evergreens. It's available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. 55101.

###

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

NO CORN YIELD BOOST  
WITH SULFUR COATED UREA

Sulfur coated urea fertilizer does not boost corn yields beyond results of other nitrogen fertilizers under irrigated sandy soil conditions, according to University of Minnesota soil scientists.

Field tests during 1970 and 1971 with sulfur coated urea fertilizer that released nitrogen at different rates, with urea plus elemental sulfur and with ammonia nitrate showed that the latter two boosted corn yields most.

The 1971 tests also showed that there were no significant residual effects from the sulfur coated urea fertilizer applied in 1970.

The scientists added, however, that sulfur coated urea fertilizer may be of economic importance in corn production under non-irrigated conditions.

Three types of sulfur coated urea were used in the 1971 tests: class "C" which releases 9.5 percent of the nitrogen in seven days; class "D" which releases 18.2 percent in seven days; and class "F" which releases 26.4 percent in seven days. Also used was urea plus elemental sulfur in equivalent amounts as in sulfur coated urea and ammonia nitrate.

With irrigation and broadcast treatments at 100 pounds per acre, the yield results were: sulfur urea "C"--58 bushels per acre; sulfur urea "D"--102 bushels per acre; sulfur urea "F"--120 bushels per acre; urea plus sulfur--122 bushels per acre; and ammonia nitrate--133 bushels per acre.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 10, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

FOUR MINN. 4-H'ERS  
TO ATTEND NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE IN WASH.

Four Minnesota 4-H'ers have been selected to attend the National 4-H Conference at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., April 23-28. They include Louise Swanson, Hastings; Norman Krause, Eagle Bend; Mary Pat Rocchio, 4728 1st Ave., Hibbing; and Gary D. Hutton, Dundas.

The theme of the 42nd National Conference is "A New Day-A New Way." An important feature of this year's program will be an opportunity for conference delegates to participate in national program developmental committee discussions.

Approximately 300 4-H members representing the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be official delegates.

Louise Swanson, 18, Hastings, is a senior at Hastings High School. Miss Swanson has been active in many 4-H projects including junior leadership, clothing, food, beef, swine, home improvement, gardening and conservation. Since 1968 she has had a weekly 4-H radio program called "4-H On The Go." Miss Swanson plans a career in home economics or communications. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Swanson.

Norman Krause, 19, Eagle Bend, is a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Morris, majoring in agriculture. He has been active in dairy, safety, health, garden, shop, electric, plant and soil science and tractor projects. Krause is presently the state president of the Milking Shorthorn Society for Youth and is a member of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives boys' quartet. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Krause.

Mary Pat Rocchio, 19, Hibbing, is a freshman at Hibbing Junior College. Her major project interests were junior leadership, clothing, health, photography and home improvement. Miss Rocchio has participated in the state 4-H speaking program. She was also a member of the National Honor Society. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. John T. Rocchio.

add 1--4-H news

Gary D. Hutton, 19, Dundas, is a freshman at Worthington State Junior College. He has built up an outstanding dairy herd through the 4-H dairy project. Hutton has also been active in junior leadership, citizenship and family and home living projects. He has been a state 4-H Federation treasurer. Hutton has played a major role in publicizing 4-H throughout the state. He plans to be a farm manager. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hutton.

Activities at this year's conference include listening to inspirational speakers, touring points of interest in the Washington area, visits to capitol hill, conferences with congressmen, discussing major issues facing 4-H in the future, developing recommendations to increase the impact of 4-H, meetings with high-level government officials and appropriate cultural and social events.

All the delegates are currently serving as 4-H ambassadors, helping to acquaint the public with the 4-H program.

Phyllis Worden, Assistant Extension Specialist, 4-H and Youth Development, will accompany this year's group of delegates to Washington, D.C. Kim Shaffer, Pipestone, national 4-H reporter, will also attend the conference.

The Minnesota Bankers Association pays all expenses for Minnesota delegates attending the conference. The delegates were selected by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 13, 1972

Immediate release

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR  
EFFICIENT DAIRYMEN

The outlook for Minnesota dairy farmers is bright--providing dairymen have their businesses attuned to changes and industry leaders keep production in line with market demands.

That's what University of Minnesota Extension Economists Ken Thomas and Martin Christiansen see for the state's dairy industry.

A reduced growth rate in world milk production has had favorable results for U.S. dairymen, Christiansen points out. World milk production increased about 2 percent during the 1960's, but declined to about 1 percent in 1971.

This resulted in a comparatively tight world market situation and the U.S. was able to work off large support purchases at fairly good prices.

However, Christiansen cautions that the world dairy situation can change to a surplus situation in a relatively short time. And if that happens, U.S. dairy leaders will have to find programs to bring production back into line with available markets.

But just maintaining good milk prices does not insure a bright future for all dairymen. Even at present record setting milk prices, some dairymen are going broke while others are doing very well, Thomas says.

High efficiency levels and a sufficient business volume must accompany good prices to make the dairy business profitable. High production per cow, full utilization of facilities and good crop production are key efficiency areas in dairying. Until a dairyman can work his efficiency into the top 20 percent of the dairymen in his area, he shouldn't be considering major expansion, Thomas cautions.

-more-

add 1--efficient dairymen

He encourages dairymen who are considering expanding to consider three things before they start worrying about details such as the placement of the silos:

-- First, appraise your long-term dairying goals. Don't plan too small and box yourself in for future expansion.

-- Learn from others. You don't have to make all the mistakes--visit other dairymen and find out what works or doesn't work for them.

-- Do a thorough job of production and financial planning. Remember that a major expansion will likely cause a drop in production efficiency and a potential depression in milk prices if enough other farmers also expand. This can result in severe cash flow and solvency problems if a workable plan isn't first developed.

# # # #

April 14, 1972

Inspect Trees For Damage

(0:30)

Inspect fruit trees for damage done by mice and rabbits that may interfere with the circulation of nutrients and water in the plant.

University of Minnesota Horticulturist Leonard Hertz says if damage to the trees is extensive, it may be necessary to bridge it by grafting.

For more information, get Extension Bulletin 273, "Grafting Fruit Trees," from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Don't Save Old Seed

(0:15)

Gardeners: Don't save any seed from last year. Old seed may not germinate well. A poor stand might result if it is used. This is particularly true for onion, sweet corn, parsnip and parsley.

\* \* \* \*

Care For Rose Bushes Now

(0:30)

You may be able to remove the leaves and soil covering rose bushes at this time in the Twin Cities area. But you may have to wait another week or 10 days in more northern counties.

Roses may be lightly protected with leftover hay overnight if a severe freeze threatens in late April or early May. But thin spindly shoots uncovered too late are in much more danger from spring frosts than slowly developing stems on plants beginning the season at a normal pace.

\* \* \* \*

Convenience Foods Increase Food Costs (0:45)

American consumers are getting what they want at the supermarket, but at prices they'd rather not pay.

Willard Cochrane, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says that in the long run, consumer preferences are responsible for rising food prices. Rapid growth in consumer income over the past 25 years has meant a shift toward highly processed foods. Prices for these products include high production and marketing costs.

Another important factor revolves around the increased number of women in the labor force. Households with more than one wage earner have created new demands for convenience foods.

\* \* \* \*

Rising Livestock Prices Account For Higher Meat Prices (0:45)

In the past several months, retail meat prices are up. The reason may be simple.

Willard Cochrane, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, indicates that rising meat prices are due to rising livestock prices.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates a larger beef cattle inventory than last year. Therefore, the price of beef will "break," according to Cochrane, only when cattlemen release their current build-up for consumption.

Since consumers are so fond of beef, Cochrane doubts whether a large-scale consumer boycott of beef will ever develop. However, if you want to cut food costs, home economists suggest beans, eggs, poultry and fish as appropriate substitutes.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Retailer's Profit Usually Low

(0:45)

Food prices are up and we're seeking someone to blame. In the current debate, the retailer is being taken to task.

An agricultural economist sympathizes with food retailers and processors. Willard Cochrane at the University of Minnesota agrees that the food retailer may be profiting in the short run from the high farm prices. They may simply apply their fixed profit margin to higher priced meat.

Food marketing, however, isn't a high profit industry. It's a highly competitive industry and returns on investments are low.

Retailers, Cochrane believes, shouldn't be criticized. They're only applying their usual handling margin. In the short term, their profits may be higher. But, in the long run, that same pricing formula usually yields low profits.

\* \* \* \*

Substitute Protein Foods

(0:15)

Eat beans and lower the cost of meat. An agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota indicates that if everyone would substitute dried beans for meat twice a week, two things would happen. First, the price of beans would go up. Second, the cost of meat would come down!

\* \* \* \*

Soy Protein Can Increase Palatability

(0:15)

Many people express a concern over the addition of soy protein to meat products, such as hamburger. Actually, soy is a good binder of protein. University of Minnesota specialists report that the juiciness of hamburger is higher with the addition of soy protein. There's also an increase in tenderness.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* CORRECTION \* \* \* \* \*

We eat a lot of hamburgers... BUT not QUITE that many... 832 million not billion was spent on hamburgers in 1969. See Black Friday's April 7 Consumer Radio Briefs--last story!

\* \* \* \*

April 14, 1972

Southeast: Best Development Prospects

(0:50)

The best prospect for future economic and social development in the state is in southeastern Minnesota.

University of Minnesota Sociologist George Donohue says this area will benefit from industrialization that is moving south from the Twin Cities.

But the dilemma of declining employment opportunities in agriculture strikes closest to home for the small farm dairymen in southeastern Minnesota. About seven-thousand small farm dairymen in the southeast will either have to quit farming or pour money into the farm to meet constantly rising federal standards in the next several years.

But Donohue says industrial growth from the Twin Cities and growth in regional centers such as Rochester and Owatonna probably can offset declining agricultural employment.

\* \* \* \*

Egg Production Boost Seen

(0:30)

Egg production is expected to be about one percent higher in this year's second quarter as compared to a year earlier. The latest Poultry Survey Committee report indicates that production will return to last year's levels after the second quarter.

The hatch of egg-type chicks during the first half of the year is expected to be down about 10 percent from the same period in 1971. But the flock size is not expected to decline as much due to improved livability and recycling of flocks.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Watch Market Conditions

(1:00)

Agricultural Economist Willis Anthony advises Minnesota corn and soybean producers to continue to hold their 1971 crop and watch market conditions closely.

The University of Minnesota specialist says peak Minnesota corn and soybean prices generally are reached in early summer, often in June. Anthony says producers holding grain should not be overly concerned about temporary price reversals.

Corn producers were planning to plant 68.5 million acres of corn--down about 7.5 percent from last year. But the anticipated large feed grain carryover into the 1972-73 marketing year will prevent a significant corn price recovery.

Anthony says prices for the 1972 crop probably will not average above \$1.20 a bushel, based on last year's corn yield and prices at the Minneapolis market.

The economist says soybean producers should check opportunities to price their 1972 crop above the projected level of \$2.95 to \$3 a bushel.

\* \* \* \*

VEE Research Underway

(0:30)

Various research organizations, including two midwest universities, are attempting to learn about the spreading of V-E-E virus in different parts of the country.

Research is underway at the University of Wisconsin and South Dakota State University to determine the role of insects, birds, reptiles and other creatures in the spreading and maintaining of the virus. Last June, the mosquito-borne V-E-E virus invaded Texas from Mexico, killing hundreds of horses before it was brought under control.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM RELEASES NEW  
SOYBEAN VARIETIES

Four new soybean varieties have been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with other state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new varieties are Wilkin, Ada, Swift and Steele. Seed of all four varieties will be released to registered and certified seed growers for 1972 plantings, but will not be available for general planting.

Wilkin is several days earlier than Merit and similar to Clay in maturity. In Minnesota's Red River Valley, Wilkin yielded about the same as Clay and Merit.

Wilkin's merit lies in its combination of early maturity, good yield, excellent resistance to lodging, tolerance to high lime soils and resistance to Phytophthora root rot, according to Jean Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist.

Ada is four or five days later than Portage, two days later than Norman and similar to Altona in maturity. It is superior to Portage in yield, but inferior in lodging resistance, Lambert says. The main advantage of Ada is its combination of very early maturity, good yield, desirable height, tolerance to high lime soils, resistance to Phytophthora root rot and shattering plus high seedling vigor.

Swift has averaged several bushels higher than Merit in Minnesota tests, and has also excelled Chippewa 64. In Minnesota, Swift has matured several days later than Merit and about two days earlier than Chippewa 64. Swift has outstanding tolerance to high lime soils.

Steele has averaged a day later than Chippewa 64 and three days earlier than Hark. It has yielded several bushels more than Chippewa 64, but about a bushel less than Hark.

Steele's superiority in yield to Chippewa plus its resistance to Phytophthora root rot should make it a useful variety, Lambert adds.

###

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

BEEF BULL SALE,  
FIELD DAY SET  
MAY 31--June 1

May 31 is the date for the Minnesota Bull Testing Station field day at Lake Benton.

The event will be held at the Minnesota Beef Cattle Bull Test Station 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton. The program starts at 1 p.m. with a yearling type and performance demonstration. A youth and adult judging and grading contest will be held at 1:30.

Robert Touchberry, head of University of Minnesota Animal Science Department will speak on "Genetic Progress Through Selection." Dave Nichols, an Angus breeder and vice president of the National Beef Improvement Federation will present a practical view of beef cattle business.

The Minnesota Beef Improvement Association will hold their annual meeting at 4:30 p.m. An awards banquet at the Lakeview Club, Lake Shokatan, will be held at 7 p.m. Robert Miller, Mabel, and Clifford Ouse, Rothsay, will be honored as the outstanding purebred and commercial cattlemen of the year.

Thursday, June 1, is the date for the bull sale. Here's your chance to select top herd sires. All bulls are on official performance test at the Minnesota Bull Test Station and will be offered for private treaty sale starting at 10 a.m.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CONSUMERS FIGURE  
IN CONTROVERSY  
OVER FOOD PRICES

American consumers are getting what they want at the supermarket, but at prices they'd rather not pay.

The farmer, the notorious "middleman" and the retailer all figure in the current debate over who's responsible for the high cost of food. But they may all be less blameworthy than someone who is usually seen only as the victim of high prices, the consumer himself.

"In the long run the consumer has been the cause of rising food prices," says Willard Cochrane, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He points to consumer preferences for highly processed foods. Prices for these products include the cost of labor and services necessary to market them.

Rapid growth in consumer income over the past 25 years has meant a shift to more expensive foods. Meat, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables are preferred to potato and cereal products.

Another important factor in the development of the food industry has been the movement of women into the labor force. Households with more than one wage earner have created new demands for convenience foods.

If Cochrane attributes long-run rises in food prices to preferences for, and the high-cost production of, convenience foods, he also thinks the Nixon Administration is wrong when it says that the cost of services and conveniences that accompany food is to blame for increases in meat prices in recent months.

Prices paid farmers for live cattle and hogs in the past few months have forced retail meat prices upward. Food retailers may be profiting in the short run from the high farm prices, says Cochrane, simply by applying their fixed profit margin to higher-priced meat. But the real explanation for rising food prices in the past several months, he adds, is rising livestock prices.

add 1--food prices

In Cochrane's opinion, Treasury Secretary Connally's recent meeting with the heads of 12 major supermarket chains may be successful in causing retailers to "squeeze" their normal handling margins somewhat.

"I sympathize with food retailers and processors," says Cochrane. "Food marketing is not a sector of the economy where high profits are made. It is a highly competitive industry, and returns on investments are low." Retailers, he feels, shouldn't be criticized when comparatively higher short-run profits result from the application of a handling margin that yields low profits in the long run.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's inventory of the country's cattle herd indicates that there will be larger beef supplies this year than last. But it seems unlikely that cattle prices or retail beef prices will decline importantly this year. The demand for beef is too strong for that to happen, says Cochrane.

Some economists have urged the imposition of price controls on raw agricultural products, now exempt from restrictions. Cochrane, an economic advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman during the Kennedy Administration, says that controls on farm prices or at the retail level would be "impossible," both politically and administratively. If controls on meat prices were imposed now, according to Cochrane, it would take six months to organize the bureaucracy to administer them. Policing would be impossible, and a black market would develop, with "many a farmer butchering in his backyard."

Because consumers are so fond of beef and continue to buy it as prices increase, Cochrane thinks a large-scale consumer boycott of beef will never develop to force prices down. But he has a suggestion for anyone who wants to cut food costs.

"The answer," says Cochrane, "is to eat beans. I mean it. And I'm not talking about canned beans; I mean the ones you have to cook for four hours. If everyone would substitute beans for meat twice a week, two things would happen. First, the price of beans would go up; and second, the cost of meat would come down."

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H MEMBERS CAN APPLY  
FOR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

College scholarships ranging from \$150-\$1,600 are available for outstanding Minnesota 4-H members.

Applications should be in your county extension office by October 1, 1972. Recommendations for 4-H scholarships are made through the state extension office.

Scholarships are available for students planning to major in various fields such as agriculture, home economics, animal science, forestry, agricultural economics and business, nutrition and clothing-textiles-merchandising. The scholarships are provided through various companies, corporations, magazines, and other organizations.

The state 4-H office administers the program and selects scholarship winners. Awards are based on 4-H accomplishments, scholastic achievement and financial need. Most awards require a 4-H scholarship application and/or a 4-H record book and a transcript of high school or college scholastic credits.

For application blanks and more information on how you can receive a college scholarship contact your county extension agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PROSPECTIVE HOMEOWNERS  
SHOULD CHECK SOIL  
OR HAVE EXPERT DO IT

If you are planning to buy or build a house, examine the soil carefully before you buy or build or ask a qualified specialist to do so.

Ask yourself:

--Will the soil support my house without settling and cracking?

--What about the water table and soil permeability? Can I dig a basement and keep it dry or will it flood under certain conditions? Can I use a septic system or does the soil absorb moisture so slowly that the effluent will come to the surface and cause a serious health hazard?

--Is the lot in a flood plain and subject to flooding from nearby waterways during a heavy storm?

--Is the lot on a hillside subject to slippage or severe soil erosion?

--Will the soil support grass, flowers, shrubs and trees or is it "fill" or raw subsoil that needs added topsoil or special fertilizer and special care? Are certain parts of the lot best for certain uses? A swimming pool might go in a depressed area, a flower garden where the soil is good or a rock garden on a soil poorly suited to most plants.

The ideal soil for most uses generally is one that is more than five feet deep, moderately permeable to water, free from flooding or high water tables and level to gently sloping. These soils generally will support both buildings and growing plants.

For more information, get "Know the Soil You Build On," Agriculture Information Bulletin 320, from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

EXPERIENCE FASHION TRENDS,  
THEN APPLY KNOWLEDGE

Reading fashion magazines is a favorite past time. It's relaxing and fun to see what the fashion industry forecasts. However, if you really want to observe fashion trends, you need to concentrate on studying the pictures and text, says Athelene Scheid.

Try to get a feeling for fashion itself before viewing it according to your own needs. In fact, the University of Minnesota extension clothing specialist recommends that you study fashion in steps.

Take note of the lines, colors and fabrics that have been carried over from the previous season. Study styles that have been modified and those that have been revived or newly introduced. Even the shape of the silhouette should be considered. Then analyze the lines within the design that contribute to the look.

Don't limit your study to just what looks good on you or what you've always enjoyed in the past. Miss Scheid wants you to experience the ramifications of fashion before personal application.

As you study styles, ask yourself if the silhouette is fluid or stiff..body revealing or camouflaging? Whether fabrics are soft or firm, smooth or with texture? If colors are light or dark?

This type of study will help you chose clothes that have a long fashion life. Besides, Miss Scheid thinks you'll just enjoy getting a feel for current fashion.

Now, the next step is to interpret what you've studied to your personal needs. Select those fashions that are most appropriate to one's personality, figure and life style. Present wardrobe and budget restrictions are also important.

If you have a purpose in mind, reading a fashion magazine can be a thoughtful experience.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CONSUMERS FIGURE  
IN CONTROVERSY  
OVER FOOD PRICES

American consumers are getting what they want at the supermarket, but at prices they'd rather not pay.

The farmer, the notorious "middleman" and the retailer all figure in the current debate over who's responsible for the high cost of food. But they may all be less blameworthy than someone who is usually seen only as the victim of high prices, the consumer himself.

"In the long run the consumer has been the cause of rising food prices," says Willard Cochrane, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He points to consumer preferences for highly processed foods. Prices for these products include the cost of labor and services necessary to market them.

Rapid growth in consumer income over the past 25 years has meant a shift to more expensive foods. Meat, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables are preferred to potato and cereal products.

Another important factor in the development of the food industry has been the movement of women into the labor force. Households with more than one wage earner have created new demands for convenience foods.

If Cochrane attributes long-run rises in food prices to preferences for, and the high-cost production of, convenience foods, he also thinks the Nixon Administration is wrong when it says that the cost of services and conveniences that accompany food is to blame for increases in meat prices in recent months.

Prices paid farmers for live cattle and hogs in the past few months have forced retail meat prices upward. Food retailers may be profiting in the short run from the high farm prices, says Cochrane, simply by applying their fixed profit margin to higher-priced meat. But the real explanation for rising food prices in the past several months, he adds, is rising livestock prices.

add 1--food prices

In Cochrane's opinion, Treasury Secretary Connally's recent meeting with the heads of 12 major supermarket chains may be successful in causing retailers to "squeeze" their normal handling margins somewhat.

"I sympathize with food retailers and processors," says Cochrane. "Food marketing is not a sector of the economy where high profits are made. It is a highly competitive industry, and returns on investments are low." Retailers, he feels, shouldn't be criticized when comparatively higher short-run profits result from the application of a handling margin that yields low profits in the long run.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's inventory of the country's cattle herd indicates that there will be larger beef supplies this year than last. But it seems unlikely that cattle prices or retail beef prices will decline importantly this year. The demand for beef is too strong for that to happen, says Cochrane.

Some economists have urged the imposition of price controls on raw agricultural products, now exempt from restrictions. Cochrane, an economic advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman during the Kennedy Administration, says that controls on farm prices or at the retail level would be "impossible," both politically and administratively. If controls on meat prices were imposed now, according to Cochrane, it would take six months to organize the bureaucracy to administer them. Policing would be impossible, and a black market would develop, with "many a farmer butchering in his backyard."

Because consumers are so fond of beef and continue to buy it as prices increase, Cochrane thinks a large-scale consumer boycott of beef will never develop to force prices down. But he has a suggestion for anyone who wants to cut food costs.

"The answer," says Cochrane, "is to eat beans. I mean it. And I'm not talking about canned beans; I mean the ones you have to cook for four hours. If everyone would substitute beans for meat twice a week, two things would happen. First, the price of beans would go up; and second, the cost of meat would come down."

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Don't Neglect Good Milking. Dairymen are reminded to do a good job of milking during the busy field season. Dairymen who do a rush job of milking during the pressure of heavy field are hurting their pocketbooks. Take time to do a sufficient job of preparing each cow for milking, and make sure machines aren't left on too long.

\* \* \* \*

Dispose of Empty Pesticide Containers. Take care in how you handle empty pesticide containers. Pesticide residues remaining in these containers can harm children, pets, livestock, and wildlife, as well as adults who may reuse the containers. You can dispose of pesticide containers sold for usual household and garden purposes at a properly supervised, sanitary landfill dump. But always observe any special label instructions relating to disposal. Never use containers to store other substances around the house.

\* \* \* \*

Control Weeds in Shelterbelts. Early spring is the best time to apply weed killing chemicals for full season weed control. But plan on doing it now if you have a new planting or didn't get around to spraying your shelterbelt, windbreak or forest plantation in early spring, suggests Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Where the ground is no longer cultivated cleanly and weeds are several inches high, use a herbicide like amazine. Amazine will kill growing weeds and provide residual control all season long. For more information, ask your county agent for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 6, "Weed Control in Shelterbelts and Forest Plantations."

\* \* \* \*

Open House at Vet School. Students at the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine are planning their open house for Sunday, April 30. Tours will be conducted at the Veterinary Science building on the St. Paul Campus from 12 noon until 5 p.m. This is the 25th year since the College of Veterinary Science was started.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

BEEF BULL SALE,  
FIELD DAY SET  
MAY 31--June 1

May 31 is the date for the Minnesota Bull Testing Station field day at Lake Benton.

The event will be held at the Minnesota Beef Cattle Bull Test Station 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton. The program starts at 1 p.m. with a yearling type and performance demonstration. A youth and adult judging and grading contest will be held at 1:30.

Robert Touchberry, head of University of Minnesota Animal Science Department will speak on "Genetic Progress Through Selection." Dave Nichols, an Angus breeder and vice president of the National Beef Improvement Federation will present a practical view of beef cattle business.

The Minnesota Beef Improvement Association will hold their annual meeting at 4:30 p.m. An awards banquet at the Lakeview Club, Lake Shokatan, will be held at 7 p.m. Robert Miller, Mabel, and Clifford Ouse, Rothsay, will be honored as the outstanding purebred and commercial cattlemen of the year.

Thursday, June 1, is the date for the bull sale. Here's your chance to select top herd sires. All bulls are on official performance test at the Minnesota Bull Test Station and will be offered for private treaty sale starting at 10 a.m.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

START YOUR OWN  
"MINI-POLLUTION  
CONTROL AGENCY"

Every crop producer or homeowner who has a lawn or garden can establish his own pollution control agency by monitoring his soils for excessive plant food nutrients.

