

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 3, 1972

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

To all counties

JOIN THE 4-H  
SNOWMOBILE  
PROGRAM

By enrolling in the 4-H snowmobile program you can operate that new snowmobile all by yourself on your 12th birthday.

Minnesota law states that a youth 12-14 years old cannot drive a snowmobile on public lands or waters without being accompanied by a parent or someone over 18 unless he has received proper certification through a program offered by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and supported by 4-H.

A series of sessions covering snowmobile laws and regulations, maintenance, proper snowmobile clothing, equipment and snowmobile safety is included in the snowmobile course. The course is taught by a certified snowmobile instructor.

A snowmobile performance test is given at the end of the course to determine whether the student has enough knowledge about the operation of a snowmobile to be a reasonably safe operator. Emphasis is placed on the student's ability to make a safe highway crossing.

Here are the certificate regulations:

\* Youth aged 12 to 18 are being trained this year. Eleven-year olds may also be trained if class facilities permit; however, the student will not receive his snowmobile certificate until his 12th birthday.

\* The certificate will permit a youth 12-14 years old to drive a snowmobile on public lands and waters without being accompanied by a parent or someone over 18.

\* The certificate will permit a youth 14-18 years old to drive his machine across a state or county road. A 12 or 13-year old with a certificate is not allowed this privilege.

\* A youth under 14 may not drive a snowmobile upon a street or highway within a municipality regardless of whether or not he has a certificate.

For more information on this program contact your conservation officer or county agent.

# # # #

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January 3, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

#### FOOD FREEZER PLANS

Remember the old sage and trite saying, "You don't get something for nothing."  
It's still a good reminder when a deal is too good to pass up.

Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns that food freezer, food plan combinations sometimes suggest that the freezer is free. Just critically ask yourself, "what business can afford to give away freezers?" The answer is fairly obvious. It has been found that inexpensive freezers have been sold at a price three times their value. And, the food may be inferior to that stated in the advertisement. Meat may be weighed before trimming so it's gross weight rather than actual weight. Or, a membership may be required...and Mrs. Jordahl asks, "Membership in what?"

Be wary of other gimmicks such as the subtle inference that the plan has been approved by the government or a home economist. Extra charges and delayed costs may also be inserted in a signed statement. Protect yourself by asking how many payments are to be made and exactly how much each payment will be. Determine if the amount is more than that required in cash. Possibly you're willing to pay the difference. If so, what percent credit cost are you paying? You may decide to buy the freezer and food separately from another source. All of these questions should enter your decision making.

Mrs. Jordahl suggests you save money and regrets by calling your Better Business Bureau before you sign a contract.

-jkm-

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January 3, 1972

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Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Firewood Can Be Sold For Profit. Farmers and other land-owners, who own forty percent of the commercial timber land in Minnesota may be able to obtain a good return by selling firewood. Although the demand for wood as fuel has declined in recent years, the demand for fireplace wood used mainly for its aesthetic value has gone up, says a University of Minnesota forestry graduate student, Donald Stumbo.

Most new homes and many apartments are being built with fireplaces, he says. And the average fireplace owner consumes about one cord of fireplace wood per year.

Another market, thought to be increasing, is the use of firewood for recreation. Most campgrounds maintain a supply of firewood to resell to campers or will contract with local suppliers to vend firewood within the campgrounds.

"The small woodlot owner can capitalize on these increasing segments of the fuelwood market to produce some annual income from his woods and at the same time increase the long term value of his land for timber, recreation or speculation," Stumbo said.

\* \* \* \*

Prevent Disease In New Born Calf. Clean, sanitary, well-bedded stalls for the new born calf and recently fresh cow are essential for disease prevention, say University of Minnesota animal scientists.

It is also important that the newborn calf nurse as soon as possible or at least within two hours after birth to obtain the beneficial effects of the colostrum. Besides containing important immune bodies, the colostrum "first milk" also provides laxative properties during the first 24 to 35 hours of life.

For more information on abortions and calving problems, ask for Dairy Reproduction Series Six, Extension Pamphlet 227 from your county extension agent.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Trace Elements Do Not Boost Seed Yields. Adding trace elements or sulfur to soils has not caused consistent grass seed yield increases in University of Minnesota experiments, says soil scientist John Grava.

About the only beneficial effect of adding trace elements such as boron, copper, manganese and zinc has been increased concentration of these elements in plant tissues. For example, the copper content of bluegrass tissue was increased from a deficient two or three parts per million (ppm) to 8 ppm by an application of 50 pounds per acre of copper sulfate to some peat soils.

\* \* \* \*

Optimum Fertilization Rate Found. Under limited precipitation at Morris, Minn., the most economic rate of nitrogen fertilization is 40 pounds per acre, say University of Minnesota soil scientists. In a 14-year study of field corn yields with varying rates of nitrogen fertilizer there, the annual 40 pound per acre rate increased ear corn yields approximately 10 bushels per acre. Further increases in the rate of annual nitrogen fertilization rate failed to result in a further increase in annual corn yields, they say.

\* \* \* \*

Lighting, Temperature Changes Reduce Silverfish. Problems with the common household pests, such as silverfish or firebrats, can sometimes be reduced by changing the temperature or the lighting in certain areas, says University of Minnesota entomologist Laurence Cutkomp. A piece of furniture against a warmer wall may make a dark hiding area for the silverfish. It might be feasible to move this furniture to another part of the room or to a cooler wall, he says.

In other areas it might be possible to use a metal shield to modify the temperature around steam pipes so that firebrats would not have a desirable, warm rough surface.

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SOIL TESTING USE  
CHANGES WITH TIMES,  
SCIENTISTS SAY

Soil testing used to be concerned with diagnosis to correct nutrient deficiencies, but now it is used to avoid nutrient excesses, according to Iowa State University scientist John Hanway.

"Excessive use of fertilizer not only reduces the farmer's profits, but can contribute to environmental pollution," he says.

Another change predicted by Hanway is the recommendation that a farmer not use fertilizer on some fields for a time. "Responsible, conscientious advisors will be making such recommendations at the same time they are urging fertilizer use on other fields," he adds.

University of Minnesota soil scientists William E. Fenster and John Grava say some private soil testing laboratories have recommended fertilizer rates that far exceed those which the University's research would indicate are needed.

Many people still subscribe to the old axiom that "if a spoonful is good, a shovel-full must be great." At one time this philosophy was good, Fenster and Grava say, because many soils had been drastically depleted of available essential plant nutrients. It was necessary to build them up again to a good, productive level.

The soil test levels on many Minnesota farms have been built back up to or maintained at high fertility levels. On these farms, only medium to high soil test levels are needed and it is not necessary to continue to build on them, they said.

"Economically, it is not a sound practice to go beyond these maintenance levels as higher yields are not being realized in most instances. Furthermore, the doors are being opened for attack by the environmental enthusiasts and in many instances, rightfully so. In Minnesota, the fertilizer recommendations are being made to give maximum economic yields with minimum detrimental effects on the environment," Fenster and Grava say.

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SLIGHTLY BETTER  
EGG PRICES TO  
FARMERS SEEN

Egg prices to farmers during 1972 are expected to average about four cents above prices received during 1971, says Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report predicts the New York wholesale price for large white eggs to average 38 to 39 cents a dozen in 1972.

Feed costs in 1972 will probably average one to two cents a dozen less than in 1971. Feed costs may be influenced by government feed grain programs in the coming year. Most other costs will be slightly higher, Hamre says.

The egg-type chick hatch during the first half of 1972 is expected to be down about five percent from the same period in 1971. The national laying flock at the present time is slightly smaller than at the same time last year, but increased rate of lay has resulted in slightly increased egg production. Should proposed national legislation be passed to adjust bird numbers downward, egg price improvement could show considerable gain over that predicted, according to Hamre.

Returns will still be only slightly over production costs for many producers. This means close attention to good management practices is essential to maximize the number of saleable eggs per bird, he added.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 4, 1972

Immediate Release

#### PILLSBURY HONORED BY UM ADVISORY COUNCIL

Philip W. Pillsbury was honored today (Jan. 5) for outstanding service to the Advisory Council of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

Pillsbury, a prominent executive of Pillsbury Co., was a member of the Institute's Advisory Council from 1950 through 1961 and its chairman in 1960-61.

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

Pillsbury's "generous donation of time and leadership was very important to the program of the Institute's Advisory Council," said Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the Institute.

The award was presented at the Council's annual meeting on the St. Paul Campus by Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis florist who is chairman of the Advisory Council.

Pillsbury began with Pillsbury Co. in 1924 after graduation from Yale College, and became a director in 1928. He subsequently served as treasurer, president, chairman of the board and finance chairman. He is listed in Who's Who in America.

This is only the fourth time the Council's Outstanding Service Award has been presented. Past recipients include Stanley Folsom, a seed industry leader and government adviser; the late Clem Thurnbeck, past president of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association; and Dr. Fredrick Gehrman, prominent Wayzata veterinarian.

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 6, 1971

Immediate Release

#### AG. ADVISORY COUNCIL OFFICERS ELECTED

Ivan Stone, a farmer and hatcheryman from New Ulm, was elected chairman of the Advisory Council of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture at its annual meeting on the St. Paul Campus Wednesday, January 6.

Stone is a former member of the Minnesota Legislature and a graduate of the University's College of Agriculture.

George Rossman, Grand Rapids, was elected vice chairman. He is publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald-Review. Both Stone and Rossman serve on the council's executive committee.

Lloyd Bachman, Richfield florist, also was elected to the executive committee. Other executive committee members are Edwin Christianson, president of the Minnesota Farmer's Union; Norris Carnes, So. St. Paul livestock leader; and James App, executive secretary, St. Paul.

Two new members were elected to the council. They are Orrin Hanson, manager of the Agricultural and World Trade Department of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; and William Provance, agricultural representative of the Citizens State Bank, Roseau.

They replace Marvin Campbell, a Crookston banker who resigned from the council, and the late Charles Pierson, former chairman of the board at Farmhand, Inc., Hopkins.

add 1--ag advisory

Re-elected to the council was Mercedes Bates, vice president and director of the Betty Crocker Kitchens for General Mills. She became the first woman officer in the history of General Mills in 1966. Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo dairy leader, and Bert Lund, publisher of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, were also re-elected.

The council advises the University's Institute of Agriculture and serves as a means of communications with various publics. The council includes 19 members, including 12 representatives from important interest groups in the state and seven members at-large.

Delegates representing organizations are as follows:

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Mrs. Madison Lake: Del Krenik, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Richard Wigley, Lake Crystal; American Dairy Industry Committee (Minnesota), R.H. Bonde, St. Paul; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Carroll G. Wilson; Minnesota Farmers' Union, Edwin Christianson, St. Paul; Minnesota Home Economics Association, Mrs. Edward Devoy, Minneapolis; Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Alden M. Booren, Marine-on-St. Croix; Minnesota Poultry Industry Council, Ivan Stone, Madelia.

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

Members at-large include:

Mercedes Bates, General Mills, Inc.; Bert Lund, The Farmer Magazine, St. Paul; Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, So. St. Paul; Orrin Hanson, Minneapolis; George Rossman, Grand Rapids; Paul Pierson, Lake Elmo, and William Provance, Roseau.

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January 7, 1972

SPECIAL

#### SIRNY NAMED TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY DEAN

Robert J. Sirny leaves the University of Minnesota on January 14 to assume the deanship of the College of Household Arts and Sciences, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas. Sirny has been chairman of the division of nutrition and food service administration, College of Home Economics, since 1961.

In his new position as dean, he will be responsible for undergraduate and graduate home economics training and research. The state supported institution is the only Texas institution offering doctoral training in home economics.

While at Minnesota, Sirny helped develop and was first chairman of the graduate faculty in nutrition. He was also program director of a U.S. Public Health Service graduate training grant in nutritional sciences. His research was generally concerned with the role of dietary fats in nutrition.

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jkm-71

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St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
January 7, 1972

## PORK RESEARCH BENEFITS SWINE INDUSTRY, CONSUMERS

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

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

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

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

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

-more -

add 1--pork research

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

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

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January 10, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release  
4-H NEWS

4-H OFFERS AUTO  
SAFETY PROGRAM

Unfortunately many young people have not learned the responsibility that goes with driving a car, but the 4-H automotive project aims to solve that problem.

Automobile accidents are the leading cause of premature teenage deaths. About 10 percent of all licensed drivers are under 20 years of age. However, they are involved in almost 17 percent of the total motor vehicle accidents. About 11,200 teenage drivers are involved in accidents each day.

The 4-H project is offered to ninth and tenth grade boys and girls currently enrolled in classroom driver education. A series of at least six meetings are held.

Students enrolled in the project learn:

- \* How to safety inspect cars--checking brakes, exhaust, tires, windshield wipers, glass and horn.

- \* How to conduct highway hazard hunts--students learn to recognize simple hazards such as blind road intersections, soft road shoulders, blind curves, broken pavement and holes in the road, wet or icy pavements, heavy fog, narrow bridges, illegible warning signs and slow-moving vehicles.

- \* What makes a car run--students learn the mechanical jargon of automobiles. What is the universal joint, propeller shaft, final drive and differential?

- \* How to properly care for a car--washing, waxing, and care of upholstery.

- \* Car costs and record keeping. What does it cost to operate and maintain a car? Is miles per gallon the best indication of efficiency?

- \* What to look for in buying a used car. What's the condition of the frame, shock absorbers, tires, engine, battery, clutch? Is there a guarantee on the car? When is the best time to buy a used car?

add 1--auto safety

\* Career opportunities involving automobiles. Opportunities in becoming a highway engineer, driver education instructor or law enforcement officer are discussed.

Become a more responsible driver. Help reduce the slaughter on the highways. Sign up for the 4-H automotive project.

The project is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

For more information contact your county extension agent.

# # # #

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January 10, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SNACK FOR  
HEALTH

If you've developed a habit of snacking over the past month, why not direct the new vice toward something nutritiously constructive instead of sweetly filling.

Keep in mind that, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics, many American diets could be improved by the addition of more fruits and vegetables. Well chosen snacks can add important nutrients to the diet.

Raw vegetables, such as carrots and celery sticks, are good nibblers when hunger strikes between meals, says Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. It takes lots of carrots and celery sticks to provide 10 to 15 calories. Other vegetables can be eaten raw as snacks, too. Cauliflower and rutabaga are diet tempting.

Fruits and fruit juices are low calorie appetite satisfiers. Many of the dried fruits are also handy as nutritious snacks.

Snacks should contribute nutrients to help you look and feel your best. Don't settle for empty calories in soft drinks, cookies, candy and packaged snack items which contain little except energy.

No need to apologize for an urge to snack. Just make the tendency work for rather than against your figure. Plan between meal foods as part of the day's nutritional food intake.

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IN BRIEF . . . .

Sulfur Lowers Soil pH. Soil pH can be temporarily lowered with application of high rates of sulfur, but soluble salts in the soil may increase to levels potentially damaging to crops and any yield gain is questionable.

This is the assessment of University of Minnesota experiments in western Minnesota where a sulfur rate of 2,000 pounds of elemental sulfur lowered pH from 7.9 to 6.7 for one year.

Rates of 500 and 1,000 pounds per acre of sulfur had similar effects, the soil scientists said.

One problem with the highest rate of sulfur application was that the soluble salt content of the soil increased to a range where salt sensitive crops could be affected.

There was no corn yield gain from lowering the soil pH, they said.

\* \* \* \*

Nitrogen Key To High Corn Yields. Monthly nitrogen fertilization at rates that will supply 100 to 200 pounds per acre annually combined with frequent irrigation appear to be the major requirements for maximum corn production on sandy soils, say University of Minnesota soil scientists.

Potassium fertilization on sandy soils testing medium has been found to be initially ineffective, but would soon be required. Phosphate fertilization on sandy soils usually was not needed for some time.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Examine Heifers Not Showing Heat. Dairy heifers not showing heat by 12 months of age should be examined by your veterinarian.

Such animals are often undernourished and small for their age. They may have some structural abnormality that prevents them from bearing young, say University of Minnesota animal scientists.

Early detection of these problem cases can help you plan future herd replacements and save unnecessary rearing costs.

\* \* \* \*

Proper Egg Handling Pays. Time spent training workers to properly handle eggs pays dividends in reduced egg breakage, say University of Minnesota poultry specialists. Picking up too many eggs with one hand will increase the number of checks. Egg baskets are frequently filled too full so that breakage occurs when the basket is picked up and the sides pull in slightly from the weight of the load. Rough handling of baskets can also cause breakage. Gathering eggs directly into filler-flats cuts breakage to a minimum and reduces handling.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

HIGH CROP YIELDS  
REDUCE POLLUTION  
FROM RUN-OFF

High crop yields help reduce pollution due to less sediment and adsorbed nutrients carried by run-off, says James B. Swan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Farmers who raise high yielding crops have less run-off and lose smaller amounts of sediment and adsorbed nutrients into streams and lakes, compared to farmers who raise low yielding crops if all other factors are equal. Proposed pollution control regulations which decrease yields will result in increased, not decreased, pollution, Swan says.

During the first 25 years of soil erosion plot studies at various locations around the country, 12 percent of the total precipitation was lost as run-off. During the following 10-year period, only 7 percent was lost as run-off, representing a 40 percent decrease in run-off due to higher levels of productivity.

The study showed that when average corn yields increased from 76 to 113 bushels per acre, run-off decreased 55 percent during the period from plowing to 60 days after planting. Soil is most susceptible to run-off and erosion during this period because it is relatively unprotected.

The return of greater amounts of residues from high crop yields is a major factor in decreasing run-off and increasing infiltration of water, Swan explains. These increased crop residues are due to higher crop yields created by using improved management practices such as adequate fertilizer, better crop varieties and higher plant populations.

-more-

add 1--high crop yields

Swan warns that high yields are just one important factor in reducing soil run-off and erosion. Additional management practices are generally needed to insure adequate protection of the soil. These may include mulch tillage, terracing, contouring or other conservation practices.

Fertilizer plowed down is less subject to loss by surface run-off than fertilizer material left unincorporated on the surface or only disked in. Farmers should use recommendations based on soil tests to assure that sufficient, but not excessive, amounts of fertilizer are applied.

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Immediate release

RURAL PEOPLE LOSE  
REPRESENTATION

Rural people will not be able to enjoy the strength and voice in the state and federal government that they have received in the past, according to a University of Minnesota sociologist, Gene Ramsey.

Because of rezoning, rural people will have fewer representatives, Ramsey said. And because there are fewer farmers, representatives from rural areas will pay less attention to farmers.

Other government representatives such as new Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz and the state commissioner of agriculture will not be able to do much more about rural problems since they also are dependent on the legislature, he added.

Two other sources of rural power, farmers' unions and rural development, are bogged down because of the bickering and unwillingness of rural communities and farmers to compromise on common goals.

Many groups such as blacks, the poor and workers are organizing for a greater voice, while farmers' organizations are splintered and cannot get together. And, rural development is being accepted and helping in only a few areas, Ramsey noted.

"As long as rural communities are greatly concerned with their own autonomy and refuse to cooperate among themselves, I don't think rural communities and farmers will have a voice in the circles where it counts," he concluded.

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To all Counties  
Immediate release

SULFUR BOOSTS  
CROP YIELDS

Alfalfa and red clover-brome yields from sulfur deficient soils may be boosted with sulfur applications, according to University of Minnesota scientists.

In University experiments near Park Rapids, Minn., alfalfa yields on sulfur deficient soils were boosted as much as three times by adding sulfur fertilizer, say soil scientists, Alfred Caldwell, E. C. Seim, G. W. Rehm, and John Grava.

Yields from corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes were not increased with addition of sulfur in the experiments, which were conducted over a six year period.

The alfalfa yields resulting from applying of 50 and 100 pounds elemental sulfur per acre and from 25 pounds elemental sulfur per acre as gypsum were higher than yields when 25 pounds of elemental sulfur or 50 pounds sulfur as gypsum were used.

Even an application of 25 pounds elemental sulfur in 1962 almost doubled the total yield of alfalfa in 1965 and 1966, the soil scientists said.

The scientists also found that a small application of sulfur for corn was not sufficient to supply the needs of a following alfalfa crop. Yields and sulfur content of alfalfa tissues were below optimum, they said.

While applications of sulfur did not affect first cutting yields of red clover-brome yields, an additional 40 pounds of sulfur per acre as gypsum increased the total yield from about three tons per acre to nearly 3½ tons per acre, they said.