For gardens or field crops, monitor the soil by testing the top 6 to 8 inches for phosphorus and potassium levels and the top 24 inches for nitrate nitrogen content, suggests Charles Simkins, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

For established lawns, test only the top 3 or 4 inches of soil for plant nutrients. It's best to take soil samples in the spring or fall before you apply fertilizer, but any time during the growing season will help determine your fertilizer needs.

It's just as important to know that your garden, lawn or field doesn't need fertilizer as to know that it may need it, Simkins emphasizes. Contact your county extension agent for additional information on soil testing.

"We're all concerned that we have enough plant food available for healthy growth of our lawn, garden or crop. This is good since a thrifty lawn, garden or field of corn can contribute a great deal to reducing erosion, conserving water and promoting pure air," says Simkins.

However, an excess of plant food may contribute to reduced water quality and faster deterioration of some of our lakes.

"Most of us are interested in obtaining good plant growth at the smallest possible cost for fertilizer. And whether we use organic fertilizer or chemical fertilizer, the need for monitoring our soils is the same.

"Gardeners who use considerable quantities of manure, compost or other organic materials can be just as guilty of abusing our environment as those who use chemical fertilizers," Simkins contends.

## ##

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

GOOD LANDSCAPE  
TAKES PLANNING,  
EXPERTS SAY

Good landscaping involves proper planning, selection and planting. Planning, developing and drawing a design that can be easily followed is the first stage of a good landscaping project.

The uses of landscaping include shade, wind protection, screens, boundaries, living partitions, ground covers, wall covers, hedges, foundation plantings and background settings for the home. The gardener should strive for comfort, beauty, color, natural setting and accent.

Plants should be selected that are free of insect damage, disease and rough handling. Off-color plants may indicate disease damage or poor fertilization. Poorly-shaped plants may have been damaged by improper pruning or handling.

Evaluate your yard. If you felt overworked from maintaining a large yard, enclosing a smaller area close to the home for more intensive gardening practices may be the answer, according to Jane McKinnon, University of Minnesota horticulturist. You can use a low fence, hedges or screens to obtain a smaller area if you're not an avid gardener and don't want to put a lot of time into maintaining the landscape.

The spacing of shrubs is important in establishing the landscape plan, C. Gustav Hard, University horticulturist, says.

Hard suggests this spacing plan:

--Large spreading shrubs from eight to 12 feet in height, space seven to eight feet apart.

--Medium shrubs from five to eight feet in height, space five to seven feet apart.

--Small shrubs less than five feet in height, space two to five feet apart.

-more-

add 1--good landscape

Shrubs should be planted about three feet from the foundation of a building, with shrubs taller than five feet farther away and small shrubs closer than three feet. For more information, get Extension Bulletin 283, "Landscaping The Home," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

Also, a brochure is available that describes and illustrates a number of trees, shrubs and other plants that attract different birds. It suggests how to create a landscape design, mentions the needs of various plants for sun, soil and water and lists the plant foods preferred by common midwestern birds.

Single copies of "Invite Birds to Your Home--Conservation plantings for the Midwest," PA-982, are available from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM RELEASES NEW  
SOYBEAN VARIETIES

Four new soybean varieties have been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with other state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new varieties are Wilkin, Ada, Swift and Steele. Seed of all four varieties will be released to registered and certified seed growers for 1972 plantings, but will not be available for general planting.

Wilkin is several days earlier than Merit and similar to Clay in maturity. In Minnesota's Red River Valley, Wilkin yielded about the same as Clay and Merit.

Wilkin's merit lies in its combination of early maturity, good yield, excellent resistance to lodging, tolerance to high lime soils and resistance to Phytophthora root rot, according to Jean Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist.

Ada is four or five days later than Portage, two days later than Norman and similar to Altona in maturity. It is superior to Portage in yield, but inferior in lodging resistance, Lambert says. The main advantage of Ada is its combination of very early maturity, good yield, desirable height, tolerance to high lime soils, resistance to Phytophthora root rot and shattering plus high seedling vigor.

Swift has averaged several bushels higher than Merit in Minnesota tests, and has also excelled Chippewa 64. In Minnesota, Swift has matured several days later than Merit and about two days earlier than Chippewa 64. Swift has outstanding tolerance to high lime soils.

Steele has averaged a day later than Chippewa 64 and three days earlier than Hark. It has yielded several bushels more than Chippewa 64, but about a bushel less than Hark.

Steele's superiority in yield to Chippewa plus its resistance to Phytophthora root rot should make it a useful variety, Lambert adds.

# # # #

April 20, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

## STATE FFA CONVENTION SET FOR APRIL 30 - MAY 2

Over 2,500 high school students from outstate Minnesota will be on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus April 30 through May 2 to take part in the 1972 Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Convention and Leadership Training Program.

A number of the ecology minded FFA chapters are expected to send their delegates to the convention on bicycles to officially kick off National Bikeecology Week, May 1-7.

This is the second state FFA gathering in 42 years that will be officially represented by girls who are FFA members. A number of girls will be competing in the judging and leadership contests for vocational agribusiness and natural resource students.

The two-day leadership conference meeting will kick off Sunday, April 30, with an open house at the University's College of Veterinary Medicine. A talent show and vesper service will be held in the evening.

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

- more -

add 1--ffa convention

During the convention the FFA'ers will make plans for their annual corn drives for Camp Courage. They will also plan two fund drives for the mentally retarded and a "Dime per member" program for the March of Dimes.

Special sessions will be held for members interested in developing new techniques in programs such as environmental protection, defensive driving, wildlife habitat conservation, anti-smoking and drug education.

Monday's events will include judging contests, the annual creed contest, annual extemporaneous speech and public speaking contest and an awards luncheon honoring FFA'ers excelling in supervised agricultural experience programs. The awards are financed by state and national FFA foundations. Lonney Eastvold, Hartland, 1971 National FFA Star Farmer, will talk on "FFA - Opportunities for Youth."

The delegates will leave the campus Monday evening for the 36th annual convention banquet in the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium. Governor Wendell Anderson, National FFA President Tim Burke and Minnesota Commissioner of Education Howard Casmey will be the principal speakers.

Another banquet highlight will be the presentation of the state and regional star farmers and foundation proficiency award winners. An annual highlight of the convention is the hand milking contest between the state star dairy farmer and Minnesota's Princess Kay of the Milky Way in front of Coffey Hall on Tuesday, May 2, at 8:45 a.m. The 40th annual parliamentary procedure contest will also be held on Tuesday.

add 2--ffa convention

The State FFA band and chorus will give concerts during the convention. The convention band director is Len Teel, Le Center. Layton Peters of New Ulm will direct the state chorus.

The delegates will be encouraged to continue in "FFA's Operation Rain Gauge." The chapter members will serve as amateur climatologists by recording precipitation between May and October and reporting the data to the state climatologist at the St. Paul Campus.

The National Weather Service and the University of Minnesota are cooperating in this statewide weather recording project which will be expanded this fall to include snow readings in special all-weather cylindrical rain gauges.

# # # #

JMS-72

April 21, 1972

Seminar Registration Due

(0:20)

Registration is due Tuesday (April 25) for a University of Minnesota horseman's seminar scheduled for May 6th at the St. Paul Campus.

Persons interested in the day-long event should send their \$3 registration fees to Robert M. Jordan, Animal Science Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Bright Dairy Future Seen

(0:60)

A University of Minnesota extension economist says Minnesota dairymen's outlook is bright, providing their businesses are attuned to changes and industry leaders keep production in line with market demands.

Economist Ken Thomas says just maintaining good milk prices does not insure a bright future for all dairymen. Even at present record setting milk prices, some dairymen are going broke while others are doing very well.

High efficiency levels and a sufficient business volume must accompany good prices to make the dairy business profitable. Thomas says a dairyman shouldn't be considering major expansion until he appraises his long-term dairy goals. Thomas warns: "Don't plan too small and box yourself in for future expansion. Learn from others. You don't have to make all the mistakes."

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Beef Testing Changes Announced

(0:16)

The Beef Improvement Federation has recommended changes in performance testing for beef cattle.

Details are available from county extension agents and extension livestock specialist Charles Christians at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

Competition For Power Seen

(0:30)

University of Minnesota Sociologist George Donohue says rural people need to band together and bargain as a group as other special groups have done to gain power.

Donohue says rural areas in the future will have to compete for power as organized, special interest groups and not as individuals or individual communities.

Problems facing rural people include high levels of poverty, unemployment and crime. Also, incomes of ruralites generally have not risen at the same rate as incomes of urbanites.

\* \* \* \*

No Yield Boost Seen With Coated Urea

(0:20)

University soil scientists say sulfur coated urea fertilizer does not boost corn yields beyond results obtained with other nitrogen fertilizers on irrigated, sandy soils.

The scientists say sulfur coated urea fertilizer may be of economic importance when corn is grown without irrigation.

\* \* \* \*

FDA To Ban Lead In Paint

(0:50)

The Food and Drug Administration has issued a final order to ban all lead from household paint.

Blanche Erkel, consumer specialist, indicates that although lead-containing paints aren't considered an eminent hazard to public health, damage may result from an accumulation of lead.

Before the final ban was issued, consideration was given to long-term lead buildups. Lead contamination from other environmental sources was included.

The FDA regulation prohibits interstate shipment of leaded paints and other surface coatings intended for home use. Toys and other articles used by children are also banned. The coatings can't contain more than a trace amount of lead...the amount specified in the regulation.

Although the ban itself doesn't go into effect until December 31, 1973, Mrs. Erkel explains that an interim ban becomes effective this December.

\* \* \* \*

Eradicate Lead Poisoning

(0:30)

Old houses often have layers of lead paint on the walls, ceilings and woodwork. University of Minnesota specialists warn that when lead paint chips or plaster breaks, babies and young children are in danger.

Always keep the floor, walls and woodwork free of loose bits of paint and plaster. Use a stiff brush to remove loose pieces. And, dispose of the particles in a safe manner.

If the paint is peeling, cover lower portions of the walls with paper or boarding. Old sheets and burlap can also be used.

Protect your children from lead poisoning.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Thousands Of Children Suffer Lead Poisoning

(0:60)

Lead poisoning affects an estimated four hundred thousand children each year. Children with lead poisoning often suffer convulsions or severe brain damage in the form of cerebral palsy, mental retardation or even death.

University of Minnesota specialists warn against possible lead paint poisoning.

Urban ghetto children living in old homes and apartments are usually the victims. For some reason, young curious children are known to eat paint chips or chew on painted railings or window sills. Prior to World War II, interior paints contained large amounts of lead. Although these paints have been discontinued, homes painted 30 years ago may still contain undercoatings of lead-based paint.

A research team at the University of Pennsylvania has discovered five to ten times higher lead exposure in city over suburban children. Their diagnostic test utilizes shed baby teeth. Teeth absorb and store lead. Prior to this new method, a lead-blood level was used for analysis. The level in blood, however, declines once ingestion stops.

\* \* \* \*

Safe Paint Precautions

(0:35)

Water-base paint has taken much of the fire hazard out of painting. The National Fire Protection Association explains that the safest paint products are those labeled "non-combustible" or "non-flammable."

University of Minnesota specialists remind you to read container labels carefully and act according to manufacturer's directions.

If you must use paint products bearing the label "warning--flammable," work only in a well-ventilated area. An open flame, operating electric heater or other source of ignition should not be present. That includes smoking.

\* \* \* \*

April 21, 1972

Train Young Pear Trees

(0:35)

University of Minnesota Horticulturist Leonard Hertz suggests that the training of young pear trees start at planting. Once the tree is established prune only lightly.

The branches of most pear varieties tend to grow upright, so they need to be spread. Place wooden spreaders in or near the crotches or tie the branches down or outward to spread a pear tree. This tying or bending of the upright branches tends to start fruit buds as the trees reach five or six years of age.

Hertz says pear trees are slow in starting to bear fruit.

\* \* \* \*

Prune In Early Spring

(0:28)

Evergreens that start growing in early spring should be pruned annually in the spring just as the buds open and before new needles unfold. These trees include pines, firs, spruces and Douglas firs.

Prune these trees to obtain a desirable form. Pruning is merely cutting off tips of new growth with a sharp knife or hedge shears. Whenever you make a cut, several new buds develop. As a result, the tree becomes compact and dense.

\* \* \* \*

When To Plant?

(0:12)

Soils should not be prepared for planting when they are too wet or too dry. If the soil sticks to your shoes or spading fork, it is too wet. If it breaks into big hard clods, it is too dry.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

NEW 4-H MODEL ROCKETRY  
PROJECT NOW AVAILABLE

Model rocketry is the beginning phase of a new aerospace program in 4-H. Rocketry serves as a logical starting point within the program since members learn how to make and fly model rockets.

Model rocketeers discover that their hobby helps them understand scientific principles such as thrust, drag and stability. Experienced rocketeers design their own model rockets. A wide variety of model rockets is available for assembly and study. For example, members may learn about six main recovery systems for model rockets. A popular recovery system is the parachute system whereby a parachute is ejected to support the rocket on its return to earth.

Rockets are built of paper, wood or plastic. Safe commercial engines are available for propelling the rocket.

The rocketry program can be more than an individual project. It's something the whole family can enjoy. Parents can help their children learn how the rockets work.

Future projects within the aerospace program include a model airplane project and an aviation project. Members may also explore other areas of interest in aerospace science through the self determined projects.

To find out how you can become involved in the new 4-H model rocketry project contact your county agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### BARBECUE EQUIPMENT REPLACED

As homemakers dust off barbecue equipment for the coming season, they may discover a need for deluxe replacements. Or, maybe they would rather use simple utensils over a camp fire.

Charcoal equipment can be as elaborate or as simple as your priorities indicate, says Mrs. Wanda Olson, household equipment specialist.

Mrs. Olson has noticed a trend toward covered grills. The University of Minnesota home economist likens the domed grills to kettles. The top will make it possible to bake in the grill. In the interest of ecology, the cover keeps the heat in, making fuel more efficient.

You can spend over \$100 for a permanent gas grill or less than \$5 for a portable folding barbecue. Patio and outdoor departments have a wide variety of choices.

Many of your regular electrical appliances can also be useful. When using an outside outlet, use absolute caution around moisture. Plugs that have been grounded are best.

If you're interested in the simpler life, cook over a wood fire while camping. Cast iron utensils work well over the open fire, as they distribute heat, reminds Mrs. Olson. Cast iron holds heat well and can be used for all kinds of soups, stews and outdoor delectables.

Before using cast iron, season it with unsalted fat and heat slowly for a couple hours. If you scour the inside of cast iron, it must be re-seasoned. Coat the outside of the utensil with soap to make the fire blackened pot easier to clean. Be certain to carry extra newspaper so the pots can be transported without soiling the car, she said.

Don't buy a lot of equipment if you'll only use it six times. It then becomes an extravagance. Remember storage is frequently a problem.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Corporate Farm Reports Overdue. About 550 agricultural corporation reports have been received in the secretary of state's office, but possibly 10 percent of Minnesota's farm corporations have not yet filed, estimates Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist. Hasbargen encourages agricultural corporations that have not yet filed the required report to do so as soon as possible. Forms are available from county extension offices.

\* \* \* \*

Wear Protective Headgear. Head injuries are common in agriculture, but most could be prevented by wearing protective headgear, according to the National Safety Council. Safety hats and bump caps are recommended.

Agricultural jobs that call for head protection include building work, operating and repairing machinery, felling and trimming trees, shuttling in and out of buildings with low doors, working in close quarters or under low ceilings, blasting and running utility and recreation vehicles.

\* \* \* \*

State Free of Hog Cholera. Minnesota is now recognized as a hog cholera free state. The last outbreak of hog cholera in Minnesota occurred March 8, 1971, and was destroyed two days later, March 10. In accordance with the National Hog Cholera Eradication program, Minnesota was recognized as a hog cholera free state 12 months later.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CORPORATE FARMS IN  
STATE TOTAL 550

Corporate agricultural firms number 550 in Minnesota, according to reports filed with the secretary of state's office.

The reports are the first in an annual reporting system established by the 1971 legislature. However, roughly 10 percent of the state's agricultural corporations have not yet filed the report, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist.

The 550 agricultural corporations include 520 from Minnesota. The remaining 30 are chartered in states outside Minnesota.

Corporations own or lease agricultural land in 85 of Minnesota's 87 counties, according to the report. Land was owned or leased in more than one county by 104 corporations.

Minnesota land owned or leased by corporations is 451,976 acres--or 1.6 percent of total Minnesota farm land.

Average amount of land owned or leased by all corporations was 822 acres. A partial breakdown of land holdings by size follows:

122--160 acres or less

202--161 to 640 acres

125--641 to 1280 acres

101--more than 1,280 acres

The reports are on file in the office of the secretary of state, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul 55155, and are available for public inspection.

Hasbargen encourages agricultural corporations that have not yet filed the required report to do so as soon as possible. Necessary forms are available in county extension offices.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

Immediate release

SOME VEGETABLES  
NEED HEAD START,  
EXPERT SAYS

Some vegetables, such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and celery, need a long growing season and usually will not mature if seeded directly in the garden.

Other crops, such as head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli, must mature before hot weather.

Start these crops early in the house or buy plants at a seed store or greenhouse in these cases, Orrin C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist says.

Start seeds in flats that are three to four inches deep and not so long or wide that they can't be handled easily. Sides and ends from peach crates or apple boxes can be used to make flats.

A good soil mixture contains two parts garden loam, one part sand and one part organic matter.

Plants should be gradually hardened before planting in the open garden. Withhold water and lower the temperature to toughen plants.

For more information, get Extension Folder 164, "Getting Started with Your Vegetable Garden," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

FARMERS: APPLY  
AMMONIA CAREFULLY

Farmers can get into trouble by applying ammonia carelessly before corn planting. Improper ammonia application will show up as random skips in corn rows when the corn is starting to come up, says University of Minnesota Extension Soil Scientist Curtis Overdahl.

"Corn seedlings are damaged and populations are reduced when ammonia fumes get too close to germinating seeds," Overdahl says.

Properly applied ammonia is a nitrogen product that contributes greatly to farmers' profits and improves soil organic matter by promoting dense crop growth.

In University of Illinois research, there was corn injury when ammonia was applied 4 inches deep immediately before planting and directly below the seed. But toxic effects were reduced when the time interval was from one to two weeks between ammonia application and corn planting.

In some cases, the corn emerged but later died or was stunted, Overdahl says. Damaged plants developed a reddish purple color.

However, increasing application depth was more effective in reducing injury than increasing the time interval between application and planting, according to the Illinois study.

"There's little concern for corn injury if you apply ammonia 9 or 10 inches deep--even on the same day you plant," Overdahl maintains.

Application rates also were a factor in the Illinois tests. When ammonia was applied 7 inches deep, there were no problems with normal nitrogen rates. However, 400 to 600 pounds of nitrogen as ammonia at the 7 inch depth resulted in some damage. But there was no damage when ammonia was applied 10 inches deep, even with very high rates.

"Large applicators that are pulled rapidly cause the application depth to be shallower than intended and contribute to the problem," Overdahl says. Soil texture, moisture and temperature are also factors.

Sandy or dry soils have more frequent problems. However, farmers have reported few problems when there was a time period of two or more weeks between the ammonia application and corn planting.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CHECK YOUR ALFALFA  
STANDS THIS SPRING

Early spring can be a critical time for alfalfa, and farmers should check alfalfa plants in established stands after a few warm days for evidence of new buds and sprouts.

When the snow melts and the alfalfa plants are exposed to excess water in the soil, surface flooding, or ice sheets, the lack of available oxygen can cause smothering and loss of the alfalfa stand. Alternate freezing and thawing of the soil can cause heaving of the roots and crowns of the alfalfa plants, which is likely to break off tap roots and expose the plant crown to drying and mechanical injury.

Land that's nearly level, high in silt and clay content and with poor internal drainage is most susceptible to smothering or heaving injury, according to Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist. Relatively pure stands of alfalfa are often more subject to winter injury than alfalfa-grass mixtures. Grasses are fibrous rooted and hold the soil around the roots better, Strand says.

To check an established stand, measure out square yard areas in representative parts of the field. Count live plants and convert to plants per square foot by dividing by 9. (9 square feet/square yard).

A productive alfalfa stand should have 5 or 6 alfalfa plants per square foot. If there are less than 2-3 plants per square foot, consider plowing up the stand if alternative forage is available, Strand suggests.

-more-

add 1--check your alfalfa

If there are heaved alfalfa plants in the field with 2 or 3 inches of root exposed, avoid wheel traffic or livestock grazing on the area for a while this spring. If weakened stands are slow to start growth this spring, it may be necessary to delay the first cutting of hay to the one-fourth bloom stage to allow the stand to build up lowered food reserves in roots and crowns.

Early spring is a good time to take a soil test from alfalfa fields to help determine phosphate and potash needs. Required fertilizer can be top-dressed on this spring before alfalfa growth begins or broadcast immediately after the first cutting. Keeping soil fertility levels high will pay off in higher yields and a more vigorous alfalfa stand.

# # # #

April 27, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## MINNESOTA FFA MEMBERS RECEIVE AWARDS

More than 140 young Minnesotans from 86 FFA chapters throughout the state recently won some \$5000 in cash awards plus plaques and trophies sponsored by state and national FFA foundations.

They will be honored at a noon awards luncheon on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota Monday (May 1) during the state FFA convention. The convention runs May 1-3.

State winners for 1972 include the following: Agriculture Electrification--Ronald Askeland, St. James; Agriculture Mechanics--Michael Krueger, Springfield; Beef Farming--Jim Baker, Ada; Crop Production--Dan Neterval, Evansville; Dairy Production--Curtis Radloff, Hector; Fish and Wildlife Management--Roger Volkmann, New York Mills; Forest Management--Dennis Udovich, Orr; Hog Farming--Dennis Johnson, Litchfield; Home Improvement--Dennis Butterfass, Howard Lake; Livestock Production--Donn L. Olsen, Blooming Prairie; Ornamental Horticulture--Everett Fredrick, Fridley; Outdoor Recreation--James Anderson, Ortonville; Placement in Agricultural Production--Allan Janke, Northfield; Placement in Processing--Doug Ahrenstorff, St. James; Placement in Sales and/Or Service--Darrell E. DeJong, Montevideo; Poultry Production--Richard Bratsch, Renville; Sheep Farming--Doug Dubbels, Pipestone;

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--ffa members receive awards

Soil, Water and Air Management--Richard Mittag, Eagle Bend; Safety--  
(four chapter winners) Eagle Bend, Fairbault, Ortonville, Stewartville.

Regional Award winners are: Agricultural Electrification --  
Paul Axmark, Little Falls; Stephen Waldorf, Albany; Steve Norman,  
Montevideo; Ronald Askeland, St. James; Robert Baert, Watertown.

Agricultural Mechanics --Timothy Steen, Halstad; Dallas Hamilton,  
Eagle Bend; Roger Sorenson, Elbow Lake; Gary Dehnbostel, Howard Lake;  
Craig Thompson, Canby; Michael Krueger, Springfield; Bill Sirek, Belle  
Plaine; David O'Brien, Pine Island.

Beef Farming Award--Jim Baker, Ada; Brian Roth, Staples;  
Brian Fronning, Fergus Falls; Kevin Clark, Kerkhoven; Curt Rath,  
Buffalo Lake; Randy Jacobs, Worthington; Gary Schulz, Blooming Prairie;  
Alan Kingsbury, Byron.

Crop Production Award--Harold Mickelson, Thief River Falls;  
Charles J. Olson, Eagle Bend; Dan Neterval, Evansville; David Damhof,  
Wilmar; Charles Melberg, Hector; William Newell, Tyler; Mark Monson,  
Gaylord; Darwin Crouse, Kenyon.

Dairy Production Award--Greg Hallstrom, Thief River Falls;  
Janet Rudolph, Little Falls; Charles Martin, Evansville; Gary Deisting,  
Buffalo; Curtis Radloff, Hector; David Hansen, Lakefield; Allen Wieman,  
Arlington; Duane Alberts, Pine Island.

Fish and Wildlife Management Award--Henry Moberg, Cotton;  
Roger Volkmann, New York Mills; Kenneth Gilbertson, Fridley; Randy  
Dombek, Ivanhoe; Cliff Gelderman, Pipestone; Tom Hanson, Owatonna;  
Brian Weness, Adams; Larry Panek, Thief River Falls.

add 2--ffa members receive awards

Forest Management--Dennis Udovich, Orr; Pat Branick, Renville;  
Terry Fish, Parkers Prairie.

Hog Farming--Randall Aarestad, Halstad; Gregory Schley, Brainerd;  
Tim Larson, Parkers Prairie; Dennis Johnson, Litchfield; Brad Nere,  
Danube; Duane Suess, Sleepy Eye; Leon Gregor, Waterville; Lee Jorgenson,  
Byron.

Home Improvement--Robert Sorvig, Thief River Falls; Brent  
Kolstad, Eagle Bend; Keith Ramsey, Perham; Dennis Butterfass, Howard Lake;  
Patrick Henneberry, Renville; David Potter, Springfield; Brian Gieseke,  
Le Center; Scott Gottschalk, Byron.

Livestock Production--Darryld Oistad, Halstad; Bruce Eckel,  
Eagle Bend; Jeffrey Softing, Barnesville; Alan Moll, Atwater; Darryl Bursack,  
Canby; Glenn Overgaard, Luverne; Donn L. Olsen, Blooming Prairie;  
Gary Olson, Lanesboro.

Ornamental Horticulture--Erwin K. Neprud, Halstad; Mark Larson,  
Staples; Everett Fredrick, Fridley; Robert Day, Montevideo; Robert Wright,  
St. James.

Outdoor Recreation--Terry Guelker, Staples; James Anderson, Ortonville.

Placement In Agricultural Production--Douglas Ellington, Ada;  
Michael Wuertz, Paynesville; Wayne Young, Fridley; Kenneth Nieuwbeeta,  
Renville; David Frisch, St. James; Wayne Jenou, Owatonna; Allan Janke,  
Northfield; Robert Wippler, Little Falls.

Placement In Processing--David Lee, Thief River Falls; Bruce  
Richard, Staples; Doug Ahrenstorff, St. James; Richard Barnhardt, Ortonville.

add 3--ffa members receive awards

Placement In Sales And/Or Service--Steven Berry, Thief River Falls; Tom Larson, Staples; Helen Vasecka, Fridley; Darell E. DeJong, Montevideo; Ron Dannhoff, St. James; Joe Conrad, Northfield.

Poultry Production--Daniel Theel, Cherry; Charles Seim, Stillwater; Richard Bratsch, Renville; Lynn Paulsen, Sleepy Eye; Dean Sanders, St. Charles.

Sheep Farming -- Adrian Hestad, Climax; Peter Hawkins, Cherry; David Duehn, Hector; Louise Worm, Chaska; Dean Weis, Pine Island; Doug Debbels, Pipestone.

# # #

JMS-72

April 27, 1972

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For Release After \*  
\* May 1, 1972 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*



### FFA STAR FARMER NAMED

Curtis Radloff, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Radloff, Hector, is the 1972 Minnesota FFA Star Farmer.

The award was presented at the annual Minnesota FFA banquet, which is part of the group's annual convention at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

From a modest beginning 4 years ago with a gilt provided by the Hector FFA chapter, Curtis has developed an extensive swine enterprise that totaled 410 head in 1971. He has expanded his dairy operation to a total of 38 head, and has 12 cows producing over 550 pounds of butterfat.

Radloff has conducted a crop enterprise for 3 years and rented 50 acres of crop land from a neighbor in 1971. During this time he has produced record yields in the Quaker Oats Company Quality Oats Program. He has used the earnings from his farming program to purchase a tractor, self propelled swather, manure spreader, farrowing house and hog equipment.

Radloff is a qualified artificial insemination technician and is responsible for breeding the entire Radloff herd, which averages 580 pounds of butterfat per cow. Despite the heavy work load and responsibility of his farming operation, Radloff has served as chapter

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

add 1--ffa star farmer

reporter and treasurer, chairman of the Hector FFA supervised occupational experience, conduct of meetings and gilt ring committees.

He was captain of the football and wrestling teams and was an all-conference football player.

Active in 4-H, Radloff has served as president and vice president of his local club. He has been a member of the Hector student council and his church youth group. In 1971 Radloff was named Star Livestock Farmer by the Minnesota FFA, He won the 1972 Star Dairy Farmer award.

Radloff, who has 3 brothers and 2 sisters, has decided on farming as his career choice. He has enrolled in the Canby Area Vocational-Technical Institute Farm Operation and Management program for the 1972-73 school year.

His FFA advisor is Douglas Haseck.

Named Regional Star Farmers at the banquet were: Randall Aarestad, Halstad; Paul Keehr, Little Falls; Dana John Schroeder, Fergus Falls; Craig La Frenz, Braham; Curtis Radloff, Hector; Bill Steuck, Pipestone; Donn L. Olsen, Blooming Prairie; Gary Parmenter, Austin.

Fifteen adults were named State FFA Honorary Degree Farmers for their years of service to FFA members. They are: Richard Brown, photographer for Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul; Alvin Donahoo, Grain Exchange, Minneapolis; Ed Grady, editor of Farm Bureau paper, St. Paul; The Honorable Wendell R. Anderson, Governor of Minnesota; Cy Carpenter Farmers Union, St. Paul; Dr. I. Leland Thal, father of state FFA president;

add 2--ffa star farmer

Glen Long, state FFA foundation finance chairman, South St. Paul;

Marlyn Wacholz, president of Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors

Association, Renville; Gary Olson, teacher of agriculture, Roseau; Dr.

Melvin Hamre, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Jon Wefald, State

Commissioner of Agriculture, St. Paul; Ted Shields, Minnesota Association

of Commerce and Industry, St. Paul; Meriyn Wesloh, Minnesota Department

of Natural Resources, St. Paul; Curtis Norenberg, University of Minnesota,

St. Paul; Walter Larson, Junior College, Worthington.

###

JMS:72

April 28, 1972

Latex And Enamel Paints Described

(0:40)

Perhaps it's the example set by Mother Nature. But spring cleanups frequently include indoor painting sessions.

University of Minnesota specialists indicate that there are two basic types of interior paints on the market... latex and enamel.

For durability and ease of cleaning, select enamel. In a high humidity kitchen or bathroom, the enamel's high gloss will be easier to keep clean.

For a quick applying, rapid drying operation, many prefer latex paint. There's little paint smell and soap and water cleanup.

Whichever paint you choose, avoid using lead compounds.

\* \* \* \*

Increase Garment Life

(0:20)

If you have any hopes of lengthening the hem of a skirt, don't sharp press the hemline. Sarah Cox, clothing teacher at the University of Minnesota, indicates that once the line has been set, it may be next to impossible to remove. Only in sharply tailored clothes, such as man-styled slacks, would most people want such a defined hemline.

\* \* \* \*

Shopping For Fresh Spinach

(0:15)

Fresh spinach is available, but unfavorable weather conditions have placed it in short supply.

Consumers should choose spinach with fresh young leaves and a healthy green color. Leaves with coarse, fibrous stems and blemishes should be avoided.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

April 28, 1972

- 2 -

consumer radio briefs

Lighten The Moving Load

(1:15)

Before you move, toss the extras. To save on the moving bill, eliminate as much "dead weight" as possible.

Since professional movers base their charges on weight, be selective in what you move. Extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest you define your "wants" and recheck in terms of "needs."

Old clothes that you intend to remodel may cost more to move than replace at the new location. Magazines and books may not be worth the extra dollars of weight. And, nearly all food items can be replaced less expensively.

Call a mover...or better yet, movers. Get cost estimates from several companies for a comparison. Be sure that a representative sees exactly what you have to move. Estimates can't be based on just your word. So, be sure he sees everything. That way he can do a more accurate job of estimating the approximate weight and cost.

Inquire about company representatives in the new location. If the company is represented on the other end of the move, it's easier to make claims or settlements later.

Mary Fran Lamison says, "It's best to have housing preselected." Otherwise, she suggests delaying the departure of the movers. Layovers, even of 24 hours, are expensive.

Be certain boxes are carried to the rooms where they'll be stored. This will eliminate lugging and tugging after the movers have gone.

\* \* \* \*

April 28, 1972

Check Alfalfa

(0:28)

Early spring can be critical for alfalfa. Farmers should check alfalfa plants in established stands after a few warm days for evidence of new buds and sprouts.

Excess water in the soil, surface flooding and ice sheets can cause smothering and loss of an alfalfa stand. Freezing and thawing of the soil can cause heaving of the alfalfa roots and crowns. This is likely to break off tap roots and expose the plant crown to drying and mechanical injury.

\* \* \* \*

Take Soil Test

(0:24)

Early spring is a good time to test soil from alfalfa fields. This will help determine phosphate and potash needs.

Top-dress required fertilizer this spring before alfalfa growth starts or broadcast it immediately after the first cutting. University specialists say keeping soil fertility levels high will pay off in higher yields and a more vigorous alfalfa stand.

\* \* \* \*

Careful Application Needed

(0:16)

Careless ammonia application will show up as random skips in corn rows when the corn starts to come up. University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Curtis Overdahl says "corn seedlings are damaged and populations reduced when ammonia fumes get too close to germinating seeds."

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Control Weeds In Shelterbelts

(0:18)

There's still time now to apply chemicals for the full season weed control in shelterbelts, windbreaks and forest plantations.

University Forester Marvin Smith suggests using a herbicide such as amazine where the ground is no longer cultivated cleanly and weeds are several inches high.

\* \* \* \*

Growth: "Less Than Promising"

(0:45)

The future for economic and social development in southwestern Minnesota looks less than promising.

That's the forecast from University of Minnesota Sociologist George Donohue.

Donohue says there are four counties in the southwest where the mortality rate is greater than the birth rate. Major trade areas, such as Sioux Falls and Lincoln, are far away. So as agricultural production becomes more efficient, there are fewer jobs. People move to the trade and urban areas where there are jobs.

University Economist John Hoyt says that by 1980 agriculture will employ less than 30 percent of all workers. But this loss may be offset by gains in employment in manufacturing and professional services in some parts of the southwest.

\* \* \* \*

Corporate Farms Reported

(0:18)

State officials report there are 550 corporate agricultural farms in Minnesota. This figure is based on reports sent to the secretary of state's office.

But Extension Economist Paul Hasbargen says about 10 percent of the state's agricultural corporations have not yet reported.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

INNER-CITY YOUTH CAN  
EXPERIENCE FARM LIFE  
UNDER 4-H PROGRAM

The 4-H City to Farm program offers inner-city youth the opportunity to experience life on the farm. Youth participating in the program, usually 11-14 years old, spend three days on a farm in Minnesota during the summer.

Last year some 250 children from the Twin Cities area participated in the program. The most meaningful part of the program was the time spent with host families. A few well-chosen activities such as a welcoming ceremony, a special meeting of the 4-H club, a tour of an interesting farm or industry or a picnic before the return trip to the city were sometimes included.

However, experiencing life on the farm is the main objective of the program. City youth gain more from farm activities such as doing chores than they gain from attending numerous outside activities.

Host families usually have one child of comparable age to the inner city youth, thus allowing the two to share ideas and have a more meaningful experience on the farm.

Families willing to host inner city youth for a three-day period should contact their county extension agent. Visits to the farm will begin July 10-12 and will continue throughout the summer until the latter part of August.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

### TOSS A SALAD

When appetites begin to dwindle, try a toss up. Reach for the salad bowl.

There are a wide variety of greens available. University of Minnesota specialists describe salad fixings which may or may not be available in your store.

Iceberg or Head Lettuce: firm, compact head, light green leaves.

Bibb Lettuce: round, loose head, broad light green leaves.

Curley Endive: bunch of twisted leaves with curly outer edges, shaded from dark green to white, slightly bitter.

Chinese Cabbage: long, narrow head, shading from green top to white heart, mild cabbage flavor.

Escarole: Flat head, loose leaves, bitter flavor.

Romaine: long head, slender plume leaves.

Watercress: tiny leaves on thin stalks, peppery taste.

Head lettuce is the most popular salad ingredient. When purchasing iceberg lettuce, avoid hard and compact heads. Don't select those which lack green color. Irregular shapes and hard spots may indicate overgrown central stems.

Check the "tipburn" on the edges of leaves. The slight discoloration of outside leaves usually doesn't affect the lettuce but serious discoloration or soft decay indicate poor quality.

When it comes to salads, turn over a new leaf. Try variety. Add sweet Bermuda onion rings, colorful carrot curls or circles of green pepper. Don't forget cherry tomatoes, radishes, hard-cooked egg and cucumbers. For a gourmet touch, try mushroom caps, avocado pieces and canned artichoke hearts.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Livestock Judging Clinic June 5-7. The latest trends in livestock evaluation will be featured at the University of Minnesota's annual Livestock and Poultry Judging Clinic on the St. Paul Campus June 5-7. A poultry and egg evaluation clinic for competitive judging contests will be featured the morning of Monday, June 5, starting at 9 a.m.

The beef clinic will be held on Tuesday, June 6, starting at 8:30 a.m. Beef cattle judging will emphasize performance and changing type characteristics. Swine and sheep clinics are scheduled for Wednesday morning and afternoon, respectively.

For registration materials, contact Jerry Hawton, extension swine nutritionist, Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. There is a \$5 registration fee, and participants will be accepted on a first-come registration basis.

\* \* \* \*

Prevent Grassy Flavors in Milk. Remove cows from pasture about three hours before milking time to help prevent grassy flavors in milk. High producing cows will also eat their grain better if they're taken off pasture for a short period of time before milking.

\* \* \* \*

Soybeans, Thistles don't Mix. It's not desirable to grow soybeans in fields infested with Canada thistle since chemicals cannot be used to control thistles in soybean fields. If you must grow soybeans, spray with one pound per acre of 2,4-D when thistles are a few inches tall and at least two weeks before planting soybeans. Delay seedbed preparation and planting of soybeans at least two weeks after spraying to allow time for 2,4-D to act and to avoid 2,4-D residue effects on the soybeans.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

SIMMENTAL, SHORTHORN  
BULLS TOP GAINERS  
IN CENTRAL BULL TEST

Simmental bulls on official test at the Minnesota Bull Test Station located 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton are the top gainers. These bulls averaged 3.24 pounds per day the first 112 days on test. The top gain was 3.63 pounds for a Simmental bull owned by Howard Krog, Lake Benton. The top pen on test consisted of 3 Simmental bulls owned by Noble Cattle Company, Hawley. They gained 3.52 pounds per day.

The Shorthorn breed followed closely with an overall average of 3.08 pounds. A bull owned by J. B. Miranowski, Fulda, grew 3.59 pounds per day for the 112 days on test.

Some 55 bulls from the 7 different breeds are on an official 140 day test at Lake Benton. The Central Bull Test provides comparative growth and feed efficiency data for breeders interested in top performance bulls for Minnesota's outstanding beef cattle producers. The records are measured under standard conditions so reasonable comparisons can be made between bulls and sire progeny groups.

The Minnesota Bull Test is sponsored by the Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Association and supervised by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

These outstanding bulls will be on display May 31 at Lake Benton during the annual field day, says C. J. Christians, University of Minnesota livestock specialist and station supervisor.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PROPER MANAGEMENT  
VITAL FOR PASTURES

Many of Minnesota's permanent pastures are sorely lacking in nitrogen and often in phosphorus and potassium, says a University of Minnesota agronomist, Oliver Strand.

To determine the level of vital plant nutrients in your pasture, Strand recommends taking a soil test and applying a corrective application of fertilizer as indicated by the soil test.

Fifty pounds of nitrogen should be applied in early spring to stimulate the growth of grass. If moisture is favorable, another 50 pounds of nitrogen can be applied in mid-June after the first grazing, Strand says.

For pasture weed control, one pound of 2,4-D L.V. ester (one quart of four pounds per gallon material) applied per acre in early June will control perennial broadleaf weeds, such as Canada thistle, Yarrow and goldenrod.

Strand recommends heavy grazing pressure in early spring to keep the grass down and actively growing.

One method of intensive grazing is to give the herd an area of pasture that they can consume in a week or less that is fenced off by an electric wire. Then they are moved to a new grazing area. This system takes more labor, but pays off in increased meat or milk per acre, he says.

Hay can be made from some of the legume-grass pasture areas and all of the pasture should be clipped and the droppings spread to encourage uniform regrowth if grass has not been heavily grazed.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

WET, DRY SOILS  
NOT SUITABLE  
FOR PREPARATION

Soils should not be prepared for planting vegetables when they are too wet or too dry, Orrin C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says.

If the soil sticks to your shoes or spading fork, it is too wet. If it breaks into big hard clods, it is too dry. Here's a good test:

Compress a small amount of soil in your hand. When the moisture is right, the soil will crumble and break into fine particles. If too wet, it will stay molded in a ball.

Immediately after plowing or spading, the area should be raked or harrowed. A firm, fine seedbed is the best, particularly for small-seeded crops, but guard against packing the soil too much.

Here are some planning pointers for your vegetable garden:

--Put perennial vegetables, such as asparagus and rhubarb, with small fruits on one side of the garden where they will not interfere with garden preparation.

--Group the crops according to the time they mature to facilitate succession plantings, rotation or planting of green manure crops after harvest of the early crop.

--Vine crops, such as melons, squash and cucumbers, can be planted on one side so they can spread into the fence row.

For more information, get Extension Folder 164, "Getting Started with Your Vegetable Garden," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

SIMMENTAL, SHORTHORN  
BULLS TOP GAINERS  
IN CENTRAL BULL TEST

Simmental bulls on official test at the Minnesota Bull Test Station located 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton are the top gainers. These bulls averaged 3.24 pounds per day the first 112 days on test. The top gain was 3.63 pounds for a Simmental bull owned by Howard Krog, Lake Benton. The top pen on test consisted of 3 Simmental bulls owned by Noble Cattle Company, Hawley. They gained 3.52 pounds per day.

The Shorthorn breed followed closely with an overall average of 3.08 pounds. A bull owned by J. B. Miranowski, Fulda, grew 3.59 pounds per day for the 112 days on test.

Some 55 bulls from the 7 different breeds are on an official 140 day test at Lake Benton. The Central Bull Test provides comparative growth and feed efficiency data for breeders interested in top performance bulls for Minnesota's outstanding beef cattle producers. The records are measured under standard conditions so reasonable comparisons can be made between bulls and sire progeny groups.

The Minnesota Bull Test is sponsored by the Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Association and supervised by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

These outstanding bulls will be on display May 31 at Lake Benton during the annual field day, says C. J. Christians, University of Minnesota livestock specialist and station supervisor.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 1, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PROPER MANAGEMENT  
VITAL FOR PASTURES

Many of Minnesota's permanent pastures are sorely lacking in nitrogen and often in phosphorus and potassium, says a University of Minnesota agronomist, Oliver Strand.

To determine the level of vital plant nutrients in your pasture, Strand recommends taking a soil test and applying a corrective application of fertilizer as indicated by the soil test.

Fifty pounds of nitrogen should be applied in early spring to stimulate the growth of grass. If moisture is favorable, another 50 pounds of nitrogen can be applied in mid-June after the first grazing, Strand says.

For pasture weed control, one pound of 2,4-D L.V. ester (one quart of four pounds per gallon material) applied per acre in early June will control perennial broadleaf weeds, such as Canada thistle, Yarrow and goldenrod.

Strand recommends heavy grazing pressure in early spring to keep the grass down and actively growing.

One method of intensive grazing is to give the herd an area of pasture that they can consume in a week or less that is fenced off by an electric wire. Then they are moved to a new grazing area. This system takes more labor, but pays off in increased meat or milk per acre, he says.

Hay can be made from some of the legume-grass pasture areas and all of the pasture should be clipped and the droppings spread to encourage uniform regrowth if grass has not been heavily grazed.

# # # #

May 2, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## WELFARE 'FREELOADERS' ARE RARE

A University of Minnesota sociologist has thrown cold water on those who say that welfare costs have gone up because of many freeloaders who would rather live off public moneys than work.

Current figures tend to back up Sociologist George Donohue's argument: Now 90 percent of the recipients are children, mothers, or persons over 65 years old. The number of able-bodied fathers on welfare is less than one percent of the total.

And cheating is rare. A recent investigation in Minneapolis found that slightly over three percent of welfare costs were going for fraudulent purposes, Donohue said.

Nevertheless, welfare costs have soared in recent years and Donohue attributes the rise to inflation, our expanding concept of welfare and the increasing number of older people.

"People say that welfare costs have doubled in the last 20 years, but even if the relative costs had remained the same, the cost of welfare would have doubled as a result of inflation," he explained.

Welfare costs are also increasing because we are expanding our concept of need. "In the past, welfare was just to meet the needs for sustenance or survival. Now that's changing.

- more -

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--freeloaders rare

A reasonable level of living for individuals includes clothing and recreational needs that weren't met in the past," he said.

"Now we're increasing our concept of human dignity by increasing those things covered by welfare cost in our society."

A third thing adding to increased costs is an increase in the number of older people. More are becoming eligible under the medicare program. These people weren't covered in the past, he said.

The entire welfare cost question should be considered in perspective, he said. Welfare costs are still low in comparison to military costs.

# # # #

BJC-72

May 2, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

In Northern Minnesota:  
ASPEN CLEARCUTTING BENEFICIAL

Mechanized logging and clearcutting would be beneficial for harvesting three-fourths million acres of aspen stands in northern Minnesota in the next decade, according to a University of Minnesota forester.

"Mechanized harvesting has no adverse impact on forest soils or watershed conditions as currently applied," said Zigmond Zasada, a University forester stationed at the Cloquet Forestry Research Center.

And mechanized logging leaves the area in a condition desirable for aspen establishment and growth and for wildlife habitat improvement, he said.

Clearcutting, the practice of cutting all trees in a given area, is necessary for good aspen reproduction and wildlife habitat improvement for deer and ruffed grouse. Clearcutting also prevents new aspen stands from being diluted with other tree species that might eventually result in complete conversion of the forest from aspen to other trees, Zasada explained.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--aspen clearcutting

Although fully mechanized logging operations are most effective in clearcutting, the presently used partially mechanized system, where men with powersaws do the cutting, is expected to dominate the state's logging for the next decade, Zasada said.

The fully mechanized logging system removes 90 percent of the residual stand, Zasada stated.

"The system as currently used does eliminate 50 percent or more of the residual stand and advanced reproduction, but still does not accomplish the full stand removal needed in aspen management," he said.

A survey of 1,700 acres of aspen type in Hubbard County harvested by conventional methods showed 26 percent of the poor site plots and 41 percent of the good site plots stocked with less desirable hardwoods.

The effect of leaving residual stands on logged areas was studied in an experiment in Cass County. Invading hardwoods were removed in part of a well stocked stand of 13 year-old aspen. Thirty-five years after the treatment, the volume in the thinned area was 100 percent aspen while the volume in the untreated area was 71 percent aspen and 29 percent tolerant hardwoods inferior to aspen in value and quality.

# # # #

BJC-72

May 3, 1972

Immediate release

**NEWS**

## FFA HONORS CHAPTERS, OUTSIDE SERVICE GROUPS

The Minnesota Future Farmers of America (FFA) honored outstanding chapters and gave a special recognition to individuals and organizations supporting FFA programs during the group's annual convention earlier this week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Chapters receiving outstanding achievement awards for the 1972 Corn Drive for Camp Courage were: Minneota, Norwood-Young America, Jeffers, Freeborn, Winthrop, Glencoe, New Richland, Fairfax, Tracy, Stillwater, Glenville, and Montevideo.

These twelve chapters were among the 150 chapters that contributed, from sales of gleaned corn or donated farm crops, more than \$38,500 to finance camperships for handicapped youngsters at Camp Courage for crippled children near Annandale.

The FFA funds also helped refurbish the speech therapy building and covered sponsorship of camp travel and training in amateur radio for handicapped people. Minnesota FFA chapters have contributed over \$330,000 to Camp Courage since 1953.

The New Ulm chapter won the FFA cooperative award, based on classroom and off-school campus study and participation in cooperative activities. The chapter adviser and two officers will

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

--more--

add 1--ffa honors chapters

get an expense-paid trip to the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives (MAC) meeting in Minneapolis in October.

The Renville chapter placed second, and Redwood Falls third in the cooperative contest.

The Minnesota FFA Association presented special service plaques and official FFA paperweights to the following individuals for their encouragement and support of state FFA programs: John Sperbeck, assistant professor and extension information specialist, University of Minnesota; Joseph Strub, meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau; Earl Kuehnast, state climatologist, University of Minnesota; Donald Baker, soils science professor, University of Minnesota; and Curt Norenberg, Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Gary Olson, Roseau High School FFA Adviser, received a desk pen set for service on the Minnesota FFA Board of Directors.

Some 45 chapters received superior gold emblem chapter award certificates: They were: Ada, Adams, Albany, Alden, Amboy-Good Thunder; Barnesville, Byron, Dawson, Eagle Bend, Elbow Lake, Evansville, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Foley, Forest Lake, Freeborn, Goodhue, Gaylord, Grand Meadow, Halstad, Hoffman, Jeffers-Storden, Kiester, Lamberton, Mountain Lake, Ortonville, Owatonna, Parkers Prairie, Paynesville, Plainview, Redwood Falls, Renville, St. Charles, St. Peter, Springfield, Stillwater, Tyler, Waldorf, Walnut Grove, Watertown, Wells, Westbrook, Willmar, Winona and Worthington.

add 2--ffa honors chapters

Participating FFA chapters received honor citations from the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society for their activities in the field of health hazards of smoking. Many chapters have put on smoking and health educational programs for their own members and other youth groups. Other chapters have submitted entries in the American Cancer Society's poster-slogan contest on smoking and health. Over 3,000 posters were submitted in the contest.

The Minneapolis Association for Retarded Children, Inc. (MARC) honored the Gaylord FFA chapter for contributing over \$400 to a "Christmas for the Mentally Retarded Project."

###

jms-72

May 3, 1972

Immediate release

**NEWS**

## FFA JUDGING CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Individual and chapter winners in over a dozen judging contests were announced at the state FFA convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus this week.

High School chapter judging contest winners were as follows: Albany, Agricultural Mechanics; Pipestone, Crops; Owatonna, Dairy Cattle; Blooming Prairie, Farm Management; Pierz, Forestry; Jackson, General Livestock; Fridley, Horticulture; Stewartville, Meats; Ortonville, Poultry; Mankato, Wildlife; Okabena, Dairy Products.