Soybean yields did not respond to the sulfur fertilization but the addition of sulfur increased the sulfur content of young tissue, as well as the sulfur content of the grain, the soil scientists said.

add 1--boosts yields

The application of sulfur fertilizers did not consistently produce significant increases in the yield of wheat, barley and oats. However, the fertilizers did increase the sulfur content of the tissues and grain of the three crops.

Sulfur application had no effect on corn yield. Although sulfur deficiency symptoms were observed, the symptoms disappeared as the season progressed and the sulfur deficiency in the young plants had no effect on yield.

Yield and specific gravity of potatoes was not influenced by application of sulfur, the scientists said.

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-more-

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Immediate Release

## LIBERATION MOVEMENTS PART OF NEW FREEDOM

Men and women's lib movements now allow the individual greater freedom to choose a wider range of roles in society than ever before, according to a University of Minnesota sociologist.

The new roles, such as women in jobs formerly considered appropriate only for men or people in the gay liberation movement, are an expression of greater freedom. The new roles are not necessarily good or bad in and of themselves, said the sociologist, George Donohue.

"Homosexuals are not currently accepted by the larger part of society but there is a growing movement to accept people who behave in this fashion," he explained.

"The male and female liberation movements in a sense offer a diversity of ways in which people are permitted to behave and still be accepted by other people in society."

Nevertheless, once the individual chooses the role--whether it be the traditional role of breadwinner or homemaker, or the not so traditional role of bachelor or homosexual--he or she is locked into that role as much as ever, Donohue stated.

There is a social value in the new roles, he said. "A woman is able to take a man's job today and not be put down for it."

-more-

add 1--liberation movements

"And now if you are a male, it's possible to go unwed until 28 or 30 and not be considered some kind of weirdo."

The roles of male and female are continually changing due to a growing acceptance of the idea that sex is not necessarily occupational related and particular types of behavior are not necessarily male or female, he said.

"People can act in a wide range of roles and behaviors as persons, not as male or females. Some may choose traditional roles and behaviors because they feel more comfortable and secure in these roles but some may not," Donohue said.

# # # #

206-bjc-71

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 12, 1972

To all counties

CORPORATE FARM  
REPORTS DUE BY  
MARCH 15

All farming corporations in Minnesota must file a corporate farm report by  
March 15, announces \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
(county) (name)

\_\_\_\_\_.

Reports are available at county extension offices throughout Minnesota and  
the Secretary of State's office in St. Paul.

The report is required by a law passed by the 1971 legislature to determine  
the amount and intensity of corporation controlled farming in the state.

A University of Minnesota study completed in 1970 put the number of Minnesota  
farm corporations at about 500--possibly half or two-thirds of them family farms.

Corporations operate about 1 percent of the nation's farms and 7 percent of  
the farm land, according to a recent United States Department of Agriculture  
(USDA) report. The report said one-third of the nation's farm corporations are  
located in Florida and California.

The corporate farming report should help provide a more accurate picture of  
the situation in Minnesota, \_\_\_\_\_ says.  
(name)

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

TRAVEL ABROAD,  
JOIN THE 4-H  
TEEN CARAVAN

If you're interested in international affairs and love to travel, the 4-H Teen Caravan might be what you're looking for. The six to eight-week program gives you a chance to see a new country, not just as a tourist but as a member of a host family.

4-H members ages 17-20 are eligible for the program.

Last year five 4-H members from Minnesota participated in the program. In 1972 you can join a caravan for Europe, Asia, Central America or New Zealand. Assignments to particular countries depend on your language background and the number of applicants interested in the country.

The caravans usually start in mid-June and end in mid-August. Costs for the Teen Caravan vary, depending on which country you tour. The average cost for most tours is \$1,000.

A \$100 deposit must accompany each application. This deposit is refundable in full if you withdraw before your country assignment is confirmed. The balance is due April 15.

Applicants must be in good health, mature, responsible, interested in current world events and willing to study the host country language extensively before departure.

The program is offered by the Cooperative Extension Service through the National 4-H Foundation. Contact your county agent for application blanks. Applications are due no later than February 1. Send your application to David E. Pace, 360 Coffey Hall, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H LEADER FORUM TO  
BE HELD MARCH 20-25

Minnesota 4-H leaders can participate in the Interstate 4-H Leader Forum at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., March 20-25.

This training experience will help leaders gain new ideas for 4-H programs, broaden their understanding of youth and 4-H in the United States and gain new enthusiasm for their efforts as 4-H leaders. In addition to seminars and more formal teaching situations, leaders will visit many places of interest in Washington, D. C.

Estimated cost of the trip is \$220. The tour is limited to 45 adult 4-H leaders. Husbands and wives of leaders may attend and should plan to take an active part in the forum program.

Reservations will be accepted as they are received until the 45 member quota is filled. Interested individuals may receive additional information and registration blanks from their county extension agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FIGURE ANALYSIS  
NECESSARY

It's smart to sew...millions do it. And, sewing can be an extraordinary outlet for self-expression and imagination. Sarah Cox, assistant professor in clothing at the University of Minnesota, says that the first step is figure analysis. Determine your figure type so you can select a commercial pattern.

Standardized charts in all pattern catalogs simplify the process. The most widely used measurements are bust, waist and hips. And, probably the most widely used figure type in the catalogs is MISSES. The figure includes a B cup bust measurement and hip area fullest 9 inches below the waist.

If you are a Misses figure type, but are short waisted and a little fuller through the waist (then indicated on the Misses chart)...try MISS PETITE. WOMEN'S patterns, on the other hand, are designed for the full, mature figure... C or D cup bust, long back waist length and full hips. For bust measurements over 42 inches, pattern would provide a better fit.

HALF SIZE patterns are for those with short, thick figures with a full, low bust. Waist and hip measurements are larger in proportion to bust in these patterns.

The JUNIOR pattern is suited for the woman or young lady with a well proportioned figure and a short waist length. It follows the A cup, high bust.

If you are tall says Miss Cox, select the figure type pattern that most nearly fits your figure...regardless of the height indicated by the pattern company. It is easier to lengthen pattern pieces than make other alterations.

Choose the figure type which most closely resembles your figure, disregarding any age connotations. Then buy the appropriate size from within that pattern type.

-jkm-

NOTE: Each week information from the TV series SEW SMART will be available for newspaper stories. There are 19,000 women enrolled to watch starting Jan.18 on KTCA, KWCM, WDSE--and later starting on WTCN, KCMT, KEYC, KAUS, WDAY, WDAZ, KFME. The series is 13 half-hour programs on clothing construction.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

HERBICIDES GIVEN  
FOR WEED CONTROL  
IN CORN FIELDS

Understand the capabilities and limitations of individual herbicides to select the proper weed control chemical for a particular corn field, Gerald R. Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, advises.

Of the chemicals now in use, butylate (Sutan), alachlor (Lasso) and propachlor (Ramrod) are primarily annual grass control chemicals, although they will frequently control pigweed and some lambsquarters. Prynachlor (Basamaize), a new chemical similar to alachlor and propachlor, may be cleared in the future for annual grass control in corn, he says.

Butylate must be disked into the soil immediately after application as a preplanting treatment. Either butylate or alachlor disked in preplanting has effectively controlled nutsedge, a weed which other herbicides have not controlled. For annual weed control, alachlor has given better control if applied preemergence and left on the soil surface rather than incorporated into the soil. Propachlor is more soluble than alachlor and often performs better than alachlor under marginal rainfall conditions. But alachlor works better than propachlor on sandy soils, he adds.

Atrazine (AAtrex), linuron (Lorox), chlorbromuron (Maloran), SD-15418 (Bladex) and cyprazine (Outfox) control both grasses and broadleaves, but are somewhat more consistent on the broad-leaved weeds than on grasses.

--more--

add 1--herbicides

Atrazine may be applied preplanting, preemergence or postemergence. Crabgrass, witchgrass and panicum are tolerant to atrazine and have become problems in some fields where atrazine has been used repeatedly. Atrazine is the best chemical for controlling quackgrass. Soil residues of atrazine may carry over and be a problem on crops grown the following year. Atrazine residue has been more of a problem on soils with high pH and following dry or cool seasons. Small grains are more susceptible to atrazine residue injury than soybeans, but soybean injury has occurred, especially in southwestern Minnesota. Addition of special petroleum or vegetable oils to atrazine has improved postemergence weed control. Various formulations of detergents and surfactants used with atrazine have not improved weed control as much as the use of oils, Miller says.

Linuron and chlorbromuron work better on low than on high organic matter soils and are better on broadleaves than on grasses. Their use generally should be limited to soils with less than four percent organic matter.

SD-15418 and cyprazine are triazine chemicals that control both annual grasses and broadleaves, but do not control perennial weeds. Pigweed has shown some tolerance to SD-15418. Neither chemical carries over in the soil to affect subsequent crops when used as directed. Cyprazine has approved crop tolerances and probably will be labeled for postemergence use on corn in 1972. Cyprazine is applied early postemergence when weeds are less than one-and-a-half inches tall. SD-15418 has been cleared for preemergence application on corn. It should not be disked into the soil or applied postemergence, Miller says.

Dicamba and 2,4-D applied postemergence control only broad-leafed weeds. Precautions should be taken in timing and rate of applications and placement of sprays to reduce corn injury. Drift can be minimized by reducing sprayer pressure, increasing water volumes with larger nozzles, using drop nozzles and avoiding spraying under windy or high temperature conditions.

-more-

add 2--herbicides

Several mixtures of chemicals are approved for use in corn. Generally, the mixtures include a chemical that is better on grasses with one that is better on broadleaves. These mixtures offer the potential of controlling more kinds of weeds, getting more consistent performance with different soil and weather conditions, reducing soil residues and reducing crop injury.

For more detailed information, get Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1972," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Fourth Cutting With Alfalfa Irrigation. If irrigation of alfalfa in Minnesota is to pay, higher yields must be obtained with a fourth cutting, say University of Minnesota Soil Scientist H. L. Meredith and Area Extension Agent J. O. Jacobson. A fourth cutting of a second year stand or later cannot be made between Aug. 25 and Oct. 1, they say. Alfalfa needs this time to build adequate root reserves for the coming winter and spring. However, one and one-half to two tons of additional alfalfa could be produced after the third cutting in mid-August if a fourth cutting was made after Oct. 1, they say.

Insects are the primary deterrent to production of high quality hay in October, but they can be controlled through the use of chemical border treatment and possibly periodic field applications.

\* \* \* \*

Record Of All Heat Dates Important. A complete record of all heat dates of dairy cows and heifers helps prevent losses due to poor breeding efficiency, say University of Minnesota animal scientists.

Cows vary in the length of time and intensity of heat, so record comments that will help you catch the next heat, they say.

Your veterinarian frequently can use these heat records when diagnosing causes of breeding failures.

For more information on reproduction records in dairy herds, request Dairy Reproduction Series Five, Extension Pamphlet 225 from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Adjust Egg Handling Equipment. To get proper service from egg gathering and handling equipment, the human element is most important. Proper adjustment of equipment such as collection belts, vacuum lifts, washers, graders and cartoning devices is necessary to control breakage. Automatic equipment should be operated to minimize the number of eggs on the belt at one time. If eggs are collected three or four times daily instead of once or twice, the egg jams on belts usually encountered after the heavy morning lay are avoided.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 17, 1971

To all counties  
Immediate release

NO SCHEDULE  
FOR WATERING  
HOUSE PLANTS

Check your house plants daily and water them only when they need it. Plants usually require water when the soil surface appears dry, say University of Minnesota horticulturists.

There's no time schedule you can follow for watering plants--frequency varies with factors such as weather, type and size of plant and stage of plant growth.

If you're in doubt about the soil's water content, touch it lightly. People who are familiar with different plants can tell when a plant needs water by observing its freshness, firmness and general appearance.

Don't let plants wilt. Soak the soil thoroughly, but don't over-water. Too much water encourages rotting of the roots. Rotting often is indicated by a change in foliage color from green to yellow and in extreme cases by foliage spotting or drying and even death of the plant.

Lack of water can result in dwarfing, foliage spotting, leaf droppage and eventually in loss of the plant.

Don't use ice water, especially on tropical plants. The water should be at room temperature and it should be applied in the morning whenever possible. Avoid getting water in the crown of plants such as cyclamen and African violets--it may encourage decay.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1972

To selected counties

MAPLE SYRUP  
MEETINGS  
SCHEDULED

Maple syrup producers are reminded of educational meetings scheduled by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service in early February.

Five meetings have been scheduled, announces Marvin Smith, extension forester.

February 7, Community Room, Young America State Bank.

February 8, Federal Building, St. Cloud. (Across from Zapp National Bank, downtown St. Cloud).

February 9, Village Hall, Aitkin.

Feb. 10, Meeting Room, Courthouse, Detroit Lakes.

February 11, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. (Located 1 mile east of Grand Rapids on Highway 169).

All sessions are scheduled from 1 to 4 p.m.

The program will include equipment and educational displays, demonstrations on making maple confections, a report on consumer preferences for maple syrup products and a discussion of new technology in sap collection and syrup production.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 18, 1972

SPECIAL

RIVER BASIN  
HEARINGS SET

The Southern Minnesota Rivers Basin Commission announces a series of hearings to allow local citizens to state their views on area problems and needs.

The meeting for this area is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_, February \_\_\_\_\_  
(day of week)  
at the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, beginning at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(location) (town) (time)

The commission was created by the 1971 Minnesota Legislature to coordinate planning for the basin area, which includes 45 counties in southern and western Minnesota.

In order to allow as many groups and individuals to be heard as possible, the commission recommends that prepared statements be submitted. Oral statements should be limited to 5 minutes per individual or group, and all groups or individuals who wish to appear should contact Arnold Onstead, commission chairman from Spring Grove, Minn.

Statements may relate to items such as flood control, erosion, water quality, environmental quality, economic concerns, recreation, long range planning or any other item of concern.

# # # #

Hearing Schedule:

- \* Thursday, Feb. 3, Room 101 Centennial Student Union, Upper Campus, Mankato State College, 1 p.m.
- \* Friday, Feb. 11, Municipal Court Room, Winona City Hall, 1 p.m.
- \* Thursday, Feb. 17, Little Theatre, Lincoln School, Redwood Falls, 1 p.m.
- \* Friday, Feb. 18, Courthouse Assembly Room, Montevideo, 9:30 a.m.
- \* Thursday, Feb. 24, Courthouse Community Room, Chaska, 1 p.m.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Hog Parasite Bulletin. A revised pamphlet covering several harmful pests and parasites of hogs is now available from the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota. The folder covers the characteristics of external and internal parasites and explains the proper treatment for their control.

The treatment of mange, lice, flies, large roundworms and lungworms is included. A chart lists the pest or parasite, the chemical used to control it, the amount of chemical to use and treatment precautions.

To obtain the pamphlet see your county extension agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for Extension Folder 208 entitled, "Pests and Parasites of Hogs."

\* \* \* \*

Phosphorus Vital In Dairy Rations. Of all the minerals needed in dairy rations, phosphorus is most often in short supply, according to University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Many feeds produced on phosphorus deficient soils are also deficient in phosphorus. And many feeds such as legumes, corn silage, and corn are naturally low in phosphorus.

Feeds which are fairly rich in phosphorus include cereal grains, soybeans, linseed and cottonseed meals.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Philodendron Needs Light. Philodendron plants grow best when they have moist soil and bright light. Leaf and plant size are reduced by poor light and lack of nutrients, says Jane McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist. She recommends a minimum temperature of 65. Most philodendrons are climbers and do well when provided with a support that can be kept moist. Leaves will yellow or become spotted from lack of water, too small a pot, low temperature, poor drainage and other deficiencies, Mrs. McKinnon adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

INTEREST RENEWS  
IN SPF PROGRAM,  
U OF M VET SAYS

There is renewed interest in the Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) program, Dr. James O. Hanson, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian, says.

The demand for PRIMARY SPF stock is increasing and a few laboratories are being reactivated or built for the program, he adds.

A properly administered SPF program is a useful tool, but it is not a "cure all," Hanson says.

The SPF program provides protection against virus pig pneumonia (VPP), atrophic rhinitis (AR), lice, mange, vibronic dysentery (bloody scours) and other unknown intestinal diseases, but SPF swine remain fully susceptible to disease.

Hanson says re-populated herds will remain healthy as long as good breeding, feeding, sanitation, ISOLATION and MANAGEMENT practices are maintained and kept in balance.

An SPF laboratory has been in operation at Wells since the fall of 1960.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PALATABILITY MAY  
INCREASE WITH MORE  
FREQUENT MIXING

If dairy cows refuse to eat grain containg urea, wet corn and soybean oil meal, grinding and mixing feed more frequently may help.

"With some recent cases I checked, dairymen followed mixing precautions and the urea level in the mix was low," says Mike Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

However, if immature soybeans are extracted, they contain the enzyme urease, which causes urea to be released. The urea breaks down into ammonia, which causes a loss of nitrogen and unpalatable feed.

Wet corn, heating and moisture cause fermentation and can increase ammonia formation and lower feed intake. In this case, urea may get the blame when the real cause is the feeds it's mixed with, Hutjens adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H VETERINARY  
SCIENCE PROGRAM

Have you ever wondered if your animals are getting all the care they deserve? Do you know enough about animal diseases and how to prevent them? If you're in doubt, then perhaps you should enroll in the 4-H veterinary science program.

The project is designed to help students develop an understanding of the broad scope of veterinary medicine and its exciting future. 4-H members learn about basic animal anatomy, physiology, sanitation, causes of diseases, and immunology. Members also gain a better understanding of their own personal health since the same medical principles apply.

The project provides:

- \* A better understanding and appreciation of veterinary medicine.
- \* An opportunity for young people to explore the field of veterinary medicine as a possible career.
- \* An appreciation for the importance of good management and sanitation practices.
- \* The dissemination of sound management and sanitation practices.
- \* Opportunities for young people to acquire knowledge, develop skills and form attitudes that will be useful in later life.

If you'd like to learn more about veterinary medicine you should enroll in the 4-H veterinary science project.

The project is sponsored by the agricultural extension service at the University of Minnesota. For more information on the project contact your county agent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Home Economists  
Immediate release

## SEW SMART II FABRIC SELECTION

Fabric selection is an important consideration in constructing a garment. "It needs to be compatible with the dress design," says Sarah Cox, assistant professor in clothing. Although fashion dictates almost any fabric or style, and deems them compatible, good taste should still be a consideration, according to the University of Minnesota specialist.

Before buying a fabric, look at it from a distance to determine how it will relate to your figure as well as the dress pattern. If the fabric has a distinct design, select simple lines so the effect is not disrupted. A small design needs to be examined also. At a distance it may lend only color to the garment.

Choose fabric in keeping with your skill and experience as a seamstress. Slippery fabrics are fun to wear but difficult to manage under the pressure foot. So are extremely bulky fabrics such as deep pile. If you decide to use a difficult fabric then select a pattern with few pieces.

The fabric you select will be either woven or knitted. Knit fabrics are often more pliable than woven fabrics of the same weight. Wrinkle resistant finishes may make an otherwise soft, pliable fabric stiff and difficult to drape. Consider the drapability of the fabric, particularly around necklines.

The weight of the fabric is also important. If you are planning an A-line skirt, a too light fabric will droop...a too heavy fabric will be stiff and unwieldy.

Pattern pieces indicate the grain direction with an arrow. All fabrics have grain direction--even knits. The lengthwise grain runs parallel to the selvage. Since these are the heavier yarns, they tend to hang perpendicular to the floor. Pleats should be on the lengthwise grain for that reason.

add 1 - fabric selection

Crosswise grain is at right angles to the selvage and has more stretch. That's why some pieces are placed on the crosswise yarn. A gathered skirt cut on the crosswise grain stands away from the body and gives a more bouffant silhouette. The heavier lengthwise threads are now parallel to the floor and go around the body, Miss Cox explains. .

With so many skinny styles popular, some garments are being cut on the true bias. This is achieved by cutting across lengthwise and crosswise threads at a 45 degree angle. The bias has more stretch than the other directions and doesn't ravel. Bias gives a body-conforming silhouette and allows ease with no visible fullness.

Remember to study the information on the end of the fabric bolt. It should tell the fiber content, finishes added, fabric width, price per yard, care instructions and manufacturer's name. If this information is not available from the salesperson, don't blindly buy fabric. Be sure you know what kind of fabric you're getting.

Study the pattern folder and directions before cutting the fabric. The number of pattern pieces will indicate how many seams in the garment.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SEW SMART II  
NOTIONS SELECTED

Notions always add to the cost of a garment but frequently mean the difference between something homemade or professional appearing. Sarah Cox, assistant professor in clothing, University of Minnesota, indicates that notions must be compatible with the garment. There are many types of threads on the market but select the one which will work best with your fabric.

A polyester knit requires the all-polyester thread with built in stretch. For cotton knits, choose cotton-bound polyester. It has both stretch and fiber compatibility. The use of silk thread with quality wool fabric is advisable. Both silk and wool are animal fibers so have similar characteristics.

Choose thread that is slightly darker than your fabric as the thread will appear lighter when sewn, says Miss Cox. For top-stitching she recommends silk buttonhole twist or a double strand of sewing thread.

Match zippers as closely as possible to the predominant color of the fabric. Choose a weight that is appropriate to your fabric, too. Zippers are heavy-duty or slender depending upon the use.

Buttons trim the garment, so select them carefully. If your garment is washable, purchase buttons that will take similar treatment. The same is true of dry cleanable garments. If you use braids, tapes or ribbons, use a similar rule. Be sure dark-colored trims do not fade on the fashion fabric.

Snaps and hooks should be chosen according to fabric weight and function. Use black on dark garments, silver on light garments. In most cases, thread eyes are less conspicuous than metal ones and hold equally well. There are also light-weight plastic closures which are invisible on the garment, according to Miss Cox.

-jkm-

NOTE: Each week information from the TV series SEW SMART will be available for newspaper columns. This will enable the woman who doesn't have a study guide to obtain some of the information. There are 25,000 enrolled to watch on KTCA, KWCM, WDSE, WTCN, KCMT, KEYC, KAUS, WDAY, WDAZ, KFME. The series has 11 remaining programs after this week.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 24, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Home Economists  
Immediate release

SEW SMART II  
SUPPORTIVE FABRICS

If you're building a house, it needs support. Constructing a garment uses the same premise says Sarah Cox, assistant professor in clothing, University of Minnesota. She refers to the components of dress making as building blocks. And, probably the most important foundation is the support fabrics...lining, interlining, underlining and interfacing.

The lining is the material partially or entirely covering the inside of a garment. It is constructed separately and joined to the inside of the garment. An interlining is additional material put between the outer fashion material and the lining previously described. It usually adds warmth such as inside a coat. The underlining is material cut in the shape of the pattern section and used to back that section. Both underlining and fashion fabric are handled as one in step-by-step construction.

The interfacing is a material inserted between fashion fabric and the facing or lining. Its purpose is to add firmness and body or to strengthen the area. Fashion and supportive fabrics should be compatible in weight, fiber content, color and care factors. To test for weight and color, place good sized pieces of both fabrics in your hand and with one on top of the other, manipulate to see what effect will be obtained.

Fabric structure of the supportive fabrics is very important. Non-woven fabrics are firm and generally have little stretch or give. They can be used where there is no roll and where sharp, permanent design lines are to be maintained...cuffs and flaps. Woven fabrics have varying amounts of give, depending upon fiber and finish. These woven supportive fabrics are used in large areas for over-all support and shape.

The supportive fabrics are important to the appearance of your garment. You may spend almost as much for these as for the outer fashion fabric. It can be money well spent.

January 28, 1972

Strong Livestock Prices Seen

(1:04)

University of Minnesota Extension Economist Kenneth Egertson says the year ahead looks like a strong one for cattle and hog prices. He bases his predictions on recent reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Egertson says current prices are "very strong" for fed cattle and hogs, which are the two most important Minnesota livestock commodities.

Hogs in October were selling for 18 dollars and 50 cents a hundredweight as compared to the recent price of 26 dollars and 50 cents. He says consumer meat prices nearly have followed the same trend.

Most of the price increases were caused by a reduction in the number of hogs slaughtered, which resulted from a decline last spring in the number of farrowings. Recent and future farrowing action looks promising for hog prices.

Egertson says cattle prices have shown a "tremendous" increase in the past 12 months. The price for choice cattle recently was 34 dollars and 50 cents a hundredweight as compared to about 27 dollars a hundredweight a year ago. The University economist calls this a gradual upward trend reflecting strong beef demand despite a moderate increase in the slaughter of fed cattle.

\* \* \* \*

Insecticide Publication Available

(0:10)

Current information on insecticides is available in revised Extension Bulletin 263 from county extension offices and the St. Paul Campus Bulletin Room.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Answers Sought To Hull Problem

(1:12)

Sunflower seed processors could be facing a problem with surplus seed hulls by the end of this decade.

Based on present trends, the industry is expected to have at least 100-thousand tons of hulls on hand by 1980 at two or three sites within the sunflower-growing region. The region includes the Red River Valley and adjacent counties in northwestern Minnesota and North Dakota.

University of Minnesota scientists have been experimenting with a particle board they made of half sunflower seed hulls and half aspen flakes. The laboratory-made board met or exceeded the commercial standard requirements for medium density interior boards with the exception of screw-holding capabilities.

The scientists say it is a matter of conjecture at this point whether a commercial board made of half seed hulls would meet the commercial standard requirements.

Working on the project are forest products researchers Roland Gertjejansen (gerty-jansen) and John Haygreen and plant pathologist David W. French. They say there may be some merit in operating a particle board plant in conjunction with a sunflower processing operation. The hulls are expected to be at sites well within range to obtain aspen wood from west central Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Phosphorus Vital In Dairy Rations

(0:12)

University dairy scientists say many dairy feeds such as legumes, corn silage and corn naturally are low in phosphorus, while feeds such as cereal grains, soybeans, linseed and cottonseed meals are rich in it.

\* \* \* \*

Bakery Products May Equal Homemade

(0:35)

Contrary to some beliefs, the cost of purchased bakery products is sometimes the same as homemade. A U. S. Department of Agriculture study explored the idea. For example, ready-to-eat brownies and sugar cookies cost about the same to buy as to make at home. Canned, chilled biscuits... ready to bake... cost only about one-third more than the homemade. But frozen waffles... to be heated in the toaster... were three times more costly than homemade waffles. Careful shoppers do well to compare the cost of buying convenience foods with similar foods prepared at home. It may be a toss up for value--depending how the cookie crumbles!

\* \* \* \*

Money Saving Ideas For One

(0:45)

There are a few ways of getting around it, but buying food and cooking for one or two is more costly than preparing meals for ten. Nutritionists, however, do recommend ways of trimming food costs.

Grace Brill, University of Minnesota, warns not to buy more food than you can easily use. A quantity of food, even at a special price, may be no bargain. If it spoils or you tire of eating the same thing day after day... the gain may be lost.

Buy meat which can be used for more than one meal, however. This may sound like a contradiction, but serve different forms of the meat. Use meaty parts of a chuck for pot roast... the bony pieces for soup or stew.

In buying food, figure the cost per serving rather than the cost per pound, she says. The amount of bone in cuts of meat is a determining factor in the number of servings from a pound.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Fireplace Increases House Value

(0:35)

If you keep the home fires burning, you may increase the property value of a home. Fireplaces are no longer a necessity for heating or cooking. Instead they are a luxury item...but a luxury that may pay off in market value. Doug Gerrard believes that a fireplace is a must for many new home buyers.

The University of Minnesota forester refers to a recent survey indicating that 75 percent of the new houses, costing over twenty-thousand dollars, are built with fireplaces.

Modern man likes to identify with the pioneer tradition, Gerrard says. The aesthetics of a fireplace add a festive symbol which becomes a focal point for family life.

\* \* \* \*

Home Fires Burn Longer With Hardwood

(0:55)

According to fuel wood producers, the average fireplace owner burns about a cord of wood per year. Some enthusiasts, of course, burn up to 3 cords. And, for others, a fireplace is strictly decorative.

University of Minnesota's Doug Gerrard indicates the burning properties of firewood. Success, says the forester, depends upon the wood's dryness, density, oil and resin content. Softwoods burn hotter but faster than hardwoods. That's why pine and spruce make better kindling. These woods are best for starting the fire. But because of the softwood's low density, they are consumed rapidly... requiring frequent visits to the woodpile. Also, they tend to sputter and produce strong odors.

Once the fire is burning vigorously, hardwoods make the best fuel. Hickory, oak, beech and maple are dense hardwoods and will last for a long, warming fire. Fruitwoods have a fragrant odor in the fireplace. Stacked along side the hearth, white birch is both attractive and suitable, Gerrard says.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

LEARN HOW SMALL  
ENGINES OPERATE

Have you ever looked at a small engine and wondered how it operates? Do you know the difference between a two and four-cycle engine? Can you adjust a carburetor?

Or maybe you're one of those people who don't know what a carburetor is. You can learn the answer to these and many more questions by enrolling in the 4-H small-engines project.

In recent years the number of small engines has greatly increased. Nearly every home has a lawn mower or garden tiller powered by a small engine. The 4-H small-engines project is designed to help boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 learn to operate small engines safely.

The objectives of the project are:

- \* Learn how to identify the parts of a small engine and understand their functions.
- \* Learn the skills for servicing small gasoline engines.
- \* Learn the safety rules for operating implements driven by small gasoline engines.
- \* Learn to prepare a small engine for off-season storage.

The project is usually conducted by interested local 4-H leaders, dealers selling small engines and garden and lawn power equipment who help with the technical training and act as resource people, and junior leaders who assist in the program.

For more information on the 4-H small engines project contact your county extension agent.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SEW SMART III  
ALTERATIONS

Mrs. Average American, Perfect Size 12, is in the minority. That's why pattern alterations are discussed by a University of Minnesota clothing teacher. Probably the most common alteration involves the location of the bust dart, says Sarah Cox. The dart should be directed toward the actual bust point. Sometimes the dart is too high or low and must be redirected through pattern alteration. To release fullness the dart tip should be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch from the bust point.

The alteration that nearly everyone uses sooner or later is to widen the hip measurement. Provided no more than 4 inches is required, a simple adjustment adds width to the side seams. For a wider expansion, slash parallel to center front and back between the side seam and dart. Spread an even amount up and down the length. Increase the waistline darts for a reduced waist size. Of course, if less width is needed, slash and overlap front and/or back.

If there's difficulty in fitting the upper arm area, additional ease may be necessary. For two or three inches, slash the center of the sleeve pattern. Cut vertically but not through the wristline or cap seam. Make a horizontal slash perpendicular to the first slash but not through the underarm seam. Spread vertical slash the desired amount and the pattern pieces along the horizontal slash will overlap. Redraw the cap height to match the original pattern piece. For a short sleeve, slash through lower edge up to but not through the shoulder seam. Spread for the amount of ease at the lower edge.

There are basic rules for alterations, according to Miss Cox. Make the alteration where the problem exists. This will help retain the original structural and design lines. Since an altered pattern must lie flat, make certain alterations do not pucker the pattern pieces. If one piece is changed, alter all pieces which must be attached. Then all seams must be trued after altering. Truing means to connect the upper and lower points with a straight line. Fold in darts before truing seams.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Minimize Pesticide Disposal Problems. The pesticide disposal problems that some Minnesota farmers will face at the end of the growing season can be minimized, says University of Minnesota extension entomologist Phillip Harein. Always obtain pesticides for the coming season only and don't overstock. Try to arrange the return of large containers of pesticides to your supplier in case the pesticides are not needed. Use pesticides that will "breakdown" quickly. Minimize purchases of pesticides that are likely to be restricted. Mix only enough pesticide for your immediate needs. If you have some left over, try to use elsewhere as instructed for Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Records Help Anticipate Heats. You can prevent missing heat by anticipating the next heat with dairy herd records and watching particular cows closely. Cows return to heat 18 to 24 days after their last heat unless they are pregnant, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Blood on the vulva or tail means the cow was in heat one or two days previously. Mark anticipated heat dates on your "Heat and Breeding Schedule" and check it daily.

For more information on records and reproductive performance, request Dairy Reproduction Series Five, Extension Pamphlet 225 from the county extension office.

\* \* \* \*

House Plants Need Humidity. Increasing the humidity in your home during winter months will aid house plant growth. Many house plants benefit from a regular spraying with clean, soft water at least once a week. Growing plants on a water-proof tray that contains moist sand, crushed rock or colored pebbles also helps solve the humidity problem, but make sure the pots themselves are not sitting in water. Home humidifiers are helpful.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PESTICIDE WORKSHOP  
SET FOR FEB. 21-22  
AT WRIGHT COURTHOUSE

A two-day pesticide workshop program for custom spray applicators will be held starting Feb. 21 (Monday) in the Wright County Courthouse in Buffalo.

Custom spray applicators may qualify to renew their state licenses by attending this program in lieu of taking a test. There is a \$10 registration charge for materials including a notebook with information from extension specialists, a weed identification book and a book on herbicides.

Topics to be discussed on Feb. 21 include insect control principles, nozzles, application rates, calibration, pesticide application methods, and identification and population estimation of field crop insects.

Topics for the Feb. 22 (Tuesday) session include weed problems, state pesticide laws, fungicides, herbicides and identification of plants and plant diseases.

Staff members for the workshop are Rollin M. Dennistoun, administrative supervisor, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and University extension specialists including Phillip K. Harein, entomologist; Herbert G. Johnson, plant pathologist; Gerald R. Miller, agronomist, and John A. True, agricultural engineer.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CHECK BOAR BEFORE  
PURCHASE TO INSURE  
FERTILITY, VET SAYS

Check the boar's reproduction capability before purchasing it to eliminate infertile and low-fertility boars before they reach the breeding herd, Dr. Charles D. Gibson, University of Minnesota veterinarian recommends.

"The results of an infertile boar can be economically disastrous" and the incidence of boar infertility is quite high, he adds. It has been reported that from 20 to 40 percent of all young boars are to some degree infertile.

Low-fertility and sterile boars will be culled out by complete fertility checks which routinely are done by veterinarians at the farm. These checks involve physical examinations and the collection of boar semen samples. These procedures do not harm the boar in any way and are relatively inexpensive, the University veterinarian says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
January 31, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

LIVESTOCK MARKET  
OUTLOOK GIVEN  
BY KEN EGERTSON

The year ahead looks like a strong one for cattle and hog prices based on recent reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota Extension Economist Kenneth Egertson says.

Current prices are "very strong" for fed cattle and hogs--the two most important Minnesota livestock commodities, he says.

In the past three months, prices for hogs have risen more dramatically than those for beef. In October, hogs were selling for \$18.50 a hundredweight as compared to the recent price of \$26.50. Consumer meat prices nearly have followed the same trend, Egertson says.

Most of the price increases were caused by a reduction in the number of hogs slaughtered, which resulted from a decline last spring in the number of farrowings. Recent and future farrowing action looks promising for hog prices. Since there was an estimated 10 percent reduction in farrowings this past fall, there will be about 10 percent fewer hogs slaughtered in the first half of this year. Also, producers have indicated that they intend to reduce farrowing 10 percent during the first half of the year, he adds.

Cattle prices have shown a "tremendous increase" in the past 12 months, Egertson says. The price for choice cattle recently was \$34.50 a hundredweight as compared to about \$27 a hundredweight a year ago, which is a gradual upward trend reflecting strong beef demand despite a moderate increase in the slaughter of fed cattle, he says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 3, 1972

Immediate Release

"YOUR CHILD'S WORLD"  
TELECOURSE AIDS PARENTS

Biology is one thing. Parenthood another. One does not necessarily follow the other. And, to further complicate the responsibility, little training on parenthood is available.

Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist, helps remedy the void with "Your Child's World", a series of six television half-hours from the University of Minnesota. The programs will be shown on Tuesday evenings at 8:30 from February 15 - March 21. Stations carrying the show include: KTCA-TV, Channel 2, Twin Cities; KWCM-TV, channel 10, Appleton; WDSE-TV channel 8, Duluth; KFME-TV, channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead; UHF, channel 72, Grand Marais and channel 77, Grand Portage.

"Unlike most important jobs in a complex society, almost anyone who's biologically able can enter parenthood," Pitzer says. "No special qualifications or evidence of ability must be demonstrated. Yet, parents are the strongest single influence in the development of a child. The molding of another human can hardly be taken lightly."

Add 1 --  
Telecourse Aids

Programs in the telecourse include: February 15, "Parents and the Child's World" - characteristics of a good or adequate parent; February 22, "Your Child's Conscience" - affects of parental behavior on conscience formation, February 29, "Between Father and Child" - father's role in child rearing; March 7, "Growing Up with Brothers and Sisters" - effects of the child's place in the family; March 14, "Your Child and His Friends" - influence of peer group; March 21, "Television and Your Child" - examination of mass medium.

To increase communication and probe attitudes on child rearing, Pitzer suggests parents watch together or form viewing groups to facilitate discussion. A viewer's guide, containing suggestions for individual reading and study as well as questions for discussion, accompanies the series. The study manual is available free of charge from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for "Your Child's World" viewers guide.

###

February 4, 1972

Scientists Hope For Sunflower Isolate

(0:70)

Sunflowers could play an important role in human nutrition if research underway at the University of Minnesota soon is successful in producing a high protein powder from sunflower seeds.

Food Scientist John Rosenau and Agricultural Engineer David Thompson hope to develop an isolate that could be used to boost the nutritional value of present-day foods. It might be blended into cookies, breads, muffins, sausages and other foods.

Once the sunflower seed isolate is developed, University Food Scientist Ted Labuza will head research into the possible uses of the material.

Until now scientists have not looked to sunflower seeds for protein. Other oilseeds, such as soybeans and cottonseeds, have been studied as a source of protein in human nutrition.

Human consumption of sunflower seeds in one form or another is expected to increase. The long upward trend for sunflowers may continue. This should boost the economies of Minnesota's Red River Valley and neighboring parts of North Dakota and Canada. In these areas about 400-thousand acres of sunflowers were planted last season.

\* \* \* \*

Water Resources Meet Set

(0:08)

A water resources seminar will be held at 10 a.m. February 24th in Kiehle Auditorium at the University of Minnesota's Morris Campus.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Credits Given For Pollution Control

(0:76)

Opportunities exist for farmers to reduce their state and federal income and real estate taxes if they have made investments in livestock pollution control structures.

A 10-percent credit for the cost of pollution control structures is allowed on Minnesota income tax. Information on this regulation is contained in the PC schedule which is available wherever income tax forms are distributed. Approval by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is required for this tax credit.

Agency officials indicate that a farmer asking for a tax credit will be required to secure a permit under the solid waste regulations. Specific questions on this matter should be directed to Larry Johnson of the MPCA at 717 Delaware Avenue in Minneapolis.

Another opportunity for reduction of real estate taxes is available for real and personal property used exclusively for the abatement and control of air or water pollution. Farmers who wish to check into this provision should see their county assessor.

Federal tax policies related to rapid amortization of pollution control investments and investment credits might be other possibilities for reducing income taxes.

\* \* \* \*

Hog Publication Revised

(0:12)

A newly revised pamphlet on pests and parasites of hogs is now available from county extension offices and the University of Minnesota's Bulletin Room on the St. Paul Campus. Ask for Extension Folder 208.

\* \* \* \*

February 4, 1972

Coffee, Pop Peak Consumption

(0:45)

Whether empty calories or no calories... Americans tingle their taste buds and nerve endings with their consumption of soft drinks and coffee.

Coffee is the beverage most commonly consumed in this country. According to the Soft Drink Industry magazine, coffee consumption averaged 35 gallons per person in 1970. That sounds like a lot of second cups of coffee, but in actuality, coffee consumption per capita has been declining over the past several years.

Consumption of soft drinks, on the other hand, has nearly doubled since 1961. If the trend continues, the soft drink will soon beat coffee as the most widely consumed beverage in the United States.

\* \* \* \*

Have A Big Orange!

(0:30)

Orange juice is a favorite beverage. According to a nationwide consumer survey, seven in ten homemakers used orange juice at least once a week. The U. S. Department of Agriculture discovered that four in ten families serve orange juice almost every day.

Oranges and grapefruit are among the major natural sources of Vitamin C. Whether peeled and eaten or squeezed for juice, they make low calorie appetizers, desserts and snacks.

Frozen orange juice concentrates led all other forms of orange juice. Canned grapefruit juice, however, was preferred to frozen.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:  
Janet Macy  
373-0710

February 4, 1972

- 2 -

consumer radio briefs

Mayer Miffed

(0:60)

A U. S. Department of Agriculture magazine, Agricultural Research, reported that Americans have fallen prey to a degenerative disease. Quoting Dr. Jean Mayer, the article specifies that life expectancy in the United States has dropped from 11th place in the world in 1949 to close to 40th. Cardiovascular disease is mainly responsible.