High individual FFA judges were John Pulkrabek, Glencoe, Agricultural Mechanics; Dave Fritz, Pipestone, Crops; Ken Knutson, Owatonna, Dairy Cattle; Gary Jirele, Blooming Prairie, Farm Management; Paul Oldakowski, Pierz, Forestry; Lonnie Spokely, Climax, General Livestock; Sally Erkler, Fridley, Horticulture; Joe Hoseck, Canby, Meats; Gary Berdan, Ortonville, Poultry; Gary Schulte, Granite Falls, Wildlife; Dan Cross, Sherburn, Dairy Holder; Mark Olson, Jackson, Beef Holder; Jim Holtquist, Ortonville, Dairy Products.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

###

jms-72

May 3, 1972

Immediate release

**NEWS**

## FFA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AT CLOSING SESSION

The Minnesota Future Farmers of America (FFA) elected a new slate of officers at the closing delegate session of their annual convention this week on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Named 1972-73 state president was Pat Henneberry, 17, Renville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Henneberry. Henneberry helps his parents operate their 900 acre crop farm. His high school FFA advisers are Marlyn W. Wacholz and Loyal Fisher.

Other new state officers are Jim Gunstad, Thief River Falls, first vice president; Gene Schenk, Sanborn, secretary; Alan Zeithamer, Alexandria, treasurer; Anthony Seykora, Owatonna, reporter; and Donn Olsen, Blooming Prairie, sentinel. Paul Day, W. J. Kortesmaki and Odell Barduson were re-elected as state adviser, executive secretary and executive treasurer, respectively.

The other newly-elected state vice presidents are: Jeff Sorenson, Ada; Rick Mintag, Eagle Bend; Gary Adanson, Brandon; Craig LaFranze, Braham; Don Schmidt, Milroy; Larry Wohlrabe, Amboy; Martin Tesch, Waldorf; and Gary Olson, Lanesboro.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

--more--

add 1-ffa elects new officers

Winners of several convention contests were also announced.

In the parliamentary procedure contest, first place went to the Kenyon chapter, coached by John Shelstad. Second place went to Renville and third place to Jackson.

Jim Weinkauff of Forest Lake was named first place winner in the Minnesota FFA public speaking contest. He received a \$100 National FFA Foundation award and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau for his talk on conservation and natural resources. He will represent Minnesota at the regional FFA public speaking contest in Kansas City in October. Jerry Lawes, Montevideo, was second place winner and Larry Wohlrabe, Amboy, was third.

The annual creed contest was won by Dave Henneberry, Renville. Second place winner was Greg Bierbrauer, Braham and Third was Paul Kylo, Goodhue.

The annual extemporaneous speech contest was won by Karl Krowebusch of Lewiston. Dave Barnhardt, Detroit Lakes, was second place winner and third place winner was Donald Schmidt, Milroy.

Each of the finalists in public speaking, creed speaking and extemporaneous speaking received a State FFA Foundation trophy.

The chapter winners in the fourth annual FFA delegate quiz sponsored by the Delta Theta Sigma fraternity were Halstad, first place; Renville, second place and Watertown, third place.

--more--

add 2--ffa elects new officers

The individual awards in the delegate quiz were: Dean Becker, Madelia, first; Tim Steen, Halstad, second place and Marlynn Lunde, Halstad, third place.

Bill Steuck, member of the Pipestone FFA Chapter, was the winner of the state-wide individual leadership contest and received a trophy donated by the Farm House Fraternity. Johnathan Piekarski, Fergus Falls, was second and Merlin Lindemann, Worthington, was third.

The following chapters won the fourth annual Collegiate FFA Innovation Awards: Eagle Bend, first; Plainview, second; Freeborn, third. Tied for fourth were New Ulm and Lewiston.

The University of Minnesota Ag. Ed. Club PR Image Award winner was Eagle Bend.

The talent show winners were from the following chapters: first, Fergus Falls; second, Redwood Falls and Tyler.

State FFA President Steve Thal, Watertown, took first place in the environmental protection slogan contest.

# # #

jms-72

May 5, 1972

Beef Bull Sale Set

(0:20)

The Minnesota Bull Testing Station field day will be at 1 p.m. May 31st, 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton.

A youth and adult judging and grading contest will be at 1:30 with the Minnesota Beef Improvement Association annual meeting at 4:30.

The bull sale will start at 10 a.m. June 1st.

\* \* \* \*

Job Decline Predicted

(0:32)

Agricultural employment in northwestern Minnesota is expected to continue to decline with a possible rise in employment opportunities near Fargo-Moorhead.

University of Minnesota Sociologist George Donohue says "The region is very well developed agriculturally. Any new increases in farming efficiency will only aggravate factors which cause people to leave the area to find jobs elsewhere."

Donohue says there are increasing numbers of jobs and opportunities in the Fargo-Moorhead area, but it has been at the expense of outlying areas.

\* \* \* \*

Cholera-Free Status Given State

(0:08)

Minnesota is now recognized as hog cholera-free. The last outbreak of the disease was on March 8th, 1971.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Sawfly Gets Scientists' Attention

(0:45)

Scientists hope that parasites, such as flies and wasps, will drastically reduce sawfly populations in tests near Grand Rapids.

Sawfly infestations in white spruce trees are a serious problem in forest plantations near Grand Rapids. Sawflies defoliate spruce in northern border states, Canada and Alaska.

This study has been initiated by University of Minnesota Entomologist Herb Kulman with a grant from the Blandin Foundation of Grand Rapids.

Native diseases and predators of sawflies don't control the pest adequately, so the scientists hope to introduce sawfly parasites from another state. If these parasites are not effective, others may be obtained from Europe or Japan.

\* \* \* \*

City Youth To Visit Farms

(0:32)

Inner-city youngsters will be visiting Minnesota farms from July through August during the 4-H "City to Farm Program."

About 250 Twin Cities' youngsters participated in the program last summer. Host families usually have a child of comparable age to the city youth. This allows the two to share ideas and have more meaningful experiences on the farm.

Families interested in hosting an inner-city youth for a three-day period should contact their county extension agent.

\* \* \* \*

Prevent Grassy Flavor

(0:08)

Remove cows from pasture about three hours before milking to help prevent grassy flavors in milk.

\* \* \* \*

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
May 5, 1972

Equal Rights For Women

(0:60)

Sex discrimination has been labeled the last socially acceptable prejudice. Carole Yoho and Arley Waldo, public policy specialists at the University of Minnesota, described the Equal Rights Amendment in a recent public policy newsletter.

This year, 49 years after introduction of the first "equal rights amendment" in Congress, the Equal Rights Amendment of 1972 passed Congress.

Before it can become the 27th Amendment to the Constitution, it must be ratified by 38 states within a period of seven years. It will then become effective two years from the date of ratification.

In capsule, the amendment will prevent state and federal governments from treating women unequally in matters related to employment, property, divorce, pensions and inheritances.

Yoho and Waldo indicate that the amendment guarantees equal rights for men and women. It reads, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

\* \* \* \*

Voting Residence 30 Days

(0:25)

Residency requirements of longer than 30 days for voting in state and local elections are unconstitutional. This was the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court, reminds University of Minnesota public policy specialists.

The Voting Rights Law of 1970 established the 30-day residency for presidential elections. Minnesota is the only state which matched local, state and national voting requirements.

Five states had three-month requirements and the remainder had requirements of six months or more.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Young Children's Sleepwear Protected

(0:60)

Between three and five thousand deaths occur annually from burns involving flammable wearing apparel and house furnishings. These statistics from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare give credence to the need for flammability protection.

The Department of Commerce has established a flammability standard for young children's sleepwear which will become effective July 29. Sleepwear from infant through size 6X which does not meet the standard will be labeled "flammable." By July 29, 1973, all manufactured sleepwear within the age group will be required to meet the standard.

Thelma Baierl, University of Minnesota Clothing Specialist, says that flammability standards apply to any apparel intended primarily for sleeping or activities related to sleeping. If a fabric, or related material is promoted for use in children's sleepwear, it should meet the flammability standards of the Department of Commerce.

New standards will increase costs to the clothing industry and to consumers, but are necessary to protect helpless children, she said.

\* \* \* \*

Flammability Standard For Mattress

(0:40)

Many hotel and residential fires are bedding fires. Smoking in bed is usually the culprit. And, since mattresses present an additional smoldering hazard, a mattress flammability standard has been approved by the Department of Commerce. It should become effective in a year.

The standard calls for cigarette testing of mattresses and mattress pads. Mattresses are to be sample tested by manufacturers prior to marketing. Mattresses not meeting the requirements are to be removed from sale.

The standard which applies to all mattresses and pads sold in the U. S., does not include boxsprings, pillows, blankets or other coverings.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 8, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H BEEF PROJECTS  
OFFER SOMETHING  
FOR EVERYONE

The 4-H beef project offers something for everyone--regardless of their facilities or resources. Several new projects will soon be available, including the steer growing project, the junior rancher project and a beef project where you don't need to own a beef animal.

The steer growing project is designed for members who live in areas of the state, particularly in Northern Minnesota, where finishing steers may not be economically feasible.

In the past members have been encouraged to feed steers out to market weight; however, under this program steers would be sold at a weight of 750 lbs. or less. The steers would be fed a high silage or hay ration with a limited amount of grain. The steers would not be exhibited at the county fair.

The junior rancher project is an extensive project for the older 4-H member who will probably continue with beef cattle production, perhaps in a father-son relationship. A major objective of the program is learning how to obtain and utilize financial resources and how to keep accurate financial records.

The beef project without a beef animal is offered for 4-H members who do not have the facilities or other resources to keep a beef animal, but would like to learn about beef production or beef products. The project could be designed and developed for anyone from the beginning to the most advanced member.

Possible projects could include studying the history of cattle breeds, visiting beef feedlots, touring a packing plant or visiting a meat market to see how meat is cut, packaged, priced, stored and merchandised.

add 1--4-H news

Other 4-H beef projects include the market beef project and the breeding heifer project.

Many of the beef projects may overlap; however, it's not important that members follow a rigid set of guidelines for the projects. Instead, an educational experience involving the handling, feeding and marketing of animals is desired. If none of the available projects appeal to a member, something usually can be worked out with a 4-H leader to suit his needs.

For more information on 4-H beef projects contact your county agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 8, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

RENEWAL OF  
CANNING INTEREST

Call it a return to nature or self sufficiency. Canning is becoming popular again. Maybe it helped to suggest a return to home gardens as a means of keeping prices down.

In 1971 a canning jar company conducted a questionnaire in their preservation books. It showed that the largest percentage of people canning were within the 25-34 age group. The percentage dropped as the age increased, although the variance was not a great deal.

Overall, most of the people (79 percent) reported that they canned for enjoyment, said Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. A large percentage of young people canned to save money, although that reason was stated by 70 percent of the respondents. With increased interest in gardening, 63 percent canned to provide better food.

If you're planning to can this summer, Miss Brill suggests you check equipment first. Discard jars with nicks, cracks, rough edges and other irregularities. The steam gauge needs to be checked in a pressure canner.

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture will test dial steam gauges. In sending the gauge, remove it from the cover and wrap carefully. Insure the package and enclose stamps for return postage and insurance.

Send to: Bacteriologist, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Division of Laboratory Services, 510 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Allow two weeks or more for the results. New steam gauges can be purchased for about \$3.50 from hardware or appliance stores.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 8, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . .

Directory Available. A directory of programs in agricultural education beyond high school in Minnesota is available from the University of Minnesota. "Career Education in Agriculture" lists programs of the University of Minnesota, Southwest State College, University technical colleges, state junior colleges and area vocational technical schools. Copies are available from the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Room 277 Coffey Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Ear Protection. It's not all "peace and quiet" on the farm--especially during the crop growing season. Severe hearing losses may result from noise generated by equipment such as tractors, harvesters, blowers and other farm equipment. Nebraska tests show that most "open" tractors and those with ordinary cabs produce sound levels exceeding 90 decibels at the operator's ear. Long exposure to 90 or more decibels will damage hearing. Some new protective cabs cut noise to below 85 decibels, acceptable for long-term exposure.

Ear protectors will guard against hearing loss. Two kinds are available--the insert and the muff.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Maintain Milk Fat Content. The drop in milk fat content that often occurs in dairy cattle when they are first put out on spring pasture can be prevented by feeding more fiber, say University of Minnesota dairy specialists.

Legumes in spring are low on fiber causing an abnormal fermentation in the rumen which leads to a drop in milk fat.

Dairy specialists recommend feeding two to five dry matter pounds of hay, grass silage, corn silage, beet pulp or corn cobs per day to prevent the drop in milk fat.

\* \* \* \*

Maintain High Milk Production. A drop in milk production in spring when dairy cattle are first put out to pasture is often the result of excess moisture which reduces dry matter and energy intake.

Dairy specialists at the University of Minnesota say that the milk production drop can be prevented by feeding grain in the spring--especially to the high production milk cow.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 8, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MID-MAY TIME  
TO PLANT ROOTS  
OF DAHLIAS

Root divisions of dahlias can be successfully planted in mid-May in most parts of Minnesota, Paul E. Read, University of Minnesota horticulturist, says.

Dahlias are heavy feeders, so prepare the garden by spading or rototilling to a depth of as much as eight to 10 inches. Working compost or manure into the garden will provide for a desirable slow release of nitrogen for dahlia growth. This is also a good time to work in a fertilizer such as 5-10-15 or 5-10-10. Apply it at about two pounds per thousand square feet. Limestone also may be needed, depending on soil conditions.

Dahlias utilize large amounts of potash for root development, so add extra potassium if soil tests indicate low levels. Testing your garden soil is recommended for dahlias and many other garden crops. Soil testing information is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office and local garden centers.

Dig a hole large enough to lay the root down with its sprout about three inches from the surface. Drive a four to six-foot stake into the ground at the edge of the hole. Place the root in the hole with the sprout up and cover it gently with soil to about a one-inch depth. Label the stake with the dahlia's variety name, using a felt tip pen or other permanent marker. When the new shoot emerges, place more soil in the hole as the plant develops, Read suggests.

For more information, get Horticulture Fact Sheet 31, "Growing Dahlias," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

May 12, 1972

Directory Available

(0:12)

A directory of programs in agricultural education beyond high school in Minnesota is available from the University of Minnesota. Write the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Room 277 Coffey Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Maintain High Milk Production

(0:20)

A drop in milk production in spring when dairy cattle are first put out to pasture often results from excess moisture which reduces dry matter and energy intake.

University dairy specialists say milk production drops can be prevented by feeding grain in the spring, particularly to high production milk cows.

\* \* \* \*

Northeast Farm Outlook

(0:24)

Specialized and small farms and other marginal agricultural operations are not expected to grow in northeast Minnesota.

That's the outlook from University of Minnesota Sociologist George Donohue. He says the forest products industry is on the rise in the northeast. The pulpwood industry now adds about 327-million-dollars to the state's economy annually.

\* \* \* \*

Clinic Set

(0:08)

The annual Livestock and Poultry Judging Clinic will be June 5th through 7th at the University's St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Don't Mix Thistles, Soybeans

(0:30)

University specialists warn against growing soybeans in fields infested with Canada thistle. Chemicals cannot be used to control thistles in soybean fields.

Farmers who must grow soybeans should spray with one pound per acre of two-four-D when thistles are a few inches tall and at least two weeks before planting soybeans.

Delay seedbed preparation and planting of soybeans at least two weeks after spraying to allow two-four-D time to act and to avoid chemical residue effects on the soybeans.

\* \* \* \*

Reduce Abortion Losses

(0:30)

Abortions and calving difficulties cause large economic losses each year by disrupting the cows' reproductive cycles and impairing their physical conditions.

With good management and sanitary practices, losses can be significantly reduced. University of Minnesota dairy scientists advise dairymen to learn how infectious diseases that cause abortion spread and know the signs that indicate their presence. Proper care and attention can cut milk production losses and result in fewer births of weak or dead calves.

\* \* \* \*

Add Vitamin Supplement

(0:16)

Add a vitamin A supplement to the dairy ration if you've been feeding low quality forages. Forages likely to be low in vitamin A include poor quality hay, haylage that has heated excessively, old hay that has been stored for a year or two and corn silage made after the corn was frozen.

\* \* \* \*

May 12, 1972

Care Labeling Explained

(0:40)

Care labeling of textile products will be a great convenience. Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that the new law which goes into effect July 3rd, will be a boon to the home sewer.

With yard goods manufactured after that date the purchaser will receive a label to sew into the finished garment.

Proper laundering or care is important to the appearance and performance of fabrics, says Miss Baierl. In the past, it was difficult, if not impossible, to determine fiber content. Without a permanent label, care was complicated.

\* \* \* \*

Chicken Inexpensive Meat

(0:30)

Broiler-fryers are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture plentiful foods list. Mel Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, reports that chicken is always a good buy.

Seventy percent of the chicken is edible. So, if you're looking for comparative shopping information...use that as a rule-of-thumb.

Seventy percent of the chicken you buy is meat...if it's speialed at 30 cents a pound, you're paying 43 cents a pound for a protein source.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:  
Janet Macy  
373-0710

Figure Price By Servings

(0:20)

Price per serving is a better guide to meat prices than price per pound. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota, calculates the cost of meat by dividing the number of servings into the price per pound. In this manner, you can take into account bone and fat versus lean.

\* \* \* \*

Bunyan Appetites

(0:20)

A 16 ounce steak may have been a serving for Paul Bunyan, but not for the average person. Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota says, "A serving is three ounces of cooked, lean meat. If your meat budget seems high, you may be eating like Bunyan. Round out the meal with milk, cereal products, fruits and vegetables. Too much meat, may distort a food bill."

\* \* \* \*

Eggs Economy Minded

(0:20)

Two eggs are comparable to a serving of meat, fish, poultry or other good protein source. Mel Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, compares egg prices to other meat or meat substitutes.

A dozen large eggs weighs one and one-half pounds. At 40 cents a dozen, that's 27 cents per pound.

\* \* \* \*

Chuck 70 Percent Lean

(0:25)

What do you get when you buy a chuck roast? Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota, indicates that a chuck contains nearly 70 percent lean meat. The rest of the cut is 13 percent fat, 12 percent bone and 5 percent inedible trim. Therefore, if a chuck costs 90 cents per pound and 70 percent is edible meat, you're paying \$1.29 per pound for the meat on your table.

\* \* \* \*

ADULT EDUCATORS ASKED TO AVOID DUPLICATION

Adult educators, both private and public, must cooperate voluntarily if they are to avoid costly duplication and possibly forced coordination in the future.

Adult education programs are expanding rapidly to meet the increasing needs for education by people of all ages who no longer are in school. This rapid increase could mean duplication of efforts, Harold Swanson, president, Minnesota Adult Education Association, told the association's annual meeting in Minneapolis, Friday, May 12. Swanson is program leader, Communications, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Benjamin J. Bryant, coordinator, Adult Basic and Continuing Education, St. Paul Schools, was named president-elect of the association. He will take office in May, 1973. Other officers elected were: vice president, William W. Metcalfe, Continuing Hospital and Health Care Education, University of Minnesota; secretary, Doris Page, Library Science, Mankato State College; and treasurer, William Price, Continuing Education and Extension, University of Minnesota.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

add 1--educators

The Minnesota Adult Education Association is made up of professional adult educators from private organizations, voluntary associations, schools, colleges, and universities in Minnesota.

"We are in an era of increasing emphasis on education for people out of school who wish to improve their living, change careers, or sharpen their present skills and capacity," Swanson said.

"To meet this need there is a rapid expansion in government and private programs. In such a period there is bound to be some duplication and competition. Some of this may be desirable, but the problem is to keep duplication within bounds."

"There is both a bright and dark side in the future of adult education Swanson told the group. On the bright side there is the increasing recognition of the value of education, the need for people to be ready to change careers, and more leisure time which many people want to use for self improvement.

"On the other hand, there are the increasing demands upon the taxpayer and private organizations to support not only education but also expanded health, ecological and welfare programs. Thus education may no longer be in the favorable position it occupied for many years."

"All of this calls for greater communication and cooperation between those carrying on the programs," he concluded.

# # # #

HBS-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 15, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND  
CONSERVATION CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend the Minnesota  
4-H Conservation Leadership Camp June 5-9 at Itasca State Park. (Insert junior  
and adult leaders who will attend from your county. You might include a short  
background sketch since only 2-3 will be attending from each county).

Approximately 85 junior leaders and several adult leaders from all parts of  
Minnesota are expected to attend the conference.

The purposes of the 38th Annual Conservation Camp are to promote the 4-H  
conservation program in Minnesota, recognize 4-H junior and adult project leaders  
for their leadership in the conservation project, provide a meaningful group-  
living experience in an outdoor setting and train junior and adult county project  
chairmen in conservation.

Resource personnel at the camp will include Walter Breckenridge, former  
Director of the Museum of Natural History; Armand Lemke, Water Quality Lab,  
Duluth; Ira Adelman, research associate, Dept. of Fisheries, Entomology, and  
Wildlife; and Merlyn Wesloh, private lands coordinator, Minnesota Department of  
Natural Resources.

State extension staff specialists will include Bill Miles, extension  
forester; Clif Halsey, extension conservationist; Merv Eisel, extension  
horticulturalist; Marvin Smith, extension forester; Dave Noetzel, extension  
entomologist and Warren Gore, extension training specialist.

The camp is sponsored by the Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minnesota  
Pheasants Unlimited and the Agricultural Extension Service.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 15, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CREDIT CAUSES  
PROBLEMS FOR  
CONSUMERS

Consumer credit is a plague for some and a blessing for others. Over-extended credit causes problems for poor managers. On the average, each person owes about \$615. Ten years ago, he owed \$236.

The availability of credit and the acceptance of credit as a way of life have increased its use. Higher income and rising costs of living have also contributed to the increase.

Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that consumer credit refers to charge accounts, installment purchases and cash loans from banks and other lending agencies. Installment credit accounts for about 80 percent of the indebtedness, she says. And, over half of the families are using it.

Cars take the largest share of installment credit. Furniture and appliances are large items for young middle income families. Color television sets are often purchased on time, too.

Personal loans are usually made to cover service credit such as doctor bills and utilities. Credit cards and retail charge accounts are generally accepted for their convenience. They are used most by those between ages 35 and 50.

Since credit costs vary, Mrs. Jordahl suggests shopping around for the best terms. Find out how much credit will cost at a bank, small loan company, credit union or retailer. The lender is required by law to tell exactly what the loan will cost. This includes the annual percentage rate and the dollar cost of credit.

Compare the different costs of borrowing money just as carefully as you compare merchandise or service.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 15, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Evergreen Fertilizer. Fertilizer may be applied to evergreen trees and shrubs from early spring until mid-summer, according to specialists at the University of Minnesota. Applications beyond this period are apt to stimulate growth late in the season, which allows insufficient time for plant tissue to harden and withstand early frost and winter cold.

The amount and method of fertilizer application are important. As a general rule, one-half pound of a 10-8-6 or similar fertilizer for each foot of tree height is recommended. For helpful information, get Extension Bulletin 258, "Evergreens," from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Prune In Late May. Evergreens that grow continuously through the summer, such as junipers, arborvitae, yews and hemlock, can be pruned in late May. Further light pruning can be done on these trees throughout the growing season. It's a good idea to prune these in late May when you can see the extent of winter damage. For more information, get Extension Bulletin 258 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Lilacs Expected Soon. Shortly lilacs will be blooming in Minnesota, adding fragrance and beautiful floral displays to many gardens. Lilacs grow better here with our severe winters than in areas with milder climates. Lilacs require full sunlight to bloom normally. Shade will reduce the quantity and quality of the flowers. The plants will become leggy and will not bloom in dense shade. For a list of recommended lilacs, get Horticulture Fact Sheet 23-1971 from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, or the \_\_\_\_\_ county extension office.

\* \* \* \*  
-more-

add 1--in brief

Bean Planting Time At Hand. Bush and pole snap beans may be planted in Minnesota gardens from mid-May to July 1st. Pumpkins can be planted from May 20th to June 1st. A table containing vegetable planting dates and other useful information is available in Extension Folder 164 from the Bulletin Room or the \_\_\_\_\_ county extension office.

\* \* \* \*

Solids Can Fill A Septic Tank. If you have a septic tank system, it's not a good idea to dump solids that will not break down easily down the drain. Solids fill the tank and are carried into the soil absorption system where they clog soil pores.

With a garbage disposal, solid materials such as coffee grounds and bones cause the septic tank to fill in with solids even faster, says University of Minnesota Extension Agricultural Engineer, Roger Machmeier.

Each year, measure the amount of solids in your septic tank and remove the solids as necessary. An average-sized septic tank must have solids removed every four or five years.

\* \* \* \*

Protein Boosts Milk Production. A few dairymen in the state may be surprised when milk production goes up this spring when cows are on pasture.

The milk production increase is a result of pasture grasses and legumes which are high in protein in the spring and because the cow eats all that she wants, University of Minnesota dairy specialists say.

If your herd registers an increase in milk production when put out on spring pastures, it means they were capable of more production in the winter but weren't producing because of the lack of protein or because they were not receiving enough total feed.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 2--in brief

Two-Phase Silage Program. University of Minnesota animal scientists have confirmed that a two-phase corn silage feeding program for feeder cattle gives best results. In the 238-day trial, steers were fed 25 pounds of corn silage per day for the first 114 days and 5 pounds a day during the last 114 days, with a 10-day switchover period in the middle.

Cattle on this program had lowest feed costs per 100 pounds of gain, highest average daily gain, most efficient utilization of dry matter and highest profits per head. Other systems in the trial were a constant daily amount, a gradually decreasing amount and a gradually increasing amount of corn silage.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 15, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CONTROL CRABGRASS  
BEFORE MAY'S END,  
HORTICULTURISTS SAY

Control annual grassy weeds such as crabgrass before the weeds appear in the spring, generally before Memorial Day, University of Minnesota horticulturists suggest.

For the best and easiest control, apply the weed killer before the seeds germinate. Good pre-emergence crabgrass control chemicals include Dacthal, Tupersan, bensulide (Betasan) and Balan.

But keep this in mind: You can't seed grass during the season you use these materials. Tupersan controls crabgrass and can be used in combination with a new seeding. There is no need to control annual weeds after they have seeded or near the end of the growing season. Post-emergence crabgrass control is not commonly recommended, the horticulturists say.

For more information, get Extension Bulletin 366, "The Home Lawn," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

U M Scientists Say:

INDIANS COULD BOOST RED LAKES CATCH

The Red Lakes Indian fishing enterprise, which harvests an average of 350,000 pounds of perch annually, could boost that take by one-third and increase the annual walleye catch by using new fishing techniques.

Such a change would give an economic boost to the Indian community there that ships the fish to Chicago, the Twin Cities, Duluth and Canadian markets, according to a recently completed study by two University of Minnesota fisheries specialists, Eugene Heyerdahl and Lloyd Smith Jr.

The present drawback in fishing techniques at Red Lakes is the single sized gill net used to harvest both perch and walleye. The mesh of the net has to be small enough to catch the smaller species--perch--so the consequence is that small walleye are caught that haven't reached optimum size and the perch caught are larger than the most desirable harvest size.

Use of two different nets is recommended by the scientists: one gill net with larger mesh than presently used to harvest the large walleye and another entrapment net to harvest the perch at a smaller size.

add 1--could boost catch

Both changes would require investment and reorganization in the seasonal pattern of fishing. Several fishermen might have to join forces to purchase and operate the new gear.

The scientists do not look for changes in the Indians' traditional fishing techniques at Red Lakes to take place quickly. The average Indian fisherman just doesn't have the money to buy the new gear. Also, the Indians have traditionally fished in family groups; there might be trouble in combining the groups to purchase or operate the gear. And the Indians hesitate to change their fishing techniques until thoroughly convinced of the advantages of such a change.

The recently published study was based on field collections made at Red Lakes from 1949 through 1966, the scientists reported.

# # #

BJC-72

# NEWS

(Editor's note: last in a series on food prices)

## FARMER'S SHARE OF FOOD DOLLAR VARIES

Who gets the consumer's food dollar?

The farmer gets part of it and the rest goes to food marketing agencies. In 1971 the farmer's share varied from 67 cents of every dollar spent for butter at retail to eight cents of every dollar spent for corn flakes.

This information comes from the Department of Agriculture, which collects and publishes data on farm and retail prices for a "market basket" of 65 farm products.

In general the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is greater for animal products than it is for crops. Because animals require more inputs on the farm than do crops, their farm value is higher. Thus, the farmer received 65 cents of every consumer dollar spent on choice beef in 1971 and 32 cents of every dollar spent on long grain rice.

The farmer's share is also affected by the amount of processing required to market a product. Only eight cents of every dollar spent on whole wheat bread last year went to the farmer.

- more -

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--food prices

The cost of distributing fruits and vegetables affects the farmer's share of a consumer dollar spent for these products. He received 30 cents of every dollar spent on lemons last year and 36 cents of every dollar spent on lettuce.

For each dollar spent on the entire range of products in the market basket last year, the farmer received 38 cents. In the past 25 years his share has ranged from 52 cents of every dollar in 1947 to 37 cents in 1964.

The farmer pays his costs and taxes from his share of the consumer dollar and the remainder is a return to his labor, management and equity capital, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist.

# # # #

AG-72

May 18, 1972

Immediate release

**NEWS**

## LABUZA WINS RESEARCH AWARD

Theodore P. (Ted) Labuza, University of Minnesota food researcher, is a pace setter.

As a scientist he has been awarded the Samuel Cate Prescott Award for Research at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists on May 22 in Minneapolis.

Labuza's work on the stability of intermediate moisture foods is the only research of its kind. The award recognizes research scientists, 35 or younger, who have demonstrated outstanding ability in food research. Consideration is given to methodology, competence and contribution.

A colorful dresser, Labuza is also a style setter on the St. Paul Campus, where he is associate professor of Food Science and Industries. Since he teams sound nutritional information with a flamboyant flair, he is a popular speaker at meetings. He is equally comfortable chairing a technical symposium or answering questions from confused homemakers.

Labuza describes his research in simplified terms as "trying to look at the rate and mechanism by which food deteriorates in storage. From the information gained, food technologists will be able to predict the shelf life of a product based on loss of nutrients."

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism •  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 •  
Agricultural Extension Service • (612) 373-0710

--more--

add 1--labuza wins award

This is all tied together, he says, by helping understand the water content of food.

Intermediate moisture foods presently appear on supermarket shelves as cellophane-wrapped pet foods such as Ken-L-Ration and Gainesburgers. The process will be usable for human consumption. Labuza's research is significant to the food industry on the basis of nutrition retention.

Listeners to KUOM, University of Minnesota radio, are familiar with Labuza's current classroom of the air, "Man's Food." June 16 is the final program of the series which started April 10. The programs on nutrition are heard at 11:15, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Before joining the University of Minnesota faculty in 1971, Labuza was an associate professor in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Mass. He received his Bachelor of Science in 1962 and Ph.D. from MIT in 1965.

# # #

jkm-72

May 17, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

(Editor's note: first in a series on food prices)

## MIDDLEMAN'S SHARE OF FOOD DOLLAR INCREASES

Farmers received 38 cents of every food dollar spent by consumers last year. Where did the rest of that dollar (62 cents) go?

It went, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to all those agencies moving products from farm to consumer. The difference between the retail cost and farm value of a product (the "farm-retail spread") represents the costs, taxes and profits of processors, wholesalers and retailers.

The farm-retail spread, sometimes called the marketing margin or marketing charge, has increased almost steadily since World War II. This widening gap between prices paid by consumers and returns to farmers reflects the fact that it is becoming increasingly expensive to move food products from farm to table.

Why? Labor costs are part of the answer. About half the total costs of food-marketing firms (excluding raw materials) are for labor. Hourly wages in the food industry have increased every year since 1947. Last year employees in the industry were paid an average wage of \$3.23 per hour, more than three times the 1947 rate.

- more -

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

add 1--food prices, first series

This development in food-marketing firms is in line with wage increases in similar occupations in the rest of the economy.

Fringe benefits for laborers in the food industry have been increasing at a faster rate than have earnings. These benefits include social security contributions, compensation for injuries, and contributions to private pension funds.

Increases in wages in the food industry have been partly offset by growth in output per man-hour. Machines and larger, more efficient establishments have replaced the laborer and smaller, less efficient plants to a degree. This development, however, has meant the growth of depreciation, insurance, interest and maintenance costs.

Transportation costs are another factor in the farm-retail spread. They vary widely, depending upon shipping distance, perishability and bulk. According to the USDA, charges for transporting fresh fruits and vegetables may average 21 percent of the spread, while those for transporting processed dairy products may be as low as five to nine percent. For the past 25 years, transportation costs, overall, have stayed between eight and ten percent of the farm-retail spread.

Food-marketing firms buy a number of services from nonfarm businesses. Costs for packaging materials, fuel, power, light, office and restaurant supplies, rents, telephone, auto repair and other items make up about one-fourth of the spread between farm and retail prices. Charges for these goods and services have increased steadily since World War II, as have interest rates on loans and prices of new plants and equipment.

add 2--food prices, first series

Profits in the food industry, measured as a percent of stockholders' equity, are close to profits for all manufacturing corporations. In 1971 industry profits were 11 percent compared to 9.7 percent for all manufacturing corporations.

Corporate profits in the food industry have been above 10 percent every year since 1964, after 14 years of profits below that level.

The major costs in the farm-retail spread (labor, transportation, goods and services) are relatively inflexible, says the USDA. Labor contracts fix the wages of employees in the industry and the rates change only when contracts are renegotiated.

Transportation rates and charges for utilities (electricity, telephone, telegraph) are fixed by the Government and are changed only upon application and after public hearings. Rents normally change only after leases expire.

Thus, the farm-retail spread, or marketing margin, is less flexible from year to year than are farm and retail prices. These prices fluctuate in response to changes in supply and demand. Prices also show seasonal patterns. Fresh fruits and vegetables, for example, are priced highest in late spring and early summer, when quantities marketed are at a seasonal low.

Because of the relatively fixed nature of marketing costs, farm prices are on the whip end of changes in food prices, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, says. A relatively small percentage change in food prices will be associated with a much larger percentage change in farm prices if marketing costs do not change, he adds.

(Next: Who gets consumer's food dollar?)

###-AG-72

May 19, 1972

Middleman's Share Of Food Dollar

(0:30)

Farmers received 38 cents of every food dollar spent by consumers last year.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that the rest of the dollar went to the so-called middle agencies. Sixty-two cents went to processors, wholesalers and retailers as costs, taxes and profits.

The profits in the food industry, however, are close to profits for all manufacturing corporations. Hourly wages have increased, although they are in line with similar occupations. Other costs also figure into the greater marketing margin. It is less flexible from year to year than are farm and retail prices.

\* \* \* \*

Pet Food Use Doubles

(0:20)

Remember when the family dog or cat lived off table scraps? And, some vets still recommend that. Well today pet food is selected from over 100 items stocked at food stores and promoted vigorously on TV.

Pet food consumption nearly doubled between 1958 to 1969. Present trends suggest the fast rise in sales will continue.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:  
Janet Macy  
373-0710

Food Dollar For Farmer Varies

(0:40)

Who gets the consumer's food dollar? The U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that the farmer gets some, the rest goes to food marketing agencies.

Actually, the amount the farmer gets varies from commodity to commodity. According to 1971 USDA figures, the farmer got 67 cents of every retail dollar spent for butter, eight cents of every dollar spent for corn flakes. Only eight cents of every dollar spent on whole wheat bread went to the farmer.

For each dollar spent on USDA "market basket" items, the farmer received 38 cents. From this the farmer pays his costs and taxes. The rest is a return on his labor, management and equity capital.

\* \* \* \*

Principles Of Meat Cookery

(0:35)

Meat cookery doesn't always seem clear cut. Richard Epley, University of Minnesota specialist in meats, explains that several things happen when meat is cooked.

. The muscle proteins toughen. That's why rare meat is more tender than well done cuts.

. Moisture and fat are lost in cooking. If meat is overcooked, he says, it becomes dry.

. The connective tissue also softens if moist heat is used. Therefore with less tender cuts, such as pot roasts, Epley suggests including liquid during the extended cooking period.

In short, select the cut and cooking method that gives the product desired.

\* \* \* \*

May 19, 1972

Bull Display Set At Lake Benton

(0:25)

About 55 outstanding bulls from seven different breeds will be on display May 31st at the Minnesota Bull Test Station, 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton.

The top gainers on test at the station are Simmental bulls. The Shorthorn breed followed closely. The Minnesota Bull Test is sponsored by the Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Association and supervised by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

\* \* \* \*

D-D-T Research

(0:30)

University of Minnesota animal scientists found that feeding extremely high levels of D-D-T pesticide to laying hens did not affect the egg weight or egg shell.

Chicks hatched from the eggs were normal and grew normally. Animal Scientist George Speer acknowledges that other experiments have shown that high levels of D-D-T fed to ducks and quail have reduced egg shell thickness causing many eggs to be broken. He says D-D-T probably doesn't affect all animals in the same manner.

\* \* \* \*

Solids Can Fill Tank

(0:12)

It's not a good idea to dump solids down the drain that will not break down easily in the septic tank. Solids can fill the tank and get into the soil absorption system where they clog soil pores.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

**farm  
radio  
briefs**

Two-Phase Silage Program

(0:35)

A two-phase corn silage feeding program for feeder cattle gives best results.

University animal scientists conducted a 238-day trial. Steers were fed 25 pounds of corn silage a day for the first 114 days and five pounds a day during the last 114 days with a 10-day switchover period in the middle.

Cattle on this program had the lowest feed costs per 100 pounds of gain, highest average daily gain, most efficient utilization of dry matter and highest profits per head. Other systems in the trial were a constant daily amount, a gradually decreasing amount and a gradually increasing amount of corn silage.

\* \* \* \*

Protein Boosts Milk Production

(0:28)

A few Minnesota dairymen may be surprised this spring by rising milk production when cows are on pasture.

The increase is a result of pasture grasses and legumes which are high in protein in the spring. Also, the cow eats all she wants.

University dairy specialists say increased milk production on spring pasture means that the cows were capable of more production in the winter but weren't producing. Lack of protein or insufficient total feed may have been the causes.

\* \* \* \*

Protect Ears

(0:12)

Severe hearing loss may result from noise from tractors, harvesters, blowers and other farm equipment. Ear protectors will guard against hearing loss. The "insert" and "muff" type protectors are available.

\* \* \* \*

May 19, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## AGENTS RECEIVE INFORMATION AWARDS

Five Minnesota extension agents have received 1972 public information awards from the Minnesota Association of County Extension Agents and will be entered in national information awards competition for extension agents.

Burton P. Olson, Foley, Benton County agent, was named top state winner for his outstanding radio programs and newspaper columns.

Olson last year placed second in national news column competition and first in state radio solo, single news photo and news column competition. Olson has been in Benton County since 1955 when he began as assistant extension agent. He was named the county agent in 1956.

Other 1972 state competition winners include:

- Marvin C. Lee, Faribault, Rice County associate extension agent, best direct mail entry.
- John W. Peterson, Gaylord, Sibley County agent, colored slides.
- Clayton E. Grabow, Milaca, Mille Lacs County agent, news photo.
- Carroll F. Giesler, Hibbing, agent, St. Louis County (west), feature story.

The public information awards contest is sponsored by Amchem Products, Inc., in cooperation with the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

# # #

DAZ - 72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H IS MORE THAN  
COWS AND COOKIN'

Four-H has traditionally been a rural program and that emphasis is still important; however, an increasing amount of attention toward city youth stresses the fact that 4-H is more than cows and cookin'.

Although Minnesota is still very much rural, 2.5 million of the state's 3.5 million people live in urban areas. Since the 4-H is supported largely by taxes, 4-H activities should reflect the desires and needs of city as well as farm youth.

Daniel E. Lindsey, assistant state leader, 4-H and Youth Development, says the increasing emphasis on developing 4-H in the city is demonstrated by state and national figures showing that nearly one-third of all boys and girls enrolled in 4-H activities reside in cities.

Hundreds of 4-H programs are available to city youth. Exchange programs between counties, state and foreign countries are popular.

Other activities include trips to Washington, D.C., for citizenship short courses where topics relating to the individual's concept and responsibilities of citizenship are covered in assemblies and opportunity sessions.

Through programs such as the International Farm Youth Exchange program and Teen Caravan, Minnesota youth are able to visit overseas and live with families in foreign countries.

Other projects popular among both city and farm youth are the dog, horse, small engines, indoor gardening, nutrition, electricity, sewing, aerospace and bicycle project.

Four-H is more than a club program, instead it is an educational program reaching far more people than those enrolled in 4-H clubs. Four-H clubs are only one means of extending the 4-H educational program. Other means include 4-H television series, special interest programs or terminal programs and many others, enabling hundreds of people to be reached through 4-H without being official club members.

"The 4-H has been successful because it's informal," says Lindsey. If you're interested in finding out how you can benefit from 4-H programs contact your county agent. Don't forget, 4-H is more than cows and cookin'.

# # # #

## *Food for Better Health Program*



An Expanded Food  
and Nutrition Education Program  
in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

### TRY FRENCH ONION SOUP

Now that onions have joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plentiful Food list, try serving them to your family in some way.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, tells us onions contain some vitamin C with small amounts of other vitamins and minerals.

To avoid tears, peel onions under running water. And, to get the onion odor off your knife, rub it with a raw potato before washing. To get the onion odor off your hands, rub them with salt.

Surprise your family with steaming, hot French Onion Soup one of these days. Perhaps you've tried it when you are eating out but thought it too complicated to try at home. It really is simple to make.

#### French Onion Soup (6 servings of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup each)

Toast bread cubes in slow oven, 325, until bread is completely dried out and brown. Toss with 1 tablespoon melted butter and 2 tablespoons of Parmesan or blue cheese. Set toasted cubes aside.

Brown 2 cups thinly sliced onions in 2 tablespoons fat or oil.

Combine 4 beef bouillon cubes in 3 cups boiling water. Add onions and simmer until tender, about 15 minutes.

Before serving, toss several toasted bread cubes on top of each soup.

To complete your menu with French Onion Soup, serve an egg salad sandwich, relishes, such as carrot and celery sticks and canned peaches for dessert.

And, if your family responds with "Gee, mom, this's great," smile and reply with "merci" (thank you).

-lsn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FOOD TO RAISE CHILD  
TO 18 COSTS \$8,500

With today's food prices, it may cost at least \$8,500 to feed a child to age 18 in a family of four using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's moderate-cost food plan.

That's only one item--food--but it is also one of the main items for expense in raising a child. Lucky for parents that this expense comes on a pay-as-you-go basis, says Edna Jordahl, a University of Minnesota Extension specialist in home management.

Size of the family and income of the family may vary food cost, but planning can also make a difference, she says.

Nutritionally sound food plans can be provided at an economy, low-cost, moderate cost and liberal cost. The more milk, red meat, fresh fruits and vegetables that are included, the more it costs to feed a child.

When the economy plan is used, only minimum requirements of these foods are consumed and more breads, cereals, and low-cost protein foods such as beans, dried peas, fish and cheese are added, Jordahl says.

Raising three children to age 18 would cost three times \$8,500 for food or about \$25,000.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Select Proper Trees. To select the proper trees for your landscape, you must know their hardiness, color and time of bloom, foliage and twig texture among other things. A plant list has been prepared by University of Minnesota specialists to assist in the selection of the right trees, shrubs and vines for your planting. Get Extension Bulletin 267 and Horticulture Fact Sheet 22-1970 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Spray For Charlie. Spray a combination of 2,4-D and Silvex to control Creeping Ivy, commonly called Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny or Ground Ivy. This low growing perennial weed predominantly appears in most shady areas of the lawn. The four-sided stem grows 15 to 30 inches long with roots forming at the lateral nodes or joints. The small round geranium-like leaves bear purple to blue flower clusters in early spring. The crushed stems and leaves have a minty odor.

\* \* \* \*

Cut Hay Early. The best time to cut hay in Minnesota is when alfalfa is in the late bud to early bloom stage, according to University of Minnesota extension agronomists. After first bloom the feeding value of first cutting hay drops more than one percent each day until maturity said the agronomists. Farmers should be ready to cut alfalfa and alfalfa grass mixtures by the first week in June in southern and central Minnesota and around June 10 to June 15 in northern Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Sheeps' #1 Enemy--Parasites. Sheep suffer more severely from parasites than any other domestic animal, according to a University of Minnesota parasitologist, Henry Griffiths.

This is partly because a sheep is a very close grazer and feeds early in the morning and late at night when the grass is damp. This is the time when the minute infective stages form of the parasites are on the grass waiting to be eaten.

Parasites flourish during warm, wet weather.

\* \* \* \*

Prevent Sheep Parasites. Preventing parasites and the diseases they cause is much more profitable than correcting the damage after it is done, say University of Minnesota veterinarians.

One means of prevention is to treat the flock with products such as phenothiazine, thibendazole or tetramisole before turning out to clean pasture in early spring. Early treatment reduces contamination of the pasture by parasites.

\* \* \* \*

First Cutting Most Nutritious. The first cutting of hay is usually the most nutritious of the three normal hay cuttings if cut at the first-bloom stage and if properly dried and stored, say University of Minnesota agricultural specialists.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

DAIRYMEN SPOT  
GRASS STAGGERS,  
SPECIALIST SAYS

Symptoms of grass tetany, also called grass staggers, have been reported by a few Minnesota dairymen, Michael F. Hutjens, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says.

Grass tetany usually occurs in spring when cattle are on succulent pasture. Heavy pasture fertilization with nitrogen and high potassium rations increase grass tetany. Signs of this problem include nervousness, lack of appetite, rapid breathing and pulse rate, convulsions and coma often ending in death.

Magnesium oxide drenched in the feed or sprayed on the pasture may be used to prevent grass tetany. Dosage for cattle is one ounce a day. Cattle affected should be treated intervenously by a veterinarian.

Also consider using dolomitic limestone, supplementary feeding after turning out to pasture and avoiding pastures prone to grassy tetany, Hutjens suggests.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 22, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

COMPLETE SPRAY  
PROGRAM GIVEN  
IN PAMPHLET

A complete spray program must be followed in most instances to control insect and disease problems of fruit crops, University of Minnesota experts say.

University experts are providing a simplified "Home Fruit Spray Guide" in Extension Pamphlet 184, available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

This guide, designed around an all-purpose spray mixture, provides a schedule that the average home gardener can maintain without difficulty.

Of course, this simplified spray program meets only minimum needs. Special problems could require the use of chemicals not found in an all-purpose mixture. Some pests, such as apple maggots, are difficult to control.

Many chemical companies sell all-purpose spray mixtures that contain recommended insecticides and fungicides. You can determine if a "ready mix" is recommended by checking the "Home Fruit Spray Guide."

Many home orchards contain so many fruit trees that a pest control program becomes a burdensome chore that is often put off. If properly cared for, two or three apple trees usually produce enough fruit for a large family. Don't try to grow more trees than you will care for properly, University extension specialists recommend.

May 23, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS TELECASTS SET FOR MET

A weekly, half-hour program on public policy issues will start at 7 p.m. June 13 (Tuesday) on the Minnesota Educational Television (MET) network for six months.

"Perspective on the '70's" on June 13 will feature a discussion of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party platform with Gov. Wendell R. Anderson. Taxes will be discussed by State Auditor Rolland R. Hatfield and University of Minnesota Professor Francis M. Boddy, an economist, on June 20.

Program moderator and producer is John S. Hoyt Jr., program leader of Special Project Development and Coordination for the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

The program will be aired on KTCA, Channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE, Channel 8, Duluth; KWCM, Channel 10, Appleton; and KFME, Channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead. "Perspective" will be broadcast live, allowing viewers to phone in questions to Hoyt's guests. .

"Perspective on the 70's " is assisted by a grant from the Louis W. and Maude Hill Family Foundation. Support for the program also is provided by the Agricultural Extension Service.

The program previously was aired on MET from April 20, 1970, to June 29, 1971.

# # #

DAZ-72

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

**NEWS**

**FOREST FIRES SOMETIMES BENEFICIAL**

The Smokey Bear posters that show animals running from forest fires or indicate that fires maim and kill wildlife aren't entirely true, according to one forestry specialist.

"It's commonly felt that forest fires kill animals. That's not the case--animals often escape forest fires by hiding or outrunning them," said Rodney Sando, a Forest resource development specialist at the University of Minnesota.

There are exceptions: The large catastrophic fire such as the Hinkley and Cloquet fires killed many animals as well as people, he said.

The long-range effect of forest fires is to improve the forest habitat for wildlife. Fires help create structure for cover as well as food for deer, moose, rabbits, and grouse, he said.

But this doesn't mean that fires aren't dangerous. They can cause severe damage that cannot be tolerated, Sando said.

Controlled forest fires are now being used by the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of Lands and Forests to improve wildlife habitat in northern Minnesota.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710



Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCING REVAMP PROBABLE

Minnesota's run-down schools in poor school districts could soon get a financial boost from an impending U.S. Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a Federal District Court decision concerning the Texas school finance system, which if upheld, could set a precedent of giving more financial aid to public schools in poor neighborhoods with a limited property tax base. This is the assessment of University of Minnesota economists, Carole Yoho and Arley Waldo.

"If the Texas decision is upheld by the Supreme Court, it will mean a major overhaul of school finance systems in nearly all states except Hawaii where schools are already financed on a state-wide basis," Waldo explained.

The Federal District Court decision on Texas public schools rejected the way that Texas finances schools. The court ruled that the way in which property taxes are used to finance Texas schools violates the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

add 1-- revamp probable

Only 20 percent of the funds for the Texas schools were derived from property taxes, but the District Court ruled that the quality of the schools depended largely on the property tax base of the school district, thus denying equal educational opportunities to children in poor school districts, the economists said.

There are two criteria upon which a revision of Minnesota's school financing systems might be based.

First, the U.S. District Court in Minnesota has said that the spending level for a child's education "may not be a function of wealth other than the wealth of the state as a whole."

The second criterion from the Minnesota Constitution states: "It shall be the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools."

This would seem to mean that legislation requiring equal expenditures per pupil may eventually be necessary.

Court decisions in four other states have dealt with the problem of imbalance of the property tax base in financing public schools.

Generally the court decisions have tried to equalize the tax base between schools districts, so that "rich" school districts would not have a monopoly on good schools.

In addition to equalizing the tax base for equality in public school funds, the Presidential Commission on School Finance has proposed reducing the heavy burden placed on property taxes to finance schools. The Commission suggested that more federal aid be used for public schools and more incentives be used to encourage larger state participation in public school financing, Waldo said.