The deterioration is sociological as well as biological, he says. Living style and pace are contributors. The signposts are untreated hypertension, obesity, hypercholesterolemia, insufficient sleep and lack of exercise. Through poor social engineering, Mayer adds "we are in the process of abolishing all physical exercise." He suggests building communities that encourage walking. In the past 50 years, our physical activity has dropped to nearly zero.

Speaking before the Second National Biological Congress, the internationally known nutritionist said, "We must turn our food supply around, using our technological capabilities to produce meats and convenience foods lower in saturated fat, salt, and in many cases, lower in sugar."

\* \* \* \*

Ice Milk Has Fewer Calories

(0:35)

Ten to fifteen percent of U. S. milk production goes into ice cream. What's the difference between ice milk and ice cream? Federal regulations, administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture require that ice cream contain at least 10 percent butterfat and 1.6 pounds of milk solids per gallon. Ice milk, on the other hand, has at least 2 percent but not more than 7 percent butterfat. A gallon must have at least 11 percent nonfat milk solids.

U of Minnesota food technologists indicate that dieters will probably get 50 fewer calories in one cup ice milk than ice cream.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

YOUTH HELP SAVE  
THE ENVIRONMENT

4-H members, scouts and other Minnesota youth joined the fight against pollution during 1971.

Community leaders in Waseca County, including scouts and 4-H'ers, helped organize and manage a recycling center at the Waseca County Fairgrounds. Young people from the Waseca schools collect cans, paper and glass. The debris is hauled weekly to the recycling center with a truck furnished by the school.

From the recycling center the cans are hauled to Mankato, the paper to St. Paul and the glass to a number of collection points.

A lot of people are involved--a random survey of 125 Waseca families showed 114 were involved in the program. The center reported 40,000 cans collected by mid-January, 1972.

4-H clubs in Hubbard, Isanti and LeSueur counties were active in the fight to save their environment during 1971. One club in Hubbard county started a glass recycling agency and gathered over 1½ tons of glass. The club plans to expand the project during 1972.

The general public seems to be more aware of the problem too. An Isanti County 4-H club continuing its highway pick up project during 1971 observed that the volume of trash on the roadside seems to be declining each year.

Plan to get your club or organization involved in the fight against pollution in 1972.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SEW SMART IV  
STRAIGHTEN,  
PRESHRINK FABRIC

In the process of manufacturing, fabric is frequently pulled off grain. When material is mechanically wound on a bolt, it's sometimes stretched out of shape. The seamstress needs to remedy these conditions before she starts to sew, says Sarah Cox, University of Minnesota.

If the weave is not affected, the clerk may establish the true crosswise thread by tearing the piece from the bolt. Otherwise, snipping the selvage and pulling a thread or basting along the crosswise yarn are effective. Some fabrics shouldn't be torn to establish the straight of grain, says the clothing teacher.

Check to see if crosswise threads are at right angles to lengthwise threads. Fold the fabric lengthwise, selvages together. If the grainline is correct, crosswise ends will match and be at right angles to the fold.

Straighten the fabric by pulling diagonally on the true bias. If this doesn't true the fabric, baste the crosswise edges together. With the selvages also basted, steam or press the fabric. The heat will relax the threads and help them return to the original form. If the fabric has been bonded or finished, it will probably always be off grain. In that case, don't buy the fabric, or return it to the store.

It's a good idea to preshrink all fabrics, especially if the bolt indicates more than one percent. Frequently the fabric can be straightened at the same time. If the fabric is machine ready, run it through the washer and dryer cycle. When drip dry, machine wash and hang on a rod. Fold hand washable fabric and wet thoroughly before hanging to dry. For dry cleanable fabrics, lay the length of fabric between layers of a dampened sheet. Let it set for several hours and pat straight. Have a drycleaner handle fabric that waterspots.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . . .

Frost Cracks Wood, Bark. Frost cracks in the wood and bark of trees result from sudden, drastic drops in temperature during the dormant season, University of Minnesota scientists say. Frost cracks may occur in succeeding years in the same place, causing excessive formation of callus tissue or swelling on one side of a tree.

\* \* \* \*

Watch For Long, Short Heat Cycles. Heat cycles shorter than 18 days or longer than 24 days may mean reproductive problems in a dairy cow or heifer, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Cycles less than 18 days suggest abnormal functioning of the ovaries such as cystic ovaries. Cycles longer than 24 days may indicate a disorder of the ovary, that conception occurred and the developing embryo died, or that you missed the cow's last heat or failed to mark it down.

Many reproductive problems, when caught early, can be successfully treated by a competent veterinarian.

\* \* \* \*

Sire Programs. National sire evaluation programs for beef sires may soon be a reality, according to Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. The national evaluation programs should be on a within-breed basis, he says.

Christians is a member of the performance pedigree committee of the Beef Improvement Federation, which has adopted guidelines for the program. The guidelines provide for individual performance testing of bulls in the herd of origin. Other steps include progeny testing for rate of gain, carcass characteristics, maternal abilities and freedom from harmful recessive genes.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

ODDS FAVOR  
FARMER IN '72  
ON SCLB

The odds are unfavorable for a large invasion of T-cytoplasm corn by southern corn leaf blight in 1972 in Minnesota, based on the last two years' record, according to University of Minnesota Extension Plant Pathologist Herbert G. Johnson.

Geographic location and weather conditions, although long range weather predictions are not sufficiently accurate, are unfavorable for the blight. Abnormally warm and moist conditions during July and August could result in more infection of T-cytoplasm corn than has been seen to date, Johnson adds.

Yield losses could vary a great deal, but are unlikely to be high. He asks farmers if they would be willing to risk a 20 percent chance of a 20 percent loss. That decision would be based in part on the significance of the corn crop on an individual farm. It may be logical to plant a quarter of the total crop to T-cytoplasms on a farm where corn is the most important, Johnson says.

Minnesota corn crops escaped any significant damage from the blight in 1970 and 1971, due primarily to the state's location and abnormally dry weather during most of July and August of those two years. Southern corn leaf blight fungus thrives on warm, moist weather.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

RURAL PEOPLE  
THREATENED BY  
TECHNOLOGY

In today's society which thrives on TV sets, transistors and high speed automobiles, the effects of the new technologies on rural people and communities haven't all been favorable.

Adverse effects include a greater push towards materialism, a loss of ability of the small community to compete with the city, and a possible loss of personal freedom, according to a University of Minnesota sociologist, Gene Ramsey.

The new technologies have caused an out migration of money and people from rural communities and have put the rural community at a disadvantage with urban areas, Ramsey said.

"We buy material items made elsewhere, so that much of the money that could be invested in the community instead goes elsewhere."

There is also a migration of human talent from the rural community towards urbanism as a way of life and the accompanying greater material comforts, he said.

Now because of the fewer material comforts in the rural community and the lower wages, "there is a discrepancy in what people in rural areas can possibly get and what they expect to get by national standards."

As an example, Ramsey cited the much reduced buying power of people in the rural community working in dime stores and other places getting half or less of the minimum wage.

Speaking of the current push towards materialism, Ramsey noted that former luxury items such as television sets and appliances are now commonplace.

"Most of the reason for work today is to buy, repair, sell or use pieces of material comfort," he explained.

add 1--rural people

Such activity has affected family relations. Back in the thirties, there used to be family games in the evening, but now families are organized around automobiles and television, he said.

Referring to the new technology of computers, he said their use "threatens the invasion of privacy, and the control of freedom by spying and surveillance more than at any time in recent history."

"Computers make it easy for private companies to build up a dossier on any person so that any company or salesman can get a vast amount of information about you for a dollar and forty cents.

"In the government, the effect of computers may not be any less villainous. One of the protections of freedom has always been mass evasion. We didn't let the left hand know what the right hand was doing. But now with the ability of computers to store and retrieve knowledge, any one agency in government knows how you respond, how you behave in areas other than that which directly concerns them.

"This is a tremendous threat to our ability to avoid control," he said.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 7, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

FARMERS SHOULDN'T  
HIRE YOUTH FOR  
HAZARDOUS JOBS

Farm youth under 16 years of age cannot be employed for hazardous occupations in agriculture, according to a Minnesota lower court ruling. The court ruled that a farm youth under 16 was illegally hired to operate farm machinery.

The certificates that have been issued through the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service tractor training program to 14 and 15 year olds allowing them to work off the home farm to drive tractors and operate certain other farm machines are exemptions to a Federal Department of Labor ruling on hazardous occupations in agriculture. In effect, this interpretation of the Minnesota law has not recognized these exemptions.

Farmers should not hire persons under 16 years of age to work in hazardous jobs even though they hold certificates. The certificates are not currently being issued pending appeal of this decision in the Minnesota Supreme Court.

# # # #

Eating Patterns Shift

(0:60)

There's considerable disagreement about cholesterol among doctors and researchers. However, during the last two decades, eating patterns seem to be shifting from saturated fats. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, consumers have shown preferences for low-fat dairy products. They've also begun to substitute vegetable for animal fats.

Sales of skim milk and buttermilk have risen at the expense of fresh whole milk. Since low-fat milk cost about the same as whole milk, price isn't the explanation.

Price, however, is a factor in the butter/margarine contest. But price doesn't explain increasing sales of polyunsaturated margarines made from safflower or corn oils. Margarines high in polyunsaturated fat usually cost more than other margarines. But, according to the USDA, polyunsaturated oils capture around 10 percent of the market. Prior to 1959, less than 1 percent of the total fats and oils used in margarines were polyunsaturated.

\* \* \* \*

The More The Merrier?

(0:20)

When the horn blew at midnight, January 1, 1972, the United States had over 208 million people. Or that's what's estimated by the Census Bureau. In 1971 the population increased over 2 million. It was less than previous years, however. Increases were 2.2 million in 1970 and 2.1 million in 1969.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Labels Inspected For Accuracy

(1:20)

The cover of the latest bestseller may promise more than the book delivers, but meat and poultry labels must accurately state what's inside.

The law requires that Federally-inspected meat and poultry products be truthfully, accurately and informatively labeled. The Food and Drug Administration has a similar regulation for all food that doesn't follow a standard of identity.

Manufacturers of meat and poultry products submit proposed label designs and sketches to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Specialists check the accuracy of...the product name, net weight, name and address of packer or distributor and ingredient statement. Each label has to be approved before it's marked with the federal inspection stamp. They also check the picture of the product, serving suggestions and cooking directions. The proposed product name must accurately describe what's inside the package... according to product formula.

In 1971, nearly one hundred forty thousand labels were reviewed. Of those less than 8 percent were rejected or sent back for correction. Rejected labels were either inaccurate or uninformative. In other words, terms such as "country style" or "Smoky Mountain" were not truly descriptive of the product.

What does all this say? Just that a book may be advertised as the "hottest thing off the press" or a movie as the "most exciting film ever"...but on food labels, "What you see, is what you get!"...and that's the law.

\* \* \* \*

February 11, 1972

Technology Threatens Ruralites

(0:56)

Today's society thrives on television sets, transistors and high speed cars. University of Minnesota Sociologist Gene Ramsey says the effects of these new technologies on rural people and rural communities haven't all been favorable.

Adverse effects include a greater push towards materialism, a loss of the small community's ability to compete with the city and a possible loss of personal freedom.

Ramsey says the new technologies have caused an out migration of money and people from rural communities and have put the rural community at a disadvantage with urban areas.

There also is a migration of human talent from rural areas toward urbanism with its greater material comforts. He says there is a discrepancy in what ruralites can possibly get and what they expect from national standards because of fewer material comforts and lower wages in the rural community.

\* \* \* \*

Pesticide Workshop Set

(0:16)

A pesticide workshop program for custom spray applicators will be held next Monday and Tuesday (Feb. 21-22) in the Wright County Courthouse at Buffalo.

Custom spray applicators may qualify to renew their state licenses by attending this program in lieu of taking a test.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

farm  
radio  
briefs

Sulfur Boosts Crop Yields

(0:24)

Alfalfa and red clover-brome yields from sulfur deficient soils may be boosted with sulfur applications.

In University experiments near Park Rapids, alfalfa yields on sulfur deficient soils were boosted as much as three times by adding sulfur fertilizer. Yields from corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes were not increased with the addition of sulfur in the experiments.

\* \* \* \*

Check Boar Before Purchase

(0:36)

University Veterinarian Charles Gibson advises farmers to check the boar's reproduction capability before purchasing it to eliminate infertile and low-fertility boars before they reach the breeding herd.

He says an infertile boar can be economically disastrous and the incidence of boar infertility is quite high.

Low-fertility and sterile boars can be culled by complete fertility checks which are done routinely by veterinarians at the farm. These checks involve physical examinations and the collection of boar semen samples.

\* \* \* \*

Extension Halts Certification

(0:28)

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has halted issuance of certificates to 14 and 15-year-old youths under its tractor training program pending appeal to the State Supreme Court of a lower court ruling.

The lower court ruled that a farm youth under 16 years old was illegally hired to operate farm machinery. The ruling has been interpreted that farmers should not hire persons under 16 to work in hazardous jobs even though they hold certificates.

\* \* \* \*

February 11, 1972

Check Publication Before Buying

(1:20)

Minnesota's back yard gardeners this year are more interested than usual in fruits and nuts that can be eaten right off the tree.

Out-of-state nursery catalogs advertise "winter hardy," "subzero" and "blizzard belt" trees. These advertisements stir the interest of snowbound gardeners.

University of Minnesota Extension Horticulturist Leonard Hertz says fruits advertised by out-of-state nurseries should be checked against the University publication "Fruits for Minnesota, 1972." This publication is available from county extension offices and the Bulletin Room at the St. Paul Campus.

Nuts that have succeeded under central and southern Minnesota conditions are black walnut, shagbark, hickory and butternut native to southern Minnesota. Native American hazelnut is common in most of the state, but the thin shelled filberts sold in grocery stores have not as yet been adapted to local conditions. Hertz says pecans, English and Carpathian walnuts, chestnuts and almonds are not hardy in Minnesota.

Recently introduced high quality, winter hardy apples include Red Baron, Honey Gold and Regent. Beacon, Haralson and McIntosh are three apple varieties that are available and suitable for Minnesota in dwarf form.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF . . .

Soil Moisture Reserves Good. Soil moisture reserves throughout Minnesota are normal to well above normal, according to State Climatologist Earl Kuenhast. Crops for the 1972 season should be able to survive anything short of the most severe drought once they establish adequate root systems. And if we have above average rains, we could have problems with excessive soil moisture during the 1972 growing season.

\* \* \* \*

House Plants Need Light. A house plant growing in a sunny window or strong light can stand higher temperatures than the same kind of plant growing in poor light. Excessively high temperatures and low light intensity form a fatal combination. Some plants require more light than others, so keep this in mind when choosing a plant for a particular location. For more information, see Extension Bulletin 274, "Care of House Plants." It's available from the county extension office, or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Check Grain Bins for Snow. Check for snow inside your grain bins. Fine grained, low temperature snow can blow through small openings and accumulate in grain bins. Remove snow from the grain surface before it melts to prevent spot spoilage.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Reproductive Problems. Rations that are short of energy are probably the most common cause of nutritional reproductive problems, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists. Undernourished cows show irregular heat periods, low fertility, and, in severe cases, complete cessation of estrus.

To help combat nutritional reproductive problems, provide enough energy to keep the reproductive organs functioning properly. Extra energy is not normally required for a cow to settle or for the first 6 or 7 months of pregnancy.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

To all counties

GOOD NUTRITION  
STRESSED IN 4-H  
FOOD PROJECT

Most kids will come running when food is mentioned. However, many times they don't understand what goes into a well prepared and well balanced meal. The 4-H foods project is aimed at bridging that gap.

Members learn how to prepare, serve and judge food. Simple science experiments show 4-H members why an egg turns green between the yolk and white if cooked too long, why a scum forms on cocoa or how the color of a pan affects the browning of food.

The 4-H foods program offers a series of six units on foods and nutrition. The first two units entitled "Tricks and Treats" and "All American Foods" are designed for the younger 4-H member, age 9-11. The unit is designed to help the young member select the proper kind of food while eating away from home and how to recognize the nutritional foods.

For example, vitamin C is available from a variety of foods and citrus fruits are an excellent source. Diet supplements aren't necessarily required to get adequate nourishment. Selecting top quality foods is also stressed.

The other units on foods focus on older 4-H members and are concerned with equipment used in food preparation and foods served for special gatherings.

"Cooking Outdoors" is another unit which is often completed during the summer months.

Members interested in foods from other countries enjoy the unit on international foods and can make their own plans for the project.

Contact your county extension home economist for information on how you can become involved in the 4-H foods project.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SEW SMART V  
PRESSING ESSENTIAL

An iron is nearly as important in the construction process as the sewing machine. Step-by-step pressing can't be overemphasized, says Sarah Cox, assistant professor in clothing, University of Minnesota.

Adequate and correct use of the iron leads to a professional looking garment. It involves three elements--heat, moisture and pressure. Before using an iron, a thorough knowledge of the fabric's characteristics is necessary. Fiber content is particularly essential in determining heat setting. Pre-test a scrap of fabric to determine the correct amount of heat, moisture and pressure. The original look of the fabric might be altered unless precautions are followed, warns Miss Cox.

The garment should be pressed after each construction step. All seams need to be pressed before crossing another. To prevent scorch and shine marks, a press cloth should be used.

In pressing, the iron is lifted up and down on the fabric. Grain distortion on some fabrics could result from sliding the iron across the fabric.

Pressing can be done more carefully with the use of the proper equipment. Strips of brown paper bags or folded tissue paper can be inserted between the outer layer and whatever is being pressed. The paper will distribute the pressure and will keep press marks from showing on the right side of the garment. Placed under the seam or dart, it keeps the seam allowance from being silhouetted.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PUNISHMENT  
INEFFECTIVE

One of the most frequently asked questions is--"When and how should children be disciplined?" Punishment is ineffectual in the long range as a means of eliminating inappropriate behavior. Unless the punishment is directly related to the misbehavior, fear, resentment or confusion result, says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist.

Pitzer is the host of the University of Minnesota's second TV program on "Your Child's World." John Wright, University of Kansas human development expert, appears Tuesday evening, February 22 with "Your Child's Conscience." Aspects of the parents influence on conscience formation are considered. The show can be seen from 8:30-9:00 on KTCA-TV, channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV, channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, channel 10, Appleton, KFME-TV, channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead; UHF, channel 72, Grand Marais, channel 77, Grand Portage.

The aim of discipline is to enable the individual to control his own behavior. Internalized control is the only really effective manner of changing behavior, say the specialists. A child develops this internal control with the help and guidance of trustworthy, loving parents. In order for growth and maturation to be possible, a child needs to feel accepted and secure in an atmosphere of warmth and esteem. When the reasons for considering certain behaviors desirable or undesirable are explained, the internal control or a healthy conscience are developed.

add 1--punishment

A child tends to adopt the parent's values and standards of behavior. So much in fact that when they become parents, they tend to rear children as they have been reared, even though they may disapprove of their own childhood. Discipline is a specific example. Patterns of dealing with frustrations and anger are frequently set by parental models. Instead of seeking appropriate methods of control, parents sometimes resort to a physical means of exerting their power.

Pitzer suggests that a better method of controlling behavior would be to have the demands fit the stage of development. As much as possible, have consequences match the behavior. Parents create many problems by not enforcing limits. When behavior gets too far out of hand, they issue an ultimatum. In doing so, the parents have assumed the responsibility for the action. The child has not learned to direct his own behavior or be responsible for the natural consequences of his behavior. Of course, in the case of physical safety, immediate intervention may be necessary, he says.

A child grows and develops through many stages. The parent needs to take into account the age, ability and individual style of the child. If a parent is there when needed, a child feels more secure in his actions. His sense of values are molded by many influences before they become his own.

-jkm-

NOTE: If TV series is not seen in your area, just omit second paragraph.  
Story also sent to paper, check before using.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

LOOK FOR BEST BUYS  
IN FERTILIZER

A few Minnesota farmers are paying exorbitantly high prices for fertilizer materials--as much as \$2.50 per gallon, according to a University of Minnesota Extension Soils Specialist, Charles Simkins.

Such high prices mean that some farmers are paying 55 cents per pound for a fertilizer nutrient that they should be able to purchase for under ten cents per pound.

Simkins recommends these rules of thumb when buying fertilizer:

\* Farmers can readily obtain nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer materials for less than ten cents per pound of plant nutrient.

\* Potassium fertilizer can usually be purchased for five cents or less per pound of available potassium.

\* Regardless of what high pressure salesmen may indicate, fertilizer materials registered in Minnesota contain only that quantity of nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium as indicated on their labels.

\* Liquid fertilizer materials are equal to dry fertilizer materials and vice versa when applied on an equivalent plant nutrient basis. For example, a gallon of liquid 10-20-10 fertilizer that weighs 12 pounds and 12 pounds of dry 10-20-10 fertilizer both contain 4.3 pounds of fertilizer nutrient.

Liquid fertilizer materials applied to the leaf or seeds of the plants give the same response as dry fertilizer materials, Simkins said.

The best buys in fertilizer nutrients are those that fit the need of the crop as indicated by soil testing and that can be purchased and applied to the land at the lowest cost per pound of plant nutrient, he said.

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

CERTIFICATION  
TO APPLY PESTICIDES  
MAY BE NEEDED

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Bill, which has passed the House and is now in the Senate, may make basic changes in the classification and use of pesticides.

All pesticides would be classified as general use or restricted use by the bill, explained University of Minnesota Entomologist Phillip Harein.

General use would mean that the pesticide is not dangerous to humans or to the environment and could be used as directed on the label.

Restricted use would mean that the pesticide has potential to damage the environment and the user must receive further instructions other than those on the label, he said.

Restricted pesticides--most on the market would probably fall in this category--would only be applied by certified pesticide applicators.

Once the bill is passed, farmers, commercial applicators and others who want to apply restricted pesticides would have to obtain certification from the state or the federal government.

The Environmental Protection Agency has said that as many as two-million pesticide applicators in the U.S. may need certification.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 14, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

NEW BARLEY VARIETY  
DEVELOPED BY UM

Cree, a new barley that combines high yield, early maturity and disease resistance has been released by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cree is being released as a possible replacement for Larker, which is grown on about 85 percent of the barley acres in Minnesota, and for Dickson.

The primary advantages of Cree compared to Larker are higher yields and better resistance to spot blotch and loose smut diseases. The important advantage compared to Dickson is loose smut resistance.

The new variety yielded higher than Larker and Dickson in five-year Minnesota barley variety trials, according to Donald Rasmusson, University agronomist.

Cree is similar to Larker and Dickson in height and lodging resistance, but is slightly earlier. Kernel plumpness of Cree is inferior to Larker, but slightly better than Dickson.

Cree is described as "highly resistant to stem rust and loose smut and moderately resistant to spot blotch and Septoria leaf blotch" by Ernest Banttari, University plant pathologist.

Results of malting quality tests with Cree have been favorable. Industry has tested Cree since 1968 and a final malting classification probably will be based on tests of the 1971 crop.

Foundation and registered seed is being distributed to certified seed growers in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota during 1972. Certified seed should be available to farmers for 1973 plantings.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 15, 1972

Immediate Release  
  
(with picture of  
Iver Johnson)

#### IVER JOHNSON TO RECEIVE UM AWARD MARCH 4

Iver J. Johnson will be honored for his work in plant breeding, administration and teaching when he receives the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award on March 4 (Saturday) at the University.

He will be presented the award at the annual alumni meeting of the colleges of agriculture, forestry and home economics in the St. Paul Campus Student Center. University Regent Josie R. Johnson will address the meeting.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is presented to alumni or former University students who have attained distinction in their chosen fields, professions or public service.

Johnson, (931 Ambort Way) Woodland, Calif., is the research director of Cal West Seeds of Woodland.

He received three degrees in studies within the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics including a bachelor of science in 1928, a master of science in 1929 and a doctorate in 1931. Johnson's breeding research from 1929 to 1937 contributed greatly to many of the breeding principles that are the foundation of modern corn breeding.

add 1-- Iver Johnson receives UM award

He taught undergraduate and beginning graduate courses in plant breeding at the University from 1930 to 1940 when he left for Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, where he taught several graduate courses in plant breeding until 1959.

Johnson established a plant breeding research program for Cal West in 1959, where he has developed and released six alfalfa varieties that currently are in production and three other ones that will be in commercial use within the next year. He has made unique attempts in his work to eliminate antimetabolites and incorporate multiple pest resistance into his varieties.

He also has devoted major attention to the development of techniques for producing alfalfa hybrids utilizing the principles of somatoplastic incompatibility. Johnson also has developed four hybrid sudan grasses by transferring cytoplasmic male sterility and maintainers from grain sorghum to sudan grass. His other work includes the development of four improved varieties of safflower and a recently initiated program to develop hybrid sunflowers.

# # #

DZ-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
Feb. 17, 1972

Immediate release

#### TRAVEL, STUDY GRANTS AWARDED

International travel and study grants have been awarded to three College of Home Economics students at the University of Minnesota.

Receiving \$600 awards to pursue special areas of study in northern Europe this summer were Christine Anderson, Brainerd; Judy Olson, Minneapolis; and Gayle Hasselquist, Center City.

The awards, sponsored by the alumnae of Phi Upsilon Omicron's Alpha Chapter, were presented at the founder's day meeting on Feb. 12. The home economics honorary designated the trip to include attendance at the International Federation for Home Economics meeting in Helsinki, Finland, July 23-29.

During the nine-week study-travel tour, the students will explore topics within their study major. Miss Anderson, junior dietetics major, will make a comparative study of the cultural and therapeutic differences between hospital diets in Finland, Sweden, Norway and the United States. By interviewing dietitians in large and small hospitals, she hopes to assess different food preparation innovations.

Miss Olson will devote much of her study to Finnish textile designs. As a junior interior design student she will visit mills, museums and homes in determining production as well as artistic and display techniques.

--more--

add 1--travel grants awarded

Recent proposed legislation on day care centers encouraged Miss Hasselquist, senior in home economics education, to study human development in Scandinavian countries. She will visit nursery schools and day care centers to observe stages of growth and interaction.

# # #

jkm-72

New Car Depreciates Quickly

(0:30)

If you have the bug to buy a new car, evaluate the auto in your garage. The U. S. Department of Transportation estimates that about the middle of the fourth year may be the best time for a new model...from a financial standpoint. If an older car is serving you well, there's no reason not to enjoy it for many years, however.

A new car loses resale value quickly...25-30 percent the first year and lesser amounts each year after that. Take this into consideration when you decide how long to keep a car.

\* \* \* \*

Conserve Energy

(0:30)

The "black out" in England serves to remind us that energy is a precious commodity. Wanda Olson, extension equipment specialist, suggests that it be conserved for the benefit of ecology and utility bills.

Lower the thermostat setting for eight hours while sleeping. The University of Minnesota specialist indicates that fuel savings can amount to 3/4 percent for each degree the setting is lowered. That may not seem like much, but by reducing four degrees at night, a savings of \$1.80 can be achieved on a \$60 heating bill.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Prepared by:  
Janet Macy  
373-0710

Buying Firewood

(1:20)

A pound may be a pound, the world around...but the measure of a cord of wood depends upon the term regulation or fireplace.

D. J. Gerrard, forester at the University of Minnesota, indicates that consumers may be deceived when buying a cord of wood unless they ask for the actual dimensions.

The Bureau of Standards recognizes a cord as 128 cubic feet. A regulation cord is 4 feet by 8 feet by 4 feet. The pieces of regulation fuelwood are 4 feet long. The fireplace cord, in contrast, is only 16 inches in length. That means that in a fireplace cord there's only 1/3 the volume of a regulation measure.

This is where the confusion comes in says Gerrard. The term "fireplace cord" is not legal for sale purposes. The smaller volume must be marketed under a bill of sale designated as split or sawed cords. Terms such as "fireplace" or "stove" are considered misleading.

Probably the most equitable way of buying fuelwood is by weight, says the forester. When purchasing by weight, however, make certain the wood has been seasoned for two years. Seasoning will significantly affect weight as well as burning quality.

Consumers need to be aware of terms used in the marketplace. Before making a purchase, ask questions and study the bill of sale.

\* \* \* \*

February 18, 1972

farm  
radio  
briefs

Farmers Favored Over Blight

(0:40)

Minnesota's geographic location and weather conditions are unfavorable for southern corn leaf blight this coming season.

That's the conclusion reached by University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist Herbert Johnson.

He says abnormally warm and moist conditions during July and August could result in more infection of T-cytoplasm corn than has been seen to date.

Yield losses could vary a great deal, but are unlikely to be high. Minnesota corn crops escaped any significant damage from southern corn leaf blight in 1970 and 1971, due primarily to the state's location and abnormally dry weather during most of July and August of those two years.

\* \* \* \*

Timber Hearing Set For Wednesday

(0:25)

A hearing on timber operations in southeastern Minnesota will be held at 1 p.m. Wednesday (Feb. 23) at Rushford in the Tri-County Electric Building

A subcommittee appointed by the Minnesota Timber Law Committee will conduct the hearing. The hearing resulted from action by a legislative committee to give further study to a bill proposing the licensing and bonding of timber operators.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Engineers Test Harvesting Devices

(0:30)

Agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota are testing two new soybean harvesting devices that could cut harvesting losses in half.

One system employs two moving cylindrical rollers that close around each side of a rowed soybean plant. The rollers secure the plant without shaking off the beans as much as the traditional reel and sickle method. Rotary cutters then cut the plant near the ground and the plant is moved into the combine for processing.

Also being tested is a belt gathering device that works much the same as the cylindrical rollers.

\* \* \* \*

Sunflowers To Gain In Acreage

(0:52)

Sunflower acreage is expected to increase substantially again in Minnesota and North Dakota this coming season.

University extension agronomist Ervin Oelke (Ohl-key) says the increase may be about 200-thousand acres from 1971 to 1972.

The industry is expected to contract about 375-thousand acres of oil seed sunflowers this year in the two states. The increase in confection and bird feed sunflower acreage is expected to be less than last year's increase since there is some carryover of bird feed sunflowers.

One reason for the anticipated acreage increase is that growers can plant sunflowers on set-aside acreage with only a six-to-ten-dollar-an-acre reduction in payments. This makes sunflowers especially profitable on set-aside acreage. But Oelke advises growers to first secure contracts before planting sunflowers.

\* \* \* \*

February 18, 1972

Prune In Winter

(0:56)

Winter is the best time to prune diseased branches off fruit trees.

University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist Herbert Johnson says this is particularly true if bacteria fireblight was present in apple or pear trees the previous growing season.

Diseased branches cannot always be identified in the winter. But branches that have dead leaves on them should be suspected. Usually these branches have brown or black shriveled bark.

The fireblight bacteria survive in so-called hold-over cankers, which are infected spots on larger branches. Dead, sunken areas on these branches likely are infected. These branches should be cut about six to 12 inches below the visible canker. Pruning can be delayed until growth starts in the spring if pruning will cause significant damage to the tree.

Watch for a sticky oozing of liquid from the canker in spring. The branch should be removed immediately and burned to prevent bacteria spreading if this occurs.

\* \* \* \*

Frost Cracks Wood, Bark

(0:14)

Frost cracks in the wood and bark of trees result from sudden, drastic drops in temperature during the dormant season. They may occur in succeeding years in the same place, causing excessive tissue formation or swelling on one side of a tree.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

INTEREST PERKS  
FOR FRUIT, NUT  
TREES IN YARD

Minnesota's back yard gardeners this year are more interested than usual in fruits and nuts that can be eaten right off the tree, according to Leonard Hertz, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Out-of-state nursery catalogs advertise "winter hardy," "sub zero" and "blizzard belt" trees that stir the interest of snow-bound gardeners.

Nuts that have succeeded under central and southern Minnesota conditions are black walnut, shagbark hickory and butternut (swamp hickory), native to southern Minnesota.

Native American hazelnut, common in most of the state, produces small, edible nuts, but the large, thin shelled filberts that are sold in grocery stores have not as yet been adapted to local conditions. Pecans, English and Carpathian walnuts, chestnuts and almonds are not hardy in Minnesota, Hertz says.

Recently introduced apples that combine high quality and winter hardiness in delicious, attractive fruits are Red Baron, Honey Gold and Regent.

Fruit varieties listed by out-of-state nurseries should be checked against the publication "Fruits for Minnesota, 1972," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101, Hertz says.

The list of fruits in this publication has been prepared from at least 50 years of Minnesota research and testing, he adds.

Suitable dwarf apple varieties are Minnesota-hardy selections grafted onto dwarfing rootstock. Beacon, Haralson and McIntosh are three of these varieties that are available in dwarf form. Hertz says these rootstocks need special winter protection, such as using straw mulch, to survive Minnesota temperatures. Cultural information on dwarf apple trees is available in Horticulture Fact Sheet 21 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

SEW SMART VI  
ZIPPER APPLICATION

Next to the wheel, zippers might be considered one of the most cherished conveniences of technology. A professional appearance can be given to zipper application, says Sarah Cox, University of Minnesota clothing teacher.

Although a wide variety of colors, weights, sizes and even types of zippers are on the market, the seamstress needs to select the one most appropriate for her garment. In addition, she needs a zipper foot attachment and possibly one with two tunnels for hidden application.

The zipper should be preshrunk in lukewarm water and dried before inserting, says Miss Cox. Following the printed instructions on the zipper folder, either the slot or lapped method of application is used. Stitching in the slot method is an equal distance from each side. In the lapped method, stitching is close to the zipper's teeth on one side. The other seam completely covers the zipper application.

When sewing on wool or a high fashion fabric, the zipper is frequently finished by hand. The tiny pick stitches on the right side of the fabric are less conspicuous than machine stitching.

The technique is a small back stitch. In heavy materials, the stitches might be 3/8 inch apart. In lightweight materials it is necessary to place them closer together. Napped or pile fabrics hide the stitches.

Except for the final outside stitching, follow the directions on the zipper package. Usually a matching thread, one shade deeper is preferred over lighter thread. If there is a choice, heavy duty mercerized thread will add strength. Regular weight thread can be strengthened with beeswax. On a wool, silk buttonhole twist is appropriate.

The hand stitching gives a custom finish and more flexibility to the zipper. Many dress designers use the hand stitching technique on fine wools, velvet, corduroy and fake fur. It also works well on luxurious fabrics of taffeta, crepe, silk and lace.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Check Fuse Box. Check your fuse box to make sure you have the right size fuses. Lighting circuits usually require no larger than 15 amp fuses, while kitchen or appliance circuits may use 20 amp fuses. A delayed-action starting fuse is excellent in motor circuits because it can stand the momentary overload when starting an appliance motor.

Keep a supply of the proper size fuses on hand, suggests John True, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer. Also, keep a flashlight in a handy place so you can check the fuse box if your lights go out.

\* \* \* \*

Irrigation Wells. Farmers interested in installing an irrigation well will be interested in a new University of Minnesota publication. The publication gives the essentials of good well construction and contains sample contracts with a drilling contractor. The publication, No. M-158, is available from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Wait 60 days. Cows should not be bred back until at least 60 days after calving because their reproductive organs need time to heal and return to normal after calving. Conception will improve and the number of services per conception will decrease if you wait at least 60 days before breeding normal, healthy cows, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Furthermore, you may be risking veterinary bills or permanent damage by breeding cows in poor reproductive health before 60 days, they say. For more information on heat detection and when to breed, request Dairy Reproduction Series 2, Extension Pamphlet 222, from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

MINN. HAS NEW PROGRAM  
TO HELP SAVE WILDLIFE

Minnesota will have a new program this spring to help combat the loss of wildlife cover. It's called the "Acres for Wildlife" program.

Although many individuals and organizations have done much in the past for wildlife improvement projects, more effort is needed. The program will be coordinated by the Department of Natural Resources with assistance from 4-H Clubs of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, State Vocational-Technical Education Division, Future Farmer of America Chapters and Pheasants Unlimited.

Program participation is open to any individual or organization.

Promotional brochures and enrollment forms will be available from your county agent extension office in early spring; however, now is the time to begin planning your own acres for wildlife project.

Several requirements must be met to be enrolled in the project. Wildlife plots should be at least one acre in size. One quarter-mile of right-of-way will qualify for a roadside plot. Participants must agree to maintain cover for at least one year.

Plots will be managed to maintain as much wildlife cover as possible at all times. No special hunting restrictions are involved but landowners will be encouraged to allow hunting where possible. Control of the land will remain with the landowner.

Individuals or groups who do an outstanding job of promoting the "Acres for Wildlife" program in their community will be presented a special "Outstanding Wildlife Promoter" award.

-more-

add 1--help save wildlife

In addition, 4-H members will receive special awards from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited. Also, the Federal Cartridge Corporation will sponsor two conservation field days in two areas of the state.

Look for application blanks at your county extension office in early spring. Your county agent, SCS unit conservationist, area forester, 4-H leader, ASCS office manager, game manager or sportsmen's club member can assist you in your wildlife program.

# # # #

Department of Information  
Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

BUY SEEDS NOW  
FOR COMING  
FLOWER SEASON

If you're planning on growing flowers for cutting this season, now is a good time to start buying seeds. Don't wait until the last minute when the variety you want may be gone from the seed rack, Mrs. Jane McKimmon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist says.

Some varieties are better than others for cutting--the tall ones with long stems make beautiful bouquets.

Mrs. McKimmon recommends the Climax series which features marigolds in four or five colors. These can be bought from seed racks or through catalogs.

It takes time for the tall marigolds to bloom, so they can be planted in the home or in a seed flat about four to six weeks before they are placed outside. But don't plant them any longer than four to six weeks before they go outside because they may get too tall and skinny, she says.

Zinnias also can be started from seed and tall ones come into bloom quickly even when planted in the open ground, if the location is warm and sunny. A good type for cutting is the cactus flowered tall zinnia with curly, attractive blossoms. The new "carved ivory" zinnia--a very delicate pale yellow--is an all-American winner this year.

Asters also are good cutting flowers and can be grown in pinks, lavenders and purples. They should be planted where asters have not been grown before to protect them from wilt.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

BUYERS LED ASTRAY  
BY BUG SELLERS,  
UM ENTOMOLOGIST SAYS

Some opportunists are cashing in on current interest in biological control of insects at the expense of well meaning but unwitting consumers, according to University of Minnesota extension entomologist John Lofgren.

Increased interest in controlling insects by non-chemical means has come with the emphasis on environmental protection. Nature is at work at all times through parasites, predators and diseases and frequently holds pest populations below economic levels.

Some of these biological factors have been identified and manipulated to increase their influence on specific pest populations. An example of this is the use of a bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Berlinder) against several species of caterpillars, such as the European corn borer.

Lofgren says most advertisements for ladybird beetles, praying mantids and other predators and parasites contain misleading claims not based on fact. There is no good evidence to show that releasing these insects in a field or garden pays off in effective pest control in Minnesota, he adds.

"It's strange that manufacturers of chemical pesticides must back up their advertising claims with data from sound research," Lofgren says. Although the chemical manufacturers are closely regulated, it appears that peddlers of biological controls are not being regulated and the consumer is being victimized by some unscrupulous firms, the University entomologist says.

--more--

add 1--bug sellers

"A few years ago a similar situation arose with light traps which were being advertised and sold for the control of insects when, in fact, they have very limited usefulness in a few very specific situations. People should investigate thoroughly before investing in these kinds of impressive-sounding but unsound practices. Evidently it's a case of 'buyer beware' in the field of biological control of insects," Lofgren says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate Release

SUNFLOWERS  
TO GAIN  
IN ACREAGE

Sunflower acreage is expected to increase substantially again in Minnesota and North Dakota, perhaps from about 400,000 acres in 1971 to about 600,000 acres in 1972, Ervin Oelke, University of Minnesota extension agronomist says.

The industry is expected to contract about 375,000 acres of oil seed sunflowers this year in the two states. The increase in confection and bird feed sunflower acreage is expected to be less than last year's increase since there is some carryover of bird feed sunflowers from last year.

One reason for the expected increase is that growers can plant sunflowers on set-aside acreage with only a \$6 to \$10 an acre reduction in payments. This makes sunflowers especially profitable on set-aside acreage, but Oelke says growers should secure contracts before planting sunflowers.

Prices are expected to be slightly lower than last year, probably 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight. One major seed firm will be contracting at \$4 per hundredweight, but the firm has decreased its seed cost and will pay a five-cent premium for each one-percent increase over 40 percent in oil content, Oelke says. The average oil content is about 43 percent and the average price last year was \$4.40 a hundredweight for oil seed varieties.

Confection sunflower seed prices are expected to be down somewhat from the average price of \$5.70 a hundredweight in 1971, he says.