May 26, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

Editors: Pictures available;  
Contact Dave Zarkin, 373-0710

#### 4-H CLUB WORK ADDED TO FROST LAKE SCIENCE PROGRAM

Science teacher Fred Glascoe remarked about the development of the Better Boy tomato plant, when a lad to his left asked, "How do you develop a plant? "

"Through crossbreeding, but that's a subject we'll discuss in the fifth grade," Glascoe replied.

A discussion of plant breeding may be a mite sophisticated for nine-year-olds, but many of the youngsters at Frost Lake Elementary School in St. Paul get ahead of the program. And they're not bargaining for the teacher's favor.

These eager young minds are surrounded by living things--some in various stages of development--including pheasants, flowers, vegetables, seedling evergreens, cacti, rose bushes and grapefruit and orange trees to name a few. When they see, smell and touch these plants, the inquisitive are moved to ask the important whys and hows of scientific knowledge.

Glascoe, science coordinator for the public schools' elementary cluster program, operates a greenhouse, supervises the development of a garden and conducts classroom discussions on plants at Frost Lake Elementary School.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--frost lake 4-h

The school's environmental science program recently broadened its dimension with plans to form a 4-H club. News of a 4-H Club for fourth and fifth graders was greeted with enthusiasm by the youngsters. About forty-five signed up for the club in the first two days following the announcement, Glasoe reported.

Four-H, an informal youth education program, is an arm of the University of Minnesota through the Agricultural Extension Service which administers the program through county extension offices.

Staff members of the Ramsey County Extension Office are assisting in organizing the club and preparing the school's garden.

Members of the Frost Lake School 4-H Club will spend a minimum of five hours a week during June, July and August at the school's garden. Students with eligible flowers or vegetables will exhibit their efforts at the Ramsey County Fair and Minnesota State Fair. Also, all members will be eligible to exhibit their plants at the Ramsey County Garden Club's Childrens Garden Show Sept. 19 at Como Park in St. Paul.

During the summer, third and fourth graders will be brought to the school, which is one of seven schools in a cluster providing specialized educational programs for students in the cluster. The summer school students will work in the garden and study plant life. After the session ends in August, 4-H members will work in the garden with assignments to tend specific vegetables and flowers, Glasoe said.

add 2--frost lake 4-h

The garden will be planted in late summer so the plants will be "in good swing in September and October," he explained. A large number of dahlias, which the students hope to show at the state fair, and vegetables, including tomatoes from the greenhouse, corn, squash, pumpkins and carrots will be planted.

Garden work during the school year is shared by students from Frost Lake and Chelsea Heights schools, the latter school specializing in environmental education. Next fall fifth and sixth graders will work in the garden.

The program runs year around. House plants seeded by the students in the summer will be placed in carts that Glasoe wheels into classrooms at Frost Lake School for his teaching work during fall and winter. Students will have their own indoor plants in class.

Vegetables grown by the students in the garden will be used by the school district's nutrition department in food preparation demonstrations for students next fall. Fourth graders will be brought into the program in late February, starting with the basics--seeding and growing. As frost appears, plants in the garden will be transferred to the greenhouse at the school.

Four-H'ers next year will be in charge of a winter garden show and will choose seeds to be ordered for the garden.

The program has resulted in an awareness of the environment, particularly in keeping the area neat, Glasoe said. The students have trimmed trees and cleaned up the area around Frost Lake, now reduced to a pond from development of the neighborhood over the past 70 years.

add 3--frost lake 4-h

But what remains of the lake near Hoyt Avenue and Hazlewood Street is a beautiful, natural pond teeming in the spring, summer and fall with life-- quacking, croaking, flapping, buzzing and humming.

Students from Chelsea School study aquatic life at Frost Lake pond. Life at the four-acre pond includes wood ducks, frogs, turtles, small birds, pheasants, butterflies, dragon flies, crickets, lilly ponds, cattails, red sumac, wild flowers, microscopic water life and possibly some fish.

Glasoe said he intends to seed water lillies in the pond, although it may take some research to find out how this is done. Other plans to upgrade the pond area include a proposed miniature arboretum. An additional garden would be needed at the school to raise trees to enhance the pond.

Much of the credit for this unique program at Frost Lake School goes to Edgar Williams, elementary education director for St. Paul's public schools, and Andrew Duncan, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science, has been a "guiding light," Glasoe said.

# # # #

DAZ-72

May 26, 1972

Cut Hay Early

(0:28)

The best time to cut hay in Minnesota is when alfalfa is in the late bud to early bloom stage.

After first bloom the feeding value of first cutting hay drops more than one percent each day until maturity. University of Minnesota agronomists say farmers should be ready to cut alfalfa and alfalfa grass mixtures by the first week of June in southern and central Minnesota. In northern Minnesota, cutting time is about June 10th to June 15th.

\* \* \* \*

Grass Staggers Spotted

(0:56)

Symptoms of grass staggers have been reported by a few Minnesota dairymen.

Grass staggers usually occurs in spring when cattle are on succulent pasture. Heavy pasture fertilization with nitrogen and high potassium rations increase grass staggers. Signs of this problem include nervousness, lack of appetite, rapid breathing and pulse rate, convulsions and coma often ending in death.

University Extension Dairyman Michael Hutjens says magnesium oxide drenched in the feed or sprayed on the pasture may be used to prevent this problem. Dosage for cattle is one ounce a day. Cattle affected should be treated intravenously by a veterinarian.

Hutjens also suggests dolomitic limestone, supplementary feeding after turning out to pasture and avoiding pastures prone to grassy staggers.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Plan To Spray Pasture, Fence Weeds

(0:45)

Now's the time to control pasture and fence row weeds. Most perennial weeds are six to eight inches tall and are growing rapidly now.

These actively growing weeds will retain enough spray to kill the top and will move a high percentage of the weed killer to their roots. University Agronomist Oliver Strand says two-four-D is a safe, effective and inexpensive spray to use for pasture and fence row weed control.

A mixture of two-four-D and two-four-five-T can be applied where brush is a problem. There is a seven-day waiting period after spraying two-four-D before dairy cattle can graze. Also, there is a six-week waiting period after spraying two-four-five-T. Strand says two-four-five-T should NOT be used around the home, yard, lakes and water supplies.

\* \* \* \*

Hog, Pork Price Increases Seen

(0:40)

The price of hogs on the live market and the price of pork in the supermarket are expected to stay strong or increase slightly this summer.

That's the outlook from University of Minnesota Extension Marketing Economist Kenneth Egertson. There was quite a drop in live and retail market prices from early February to mid-May.

Egertson says some price upturn has occurred and is expected to continue this summer due to strong total consumer demand for meat and a lower supply of pork than a year ago. He says hog prices at the farm level could rise \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight from now until they peak in August.

\* \* \* \*

May 26, 1972

Increased Labor Costs In Food Industry (0:32)

Increasing labor costs in food processing industries have been largely responsible for rising food prices. About half the total costs of food-marketing firms--excluding raw materials--are for labor.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, hourly wages in the food industry have increased every year since 1947. Last year employees in the industry were paid an average wage of \$3.23 per hour. That's more than three times the 1947 rate.

\* \* \* \*

Organically Grown Foods (0:20)

There is nothing wrong with choosing some organically grown foods, but don't get the idea they give you a more nutritious diet.

Researchers have found that nutrients enter the plant in the same elemental form. So it doesn't matter if plants obtain nutrients from manure or from commercial fertilizers.

\* \* \* \*

Tips For Buying Lettuce (0:24)

When purchasing iceberg lettuce, shoppers should avoid heads which are very hard or lack green color.

University of Minnesota Extension Specialist Bev Lundgren advises shoppers to avoid heads with irregular shapes and hard bumps on top. These characteristics indicate the presence of overgrown central stems.

\* \* \* \*

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

NEW INTEREST IN  
4-H BREAD MAKING

With the current food scene filled with words like "organic" and "microbiotics," young people are experimenting more and more with the old-fashioned art of bread making.

"Bread making is a part of the 'return to the natural' movement," says Lois Howard, National 4-H Service Committee home economist. "And everybody appreciates the tantalizing aroma of freshly baked bread."

In Minnesota bread making is a part of the food and nutrition program in which 23,000 young people are enrolled.

Sponsored nationally by Standard Brands Incorporated, boys and girls discover the importance of including bread in their diet every day and have the fun of preparing tempting, nutritional yeast breads for their family and friends.

Besides the pleasure of eating the results of their efforts, the 4-H members may receive other benefits as well. Standard Brands' sponsorship includes incentives and recognition culminating in educational scholarships of \$700 each for six national winners in the bread program.

Nancy Kennedy, 16, Pequot Lakes, was Minnesota's 1971 bread winner and in November attended the 51st National 4-H Congress in Chicago, also sponsored by Standard Brands Incorporated. She baked a variety of breads and gave demonstrations in a shopping center and at the State Fair as part of 4-H promotion. Miss Kennedy also worked in a bakery. Coming from a family of nine, Miss Kennedy's records showed the importance of good nutrition.

For local information concerning food and nutrition programs, contact your county extension office.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Control Aster Leafhoppers Now. University of Minnesota specialists advise home gardeners to control aster leafhoppers with insecticides during the FIRST HALF of the growing season.

The leafhoppers spread aster yellows, a disease which affects tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, onions, potatoes and many other plants. Don't expect complete control of the leafhopper, especially during seasons with large populations of this insect. Leafhopper infestations occur at irregular intervals, so watch and listen for news reports.

\* \* \* \*

Leaf Spot Reported. Leaf spot has been reported recently in some Minnesota lawns.

The first symptom is dark-brown or purple spots on grass leaves. The leaf spot stage does not cause extreme damage to the lawn. University specialists say more severe injury can result when the leaf sheath area of the grass plant is infected.

Under continuing moist conditions the disease organism can move down to the crown and root area, killing the entire plant. A severe outbreak of leaf spot can be controlled with chemical sprays.

\* \* \* \*

Cankerworms Spotted Here. Cankerworms have been spotted in the Twin Cities area this spring. Soon after tree leaves begin to open, they can be attacked by cankerworms. By the end of May the leaves appear lacy.

Heavily infested trees may be completely defoliated, but usually the leaves grow back in two or three weeks after the worms stop feeding.

For information on controlling cankerworms, get Entomology Fact Sheet 21 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. \* \* \* \*  
-more-

add 1--in brief

Proper Care For New Trees Important. Because of the wet spring, Minnesota has enjoyed the best tree planting season in many years, but proper care for new trees is still vital to get them established.

University of Minnesota foresters recommend that young trees be planted with roots in a proper position and with soil firmed in around the roots. Trees can be watered once or twice a week.

Competing weeds and grasses can choke out a young tree, so such vegetation should be kept clear from around the tree.

If you are going to burn fields or trash near trees, be sure and plow a firebreak to prevent damage to trees.

\* \* \* \*

Control Garden Slugs. Garden slugs that damage vegetables and fruits have thrived this spring in Minnesota as a result of the wet weather, say University of Minnesota entomologists.

The best way to control slugs is to wait until the garden dries out and then wet a small area of the garden to attract slugs and apply the chemical poison bait metaldehyde in the area.

Slug damage can be prevented by keeping vegetables up off the ground, such as staking tomatoes.

For more information on control of garden slugs and insects, ask for Entomology Fact Sheet No. 11, "Controlling Insects in the Vegetable Garden," from your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Ground Soybeans Equal to SOM. Your decision whether to feed ground (raw) soybeans or soybean oil meal to feeder cattle depends on relative costs. Steers performed equally well when fed either supplement in a recent study at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Feed costs and profits were equal at \$4.75 per hundred weight for soybean meal and \$2.84 per bushel for soybeans.

\* \* \* \*  
-more-

add 2--in brief

Prevent Cattle Bloat. Cattle bloat can often be prevented by feeding dry hay for several weeks when cattle are first put on spring pastures says University of Minnesota Extension Dairy Specialist, Michael Hutjens.

Tests at the University of Wisconsin showed that feeding two pounds of dry hay per day will cut bloat by 90 percent, Hutjens says.

Another preventative measure to cut down on bloat is to wait until dew or rain is off before putting cattle on pasture.

If a cow becomes bloated, Hutjens recommends these measures:

- \* Call a veterinarian immediately.
- \* Give the animal exercise and water to help break up the foam in the rumen.
- \* Stomach tubes can sometimes be used to remove trapped air and foam in the

cow.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

HOW COOL IS  
COOL ENOUGH?--  
IT DEPENDS

With 200 million rooms in the United States lacking air conditioning and the temperature rising, air conditioner dealers must be anticipating the sweet sound of ringing cash registers.

Occupants of these 200 million rooms probably are deciding whether they should purchase an air conditioner--if so, what kind and what size?--or find some other means to regain their demeanor.

"How much cooling does one need?" Richard C. Jordan, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Minnesota, asks.

Cooling is not the same as heating, he explains. If you remain in a structure for a period of time, you will want it cooler than if you are in and out of the structure. Cooling to 80 degrees may be satisfactory for most people who wish to avoid the "thermal shock" that may result upon entering a too cool room from a hot outside climate. Often 10 degrees of cooling is acceptable, but it is difficult to determine what size air conditioner to install, Jordan adds.

A decision on an air conditioning unit may be at hand for many families. Early bird specials for room air conditioners--the ones that fit into the window or wall rather than the central units--start when the snow is on the ground in Minnesota. Advertising promotions pick up as the mercury rises.

Some consumers may rely on a dealer or their local utility company to determine what size unit they should buy. Others may wish to make a somewhat rough estimate themselves of the size unit they need. A cooling load estimate form for room air conditioners is published by Consumers Union in the 1972 buying guide issue of "Consumer Reports."

add 1--how cool

In most cases it's not possible to get a room air conditioner to match the amount of cooling and de-humidifying that is desired in a given room, Jordan says. The unit required for optimum cooling may be too big for the house's electrical system and the family's budget. And the next smaller size unit will not provide optimum cooling, but is better than nothing.

It is not necessary to cool to the same temperature as you heat the house in the winter, which is 70 degrees in Minnesota. In fact, it may be undesirable. People don't want cooling to 70 degrees in the summer, Jordan says.

The temperature may rise extremely high only two or three days during the summer, so you may not need the larger unit. The larger unit may have more cooling capacity than is needed. People can live comfortably at 80 to 85 degrees, but at 50 degrees it is difficult, he adds.

If you are thinking about installing a large unit, have an electrician check your electrical system first. Many local electrical codes require a separate, single-outlet circuit for 115-volt models using more than 7½ amps. Special wiring must be installed for 230-volt and 208-volt units, unless the structures already are wired with these circuits.

The power required to run air conditioners is a concern, particularly where summer brownouts and blackouts from power overloads are not uncommon. A "Watt Saver" promotion program is planned for New York City where residents are expected to add 200,000 new air conditioners this summer. New Yorkers will be encouraged to purchase more efficient air conditioners to save on electricity.

Room air conditioners are noisier than well designed central systems, but the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers maintains that design improvements have resulted in units that operate very quietly.

-more-

add 2--how cool

It's not enough to install a unit and flip the switch to "on." University extension housing and equipment specialists say good management and family cooperation is needed, including:

- Routine, pre-season cleaning and servicing.
- Screen-out and black-out direct sun rays from glassy areas.
- Keep doors and windows firmly closed.
- Exhaust moist hot air quickly from kitchen, laundry and bathing areas.
- Cook outdoors whenever possible to reduce heat infiltration in the house.
- Keep the filters clean; check them weekly.

# # # #

DAZ-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

DAIRY TOUR  
SCHEDULED  
FOR AUGUST

Minnesota dairy farmers will have a chance to visit outstanding dairy farms in eastern United States on a tour sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service in August.

The tour, scheduled for August 7 to 12, will take in outstanding dairy herds in Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan. Visits with top dairy specialists and tours of the research facilities at Cornell and Michigan State Universities are also on the agenda.

The tour will travel through the Pennsylvania Dutch area, Niagara Falls and stop at Empire Farm Days at Ithaca, New York.

The tour is considered a legitimate business expense for dairymen by the Internal Revenue Service.

# # # #

For more information, contact Mervin L. Freeman, Area Extension Agent,  
Courthouse, Rochester, Minnesota 55901.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MASTITIS INFECTION,  
IMPROPER PRACTICES  
LINKED IN STUDY

A study of 2,673 Minnesota dairy herds showed that 162 herds--one of every 16--had very serious mastitis infections, Vernal S. Packard Jr., University of Minnesota extension dairy products specialist reports.

The herds had at least one body cell count of 1½ million or more. Analysis of milking management practices on these high-count farms shows a need to practice procedures generally accepted as essential, he said.

The study suggested that dairymen should put their milking equipment in good order and maintain it. Also, good milking habits should be followed routinely, Packard adds.

Here are some results from the study:

--Only 34 percent of the high-count farms were operating with adequate vacuum pump capacity.

--Stall size was less than minimal for avoiding teat injury on 63 percent of the farms.

--Only 11 percent of the dairymen were using strip-cups on a once a week basis and 88 percent were not using individual towels for udder washing.

--Less than adequate udder wash water temperatures were used by 85 percent of the dairymen and, most importantly, only 19 percent used a post-milking teat dip, a practice that could cut mastitis infections in half in some herds.

--Milking time was excessive--over 5½ minutes per cow--on 47 percent of the farms, which can contribute to teat injury.

--The percentages of farms following proper management procedures in these categories were: Vacuum controller location, 65 percent; pulsator seed, 72 percent; use of sanitizer in udder wash, 87 percent, and equipment sanitization before milking, 60 percent.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 30, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MOST NITROGEN  
FERTILIZER DOES  
NOT POLLUTE

Present nitrogen applications by most top Minnesota farmers do not cause lake, stream or ground water deterioration, reports Charles A. Simkins, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

Under normal conditions scientists have been unable to show a build up of high nitrogen levels under continuous cropping and conclude that abuses to the environment could be caused only if farmers step up their nitrogen use to levels far beyond the potential of a crop to efficiently use nitrogen.

There have been scattered cases throughout the U.S. where excessive amounts of nitrogen fertilizers have been applied and may have contributed to the build up of nitrate nitrogen in the soil. For example, some California vegetable and fruit growers have applied over 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

The story, however, is much different for the top producing farmers in Minnesota.

Top wheat producers in the Red River Valley apply 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre on land where a nitrogen depleting crop such as sugar beets, wheat, oats or barley was previously raised.

Under normal conditions, 70 pounds of this added nitrogen is taken up by the wheat plant during the growing season. Another 50 pounds is provided by nitrogen in the soil, so a total of 120 pounds of nitrogen is absorbed by the plant.

When farmers harvest the wheat they remove about 80 pounds of nitrogen in the form of wheat protein, explains Simkins. The other 40 pounds of nitrogen is plowed under after harvest.

-more-

add 1--nitrogen fertilizer

This nitrogen in the straw and roots of the plants may gradually be converted to the nitrate form of nitrogen by soil bacteria and again become part of the food for another plant. However, since this decomposition takes place very slowly the nitrogen is made available to plants at a yearly rate of only about two pounds per acre.

The 30 pounds of nitrogen added from the fertilizer and not used by the plants may have several destinies. In the Red River Valley the nitrogen can be lost to the atmosphere as nitrogen gas under conditions of excessive rain or moisture, it can become part of the organic nitrogen phase in the soil and eventually become available to future crops or part of the nitrogen may be leached to a depth at which plant roots cannot intercept it. This depends on soil texture, water passing through the soil and the nitrogen concentration in the soil.

Recent studies in southern Minnesota indicate little accumulation of nitrogen in soils growing corn where 200 pounds or less of nitrogen fertilizer was applied. However, an application of 400 pounds of nitrogen per acre resulted in considerable accumulation of nitrate nitrogen in the top five feet of the soil, says Simkins.

When applying 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre, about 140 pounds is taken up by the corn plant. The soil will normally supply another 80 pounds of nitrogen during the growing season. When the crop is harvested 140 pounds of nitrogen is taken from the field in the form of corn protein.

The remaining corn stalks and corn roots contain about 80 pounds of nitrogen and eventually become part of the soil nitrogen. Again, the amount of this nitrogen transformed to be used by future crops is very small and does not exceed five pounds per acre.

-more-

add 2--nitrogen fertilizer

Part of the added nitrogen not taken up by the corn plant, about 60 pounds, becomes part of the nitrogen cycle of the soil. An unknown portion is reduced "or made" into nitrogen gas by the soil bacteria and becomes part of the nitrogen of the air. About 10 pounds of the nitrogen leaches to the ground water.

Simkins warns that particular care should be exercised in using nitrogen on sandy soils since leaching losses can be high. There is now sufficient knowledge to allow farmers to reduce nitrogen losses on sandy soils without sacrificing yields. Rates and times of application can be adjusted to better meet the crop needs.

# # # #

June 2, 1972

Alfalfa Weevil Spread

(0:40)

The potentially devastating alfalfa weevil is expected to continue spreading this summer from southwest Minnesota to the north and west.

University of Minnesota entomologists say the alfalfa weevil this year could spread as far west as Murray and Lyon counties and as far north as southern Mille Lacs County.

The weevil first was discovered in Minnesota in 1970 in the five most southeastern counties. Last year the weevil spread as far west as Mankato and north to the Twin Cities.

The alfalfa weevil hasn't been found in numbers high enough in Minnesota to be economically damaging. But the entomologists warn that the insect could become a serious pest within a year or two.

\* \* \* \*

Mastitis Infection Study

(0:28)

A study of more than 25-hundred Minnesota dairy herds showed that one out of every 16 had very serious mastitis infections.

University Extension Specialist Vern Packard says analysis of milking procedures on farms where herds had high cell counts shows a need to practice good management procedures. Dairymen should put their milking equipment in good order and maintain it. Packard says the study also suggests that good milking habits should be followed routinely.

\* \* \* \*

Headgear On The Farm

(0:08)

Head injuries are common on the farm. But the National Safety Council says they could be prevented by wearing protective headgear.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Simkins Challenges Pollution Claims

(1:00)

University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Charles Simkins says present nitrogen applications by most top Minnesota farmers don't cause lake, stream or ground water deterioration.

There have been scattered cases throughout the nation where excessive amounts of nitrogen fertilizers have been applied and may have contributed to the build-up of nitrate nitrogen in the soil. Some California vegetable and fruit growers have applied over three-hundred pounds of nitrogen per acre.

But Simkins says the story is much different for Minnesota's top farm producers. Top wheat producers in the Red River Valley apply 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre on land where a nitrogen depleting crop was previously raised. Under normal conditions, 70 pounds of this added nitrogen is taken up by the wheat plant during the growing season. Another 50 pounds is provided by nitrogen in the soil. So a total of 120 pounds of nitrogen is absorbed by the plant.

Simkins says care should be exercised in using nitrogen on sandy soils since leaching losses can be high.

\* \* \* \*

Ground Soybean Decision

(0:20)

Farmers: Your decision on whether to feed ground, raw soybeans or soybean oil meal to feeder cattle depends on relative costs.

Tests at the University's Southern Experiment Station showed that steers performed equally well when fed either supplement. Feed costs and profits were equal for soybean meal and soybeans.

\* \* \* \*

June 2, 1972

High Market Failure Of New Products

(0:28)

Only about 10 percent of some two-thousand new food products that are introduced each year survive. The other 90 percent are market failures, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

So the average consumer apparently has little to do with what new foods are brought onto the market.

But the consumer has a lot to do with what products remain on the market. Failure to buy a new product means it will disappear from the market.

\* \* \* \*

Obtain Moving Cost Estimates

(0:36)

If you are moving, it's a good idea to get cost estimates from several moving companies for a comparison. University of Minnesota specialist Sheryl Nefstead recommends having a moving representative come to your home to make the estimate.

Estimates cannot be based on just your word. So be sure he sees everything that must be moved.

Then find out which companies have a representative in the area where you're moving. It's easier to make claims or settlements later if the company is also represented on the other end of the move.

\* \* \* \*

Egg Cookery

(0:08)

A greenish coating around the yolks of hard-cooked eggs comes from the sulphur and iron compounds in the yolk. Neither flavor nor nutrition is affected.

\* \* \* \*

consumer radio briefs

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 5, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H LEADER CONFERENCE  
TO BE HELD JUNE 19-23

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H'ers will represent \_\_\_\_\_ County at the 4-H Junior  
(number)  
Leader Conference to be held on the St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, June  
19-23.

They are: (list names and addresses)

About 650 junior leaders from throughout Minnesota are expected to attend  
the conference.

The five-day conference will revolve around the theme "CONSIDER." The theme  
will be broken down into three areas: Communications, change and expressions of  
love and feelings. Activities within each of these areas include workshops on  
verbal and non-verbal communication, a drama presentation by the Dudley Riggs  
Brave New Workshop Company of Minneapolis and a variety stage show including music  
from several eras entitled "The Many Faces of Love."

A banquet, sponsored for the 50th year by the greater Minneapolis Chamber of  
Commerce, will be held at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis on Thursday,  
June 22.

Four-H Federation officers will be elected on the last day of the conference.  
One voting delegate per county is allowed to participate in the federation. The  
federation meets each year in conjunction with the junior leader conference.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 5, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

State's Economy Growing. Minnesota's economy is not lagging, according to a report prepared by John Helmberger, University of Minnesota economist. Minnesota's growth rate is faster than the national average, "whether we measure growth by total personal income, per capita personal income, manufacturing payrolls, employment in manufacturing or non-farm income," Helmberger said. For more information, write to the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101. Ask for staff paper P72-12.