--more--

add 1--sunflowers

Sunflowers should be planted in early May, as soon as the small grains are planted. The recommended varieties are Mingren, Arrowhead, Peredovik and VNIIMK 89.31. Also, industrial firms supply their contract growers with some of their own varieties which also yield well, the agronomist adds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

INTEREST PERKS  
FOR FRUIT, NUT  
TREES IN YARD

Minnesota's back yard gardeners this year are more interested than usual in fruits and nuts that can be eaten right off the tree, according to Leonard Hertz, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Out-of-state nursery catalogs advertise "winter hardy," "sub zero" and "blizzard belt" trees that stir the interest of snow-bound gardeners.

Nuts that have succeeded under central and southern Minnesota conditions are black walnut, shagbark hickory and butternut (swamp hickory), native to southern Minnesota.

Native American hazelnut, common in most of the state, produces small, edible nuts, but the large, thin shelled filberts that are sold in grocery stores have not as yet been adapted to local conditions. Pecans, English and Carpathian walnuts, chestnuts and almonds are not hardy in Minnesota, Hertz says.

Recently introduced apples that combine high quality and winter hardiness in delicious, attractive fruits are Red Baron, Honey Gold and Regent.

Fruit varieties listed by out-of-state nurseries should be checked against the publication "Fruits for Minnesota, 1972," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101, Hertz says.

The list of fruits in this publication has been prepared from at least 50 years of Minnesota research and testing, he adds.

Suitable dwarf apple varieties are Minnesota-hardy selections grafted onto dwarfing rootstock. Beacon, Haralson and McIntosh are three of these varieties that are available in dwarf form. Hertz says these rootstocks need special winter protection, such as using straw mulch, to survive Minnesota temperatures. Cultural information on dwarf apple trees is available in Horticulture Fact Sheet 21 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 21, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PRUNE FRUIT TREES  
DURING WINTER,  
PLANT SCIENTIST SAYS

Winter is the best time to prune diseased branches off fruit trees, according to Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota Extension plant pathologist.

This is especially true if bacterial fireblight was present in apple or pear trees the previous growing season. The bacteria that cause this disease are very infectious during the growing season, but in winter bacteria that are spread from one cut to another on pruning tools will die from exposure.

Diseased branches cannot always be identified in winter, but branches that have dead leaves on them should be suspected. Usually these branches have brown or black shriveled bark.

The bacteria are not likely to survive the winter in branches that are one-half inch or less in diameter, but the dead branches should be pruned off because of fungi that will grow on them and because of appearance, Johnson says.

The fireblight bacteria survive in so-called "hold-over cankers" which are infected areas on larger branches. Dead, sunken areas on these branches are likely infected and the branches should be cut about six to 12 inches below the visible canker. If this pruning will cause significant damage to the tree, the pruning can be delayed until growth starts in the spring. At that time, watch for a sticky oozing of liquid from the canker. If this occurs, the branch should be removed immediately and burned to prevent bacteria spreading.

-more-

add 1--prune fruit trees

Cuts over one inch in diameter should be covered with a prepared tree wound dressing or orange shellac, but don't use ordinary paint, Johnson adds.

All pruning cuts during the growing season should be followed by disinfection of the pruning tool with a material such as liquid bleach diluted one to five parts with water. This will prevent the spread of bacteria from one cut to another.

An annual program of pruning dead and infected branches will help reduce disease problems, but the problem is more or less continuous.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1972

Immediate release

## DO ALL BUGS NEED TO BE KILLED?

If you've found a bug in your house and can't stand the sight of the creature, get your priorities into calm perspective before you rush off and drown the creature in insecticide.

That's the advice of University of Minnesota Entomologist, Jim Sargent, who says only one percent of all insect species are harmful to man because they carry disease, eat food, sting, bite or destroy your home. There are no "bad" insects until man places a value on them, the entomologist maintains.

"Many insects can't live in your home. They got in by accident, and probably would just as soon be back outside if they had the choice.

"The amount of pesticide you would use to control just a few harmless insects probably would do more harm to you than to the insects," Sargent says.

So if one or two ants appear in your home on a sunny day, don't get shook. The insect is apt to die or disappear in a few hours.

If you have questions about insect identification, you may send samples to this address: Extension Entomologist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

You can use an empty aspirin box or similar container to mail the sample in.

###

JMS-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 22, 1972

Immediate release

## TOWN AND COUNTRY SHOW HELD

The Town-Country Art Show will be held March 12-31 at the Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus. The annual exhibition features 121 award winning entries from four regional shows held this past season.

During the last three days of the showing, special demonstrations and tours will be conducted. These special events and the exhibition are free to the general public.

Vern Carver, owner of a Minneapolis frame shop, will discuss matting and framing in terms of style, color and proportion. He will use his own examples as well as those hung in the exhibition. His presentation is at 10:00, March 29. At 2:00, Judith Tarapchak will conduct a gallery tour to discuss individual works. She is in the Department of Design, College of Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

Painting techniques will be demonstrated on March 30. At 10:00, Paul Kramer provides formulas for thin washes to heavy glazes used in portrait, landscape and still life paintings. He is an art teacher and magic-realist painter.

Jerry Rudquist, abstract painter and art professor, Macalaster College, demonstrates at 2:00, Thursday. He takes the approach that painting is a direct thinking process as he relates the techniques he uses in paint and color imagery.

On the concluding day, an artists' luncheon will be held to discuss award winning entries. Robert Clark Nelson, judge of the exhibition, will speak at 1:00, March 31. Reservation for the \$2.50 luncheon are due by March 24 at the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

# # #

JKM-72

February 25, 1972

UM Develops Cree Barley

(0:30)

A new barley variety called Cree has been released by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cree combines high yield, early maturity and disease resistance. It has been released as a possible replacement for Larker and Dickson. Larker is grown on about 85 percent of the barley acreage in Minnesota.

University Agronomist Donald Rasmusson says Cree has yielded higher than Larker and Dickson in five-year barley variety trials in Minnesota. Certified seeds of Cree should be available to farmers for planting in 1973.

\* \* \* \*

More Than 164,000 Sign Up

(0:30)

More than 164-thousand farms in the nation plan to participate in the 1972 feed grain program, according to results of the first week of signups.

USDA officials say this compares with slightly over 178-thousand farms signed up during the first three-and-a-half days of the 1971 program enrollment.

This year's signup started on February 3rd and will end March 10th. Set aside on signed up farms in Minnesota totaled more than 227-thousand acres for the first week.

\* \* \* \*

Regent To Address Meet

(0:10)

University Regent Josie Johnson will address the annual alumni meeting of the colleges of agriculture, forestry and home economics Saturday (March 4) on the St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Watch For Scabies

(0:30)

University of Minnesota Veterinarian Raymond Solac says Minnesota cattle and dairymen should be on the alert for cattle scabies. Suspected cases should be reported to state or federal animal health veterinarians.

Although there are no known cases in Minnesota at this time, scabies recently have been reported in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The scabies are caused by mites that are eliminated by dipping infected or exposed cattle in a toxophene solution. Diagnosis should be made by a veterinarian when the first signs of scratching and rubbing are noticed.

\* \* \* \*

Bill To Restrict Pesticide Use

(0:50)

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Bill passed by the House and Senate may make basic changes in the classification and use of pesticides.

University Entomologist Phillip Harein says all pesticides would be classified for "general" or "restricted" use under terms of the bill. Restricted use would mean that the pesticide has the potential to damage the environment and the user must receive further instructions other than those on the label.

Most of the pesticides on the market probably would fall in the "restricted" category and only certified pesticide applicators would apply them. Once the bill becomes law, farmers, commercial applicators and others who want to apply restricted pesticides would have to obtain certification from the state or federal government.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, as many as two-million pesticide applicators in the nation may need certification.

\* \* \* \*

February 25, 1972

Bug Sellers Mislead Public

(0:60)

With the emphasis on environmental protection, biological insect control is being sold to farmers and gardeners.

Opportunists are cashing in at the expense of the consumer.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist, has noticed increased interest in controlling insects by non-chemical means. Ladybird beetles, praying mantis and other predators and parasites are released into a field or garden. Unfortunately there is no good evidence that this biological method is effective pest control, the University of Minnesota specialist says.

Manufacturers of chemical pesticides must back up advertising claims with data from sound research. It appears, however, that peddlers of biological controls are not being regulated, Lofgren says. Most advertisements for this type of control contain misleading claims not based on fact. Unscrupulous firms are thereby victimizing consumers.

People should investigate thoroughly before investing in these kinds of impressive sounding but unreliable practices, the entomologist says.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Buying Fish

(0:55)

Fish is a popular item on the menu, especially for those eating a fat restricted diet. The fat content may be less than 1 percent for cod or as much as 20-25 percent for salmon or mackerel.

Beverly Lundgren, consumer information specialist, gives these tips for buying fish. Since most fish are frozen, select solid packages. The wrapper or plastic bag should be air tight. If there is a strong fish odor, the quality of the fish has deteriorated. The U. of Minnesota home economist says that frozen fish which have been thawed and then refrozen are poorer in quality.

When buying fresh fish, the flesh should be firm and elastic. In other words, the flesh should spring back when gently pressed. If the fish is whole, watch for bright, clear eyes and reddish-pink gills. The skin should be free from objectionable odors and slime.

\* \* \* \*

How Much Fish

(0:15)

Three ounces of cooked, boneless fish makes one adult serving. When buying fish, consider 3/4 pound for one serving of whole fish. Fillets, steaks and portions only require 1/3 pound per person. And, with fish sticks, only a quarter of a pound is necessary.

\* \* \* \*

February 25, 1972

Buy Flower Seeds Now

(0:15)

Now's a good time to start buying seeds if you're planning on growing flowers for cutting this season.

University Extension Horticulturist Jane McKinnon says don't wait until the last minute when the variety you want may be gone from the seed rack.

\* \* \* \*

Tall Varieties Are Best

(0:20)

Some flower varieties are better than others for cutting. The tall ones with long stems make beautiful bouquets.

Minnesota Horticulturist Jane McKinnon recommends the Climax series which features marigolds in four or five colors. These can be bought from seed racks or through catalogs.

\* \* \* \*

Start Zinnias From Seed

(0:15)

Zinnias also make good flowers for cutting. They can be started from seed too.

The tall ones come into bloom quickly even when planted in the open ground if the location is warm and sunny. A good type for cutting is a tall cactus flowered zinnia with a curly, attractive blossom.

\* \* \* \*

Try Asters For Cutting

(0:10)

Asters also are good cutting flowers and can be grown in pinks, lavenders and purples. They should be planted where asters have not been grown before to protect them from wilt.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H DOG PROJECT  
GROWS RAPIDLY

The 4-H dog project is one of the fastest growing projects within the 4-H. During 1971, some 1,900 4-H'ers throughout the state were enrolled in the project.

The project lends itself very well to the basic ideals of 4-H. Responsibility and patience of the member are a must for the project. The project is financially feasible for most members. Any dog can be entered in the project, it need not be a purebred.

Scoring for the dog shows has been standardized. 4-H members may participate in local and regional shows under four major categories as follows:

Pre-Beginner Class--A member who has had no dog obedience training other than getting assistance from his parents or club project leader and his dog project bulletin.

Beginner Class--A member and his dog who have participated in one or more obedience training classes and have continued the training at home.

Novice Class--A member who has participated in two or more years of obedience training with the same dog and has continued the training at home.

Graduate Novice Class--4-H members who have previously participated in the novice class at a regional show or those members who wish to enter due to previous training.

Last year five regional dog shows were held throughout the state. Plans are to continue one regional show in each extension district to stimulate interest in the project and to develop quality in the training process.

-more-

add 1--dog shows

Only blue ribbon winners at county dog shows will be allowed to compete in the regional shows. County shows will be held before September 9, the date set for the five regional shows.

A film entitled "Training You To Train Your Dog" is available to interested groups. Contact your county extension agent to obtain the film.

As a result of the expanded interest in the project financial support by interested groups or individuals is always welcome. Interested sponsors should contact Dan Lindsay, State 4-H Office, Coffey Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. The Ralston Purina Company provides sponsorship nationally.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release  
4-H NEWS

FATHER'S ROLE  
IMPORTANT IN  
CHILD REARING

The term "parents" is plural. And, the involvement of the father in child rearing is significant.

Research indicates that the father's presence in child rearing is significant. He influences the development of self-esteem and sex identification. His emotional impact on the family affects the child's motivation for achievement, school absenteeism and incompleteness, susceptibility to peer pressures and delinquency.

Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist, University of Minnesota, discusses the relationship between father and child on the February 29 television program, "Your Child's World." The third show in the series dealing with early childhood is shown from 8 to 8:30 p.m. on KTCA-TV, channel 2, Twin Cities; WDSE-TV, channel 8, Duluth; KWCM-TV, channel 10, Appleton; KFME-TV, channel 13, Fargo-Moorhead; UHF, channel 72, Grand Marais and channel 77, Grand Portage.

Through additional television programs, Pitzer encourages parents to examine the effects of child rearing practices. The series includes, March 7, "Growing up with Brothers and Sisters," March 14, "Your Child and His Friends" and March 21, "Television and Your Child."

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Department of Information  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

CHECK MOBILE HOME  
PARK SITES CLOSELY,  
HOUSING EXPERT SAYS

Selecting a quality mobile home park can be a problem, particularly when you don't know what to look for.

University Extension Housing Specialist William Angell says if the park looks nice enough for a housing development, it's also good for a mobile home park.

Quality parks should be well landscaped, have paved streets, curbs, gutters and sidewalks. It's important that the lot be big enough for the mobile home. Usually you should have a 3,200-square-foot lot or larger, depending on the landscaping and site plan.

Inadequate electrical current may be a problem in some mobile home parks. Many parks operate on 100 amperes, but it takes 150 amps to operate an all-electric mobile home.

Check current directories for listings of mobile home parks.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

SELECT SUITABLE  
FLOOR PLAN

Select a suitable floor plan, University Extension Housing Specialist

William Angell advises prospective mobile home buyers. Consider the distribution of space--how will each room be used. Be sure there's room for personal extras.

Most mobile homes are bought furnished and you may want to add some of your own furnishings. It's also a good idea to decide on a well-located kitchen that meets your needs, then plan the remaining rooms around it. The kitchen carries the most weight and should be located in front of the wheels to prevent warping or cracking the mobile home's frame.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

SELECT GOOD  
DEALER FOR  
MOBILE HOME

Select a good dealer when buying a mobile home, University of Minnesota Extension Housing Specialist William Angell says.

It's important that the dealer is reliable because you'll be depending upon him for a fair price, knowledge of mobile homes, quality guarantee, service and possibly financing.

Here's how to select a dealer: Investigate his business reputation at local banks, trade associations and the Better Business Bureau. Check to see if he's a member of the Mobilehome Dealers National Association.

Size up the premises yourself. If you buy where the sales lot looks temporary, the next time you need service your dealer may have folded up his pennants and left.

Talk with former customers. A good dealer will gladly give you a list of people to whom he has sold mobile homes.

Check on the dealer's services included in the purchase price. All dealers should provide transportation of the mobile home to the site, set it up on concrete blocks or help with the foundation and make cabinet door alignments and necessary connections to utilities as part of the purchase price.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

HOUSING SPECIALIST  
OFFERS GUIDELINES  
FOR MOBILE HOME BUYERS

Prospective mobile home purchasers often are overwhelmed by the diversity of styles, sizes and prices of the units now on the market.

University of Minnesota Extension Housing Specialist William Angell offers these guidelines in selecting a quality mobile home:

--The frame is the most important structural element in a mobile home. Sight along the outside edge to be sure there is no perceptible warp, sag or buckle.

--The bottom of the frame should reveal a slight, smooth curve when the unit is not blocked, as on the sales lot. After looking at several models, the buyer will be able to distinguish between this curve and a bent frame. A damaged frame will cause the rest of the mobile home to suffer.

--Exterior paneling is available in aluminum, steel or stained wood. Steel rusts and dents more easily and there is a wider color range available in aluminum. On the other hand, wood may be warmer in color and texture, Angell says.

--Often sales lot extras seem included with the mobile home, when they're not actually part of the purchase price. Such things as entryway shelters, porch lights, outdoor outlets and steps are priced separately. They're added to the mobile home on the lot to entice the buyer, so be sure to ask about these extras.

-jkm-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

SEW SMART VII  
UNDERLININGS SELECTED

Underlinings will increase the cost of making a garment, but also the quality, according to Sarah Cox. There was a time when almost everything had to be lined. But the University of Minnesota clothing teacher says today's seamstresses have a decision to make. Some fabrics, such as firm knits or firmly woven fabrics, don't require an underlining.

Her suggestion is that you study the fashion fabric in relation to the pattern. The underlining is a "shape builder." It builds in firmness, stability and wrinkle resistance. In sheer fabrics, the extra layer of fabric reduces transparency and preserves color.

Select a less crisp underlining so it drapes with the fashion fabric. The underlining should be of a tight weave and lighter in weight. The garment shape will be preserved if it doesn't stretch. Both fabrics need the same care characteristics. Preshrink before sewing.

The firmly woven underlining is cut from the main pattern pieces and handled as one with the fashion fabric. Both pieces are seamed together. The underlining must be slightly smaller than the outer piece. This will keep the fabric from wrinkling. Staystitch each unit by feeding the fabric underlining face up through the machine. For reinforcement, stitch as close to the seamline as possible.

Consider each pattern and fabric individually, says Miss Cox. Whole or partial underlinings may be used. Possibly a bodice requires the softness of a lining or a skirt needs a crisp A silhouette. Set in sleeves are rarely lined to avoid bulk in the armhole seams.

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Livestock Industry Day. Minnesota Livestock Industry Day is scheduled at the University of Minnesota, Waseca, on Saturday, March 11. Speakers on the morning program include Russell Schwandt, former commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and Clarence D. Palmby, assistant U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. Palmby will discuss red meat expansion around the world and export opportunities for U. S. feed grains and livestock.

Serving as a reaction panel to the speakers will be Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, Robert G. Rupp, editor of THE FARMER magazine and Maynard Speece, WCCO farm service director. Registration begins at 10 a.m. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will be held at 1:30 p.m.

\* \* \* \*

Control Cattle Lice. If lice infestations on cattle went undetected earlier this year, plan to eliminate them before pasture time in spring. You can control lice with one of several insecticides, and have a choice of sprays, dips, dusts, pour-ons, or backrubbers. Follow label directions carefully regarding dosage, time limitations, and frequency of application. Your county extension agent can advise you on insecticides permitted for lice control during the 1972 season.

\* \* \* \*

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

The resulting reduced milk production, smaller calf crop, and lowered breeding efficiency cannot be completely prevented, but with good management and sanitation practices, they can be significantly reduced.

University of Minnesota dairy scientists recommend that you know how infectious diseases which cause abortion spread and know the signs that indicate their presence. Proper care and attention to the cow at calving can cut milk production losses and result in fewer births of weak or dead calves.

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Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

UM VETERINARIAN  
LISTS STEPS  
FOR TGE CONTROL

Swine of all ages are susceptible to transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), an acute diarrheal disease, according to University of Minnesota Extension Veterinarian James O. Hanson.

He suggests these steps to control the disease if a herd becomes infected:

--Isolate sows that are expected to farrow in less than two weeks.

--Deliberately infect sows that are expected to farrow three to four weeks after the outbreak by feeding them the virus contained in the gut of young pigs that have died from the infection on the SAME farm. Don't transport carcasses or infected gut materials from one farm to another.

--Injectable vaccines are ineffective in the face of a TGE outbreak. If vaccines are used, they must be administered to healthy swine at six and again at two weeks before farrowing.

--Presently no drugs are effective against the TGE virus, but anti-bacterial drugs help control other infections and may prevent them from gaining an upper hand during a TGE outbreak. Nursing care, increased room temperatures and readily available, adequate water supplies are important.

--Burn or bury TGE carcasses so that dogs, rodents and birds won't have an opportunity to spread the infection to other farms.

# # # #

Department of Information  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

ANIMAL DAMAGE  
LIKELY SEVERE  
AT THIS TIME

Animal damage to trees and hedges is likely to be most severe from late fall to early spring, University of Minnesota extension specialists report.

Rabbits chew hedges and trees and sometimes even cut down small seedlings. Fences can be erected against rabbits, but a more effective barrier is created by placing cylinders of hardware cloth or mesh screen around the base of each tree. Be sure to wrap the tree high enough so the rabbits can't get at it by standing on the snow.

Using screens may be too expensive and time consuming if there are a number of them to protect. Repellents may be the best solution, but remember that a repellent is not a poison. It simply renders the tree undesirable through taste or smell.

Either spray or paint repellents on trees. Good repellent can be made at home, but the preparation is rather involved. Consider using good commercial repellents, University specialists recommend.

For more information, get Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Protecting Trees from Animal Damage," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

NOW'S THE TIME  
TO PLAN GARDEN  
FOR VEGETABLES

Now is a good time to plan your vegetable garden for the upcoming growing season, Orrin C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, advises.

Your garden should be near the house if possible. Many farm and country gardens are in one unit, but often it is more convenient to have a small kitchen garden near the house and a larger one in the fields for crops to be stored or preserved.

Select a spot where the land is fairly level with no soil pockets where water might stand or where late spring and early fall frosts might strike. In windy regions, gardens should be protected by shelterbelts and buildings, but should not be shaded. Trees not only shut out sunlight, but rob the soil of water and minerals that the vegetables need.

Planning is essential to make the best possible use of your garden area. Put your plan on paper, drawing it to an appropriate scale. Plan your garden to allow ample room for each vegetable to develop properly. Group crops according to the time they mature to facilitate succession plantings, rotation or planting of green manure crops after harvest of the early crop, Turnquist says.

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.

Order your seeds early from reliable companies. New varieties disappear from the seed store shelves early in the spring, he adds. A list of recommended vegetable varieties for 1972 is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ county extension office and the Bulletin Room.

add 1--plan garden

Consider your family's likes and dislikes in choosing vegetable varieties for your garden. Choose crops that will give the highest nutritive returns and select adapted varieties best suited for your particular use and space.

Disease resistant varieties usually make your gardening task easier and should be selected whenever possible, Turnquist says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
February 28, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

LOOK FOR SCABIES  
ON LIVESTOCK,  
VETERINARIAN SAYS

Minnesota cattle and dairymen should be on the alert for cattle scabies and report suspected cases to state or federal animal health veterinarians, Dr. Raymond B. Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian, says.

Although there are no known cases in Minnesota at this time, scabies recently have been reported in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. These cases were traced to Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico areas where a federal quarantine for psoroptic cattle scabies now is in effect.

Over 70 cases of psoroptic cattle scabies, the worst outbreak in 30 years, have been confirmed to date, but this is well below the number in the early part of this century when "scab" was commonplace in cattle producing areas, Solac adds. In the recent outbreak, 185,000 head of cattle have been treated.

Psoroptic cattle scabies mites cause a highly irritating skin infection in cattle that leads to costly weight losses. The disease does not affect meat quality, but it could reduce the meat supply if allowed to reach epidemic proportions.

Psoroptic mites are eliminated by dipping infected or exposed cattle in a toxophene solution. Treated cattle are withheld from slaughter for 28 days after dipping to allow toxophene residues to drop below the permitted tolerance levels set by the Food and Drug Administration. Precautions are taken during federal and state supervision of the dipping operations to guard against any environmental dangers.

-more-

add 1--look for scabies

As psoroptic mites multiply, large numbers of small wounds are made in the skin, causing intense itching, inflammation and oozing of blood serum. The serum and dirt harden into yellowish or gray scabs, sometimes stained with blood.

Diagnosis should be made by a veterinarian when the first signs of scratching and rubbing are noticed. The mite must be found and identified to diagnose the ailment, which can be confused with discomfort caused by lice and other skin parasites, the University veterinarian says.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 29, 1972

U M Scientists Say:

STATE'S BALD EAGLES, MAN, DON'T MIX

The bald eagles of Minnesota's northern forests may be forced to more remote locations as a result of man's logging and recreational activities, according to University of Minnesota researchers.

Although the study of bald eagles recently undertaken by the University wild-life scientists is not complete, it appears that the most remote eagle nests in the Chippewa National Forest produce the most young.

The study is based on observations of about 40 nests and 20 eagles in a limited area of the Chippewa by University Professor L. D. Frenzel, graduate students Joel Kussman, Greg Juenemann and U.S. Forest Service Biologist John Mathisen.

Although there is a well-established breeding population of bald eagles in the Chippewa, the eaglets observed left the area and didn't return once they gained the ability to fly. The scientist are trying to find out whether the eaglets survive to bolster other eagle populations.

The study takes on more importance with the consideration that well-established breeding populations of the bald eagle--our nation's emblem--are now found mostly in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and possibly Wisconsin. The total Bald Eagle population is declining.

add 1 -- don't mix

While the majestic bald eagle does not seem to take kindly to man's encroachment in the wild, man has perhaps unknowingly helped the eagle survive in the Chippewa forest by a 30 year-old policy of preserving certain large trees there. The policy was initiated only to save the trees but benefited the bald eagle because of its preference and perhaps requirement for those large trees for nests.

Observing the young eagles after they left the nest and began roaming for miles posed no small problem for the researchers. But they found a novel way to keep track of the fledglings: One week before fledging they climbed up to nests--which average 80 to 90 feet above the ground--and lowered 12 birds. All were wing-marked with a color coded pattern, measured, banded. On four, radio transmitters were attached via a harness apparatus. All were returned to the nests.

Soon the young eagles left the nest. That act was found for many to be a vertible crash dive. "It's what we call, when we're flying, a white knuckle flight. And I'm sure it's a white knuckle flight for that eagle," Frenzel said.

The scientists found that much of the initial activity of the eagle after it leaves the nest is on the ground, perhaps making them susceptible to hunters, injury and predation, Frenzel said.

The young marked bald eagles often were found around the shores of lakes eating dead fish. "Their key to survival is being able to get an energy base out of the shore of that lake, its fish and nothing else," he said.

Another phenomenon found by the researchers was that extra empty eagle nests in the Chippewa didn't mean a declining eagle population. One eagle pair often uses two or three nests--one for raising young and extra nests for perching or resting.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 29, 1972

## RESTRICTING WORLD TRADE HURTS FARMERS

Many farmers could be forced out of business if U.S. agricultural exports are restricted, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Palmby, who spoke at the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C. last week.

"People in this country who advocate restrictive trade in agricultural commodities should bear in mind that if American agriculture is going to produce only for the domestic market, we'll need to remove about 70 million acres of cropland from production. This is addition to acreage already idle under farm programs," Palmby said.

"Farmers would have to quit cropping 23 million acres of soybeans, 25 million acres of wheat and rice and 16 million acres of feedgrains if we can't sell the output of these acres to overseas markets," he said.

Although studies show the U.S. is no longer competitive in the production of many items such as motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, we can be extremely competitive in animal products, poultry and citrus fruits. "But we must work to reduce trade barriers by importing countries in order to remain competitive for agricultural products in the world trade market," Palmby warned.

# # # #

JMS-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 29, 1972

## FARM INCOME TO INCREASE IN '72

Net farm income for 1972 is expected to total 10 to 15 percent above last year, according to University of Minnesota Economist Willis Anthony.

The final income figure will depend on farmers' 1972 production plans and consumer demand for food products.

Anthony, who attended the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C. last week, said gross farm income this year is expected to increase by 3 to 3 1/2 billion dollars above 1971 levels. Farm production costs are expected to increase from 1 to 1 1/2 billion dollars which would result in a net farm income gain of 1 1/2 to 2 billion dollars.

These figures are for all total U.S. farm income--all farms will not share equally in income gains.

"However, for this anticipated growth in net farm income to become reality, the overall U.S. economy must be strong during 1972," Anthony said. If the economy is strong in 1972, higher consumer incomes will translate into increased demands for farm products, he added.

Despite a strong demand increase by consumers, it's anticipated that the proportion of consumer income spent for food will probably decrease again next year to about 15 cents out of every consumer dollar, Anthony said.

Exports are a big part of the market for Minnesota farmers. However, exports will likely be lower this year, depending on the size of the 1972 crop.

# # # #

JMS--72

Department of Information  
and Agriculture Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
February 29, 1972

## BUTZ OPPOSES FARM PRICE CONTROLS

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz sharply opposed proposed price controls on farm products in a talk at the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C. last week.

University of Minnesota Economist Willis Anthony, who attended the conference, said Butz opposed farm price controls for four reasons:

\*Farmers have not caused inflation. Since 1967, food prices have risen less than most other items on the consumer price index. In 1971, the proportion of the consumer dollar spent for food went down to 16 cents and is likely to be near 15 cents in 1972.

\*Controls likely will not work for seasonal and perishable food products. In the past price controls for agricultural commodities have resulted in black market activities, rationing, regulations, government priorities, allocations and other problems.

\*Farm income should not be suppressed. Per capita farm income in 1972 will average about three-fourths as high as average per capita non-farm incomes. In 1972, net farm income is likely to be higher than 1971, but may still be less than the record farm income of 17 billion dollars 25 years ago.

\*Agriculture is competitive. The main cause of present inflation is the exercise of concentrated economic power by special interest groups, Butz said. Concentrated economic power is exercised to administer prices, but in contrast, agriculture is highly competitive.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 2, 1972

Immediate Release

## TIME TOGETHER NOT ONLY FACTOR IN CHILD REARING

A real dilemma faces fathers --and some mothers. Does the bread-winner emphasize financial or emotional support? And, is it possible to oo satisfy both functions and still do the jobs effectively?

Many contend that it's difficult to be both a good father and a successful business or professional man. To some extent, society's values are changing. Increased emphasis is placed on the emotional contributions of the father, says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life.

A good father strives to develop a helping, loving and trusting relationship. The University of Minnesota specialist indicates that relationship. The amount of time spent need not be the determining factor. In fact, human development specialists have concurred for many years that quantity doesn't make quality.

Certainly there has to be a given quantity of time together or there's avoidance instead of interaction. A certain amount of interaction is necessary to maintain good feelings toward each other. There has to be time for father and son, father and daughter, just as there needs to be time between father and mother. But in addition, the total group needs some time together to develop cohesiveness. This may not seem significant on a day-to-day basis, but is especially important during a crisis, Pitzer says.

add 1 -- child rearing

The sentiment toward each other is what counts. Merely being together doesn't guarantee anything. It may only create more conflict if a good feeling isn't shared. So, it's the combination of being there and enjoying it that makes the difference in interaction.

Lots of people worry about the amount of time that fathers spend away from home. Or, they're overly concerned about a negative effect if the mother works. There's no hard evidence that the child is adversely effected, reports Pitzer. By itself, a mother's working won't seriously effect the child's development. It's what happens between parent and child while they're together that's important.

A mother who stays home with children as an excuse for not working, is not a better mother than one who enjoys work. If there's an ideal situation, it may be the mother who prefers and finds reward in time spent with her children. But Pitzer hastens to add that as ideal as that situation may be, it's not the only effective one. Parents don't have to spend large amounts of time if a few hours of togetherness are interesting to both parents and child.

# # # #

JKM-72

March 3, 1972

Plan Landscape Now

(0:20)

Make plans now for spring landscape work. Now's the time to plan your landscape on paper and reserve plants for spring at your local nursery.

For more information, get Extension Bulletin 283, "Landscaping Your Home," from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University's St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

Animal Damage Likely

(0:15)

Animal damage to trees and hedges is likely to be most severe from late fall to early spring.

University of Minnesota specialists say rabbits chew hedges and trees and sometimes even cut down small seedlings.

\* \* \* \*

Fences Protect Trees

(0:35)

Fences can be erected against rabbits, but a more effective barrier is created by placing cylinders of hardware cloth or mesh screen around the base of each tree.

Be sure to wrap the tree high enough so the rabbits can't get at it by standing on the snow. University experts say using screens may be too expensive and time consuming if there are a number of trees to protect.

For more information, get Forestry Fact Sheet Number Eight from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University's St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

March 3, 1972

Nutrition Week, March 5-11

(0:40)

Whatever we eat is either used as energy or stored as fat. And, if a person has finished growing up, too much food means he'll grow out. Nutritionists indicate that overweight is a major public health problem in this country.

In reference to Minnesota Nutrition Week, March 5-11, Mary Darling says that, "too much food can mean poor nutrition." A fattening diet is a poor diet. The University of Minnesota nutritionist indicates that overweight can contribute to complications in surgery, diabetes and heart disease. Eating habits are learned early in life but they can be changed to control body weight, she says.

\* \* \* \*

Nutrients Labeled Essential

(0:40)

Have you ever seen the abbreviation MDR on food packages and wondered what it meant? MDR stands for Minimum Daily Requirement. Grace Brill, Extension Nutritionist, University of Minnesota says that ten nutrients are indicated in the MDR. These are essential in the daily diet to prevent deficiency diseases. These requirements were established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Included are vitamins A, C, D, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin. The additional nutrients are iron, phosphorus, calcium and iodine. The amount of a nutrient in a product is expressed as a percentage of the MDR, usually per serving.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Vitamins May Become Drug-like

(0:35)

Take a vitamin overdose, and you've made a drug out of nutrients. Extension nutritionist Mary Darling warns that although it may not always be harmful to take large amounts of vitamins, self diagnosis and treatment isn't advisable. If you think you have a nutritional deficiency, the University of Minnesota specialist advises you talk to a doctor.

Vitamin pills and supplements will not provide any better nutrition than a wisely selected diet. In fact, they may cause an unbalanced diet. Get your nutrition from nature, she suggests, by using a variety of foods.

\* \* \* \*

Childhood Influences Eating Habits

(0:50)

Most people perpetuate their childhood environment. In their own home, they tend to continue the eating habits established when they were a child. University of Minnesota specialists suggest that a conscious attempt be made to change the rituals and routines surrounding food. Otherwise dietary problems may result.

Sometimes food is used as a punishment or reward. In doing so, unhealthy associations are incorporated into food habits. If dessert is equated with praise, then a high value will be placed on caloric foods. The palate begins to prefer certain foods because of psychological images projected during youth.

Food is needed for energy and to build and repair body tissues, specialists say. There are consequences if food becomes associated with love, acceptance, fun and fellowship. Obesity may be the result.

\* \* \* \*

March 3, 1972

Soil Moisture Reserves Good

(0:25)

State Climatologist Earl Kuenhast (key-nast) says crops this coming season should be able to survive anything short of the most severe drought once they establish adequate root systems.

Soil moisture reserves throughout Minnesota are normal to well above normal. Kuehnast says Minnesota could be troubled with excessive soil moisture during the '72 growing season if there is above average rainfall.

\* \* \* \*

Check Grain Bins For Snow

(0:15)

Farmers should check for snow inside their grain bins.

Fine grained, low temperature snow can blow through small openings and accumulate in grain bins. This snow should be removed from the grain before it melts to prevent spot spoilage of the grain.

\* \* \* \*

Provide Supplemental Feed

(0:30)

University Animal Specialist Ray Arthaud says cattlemen may need to provide some supplemental feed, particularly for first-calf heifers.

Adequate diets will increase conception rates and provide the energy to enable the cow to go into heat early in the season. It is not always possible for cows to eat enough lush, immature pasture growth to supply needed energy. When good pasture is not available or the growth is very immature, some supplemental feed might pay good dividends.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

March 3, 1972

- 2 -

farm radio briefs

Reports High Fertilizer Prices

(1:00)

A University of Minnesota soils specialist reports that a few Minnesota farmers are paying exorbitantly high prices for fertilizer materials.

Charles Simkins says some farmers are paying as much as two-dollars-and-50-cents a gallon. Which means that some are paying 55-cents a pound for a fertilizer nutrient that should cost them less than 10-cents a pounds.

Simkins says potassium fertilizer usually can be purchased for five-cents or less a pound of available potassium. He says fertilizer materials registered in Minnesota contain only the quantity of nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium indicated on the labels, regardless of what "high pressure salesman" may indicate.

The best buys in fertilizer nutrients are those that fit the need of the crop as indicated by soil testing. Simkins adds that the best buys can be purchased and applied at the lowest cost per pound of plant nutrient.

\* \* \* \*

Stricter Pesticide Rules Seen

(0:20)

Stricter regulations for the pesticide industry are in the making.

That's the word from John Stackhouse, who is director of regulatory affairs for the National Agricultural Chemical Association.

Stackhouse says a new bill, if enacted, will surely lead to the phasing out of some commonly used agricultural pesticides.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS CAN SEW  
SPRING WARDROBES

Spring is just around the corner and that means a change in your wardrobe.

But instead of buying clothes, why not be creative and sew your own? By enrolling in the 4-H clothing project you can get valuable assistance in completing that spring wardrobe.

Being able to sew means more clothes and better quality clothes. Sewing gives the young person an opportunity to express individuality and creativity--both important to today's youth.

The clothing project is open to both boys and girls. During the past few years the number of boys enrolled in the project has increased rapidly.

Project members are encouraged to make an outer garment for their wardrobe such as a pants outfit. Or, they can make separate jumpsuits, dresses, coats or swimming suits.

The project is divided into three levels--beginner, junior\* and advanced. Other project activities include assembling sewing equipment, repairing and maintaining a wardrobe, making garments from a wide variety of new fabrics and analyzing project expenditures.

Members learn more about clothing trends, careers in clothing, buymanship, design creativity and the proper care of clothing.

At the 1971 State Fair, 235 4-H members took part in the dress revue. The revue gives members an opportunity to model their garments.

Three-fourths of the members enrolled in the project are in it five years or more--an indication of their satisfaction with the project.

For more information on the clothing project contact your county home economist.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economist  
Immediate release

SEW SMART VIII  
LININGS ADD  
SMOOTHNESS

Struggle with a child over wearing a scratchy garment and you know the value of linings. They make clothes more comfortable to wear and easier to slip on, says Sarah Cox. From a fashion standpoint, a contrasting lining in coats and suits can add excitement to apparel.

Linings are a quality factor. They lengthen the life of the garment and improve the inside appearance. By concealing construction seams, a lining gives a smooth finish.

The University of Minnesota clothing teacher uses a lining to protect a garment from shape changing stresses and wear. It also can serve as a perspiration shield.

Lining and fashion fabrics should have the same care characteristics. Usually a lining which is lighter in weight and tightly woven for wear is selected. It should be opaque so construction doesn't show through.

Lining pieces are cut the same as the main garment, only one inch shorter in the skirt. Slippery fabrics can be pinned to tissue paper for easier cutting. Curves are staystitched and seams stitched with a loosened machine tension to prevent puckering. If the fashion fabric is bulky, darts can be stitched and pressed in the opposite direction.

The lining can be handled just as the garment, remembering that the finished lining is a reversal of the garment. The right and left sides will be opposite those of the garment, since the finished side of the lining faces the body.

Seams are matched and lining hand stitched along the zipper teeth, to keep it from being caught. The lining is machine basted to the waistband allowance and waistband applied later.

add 1--sew smart

For a dress lining, the garment is attached to the lining with machine basting at the neckline and armhole seams. Facings and the collar are applied as usual.

The lining should hang free from the finished garment at the hem. If the fabric isn't bulky, the lining raw edge is turned and machine stitched.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

RADIO COURSE SET  
ON FOOD FALLACIES

A new food science course--"Man's Food"--dealing with the myths of religious and popular medical diets, will be presented this spring by the University of Minnesota over radio station KUOM (770 kc).

Listeners may take the course for credit by registering with the Department of Evening and Special Classes of the General Extension Division. For more information call KUOM at 373-3177 or the General Extension Division at 373-3195.

Registration will be from March 13 to mid-April.

The course (Food Science 1-010) will be taught by Professor Theodore P. Labuza of the Department of Food Science and Industries. It will be directed toward the social and psychological aspects of nutrition, primarily as they concern fallacies of religious and medically prescribed diets, Labuza said.

The course will be taught from April 10 to June 29, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 11:15 a.m. to noon.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

VACCINATIONS RECOMMENDED  
THREE WEEKS BEFORE BREEDING,  
UM VETERINARIAN SAYS

Vaccination of all swine breeding stock is recommended three weeks before breeding to prevent leptospirosis disease, according to Dr. Charles D. Gibson, veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Although antibiotics are effective in the treatment of sick animals, the major economic loss from the disease in swine is due to reproduction failures.

Leptospirosis in swine usually is characterized by abortion, stillbirths and weak pigs. The disease, when acute in the sow, usually is not apparent and results in bloody urine, anemia and a high body temperature. Fetuses die in the uterus and are aborted or are born dead one to three weeks later, Gibson says.

Leptospirosis organisms are in the urine up to one year following an acute outbreak, making swine a source of infection to cattle and humans. For this reason, swine should not be in contact with cattle, Gibson says, reminding farmers that water runoff from swine pens also may carry the disease organism and can be a source of infection to cattle.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Immobilize Nitrogen. If you spread nitrogen last fall and later decided to place the land in diverted acres, make plans to conserve the nitrogen for the following year. The nitrogen can best be conserved by growing a grass--permissible under the ASCS program--that will immobilize the nitrogen, says Curtis J. Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist. See your county extension agent or ASCS representative for more information.