\* \* \* \*

Test For Septic Tank System. Both soil borings and percolation tests are necessary to evaluate soil for a new soil absorption system, says Roger Machmeier, an extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Results of the percolation tests indicates how fast the soil can absorb effluent. The test results, together with the size of the home will determine how many feet of trench area are needed.

\* \* \* \*

Crossbreds Gain Faster. Charolais-Shorthorn crossbred calves out-gained straightbred Shorthorn calves in a three-year University of Minnesota research study. The crossbred calves averaged 56 pounds heavier at weaning. In the feedlot, crossbred steers gained faster, had higher final weights and required less feed per 100 pounds of gain than straightbred steers. Half of the shorthorn herd at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Morris, was bred to Shorthorns and the other half was bred to Charolais.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Treat Sheep For Parasites. The number of summer treatments for sheep parasites depends on how much wet weather occurs, says University of Minnesota parasitologist, Henry Griffiths.

Usually a second treatment of sheep for parasites should be planned in mid-June or early July. However, hot and humid spring weather is ideal for parasites and may call for more frequent treatments, Griffiths says.

Pasture rotation may also be helpful in reducing the sheep's intake of young minute parasite forms.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 5, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

DON'T USE  
DICAMBA,  
EXPERTS SAY

Weed killers and combination fertilizer-herbicide products containing dicamba should not be used since this chemical is very potent, University of Minnesota Plant Pathologist Ward Stienstra warns.

Dicamba applied to light, sandy soils will leach down with the rain to tree and shrub roots. The chemical will be carried to growing plant tops. If the leaves are fully formed, the leaves appear wilted. Actually the leaf has grown to that shape because of the weed killer.

Small, developing leaves become twisted and puckered when dicamba affects them.

Stienstra says 2,4-D should be used every other weekend for persistent weeds problems. It will control the weeds without doing damage to the trees.

Dicamba can be recognized in many cases on product labels by its chemical name--2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichlorobenzoic acid.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 5, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

### CONTROL WEEDS IN GRASS PASTURES

To improve your grass pastures this year, try some form of grazing management, together with adequate fertilizer--especially nitrogen--and broadleaf weed control.

Rotational grazing to allow grass recovery between grazings together with periodic clipping to prevent grass from becoming mature is an example of good grazing management, says Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Broadleaf weed control can best be accomplished by using certain herbicides that have been granted label clearance for use in grass pastures by EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).

Either the amin or ester form of 2,4-D may be used as a foliar spray at one to two pounds (one to two quarts of a four pound per gallon formulation) per acre. Some weeds and brush species are resistant to 2,4-D and may be controlled more readily by a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, commonly called "brush killer."

Caution: Do not graze dairy cattle on pastures treated with 2,4-D for seven days after treatment. Do not graze dairy animals within 6 weeks and do not slaughter meat animals grazing on treated areas within two weeks after 2,4,5-T applications, Strand emphasizes.

MCPA can be used at low rates of from one-fourth to one-half pound per acre to control susceptible broadleaf weeds where legumes such as alfalfa or clover are present without serious injury to the legumes. Certain weeds such as buttercup and spotted knapweed are better controlled with MCPA than with 2,4-D.

-more-

add 1--control weeds

Dicamba (Banvel) may be used alone or in combination with 2,4-D for broadleaf weed control in grass pastures. The suggested rate of application for dicamba ranges from one-fourth pound per acre for susceptible annuals to four to eight pounds per acre for eradication of resistant perennials. Mixtures of one-half to one pound per acre of dicamba with 1 pound of 2,4-D will control a wide variety of perennial broadleaf weeds.

Caution: After treatment of pastures with dicamba, do not graze dairy animals for 7 to 60 days nor harvest for hay for 37 to 90 days, depending on rate of application. See the label for details. Do not graze meat animals in treated pastures within 30 days of slaughter.

Herbicides for pasture weed control should be applied early in the season, usually before mid-June when the weeds are actively growing. Annual or biennial broadleaf weeds should be sprayed early in the season when weeds are either in the seedling or the basal rosette stage, Strand says.

Perennial broadleaf weeds are more difficult to control and spraying should be done when weed growth is six to eight inches tall and up to early bud stage.

During this vegetative or actively growing stage, carbohydrate food reserves in the root tend to be at a low point. Translocation of food from leaves to roots generally favors movement of chemicals into the root and the plant foliage at this stage is large enough to take up enough chemical to kill or effectively retard growth of the plant.

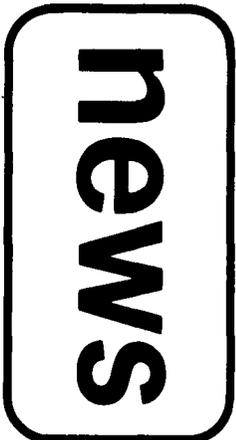
When using herbicides to aid in weed control, it's important to apply chemicals uniformly and carefully, Strand advises. Avoid drift problems to susceptible crops and ornamentals by using good sprayer management--such as correct choice of sprayer pressure and nozzle tips--and avoiding windy days.

Check the product label for correct rates and proper precautions. Refer to Extension Folder 212 (Revised) 1972, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops" for further suggestions. It's available from the county extension office.

# # # #

June 6, 1972

\* \* \* \* \*  
FOR RELEASE THURSDAY  
JUNE 8  
\* \* \* \* \*



SCHUELKE NAMED TO HEAD UM - ST. PAUL  
RHETORIC DEPT.

Appointment of L. David Schuelke, a communication science professor at an Illinois university, as head of the Department of Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, was approved today (June 8) by the University's Board of Regents.

He replaces Ralph Nichols, who is retiring and has been department head since 1944.

Schuelke has taught for 11 years, having served most recently as acting chairman of the Department of Speech at Purdue University-Calumet Campus, Hammond, Ind., and presently as director of academic development and communication science professor at Governors State University, Park Forest South, Ill.

His first assignment at Governors State was in the Office of the President, planning and establishing internal and external communication systems and programs for the university.

Schuelke received a bachelor of science degree in 1961 from Northeastern University, Evanston, Ill.; a master of arts degree in 1964 from the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., and a doctorate degree in 1969 from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism •  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 •  
Agricultural Extension Service  
(612) 373-0710

add 1--head rhetoric dept.

He taught high school in Illinois from 1961 to 1965 and was an instructor at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill., from 1965 to 1967.

Schuelke is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, the profession journalism society; the International Communication Association, the American Association of University Professor and the Central States Speech Association.

# # #

DAZ -72

June 9, 1972

State's Economy Growing

(0:20)

Minnesota's economy is not lagging, according to a report by a University of Minnesota economist, John Helmberger. Growth of total personal income, per capita personal income, manufacturing payrolls, and employment in manufacturing income in the state are all above the national average.

\* \* \* \*

Treat Sheep For Parasites

(0:26)

The number of summer treatments for sheep parasites depends on how much wet weather occurs.

Usually a second treatment of sheep for parasites should be planned in mid-June or early July. Hot, humid weather is ideal for parasites and may call for more frequent treatments.

Pasture rotation may be helpful in reducing the sheep's intake of small parasite forms.

\* \* \* \*

Crossbreeds Gain Faster

(0:26)

In a three-year University of Minnesota study, Charolais-Shorthorn (shar-lay-short-horn) crossbred calves out-gained straightbred Shorthorn calves. The crossbred calves averaged 56 pounds heavier at weaning.

Crossbred steers gained faster, had higher final weights and required less feed per pound of gain.

The experiment was conducted at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Morris, Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

June 9, 1972

Ground Turkey Being Marketed

(0:40)

Ground turkey is being marketed in Twin Cities stores. The product, which is dark turkey meat with a natural proportion of skin, gives the appearance of ground beef.

Beverly Lundgren, extension consumer information specialist, University of Minnesota reports that ground turkey can be used in many of the same ways you use other ground meats.

It will be tender and juicy if not overcooked, she says. However, it may need to be cooked a little longer than ground beef.

Ground turkey meat averages eight percent fat, generally making it lower in fat than other meats. And, since low in fat means low in calories, an average serving contains about 130 calories.

\* \* \* \*

Buying And Storing Ground Turkey

(0:30)

If it's not already in your market, look for ground turkey meat in the future. Beverly Lundgren, extension consumer information specialist, indicates that it's priced competitively with other meats.

The University of Minnesota specialist says one pound of ground turkey will serve four to five people. There are little or no fat drippings and it browns as fast as ground beef.

Store your purchase in a loosely wrapped container in the refrigerator. Use the ground turkey within one to two days. If you freeze the meat, for best quality use within two months, she says.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Free Fact Sheet On Wild Fruits

(0:50)

It may be the call of the wild, but the mission is to pick wild fruits and berries. A new fact sheet has been released at the University of Minnesota called, Selecting Minnesota Wild Fruits. Prepared by home economists Grace Brill and Sheryl Nefstead, the sheet includes identifying sketches of selected species of wild fruits.

Miss Brill concedes that people are going back to nature and therefore have an intense interest in utilizing wild fruits. The authors indicate where the fruits are found and uses for the berries.

Selecting Minnesota Wild Fruits is especially applicable to scouting and youth groups interested in ecology and survival ventures.

Berry pickers who are planning a camping meal around wild fruits will be interested in obtaining the free fact sheet. Send a postcard requesting Home Economics Fact Sheet-27 to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

TV Health Claims Misleading

(0:30)

Seventy percent of the health information on television is inaccurate or misleading. Or, that's what medical students at Wayne State's School of Medicine in Detroit discovered during a study of commercial TV programs and advertisements.

Reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, the study indicated that only 30 percent of the health information was "useful." They cited misleading commercial claims and comparisons. There was also a disregard for "major health problems" as mental health, heart disease and cancer "were virtually ignored during the television week."

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 12, 1972

To all counties  
4-H News  
Immediate release

ST. PAUL 4-H CLUB WORKS  
TO SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

Students at Frost Lake Elementary School in St. Paul are becoming more aware of their responsibility to help save the environment.

The school is now organizing a 4-H club. Some 45 fourth and fifth graders have already signed up. Members of the club will spend a minimum of five hours a week during June, July and August at the school's garden.

Fred Glasoe, science coordinator for the public school's elementary cluster program, supervises the development of the garden, operates a greenhouse and conducts classroom discussions on plants at the school. Students with eligible flowers or vegetables will exhibit their efforts at the Ramsey County Fair and Minnesota State Fair. Also, all members will be eligible to exhibit their plants at the Ramsey County Garden Club's Childrens Garden Show Sept. 19 at Como Park in St. Paul.

During the summer, third and fourth graders will be brought to the school, which is one of seven schools in a cluster providing specialized educational programs for students. The summer school students will work in the garden and study plant life. After the session ends in August, 4-H members will work in the garden with assignments to tend specific vegetables and flowers.

The program runs year round. House plants seeded by the students in the summer will be used during the fall and winter for classroom instruction. Students will have their own indoor plants in class.

Next year 4-H'ers will be in charge of a winter garden show and will choose seeds to be ordered for the garden.

The program has resulted in an awareness of the environment, particularly in keeping the area neat, says Glasoe. The students have trimmed trees and cleaned up the area around Frost Lake, now reduced to a pond from development of the neighbor-

Add 1--Frost Lake School

hood over the past 70 years. What remains of the lake near Hoyt Avenue and Hazlewood Street in St. Paul is a beautiful, natural pond teeming in the spring, summer and fall with life including wood ducks, frogs, turtles, small birds, pheasants, butterflies, dragon flies, crickets, lily ponds, cattails, red sumac, wild flowers, microscopic water life and possibly some fish.

Much of the credit for this unique program at Frost Lake School goes to Edgar Williams, elementary education director for St. Paul's public schools, and Andrew Duncan, head of the University's Department of Horticultural Science.

For more information on how your 4-H club can work to save the environment contact your county agent.

#####

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 12, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

ATT: Extension Home  
Economists

LOADS LIGHTENED  
FOR ARTHRITIC  
HOMEMAKER

When a homemaker has arthritis, even simple housekeeping can be difficult and painful. Home economists are researching ways to make household tasks simpler.

Here are some ideas for ease of movement:

. Bedmaking Contour sheets require lifting and hand strength for placement. Velcro type fastening tape can be attached to the corners of flat bed sheets. With the sheet on the bed, the tape can be used to secure corners.

. Ironing A lightweight travel iron is easier to handle. The travel iron weighs nearly a pound less and still has the dry-steam feature of a regular iron.

Sitting while ironing also eliminates back and leg fatigue. The ironing board height should be at the correct level.

. Vacuuming Upright vacuum cleaners are easier to use. The canister cleaners require more strength and balance than many arthritic homemakers possess. It is also difficult to move the cleaning tool across a carpet with a canister model. Some newer upright vacuum cleaners are self-propelled. This feature lessens arm stress and movement.

Equipment should be selected that minimizes lifting, stooping, bending or stretching. The specific handicap should be evaluated and appropriate modifications made in housekeeping methods and standards.

- jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 12, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

FARMERS MUST  
COMPLY WITH NEW  
SAFETY STANDARDS

Farmers who have employees should be sure they have the proper records required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

July 1, 1972 marks the end of the first year for which employers must keep records of occupational injuries and illnesses under the law, says John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Each employer should have 4 forms:

\* Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the job.

This poster must be displayed in a prominent place.

\* OSHA form 100: Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Recordable injuries and illnesses must be entered on this form within two days of the injury or illness. This log must be kept as a record for 5 years after the year it covers.

Where no injuries are recorded, indicate the year covered and "none," and keep the log on file. The log shall cover the period July 1 to June 30.

\* OSHA form 101: Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

A separate form 101 is to be filled out for each recordable injury or illness and kept on file for 5 years.

\* OSHA form 102: Summary, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

This summary is to be filled out at the end of each year and posted in a place accessible to employees. Where no injuries or illnesses are reported, indicate the year for which the summary applies and indicate "none" in the totals line.

Add 1--new safety standards

All of these forms are included in the publication "Recordkeeping Requirements under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970." This publication was mailed last fall to farmers who were known to have employees. Additional forms may be obtained by writing to:

Mr. William Price, Regional Director, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, ILL.60604\*

(Agents--add your name if you have forms available)

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 12, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

MINN. NEEDS MORE AG.  
EDUCATION GRADUATES

Minnesota is one of six states with an acute shortage of agriculture teachers, says Martin B. McMillion, associate professor in agricultural education at the University of Minnesota.

Some 55 job openings are available in agricultural education this year; however, the University will provide only 30 graduates. Twenty-four of the 30 graduates plan to enter teaching while the remainder will go back to the farm, enter military service, go on to graduate study or work in some other capacity.

About 25 new jobs in agricultural education are created every year. Minnesota employed about 500 people in agricultural education in 1971-72. Reasons for the growth in agriculture teaching opportunities include expanding adult farm management and veteran's programs, an increase in agribusiness programs, an increase in ornamental horticultural and environmental education and an increase in the occupational exploration programs at the junior high school level, says McMillion.

Nine seniors who will graduate from the University this spring have already signed teaching contracts. That leaves some 15 students who will be able to pick from some 30 available teaching positions, says McMillion.

As a result of the teacher shortage, Minnesota has used agricultural college graduates holding temporary teaching certificates. Some eight or nine teachers throughout the state have not completed all the requirements. Last year Minnesota hired 12 certified teachers from other states to fill the shortage.

The average starting salary for jobs in agricultural education last year was \$9,450, adds McMillion. Graduates usually sign a 12-month contract.

#####

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 12, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Haylage Most Efficient. Making haylage is the most efficient forage system for feeder steers when you consider harvesting and storage losses plus feed conversion efficiencies, University of Minnesota research shows. The researchers compared alfalfa-brome hay, haylage and silage. However, animals fed hay had the fastest gains and were most efficient in converting feed to gain.

\* \* \* \*

Additives Don't Help Septic Tanks. Adding yeast or commercial additives to septic tank systems has little or no effect, says a University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer, Roger Machmeier.

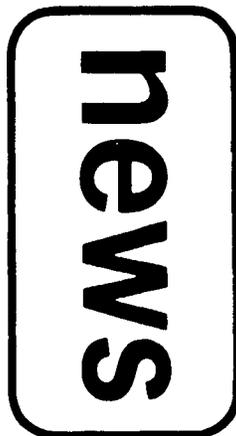
The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has tested some 1,200 commercial additives and found that none proved to be of advantage in properly controlled tests.

Machmeier adds that detergents, bleaches, drain cleaners, as normally used in the home, will have no appreciable harmful effect on the septic tank system.

\* \* \* \*

Fly Control. The first step for good farm fly control is a clean-up program. Manure piles, organic material near feed bunks, chopped hay, silage and ground feed that stays moist should be scraped up from time to time to prevent house and stable fly larvae from developing.

# # # #



Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

### STATE FARM LAND VALUES INCREASE

Farm land values in Minnesota rose two percent in 1971, compared to 1970, according to a recent University of Minnesota report.

The highest increases were in the southeast district, including the cities of Faribault, Waseca, Owatonna, Rochester, Albert Lea and Austin, where farm land values were up five percent over 1970.

The study also showed that urbanization is now more of a factor in rising farm land values in Minnesota than demand for agricultural land.

The study published as Economic Study Report S72-2 "The Minnesota Real Estate Market 1971," shows the sharpest land value increases from 1960 to 1970 occurred in the most urbanized districts of the state --the southeast and east central. In the preceding decades, from 1940 to 1950, the sharpest increases took place in the three predominantly agricultural districts --southeast, west central and northwest.

But the farm land market is still determined basically by demand for a neighbor's land, researchers Philip M. Raup and Kenneth Emde pointed out in the report. In the southwest and west central agricultural districts, 78 and 74 percent, respectively, of the farm land buyers purchased land less than 10 miles from their residence.

add 1--state farm land

The study, showed two well defined areas of higher priced land-- one area centered around the Twin Cities, and the other in the prime farming land of south central Minnesota. Average values in both areas were well above \$420 per acre.

Although farm land values in the Twin Cities metropolitan region continue to rise, the rate of increase in any specific area has not been uniform.

"Proximity to the Twin Cities is no guarantee of continuous farm land value increases," Raup stated.

For example, in one part of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, land prices varied by as much as \$200 per acre within a distance of 20 miles.

Non-farm investors accounted for 36 percent of all land sales in the Twin Cities metropolitan area during 1971. They paid 54 percent more per acre (\$1,230 to \$799) in 1971 than in 1970.

In the Red River Valley, prices received in reported sales of farm land decreased to an average of \$166 per acre in 1971. Market activity in the valley was slow with about one-fourth fewer reported sales in 1971, compared to 1970. Expansion buyers accounted for 90 percent of all farm land purchases in the valley last year.

For complete details of the study, broken down into 6 geographical districts, write for a free copy of "The Minnesota Rural Real Estate Market 1971," to the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 19, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

**FREEZE MEAT  
FOR QUALITY**

Meat purchased for freezing needs careful packaging to preserve its quality and flavor. Heavy aluminum foil or laminated freezer paper are good wrapping materials, says Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats.

The semi-permeable film used to wrap self-service meat can go into the freezer for a week or so, says the University of Minnesota specialist. For longer storage, however, an air tight package is necessary. If air is allowed in the package, it draws moisture and causes a rancid flavor. This drying process is called "freezer burn."

Use a drug store wrap on meats to be frozen. Epley suggests wrapping over the existing grocery wrap or you can remove the meat and place directly on the paper. Bring the two edges of the paper together and fold in one-inch folds until the paper is tight against the meat. Press out all air and fold the corners so the flaps are under the meat. Tape ends and the top seam fold and label according to meat cut, amount and date. Freeze immediately.

Place double thicknesses of waxed paper or freezer paper between chops and meat patties. This enables the patties to be separated while the meat is frozen.

Do not store beyond a product's quality limit, reminds Epley. Bacon and hot dogs can be stored for one month, ham for two months, fresh pork and ground beef for four months and beef cuts for nine months. The freezer should be zero degrees or lower for quality and nutrient retention.

#####

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

June 19, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

### Prices Vary From Store To Store

Consumers know that prices may vary from one store to another. There are several reasons for the discrepancy.

Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist, indicates that there may be a difference in services offered by any two stores. One store may be larger and has a nicer building. Services such as charge accounts, telephone orders, deliveries or more salespeople to help customers may contribute to the price of items.

The item in question may be an advertised loss leader. That is when the merchant often sells at cost or below to attract customers.

The University of Minnesota specialist says, "Nothing is really free." She points to the number and kinds of give aways offered customers. Such items as stamps, dishes, outdoor cooking tools, clocks--you name it--they all can contribute to the difference in price if two identical products are compared from store to store.

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

\* \* \* \*

### The Power Of Not Buying

Each purchase is a vote for the product and the merchant who sells it. Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist, says you can even vote No. You can vote No by not buying a product. The University of Minnesota specialist indicates that your power is in not buying, whether the dissatisfaction is with the goods or with the service. It does little good to complain but buy anyway.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

### Stretch Your Milk Dollars

Everybody needs a source of calcium each day and milk is an excellent source. Jane Hansen, extension home economist with the University of Minnesota, suggests these ways to save money in stretching your milk dollar.

Price different kinds of milk. Skim, evaporated and buttermilk usually cost less than fresh, whole milk. If you pay cash and carry it home, rather than have it delivered, the price is less.

The home economist indicates that a gallon of milk is usually cheaper than four separate quarts. And, if you really want to save money, use dry non-fat milk. A quart of dry milk costs six to ten cents per quart to mix at home.

Even with the increased cost of milk, Miss Hansen says milk is an excellent buy because of its high nutritive value.

\* \* \* \*

### Features On Appliances Increase Price

The prices of appliances vary from model to model, depending upon the complexity of the merchandise. Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist, suggests that the price difference may be due to a greater production cost.

The University of Minnesota specialist says that top-of-the-line or deluxe models are priced more than standard or lower-line models. The more push buttons the appliance has, the more it will cost initially and in repair than the two or three button model. Chrome finishes are also usually more expensive.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 19, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Rural Americans May Be Shortchanged: Rural Americans may not be getting their fair share of programs funded by the federal government.

One report asserts that while rural counties account for 66 percent of all substandard housing, they receive only 16 percent of all federal housing assistance.

The report was prepared by the Economic Research Service of the USDA for the U.S. Senate Committee on Government Operations.

The report also says that while rural counties account for 50 percent of all children between the ages of 6 and 17 in poverty level families, they receive only 20 percent of all federal child welfare service funds and 24 percent of federal aid to families with dependent children.

For more information ask for "The Distribution of Federal Outlays Among U.S. Counties," part three of The Economic and Social Condition of Rural America in the 1970's, December 1971, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. Cost is 55 cents.

\* \* \* \*

Vitamin E Not Beneficial. Steers fed artificially dried shelled corn and corn silage did not benefit from vitamin E supplementation in University of Minnesota research. Due to the high cost of vitamin E, returns per head were lower for steers fed the vitamin supplement.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Prevent Farm Injuries. Annual accidental agricultural work deaths and disabling injuries have numbered about 2,400 and 200,000 respectively in recent years.

A recent farm accident survey revealed that nearly four in ten of the reported injuries involved the head, eyes, hands or feet.

If those persons who made up the four in ten had worn protective gear, probably far fewer of them would have suffered disabling injury.

\* \* \* \*

Steers Out-Perform Heifers. A recent University of Minnesota research trial confirms the performance advantage of feeding steers over heifers. The study, conducted at the University's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, showed that heifers would have to be purchased for \$3.98 per hundred weight less than steers to be as profitable. In addition, the study showed the performance of steers and heifers was not affected by the type of housing system. Two housing systems were compared--a cold slot, confinement system and a conventional pole barn.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 19, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MOST ECONOMIC  
NITROGEN RATE  
DETERMINED

The most economic rate of nitrogen applied to corn on sandy soils appears to be about 200 pounds per acre as a total applied in four monthly or even more frequent split treatments, say University of Minnesota soil scientists.

Applying nitrogen at frequent intervals maximizes nitrogen uptake and use by the growing corn and minimizes losses of nitrogen due to leaching and possible pollution of subsoil waters.

A single nitrogen application at planting time to sandy, irrigated soils has been found to be less efficient and more wasteful in experiments by the soil scientists.

Monthly nitrogen fertilization supplying a total of 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre produced about 150 bushels of corn per acre in irrigated test plots. Doubling the monthly rate was the most economical and produced about 185 bushels per acre.

###

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 19, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM PLANS BRANCH STATION  
FIELD DAYS FOR SUMMER

Minnesotans will have a chance to take a look at the latest in agricultural research and techniques at field days planned this summer by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Summer field days at branch agricultural experiment stations will feature current research on crops economically important to the state. Special programs to answer questions and acquaint the public with agricultural research will be held at many of the branch stations.

Dates and programs for the respective branch stations are as follows:

June 27--Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Continuous tours are scheduled from 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. There will be stops along the tour and explanations in the subject areas of weed control, small grains, animal waste management, windbreak planning and management, wildlife feeding, grain drying and handling, horticulture and livestock.

June 28--Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Continuous field tours will be conducted from 9 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. Exhibited will be weed control techniques, small grain varieties, fertilizer materials, effects of insecticides on corn rootworm and corn borer, planting studies on sorghum, corn, soybeans and dry beans.

July 11--Sand Plains Experiment Station, Elk River. Irrigation studies with potatoes, snap beans, field corn, and other vegetables will be discussed. Scientists at the Elk River site are studying the application of fertilizer through irrigation water and working on new potato varieties for early market use.

-more-

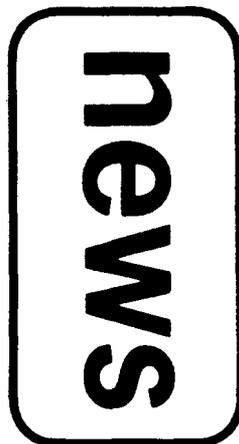
add 1--U plans

July 13--West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Field day exhibits will include small grain variety trials, herbicide trials for corn and soybeans, nutrient runoff from winter manure applications, and manure recycling.

July 19--Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. Activities will include tours of new dwarf wheats, barley and potato breeding nurseries, wild oat control, cultural work with sunflowers and special chemical weed control methods with sugarbeets.

July 20--North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Tours of new forest plantations plus a new sawmill, planer and lumber storage area are planned. Agronomy tours will emphasize forage production and Phytophthora root rot studies. Potato research includes new potato crosses, a new potato storage facility and work on insect resistant potatoes. A tour of the beef pasture study also is scheduled.

# # # #



Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

## NEW ALFALFA STRAIN SHOWN AT WASECA

WASECA--The old notion that alfalfa can't tolerate wet soil conditions may be on the way out, farmers were told today (June 27) at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, field day.

A new strain of alfalfa that might prove to be adaptable to wet soil conditions was demonstrated at the University of Minnesota installation. This was the first time that these strains have been grown in Minnesota field tests.

The new strain is resistant to phytophthora one of the fungi that causes root rot in alfalfa, often a severe problem under wet soil conditions.

U.S. Department of Agriculture plant pathologist, F. I. Frosheiser, and USDA agronomist, Donald K. Barnes, both stationed at the University's St. Paul Campus, estimated that Phytophthora causes alfalfa production losses of several million dollars in Minnesota alone.

The scientists warn that the new strain may not solve all the problems associated with growing alfalfa under wet soil conditions, but it should be a partial solution to the major problem of root rot.

add 1--new alfalfa strain

Test plots exhibited at the field day are aimed at comparing both resistant strains and susceptible alfalfa strains under natural rainfall conditions and under irrigation that simulates wet soil conditions.

In addition to the field trials at Waseca, the scientists are cooperating on about 20 trials scattered throughout the north central region.

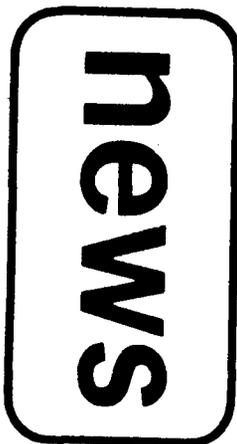
The new alfalfa strain may not be a panacea for all alfalfa production problems, but it could be particularly useful to farmers who are trying to grow alfalfa in areas with poor soil draining conditions. Much of this type of land is found in southeastern Minnesota.

Under wet soil conditions, the new resistant alfalfa strains have increased root production and forage yield nearly 50 percent over the presently available strains.

The USDA and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are making every effort to speed availability of the new seed. It could be available to growers as early as the spring of 1974, Barnes said.

# # # #

BJC-72



### NEW CROPS SHOWN AT LAMBERTON FIELD DAY

New crops such as pinto beans and grain sorghum together with irrigation and fertilizer can make the state's sandy soils highly productive, according to University of Minnesota agronomist, R. G. Robinson.

Test plots of the new crop were shown to visitors today (June 28) at the Southwest Experiment Station Field Day, Lamberton.

Tests this year at the Southwest Experiment Station on dry beans are aimed at determining the most desirable rate of planting, the best date of planting and proper nitrogen fertilization.

Tests on sorghum this summer include hybrid variety trials and comparisons of corn versus sorghum as feed grain crops. Tests to determine the best date of planting are also being conducted.

The future for dry bean production is especially bright, Robinson said. Some 17,000 acres were planted in the state last year and that acreage may double this summer.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
• (612) 373-0710

add 1--new crops

New bean processing plants also add to industrial employment, he said. Beans are cleaned and sorted here and then shipped in bulk form out of the state to be bagged or canned.

Grain sorghum also has advantages for production in Minnesota. If disease or insect control require crop rotation rather than continuous corn production, then grain sorghum can be planted after corn without risk of injury from herbicide residues, Robinson explained.

Although few acres are planted to sorghum in Minnesota, it is the second highest feed grain used in this country. The potential for sorghum is increasing, Robinson added.

Another crop that has proved profitable for sandy soils is sunflowers. In both shell and dehulled forms in Minnesota, it is the leading "nut" crop for human food and birdfeed. Sunflower acreage is close to one half million acres in the state and is expected to increase.

Test plots at other experiment stations have shown that with irrigation and fertilizer, high yields and potentially high profits can be obtained with these new crops. Irrigated and fertilized plots have shown that yields much higher than the state average for sunflowers, pinto beans and grain sorghum can be obtained.

# # # #

BJC-72

June 23, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## EXTENSION NUTRITIONIST RETIRES

Professor Grace Brill, nutritionist, will retire from the University of Minnesota on June 30. She has spent 36 years with the agricultural extension services of Minnesota and Kansas.

As a home demonstration agent in Kansas for 14 years and later as a state specialist in Minnesota for 22 years, she took pride in guiding the development of young people through the 4-H program.

Miss Brill prepared several bulletins for use in 4-H food preparation projects: "4-H Food Preparation", "Quick Meals", "Cooking Outdoors for Fun" and "Family Meals". She was also the author of general extension pamphlets: "Popular Ways to Serve Vegetables", "Fresh Water Fish, Care and Cookery" and "Good Meals Every Day". She has been involved in the publication of 14 additional food fact sheets and leaflets.

In her efforts to interest all people in having a good diet, the nutritionist helped develop low income programs long before the present expanded food and nutrition emphasis. Miss Brill has cooperated with state and federal agencies in providing food information to older people and families. She recently was involved in diet workshops which emphasized diabetes and weight control.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

add 1--extension nutritionist retires

A native of Broadwell, Ohio, Miss Brill taught home economics in Kansas after receiving her bachelor and master of science degrees from Kansas State University. In 1947 she received recognition for distinguished service from the National Home Demonstration Agents Association.

Active in professional organizations, Miss Brill has been vice president of Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity; annalist of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity; chairman of Minnesota State Nutrition Council; member of Minnesota Home Economics Association; Phi Kappa Phi, national honor society and Omicron Nu, honorary home economics organization.

# # # #

JKM-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

OFFICERS ELECTED;  
HONORS GIVEN  
AT 4-H FUNCTIONS

(Pope, Nobles & Meeker counties: Photos of new officers from your counties for local newspapers will be sent to you later this week).

A Glenwood girl was elected president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation and eight firms and six individuals were honored this past week (June 19-23) during the 4-H Junior Leader Conference and 50th annual 4-H Recognition Banquet in the Twin Cities.

Kathy Bryce, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bryce, Route 2, Glenwood, was elected president of the federation. Other new officers include Roger Fellows, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Fellows, Route 2, Worthington, vice president; Joli Ann Then, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Then, Route 2 Rice, secretary; and Joel Krueger, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Krueger, Route 1, Litchfield, treasurer.

Special awards were presented in Minneapolis at the 4-H Recognition Banquet sponsored, for the 50th consecutive year, by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Master of ceremonies was Paul Giel, intercollegiate athletic director at the University of Minnesota. Carl Eller, Minnesota Viking football player, and Miss Minnesota, Linda Hagen, a 4-H alumnus, were special guests.

Friend of 4-H Award plaques and membership in the Minnesota 4-H Key Club were awarded to C. Dean McNeal, group vice president of the Pillsbury Co. and chairman of the National 4-H Club Foundation's board of directors, and Mary Davies, "Carmen" on the "Carmen and Clancy Show" on WCCO-TV, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Receiving 4-H Alumni Awards were Dale Kelsey, Lewisville; Hirran Newman, Kandiyohi; Mrs. Leona Seidl, Hanska, and Mrs. Donna Spelz, Utica.

add 1--4-H news

Sustained support of the 4-H program brought awards to eight firms. The firms and individuals receiving the awards included:

--Coast to Coast Stores, Inc.; Roger E. Strangeland, president.

--Donaldsons Department Stores, Wallace Humphrey, vice president, secretary-treasurer.

--Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis; Allen H. Heimback, vice president.

--Lindsay Brothers Co., Hugh T. Lindsay, president.

--Lutheran Brotherhood, Arley Bjella, chairman of the board.

--Mid-America Dairymen, Inc.; John R. Doyle, executive vice president and general manager.

--Midland Cooperatives, Inc.; A. J. Smaby, president.

--Minneapolis Gas Co., David F. Hansen, vice president.

About 600 junior leaders attended the five-day conference at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, and Minnesota State Fairgrounds. "Consider" was the theme for the conference with emphasis on communications, coping with change and expressions of love and feelings.

Conference activities included workshops on verbal and non-verbal communication presented by University staff members; a presentation by Dudley Riggs' Brave New Workshop Company, Minneapolis, a group specializing in satire; "The Many Faces of Love," a variety show presented by the 4-H Ambassadors; visits to 15 inner-city agencies and recreational and educational events.

The Minnesota 4-H Federation is comprised of county voting delegates to the Junior Leader Conference. Among the federation's activities are promotion of 4-H, various service projects and support of International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) students.

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

June 26, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Watch For End Of Season Bargains

Seasonal sales are worth watching. The University of Minnesota consumer information service says that shoppers can save during end of season sales.

Scheduled specials are also significant money saving events. July is usually the month to watch for bargains in summer clothing and sporting goods. August often brings furniture and white goods sales.

\* \* \* \*

Little Known Facts About Meat

Nebraska may be known as the "Beef State," but Texas is by far the leading cattle raising state. Iowa has more than five times as many hogs as people.

Such little known facts were brought to attention by the American Meat Institute.

The average American is eating more meat than his parents of just a generation ago. Fifty more pounds of meat are consumed.

In fact, per capita consumption of beef has doubled since 1940. Prepared by:

Americans now consume 113 pounds per year. And even with that, Janet Macy

net profits of meat packers average about two-thirds of one cent 373-0710

per pound of meat.

\* \* \* \*

Keep Meat Cold

Meat freezes at 28.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Milk at 31 degrees. Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests meat be kept in the coldest part of the refrigerator, preferably at 32 degrees. It will keep its bright red color much longer, he says.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

New Products Mushroom

The average consumer is bombarded with one or two thousand new food products each year. Home economists at the University of Minnesota indicate that only about 10 percent will remain on the market. The others will fail to prove themselves or meet consumer acceptance.

Not only is there a great turnover of products, but the number of items in the average supermarket has more than doubled since 1950. Store size has also increased. In fact, during 1971, the average supermarket increased its floor space by 20 percent.

Supermarkets now handle a wide variety of household items. Grocery bills may reflect purchases of household supplies, drugs, toiletries, garden supplies, reading material and notions. Only a part of the bill will probably be for actual food items.

\* \* \* \*

Sale Savvy

If you're bargain shopping, the more you know about merchandise, the better your chances of getting a bargain. University of Minnesota home economists recommend sale savvy. The more you have, the less it will upset your family spending plan. And, the more the item will fit a real need.

Increase your knowledge of prices, quality, advertising techniques and just plain arithmetic. Brands, grades and the store's reputation are also significant.

Plan before you shop. Check the quality of the product as you do comparative pricing. If possible, practice pre-sale shopping so you can investigate the quality and condition at the regular price.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

EATING PROBLEMS  
RELATED TO  
POWER STRUGGLE

"If a child chooses not to eat at mealtime, he ought to have that choice."

This seemingly startling statement was made by Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist, University of Minnesota.

Since eating difficulties are usually relationship problems, parents need to evaluate the motives involved.

A child may want attention and to keep his parents involved in his behalf. Parents are usually concerned about health, but sometimes they exert their will upon the child. A power struggle results.

"It does no good to force a child to eat," says Pitzer. As a matter of fact, a self defeating pattern can result. Eating resistance is like a temper tantrum, he says. If a child wants attention and gets it, the behavior will persist. Even negative attention will reinforce undesirable behavior. Children won't eat, so parents get concerned. When the child discovers this power, he repeats the cycle.

For parents at their wits end with eating problems, Pitzer suggests logical consequences as the best teaching device.

A child inflicts the punishment upon himself if he does not eat. Hunger is the natural consequence of his own behavior. If a parent intervenes and uses external punishment, the most effective means of behavior control has been overlooked. Besides, the child will not starve himself, he says.

The parent must be firm if logical consequences are used to direct behavior. If the child will not eat, coercion or haggling will not solve the problem. It will only build resistance or solid food dislikes. The parent should insist, however, that the child be denied food until the next meal. Providing a sandwich before bedtime will negate the discipline.

add 1--eating problems

Little children have very few choices or ways to control their own destiny. It is important in developing independence that some reasonable choices be allowed. If parents provide good food and a pleasant meal environment, they have no need to be concerned about periodic refusals to eat.

Dinner is not the time to teach the importance of nutrition, Pitzer reminds. He suggests a less emotional setting for establishing the importance of proper food habits.

Parents can not expect a child to eat something that they themselves refuse. Or, if strong food dislikes are discussed, a child will establish a similar pattern. In view of overweight, parents should also refrain from using food as consolation or comfort.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Temporary Clearance for Toxaphene. The Environmental Protection Agency has granted temporary clearance in Minnesota for the insecticide toxaphene only to control grasshoppers and cutworms on sugar beets and sunflowers.

Clearance to use this chemical in the state is only for this season.

University of Minnesota Entomologist John Lofgren says registered materials available haven't been controlling grasshoppers and cutworms on sugar beets and sunflowers in the Red River Valley this season. Sugar beet and sunflower growers in the valley have been facing a serious problem caused by these two insects this season.

\* \* \* \*

Potato Leafhoppers Trouble Farmers. University agriculture specialists say potato leafhoppers are becoming extremely numerous in alfalfa in Minnesota's south and central counties following the first crop.

Entomologist John Lofgren says the second alfalfa crop may need insecticide treatment when it's about six to eight inches tall. Use methoxychlor at one to one-and-a-half pounds per acre or diazinon at one-half pound per acre.

Damage usually is most severe on second crop alfalfa hay when the first crop is cut early. Hay yields and quality are increased by cutting the first crop early--when it should be.

For more information, get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 4 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

\* \* \* \*  
-more-

add 1--in brief

Maggots Trouble Gardeners. Root crops such as radish, rutabaga and onions are damaged every growing season by root maggots and other soil insects. To insure a crop free of sub-surface insect damage, a furrow insecticide treatment at planting time is desirable. Level the soil surface following plowing or roto-tilling. Open the furrow where the seed or transplant is to be placed. Then sprinkle or dust one ounce of either chlordane or diazinon in 100 foot of row. Place the seed or transplant in the treated furrow and cover.

\* \* \* \*

Peony Problems. Peonies, like most flowers in the home garden, are susceptible to many diseases. Symptoms of peony disease are described in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 10, available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Peony Disease Control Begins Early. Fall is when the most effective work can be done to prevent peony diseases. That's when old stalks should be cut off below the soil line, as close as possible to the crowns. Leaves should be removed from the beds. Destroy all debris. During spring and summer, remove and destroy all wilted or rotted shoots as soon as they appear. If manure is used as a fertilizer, keep it away from the crowns of plants since manure often carries disease-causing organisms.

# # # #

add 1--1969 state law

Since much of this information was available only for lakes larger than about 150 acres, nearly all lakes smaller than 150 acres--7,000 or 70 percent of all classified lakes--were placed in the natural environment category. Another 1,300 larger lakes that were less than 15 feet deep or did not meet standards for other classes, also were placed in the natural environment category, raising the percent of natural environment lakes to 85 percent of the total. Natural environment is the most restrictive of the three classes.

Of the remaining 1,400 lakes, the state classified 1,100 as recreational development lakes, requiring intermediate development standards, and 279 as general development lakes, with more development and less crowding potential.

Classifications may be changed by the State Natural Resources Department following local recommendations. The classifications are important to people considering the purchase of a vacation home in the future, since the classification will determine the kind of zoning restrictions that will be applied in county ordinances.

Zoning regulations will designate land-use zones around lakes. In some zones, these regulations will prohibit residential or other structures in areas unsuited for development. In others, they will protect residential or recreation home areas from commercial and industrial development. There are no mandatory regulations for building or structural dimensions, the use of mobile homes, tents, or side and backyard dimensions. Also, most existing but undeveloped lots of record when the ordinance is passed will have some development privileges that will be denied to lots recorded later.

For more information on the Shoreland Management Act, shoreland development standards, lake classification and zoning principles and definitions, write R.W. Snyder, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release  
(Second in a series)

SHORELAND ACT  
REQUIRES CODES  
ON SANITATION

The 1969 State Shoreland Management Act requires that all counties enact controls over shoreland development by July 1(Saturday), including zoning controls, sanitation codes and subdivision regulations in accordance with state standards and criteria.

All counties will be required by the law to adopt a sanitation code for the lands included in the shoreland management program, according to Robert W. Snyder, extension land economist, University of Minnesota.

Using State Department of Natural Resources standards, code enforcement will:

--Prohibit the installation of a septic tank and soil absorption system where bedrock or the highest known water table is within four feet of the bottom of the absorption system, where heavy soils restrict percolation excessively and where recurrent flooding occurs.

--Where they can be installed, soil absorption systems must be of sufficient size and proper design to accommodate the expected quantity of waste material given the specific soil conditions of the site, determined through on-site testing procedures.

--Most importantly for pollution control, all EXISTING systems that don't meet code requirements for new installations must be REPLACED, RENOVATED or REMOVED within five years after the code is adopted. Counties also will be expected to require conformance with rules and regulations of the State Department of Health and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency within the same five-year period.

-more-

add 1--codes on sanitation

Privies, chemical toilets and public systems offer alternatives where code and regulation requirements can't be observed. The standards are the same for all lake classes, but some spacing requirements vary from one lake class to another.

Administration of the sanitation requirements of the shoreland management program will require a considerable amount of effort by a technically trained administrator to determine soil and water table conditions and inspect existing and newly-installed systems, Snyder said.

(Next: Zoning regulations).

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release  
(First in a series)

SHORELAND ACT  
AIMS TO PRESERVE  
WATER QUALITY

Rapid, uncontrolled development of shoreland areas in Minnesota has caused water pollution, disorderly development, crowding, destruction of scenery, undersized lots, highway congestion and general deterioration of the environment.

The recreational value of public water, held in trust by the state for Minnesotans, has been gradually destroyed, according to Robert W. Snyder, extension land economist, University of Minnesota.

Although local governments have had authority to regulate development for a decade or more, for a variety of reasons many have been slow to act. The state legislature, feeling the need for immediate action to preserve the natural heritage of Minnesotans but not wishing to transfer direct responsibility from the local to state level of government, passed the 1969 Shoreland Management Act.

The purpose of this act clearly is to preserve and improve water quality, the scenic attractiveness of shoreland and the manner in which shorelands are developed and used for various purposes, Snyder adds.

The basic requirements of the 1969 legislation are that all counties in Minnesota adopt shoreland conservation ordinances by July 1 (Saturday). These ordinances must regulate, among other things, lot size and dimensions, placement of structures, land use and sanitary and waste disposal facilities on shorelands of the state. Also, these regulations must be in accordance with standards developed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in consultation with other state agencies.

If local governments don't pass these ordinances by July 1 (Saturday), the conservation department may adapt a model ordinance to local conditions and require the counties to enforce them.

add 1--shoreland act to preserve water quality

County ordinances required under this law will apply to a large proportion of, but not all, land bordering Minnesota lakes and streams. The original act defined shoreland as land located either within 1,000 feet of a lake or 300 feet of a stream or within a delineated flood plain, providing that "public waters" were involved. "Public waters" were not defined officially until the conservation department incorporated a definition in its standards. This definition generally includes all lakes of 25 acres or more and streams draining an area of more than two square miles.

Through what would appear to be a legislative oversight, the law does NOT apply to land located within municipal boundaries, Snyder says.

(Next: Control over sanitation facilities).

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

START SPRAYING  
FOR MAGGOTS  
ON APPLE TREES

Now's the time (last week June--first week July) to start spraying for apple maggots in Minnesota, John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says.

The first apple maggot was spotted in the state on June 21. Apple maggot flies usually begin laying their eggs during the first half of July and spraying generally starts during the first week of July with applications every seven to 10 days through August.

If rain follows a spray application, you should re-spray, Lofgren says.

Sprayers, whether hand-operated or powered, must give thorough coverage of the entire tree. Spray carefully and from all sides so that all foliage and fruit are covered completely. A mature, fruit-bearing sized tree requires three to five gallons of spray.

Apple maggots, sometimes called "railroad worms," are the most destructive orchard pests in Minnesota. During heavy infestations, it is difficult to protect small orchards and individual trees adequately with available materials.

For more information, get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 20, "The Apple Maggot," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 26, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

DON'T DELAY  
IRRIGATION,  
SWAN REMINDS

Although several Minnesota farmers may have gotten more water than they needed this spring, the soil doesn't always stay wet, James Swan, University of Minnesota soil scientist, says.

Studies have shown that corn yield is strongly affected by the amount of water stored in the soil and the precipitation during critical periods.

Critical periods for corn and soybeans are when insufficient water seriously decreases crop yield. Less critical periods are when drought has a small effect on crop yield, he adds.

In many areas in a few weeks or less corn irrigators will need to be alert to avoid drought stress caused by waiting too long to start irrigating. Drought effects are less in later stages.

Mid-August is the most critical period for soybeans. This is when pods are forming and filling--a couple of weeks later than the most critical period for corn.

For more information, get Extension Folder 257, "Irrigation: How Much and How Often," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

-daz-

June 26, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 373-0710

### BEVERLY LUNDGREN RESIGNS FROM CONSUMER PHONE

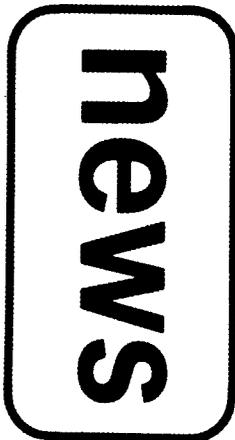
Beverly Lundgren resigns from her post as extension consumer information specialist and head of the consumer telephone service at the University of Minnesota on June 30.

In seven and a half years, Ms. Lundgren has personally answered over 60,000 calls. Telephone requests come from people in the Twin Cities on all areas of home economics. Referrals are made for related areas. The service has grown from just a few thousand calls and now two full-time home economists answer over 22,000 questions annually.

Ms. Lundgren has a home economics related art degree from the University. As vice president for education, North Central chapter of National Home Fashions League, she plans to continue her interest in interior design.

Active in professional organizations, Ms. Lundgren is past president of the Home Economics in Homemaking group. Her immediate plans are to put her vast store of information and experience into a book.

# # # #



Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

### CLOQUET STUD MILL INVOLVES UM RESEARCH

More than two years have passed since University of Minnesota forest products researchers proposed and studied the possibility of producing marketable studs for home building from the low-valued aspen tree, common in northeastern Minnesota.

This idea soon will be put into practice when construction of a \$1.5 million sawmill near Northwest Paper Company's pulp and paper facilities in Cloquet, Minn., is completed, possibly by the end of the year, and operation of the plant begins.

"When I started with the aspen stud work, I thought of it as a way to upgrade the economic return of the aspen resource in the state," Robert D. Thompson, associate professor of forest products who initiated the aspen stud project, said.

Douglas fir, larch, white pine, white fir and other lumber species from the West presently are used for studs in home construction rather than Minnesota-grown aspen. The state's total aspen pulpwood harvest is about a half-million cords a year, but it is undercut by more than 300,000 cords a year.

- more -

add 1--cloquet stud mill

Minnesota's paper, fiberboard and hardboard mills consume a considerable quantity of high quality aspen for paper and other wood fiber products. In terms of economic return for a resource, it's comparable to what would result if Minnesota farmers ground up their beef cattle into hamburger before taking out the prime cuts.

Studs bring \$100 to \$115 a thousand-board-feet at the mill, but aspen ground into chips only would be worth from \$16 to \$18 a thousand-board-feet. "There is a fair sized capital investment and a small amount of labor involved in getting this increased value, but it should represent considerably better use of the resource than chipping the whole log," Thompson added.

Acceptance of the aspen stud by the construction industry and building code authorities could give a boost to northeastern Minnesota's timber economy. Market tests conducted by the University's Forest Products Division and Potlatch Forests, Inc. (PFI), parent firm of Northwest Paper Co., have been encouraging.

Thompson has been involved in efforts to get approval for aspen stud use in this country and Canada. The American Lumber Standards Committee recently paved the way to expand the use of aspen in the housing industry as dimension lumber, studs and common board graded under rules adopted by the association.

Meanwhile, with analysis of the sawing system completed in 1969, University research proceeded on another front. Fred Hill, a graduate assistant in forest products research, recently completed work on a computerized model for economic evaluation of aspen lumber and chip

add 2--cloquet stud mill

production for chipper-canter headrigs applicable to several sawmills and market situations.

The new Cloquet mill will be capable of producing more than 25 million board feet of 2 x 4-inch aspen and jack pine studs annually. The stud mill will be integrated with the existing pulp mill by directing chips from the stud mill to the existing wood room and then to the digester, according to PFI vice president of research and development, Herbert B. McKean.

# # # #

DAZ-72