\* \* \* \*

Profits in Maple Syrup. There has never been a better time to get in the business of maple syrup production in Minnesota than right now, according to University of Minnesota Extension Forester Marvin Smith.

In recent years the below normal crops of maple syrup have caused a terrific shortage of maple syrup in the U.S. and Canada. As a consequence, the wholesale prices paid for syrup have gone up 75 percent and the retail prices up 30 percent in the last year. The current price structure provides the best profit margin for many years.

Although there are ten million tappable-sized trees in the state, there are only several hundred producers, Smith said.

\* \* \* \*

Plan Landscape Now. Make plans now for spring landscape work. Now's the time to plan your landscape on paper and reserve plants for spring at your local nursery.

For more information, get Extension Bulletin 283, "Landscaping Your Home," from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

Immediate release

To all counties

FEEDLOT OWNERS:  
CHECK TAX CREDIT

Feedlot operators who have not yet filed their Minnesota State Income Tax return should check on receiving a tax credit if feedlot pollution control equipment was purchased in 1971.

And if you've already filed your Minnesota tax return, it may pay to file an amended return for 1971 if you didn't take advantage of the tax credit, said Philip Goodrich, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

To claim the tax credit, get a copy of schedule PC from the state tax office nearest you. Make sure you qualify to receive the tax credit.

Four qualifications that you must meet to receive the tax credit include:

\* You may be a livestock feedlot operator. A livestock feedlot is an enclosure specifically designed as a confinement area where animal manure may accumulate. This does not include areas normally used for pasture or crops.

\* You must show that previous to installation of the pollution control equipment, there was a potential pollution hazard. You'll need an explanation of where waste potentially could get into Minnesota waters.

\* The equipment had to be purchased, built or installed in the 1971 taxable year.

\* You must show that the equipment or structures improved the waste management situation so that the potential pollution hazard was lessened.

Fill out parts I and III of form PC and send it, along with a letter specifying how you qualify under each of the four points, to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Section of Agricultural Wastes, 717 Delaware Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

add 1--check tax credit

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency then will send you a letter of certification and your form PC. Both of these papers must be filed with your Minnesota tax return to get the tax credit.

Tax credit must be claimed for the tax year in which the equipment was purchased, Goodrich emphasized. However, a feedlot operator is not required to have a feedlot permit to claim the tax credit.

Credit is available but not exclusive to:

--Concrete holding tanks beneath barns.

--Concrete slats in barns above tanks.

--Detention ponds of earth.

--Diversions and collection structures.

--Liquid manure handling pumps.

--A liquid plowdown apparatus attached to liquid manure tank wagons.

--Aerators in lagoons or ponds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

DAIRY SUPPORTS  
JUSTIFIED, USDA  
OFFICIAL SAYS

Federal and state dairy programs for farmers are justified because dairying is unique among farm enterprises, according to Under Secretary of Agriculture J. Phil Campbell.

"First, milk must be produced under rigid sanitary conditions established by law--and this is as it should be.

"Second, dairying requires a large capital investment, approaching \$2,000 per cow, with low financial returns--so low, in fact, that they do not permit the recovery of the capital investment during the occupational life-times of most dairymen.

"Third, dairy production is the most confining of all types of farming. The cows will not stay milked--it's twice a day, every day, including Saturday, Sunday, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"Fourth, starting from scratch, no dairy farm operation, unless it's the feedlot type in which all the feed and the cows are purchased annually--can be established in less than five years.

"Fifth, dairymen can't shop around from market to market seeking a better price as producers of other commodities can. Milk is perishable. It can't be stored by the farmer or hauled from one town or one street corner to another and taken out of the tank and put back in as you can do with cotton, corn, wheat, fruits, vegetables and most other commodities.

-more-

add 1--dairy supports

"Also, dairying is a lifetime business that a person does not jump into and out of every few years. Not only does it take years to establish but the life cycle of the cow is a strong factor. The cow only has one calf a year, and every other year it's a bull which doesn't add to the milking herd.

"For these and other reasons, state and federal dairy programs are needed. Without them eventually there would not be enough milk produced for American consumers."

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 6, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

ALFALFA-GRASS MIX  
STILL RECOMMENDED  
IN NORTHERN MINN.

Alfalfa-grass mixtures are still recommended for beef cow and calf pastures in northern Minnesota, although birdsfoot trefoil-timothy has shown promise in University of Minnesota experiments.

Information from a three-year experiment at the University's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, shows a trend favorable to birdsfoot trefoil-timothy pasture for greatest average daily calf gain where alfalfa is not easily established.

However, University Agronomist Gordon Marten says more research is needed before birdsfoot trefoil-timothy pasture mixtures can be recommended for northern Minnesota. Yields per acre are not as high with birdsfoot trefoil-grass as with alfalfa-grass, or with straight grasses fertilized heavily with nitrogen.

Marten says pasture mixtures with a high legume content are advantageous since cattle can eat more legume plants. "Scientists think the lower concentration of cell walls in legume plants allows legumes to pass through the animal's digestive tract faster.

"Since the legumes can be digested faster, animals can consume more nutrients when they eat legumes," Marten explained.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 7, 1972

Immediate Release

#### DISTRICT 4-H SPEAKING CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Seventeen district 4-H speaking contest winners have been named to compete in the state speaking contest March 13 at the Jewish Community Center in St. Louis Park.

The winners include: Cathy Burman, Aitkin; Renee Janas, 4219 Monroe St. NE, Minneapolis; Greg Jones, R. 1, Barnum; Nancy Kennedy, Pequot Lakes; Becky Haugen, Elbow Lake; Lori Schwartz, R. 1, Willmar; Kari Homberg, Cottonwood; Deborah Ball, Lengby; Billee Goemann, R. 1, Fairmont; Linda Dummer, R. 1, Gibbon; Roger Fellows, R. 2, Worthington; Mary Rosendahl, Ada; Annette Kohlmeyer, Oronoco; Anita Grove, Climax; Connie Kane, R. 1, Medford; Craig Sonsteby, Clearwater; and Betty Wermerskirchen, Jordon.

During February, eligible county champions broadcast their talks over radio stations cooperating in the district contests. Seventeen district champions were then announced to compete in the state contest.

This year's theme for the contest is "Brotherhood: The Humane Environment." Speeches are original and 5-7 minutes long. They are judged on the basis of composition, delivery and ability to answer questions.

The program is sponsored by the Jewish Community Relations Council and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 9, 1972

Immediate release

MEATY HOGS CAN  
BE FED HEAVIER

University of Minnesota animal scientists report that meat type hogs can be carried to a final market weight of about 245 pounds without seriously affecting rate of gain or feed required per pound of gain.

In the study, Animal Scientists J. W. Rust and R. J. Meade used 240 pigs averaging 60 pounds to determine the effects of final weight, sex and protein level sequence on the rate of gain and efficiency of feed utilization.

Pigs fed to an average weight of 250 pounds made slower gains than those marketed at 200 pounds. However, the small differences in average daily gain were not large enough to be economically important.

The researchers found that pigs fed a 16 percent protein diet were more efficient in converting feed to gain during the period from about 60 to 100 pounds than those fed a 14 percent diet. However, this advantage did not persist during the final stages of the growing period as the percent of dietary protein had no significant effect on the feed/gain ratio for the entire period of the experiment.

Pigs marketed at 200 pounds were more efficient at converting feed to gain than those marketed at weights of 225 pounds or 250 pounds. However, these differences in the feed/gain ratio were only about three percent and were not large enough to exert a serious effect on the economics of production if there is no penalty for feeding pigs to heavier weights, the scientists said.

The pigs used in the study were produced as a result of continuous selection for boars that should have had the genotype to sire well muscled pigs with the capacity to gain efficiently. The pigs were produced by sows that had produced a previous pig crop from which 180 pigs slaughtered at an average weight of 207 pounds had an average backfat thickness of 1.28 inches and an average loin eye of 4.97 square inches.

## ##

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Mn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 9, 1972

Immediate Release

## CLEARCUTTING BAN WOULD DAMAGE STATE'S INDUSTRY, WILDLIFE

Proposed bans on timber clearcutting recently abandoned by the Nixon administration would have damaged Minnesota's lumber industry and inhibited wildlife habitat improvement, a University of Minnesota forester said.

The ban would have eliminated clearcutting on federal forest lands where 20 percent of the state's timber supply is obtained by that harvest method, Zigmund Zasada said.

"A clearcutting ban would have limited the amount of timber cut in the state because of increased harvesting costs and would have stifled habitat improvement on any sizeable acreage," Zasada said.

"It's ironic that many environmentalists in the state that oppose clearcutting also support the State Department of Natural Resources wildlife habitat improvement programs that are, in effect, clearcutting to regenerate browse and cover for wildlife," he added.

While Zasada advocates clearcutting for aspen, jackpine and black spruce stands as the best method for both loggers and wildlife, he has been experimenting with strip thinning in red pine stands.

- more -

add 1--clearcutting ban

Logged strips in red pine stands can open the land for wildlife, campgrounds and hunting sites. Strip thinning also causes a minimum amount of disturbance to the forest and leaves it in a condition adaptable to future thinnings by individual tree selection or additional strips. Strip thinning coupled with mechanized harvesting can be used for harvesting timber in scenic zones and recreation areas, he said.

Congress is considering bills that would place partial or complete bans on clearcutting, Zasada said.

# # # #

BJC-72

March 10, 1972

Form Due March 15

(0:12)

All farming corporations in Minnesota must file a corporate farm report by Wednesday (March 15). Report forms are available at county extension offices throughout Minnesota and at the secretary of state's office in St. Paul.

\* \* \* \*

Control Cattle Lice

(0:24)

Farmers should plan to eliminate cattle lice before pasture time in the spring if the lice went undetected earlier this year.

University of Minnesota specialists say lice can be controlled with several insecticides. Sprays, dips, dusts, pour-ons or backrubbers can be used. Follow label directions carefully regarding dosage, time limitations and application frequency.

\* \* \* \*

Farm Income To Increase In '72

(0:24)

Net farm income for 1972 is expected to total 10 to 15 percent above last year.

That's the report from University of Minnesota Agricultural Economist Willis Anthony. He recently attended the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington.

Anthony says the final income figure will depend on farmers' 1972 production plans and consumer demand for food products.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Forest Landowners' Meet Set

(0:12)

Forest landowners living in the Twin Cities area are expected to attend a program Wednesday (March 15) at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The program will deal with the different uses of forests and the management and development of wetlands.

\* \* \* \*

Vet Recommends Shots Before Breeding

(0:20)

University of Minnesota Veterinarian Charles Gibson recommends vaccination of all swine breeding stock three weeks before breeding to prevent leptospirosis disease.

The major economic loss from the disease in swine is due to reproduction failures, although antibiotics are effective in the treatment of sick animals.

\* \* \* \*

Campbell Says Supports Justified

(0:40)

A U. S. Department of Agriculture official says federal and state dairy programs for farmers are justified because dairying is a unique farm enterprise.

USDA Under Secretary Phil Campbell says "milk must be produced under rigid sanitary conditions established by law--and this is as it should be."

He says dairying requires a large capital investment, approaching two-thousand dollars per cow, with low financial returns. Campbell says the returns are so low that they do not permit the recovery of the capital investment during the occupational lifetimes of most dairymen.

\* \* \* \*

## AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

March 10, 1972

### Legal Suit Delays Octane Information

(0:35)

Octane ratings of gasoline will not be posted on March 15, as was originally announced by the Federal Trade Commission. A suit has been brought against the FTC by 36 oil companies.

The plaintiffs are challenging the legal authority of the FTC to issue a trade regulation. In delaying the octane regulation, the judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ruled that the new effective date will be 60 days after his decision in the suit.

The State of Minnesota will delay their action with local retailers until the suit has been settled nationally.

\* \* \* \*

### Improper Use of Radials Cause Skids

(0:50)

There are safety hazards associated with mixing radial and conventional tires. Several safety publications report that a hazard develops when one or two radial tires are installed on the front wheels with conventional tires on the rear.

When the steering wheel is turned sharply, a radial tire will immediately take the new heading. Conventional tires will have a side deflection and delay in taking the new heading.

A combination of radial and conventional tires... radial on the front and conventional on the rear... will produce a skid. If two radials are used, they're best on the rear wheels. The recommended practice is to install radials on all four wheels. A single radial tire should never be used in combination with three conventional tires.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Organic Food Considerably More Expensive (1:40)

Organic foods, it is estimated, cost at least one-third to one-half more than the usual marketed food. Dr. Ruth Leverton warns that certain salesmen take advantage of the consumer seeking "pure food." Some food is being misrepresented. Not all food so described is actually organically grown.

The author and nutrition adviser comments about the higher price of organic food. Even if it is fresher and more flavorful, the nutritive value is not greater.

Elements essential to plant growth enter the plant in the inorganic form. Organic material is broken down to inorganic form before the element enters the plant.

An an advisor for the Agricultural Research Service, Dr. Leverton says there's a prevalence of misinformation about nutrition. While enthusiasm is welcomed, too many people are experts in nutrition without the benefit of training. Their only experience is that of eating, she says.

Some young people follow fad diets to hazardous extremes in carrying out strict vegetarianism. Their ideas about natural and organically-grown foods are misinformed.

Dr. Leverton warns that organic fertilizers are one of the greatest sources of salmonella and other micro-organisms that can contaminate food. Organic fertilizer is no better than the soil that produced the animal's food. If only organic fertilizer is used nutrient soil deficiencies will be perpetuated and aggravated, rather than remedied.

\* \* \* \*

March 10, 1972

Evergreens Brown In March

(0:20)

Some evergreens, such as yews and arborvitae, brown or show burning during March.

If these evergreens are grown in full sun, you may have to shade them during this period. University of Minnesota specialists suggest placing a burlap shade, mounted between upright stakes, on the south and west sides of the plants.

\* \* \* \*

Shake Snow From Branches

(0:25)

Evergreen branches may be broken by heavy snows and ice storms. Shake snow from the branches after each heavy snowfall.

You can save unbroken branches after an ice storm by placing props under them. For more information on evergreens, get Extension Bulletin 258 from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

Repellents May Be Needed

(0:30)

Repellents may be the best solution to keep rabbits from damaging hedges and trees. But remember--a repellent is not a poison, University of Minnesota specialists say.

Repellents simply render the tree or shrub undesirable through taste or smell. Either spray or paint repellents on. For additional information, get Forestry Fact Sheet Number Eight from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the St. Paul Campus of the University.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Prune Apple Trees In March

(0:50)

March is an ideal time for pruning apple trees because the weather has moderated sufficiently to permit outside work. Yet the trees are still dormant.

University Horticulturist Mark Brenner says pruning dormant trees is considered desirable. It is easiest to judge the tree's overall structure in relation to how its shape can be changed when it's dormant. Also, this is the best time for rapid healing of pruning wounds.

Apple trees are pruned to obtain and maintain an optimum size and form. They generally should have well spaced branches that have maximum exposure to the sun and minimum interference from other branches.

Sturdy branches that are relatively horizontal should be retained with careful pruning. Horizontal branches tend to have slower growth rates and tend to bear more fruit than vertical branches.

\* \* \* \*

Start Begonia Tubers Now

(0:30)

May-flowering tuberous begonia plants are more easily and quickly started from tubers than from seeds. You can purchase tubers from a florist or garden center.

From now until about mid-April is the time to place the tubers, round end down, in moist peat moss, sphagnum (fag-num) or vermiculite in open trays at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Place the tubers three to four inches apart with the tuber tops about a half-inch below the moss surface.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate Release

4-H OFFERS CITIZENSHIP  
COURSE AT WASHINGTON

Applications from 4-H members interested in attending a six-day citizenship short course in Washington, D.C. this summer are due at your county extension office by April 15, 1972.

The course is conducted at the National 4-H Center and is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation to supplement citizenship training provided on the state level.

The course is open to juniors and seniors in high school. Procedures for selecting delegates will vary in each county. Cost of the trip is from \$215-\$220. During each week from June 24-July 24 groups of about 93 delegates from selected counties will be learning about the nation's capitol. Five-six adults will accompany each tour.

Citizenship topics relating to the individual's concept and responsibilities of citizenship are covered in assemblies and opportunity sessions at the center. Foundation personnel, summer staff and guest speakers provide a broad spectrum of resources during each week's program.

Citizenship short courses help the young citizen:

Realize his potential as an effective participant in our democratic system of government.

Gain leadership training to implement local programs.

Develop a better understanding and appreciation of his American heritage.

Realize a new relationship and responsibility to society.

Better understand the federal government and his relation to it.

Improve his understanding of international citizenship.

Contact your county agent for application blanks and more information about

4-H Citizenship Short Courses.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SEW SMART IX  
GRADING ELIMINATES  
COLLAR BULK

A poorly applied collar gives the telltail sign of "homemadeness" to a garment. There are several tips for adding that professional touch, says Sarah Cox, University of Minnesota.

A collar interfacing should be lighter in weight than the fashion fabric and have the same care requirements. Either a matching or lighter color is preferable. After applying the interfacing to the wrong side of the upper collar, trim away interfacing corners to reduce bulk.

The clothing teacher indicates that stitching, grading seams and clipping are critical to the collar's appearance. The curved side of the collar pieces should be staystitched starting at center back.

Stitch the under to upper collar, again starting at center back. In this manner, stitching is with the grain. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on either side of the corner, shorten the machine stitch to 25 stitches per inch. These small stitches make it possible to trim closer to the seam. Two diagonal stitches across the corner will provide a smoother corner point on the collar. A sharp point is difficult to turn.

Trim the under collar seam to about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, the upper collar to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. The interfacing can be trimmed as close as possible. After the collar is turned, press the seams on the outer edge toward the under collar. Stitch close to the seam line.

Since the garment neckline has been staystitched, clip to this stitching before pinning on the collar. After machine stitching the collar to the garment, grade the seams to eliminate bulk. Clip a convex curve and remove wedges of fabric on a concave curve. The wedge eliminates overlapping fabric.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEFS. . . .

Heat Detection Vital To Breeding. Failure to find a cow in heat is the most serious cause of poor breeding efficiency, say University of Minnesota animal scientists. For conception to occur, a cow must be in heat and bred at the right time. Lack of visible heat may result from either poor heat detection methods or from the cow failing to come into heat, they say. Absence of heat may occur either before or after breeding. Heat failures after breeding cause the largest economic loss because these cows are usually thought to be with calf. Many costly pregnancy days are lost before the problem is recognized.

\* \* \* \*

Inoculate Cattle For Blackleg. If blackleg disease has appeared on your farm before, make sure you inoculate all young cattle before you put them on pastures that were flooded early in spring. Blackleg is a fatal disease that hits cattle 6 to 18 months old, and results from disease organisms spread over fields by standing water. Heavy snows in late winter that result in flooded pastures will increase chances of blackleg disease.

\* \* \* \*

Renovate Old Lawn. A power rake can be used to correct a lawn problem that is not serious or widespread. Collect the trash and then overseed with the desired grass at the recommended rate, University Horticulturist Donald B. White Says. Water as you would during seed establishment. Overseed in the spring or preferably the fall. Renovating may require more than a year for satisfactory results. If your lawn is 40 percent or more weeds, it may be best to start over. Remove the sod with a sod cutter and then till the soil.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MARCH IS TIME  
TO PRUNE LIMBS  
OF APPLE TREES

March is an ideal time for pruning apple trees because the weather has moderated sufficiently to permit outside work, yet the trees are still dormant.

Pruning dormant trees is considered desirable since it is easiest to ascertain the tree's overall structure in relation to how its shape can be changed. Also, this is the best time for rapid healing of pruning wounds, University of Minnesota Horticulturist Mark Brenner says.

Apple trees are pruned to obtain and maintain an optimum size and form. They generally should have well spaced branches that have maximum exposure to the sun and minimum interference from other branches. Greater quantities of light reaching the interior of the tree means increased flower initiation and increased fruit coloring during the ripening stage, he adds.

Sturdy branches that are relatively horizontal should be retained with careful pruning. Horizontal branches tend to have slower growth rates and tend to bear more fruit than vertical branches, Brenner says.

For more information on pruning fruit trees, get Extension Folder 161 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

BURLAP SHADE  
IDEA GIVEN  
FOR BROWNING

Some evergreens, such as yews and arborvitae, brown or show burning during March, University of Minnesota specialists say.

If these evergreens are grown in full sun, you may have to shade them during this period. Place a burlap shade, mounted between upright stakes, on the south and west sides of the plants.

Evergreen branches may be broken by heavy snows and ice storms. Shake snow from the branches after each heavy snowfall. After an ice storm, you can save unbroken branches by placing props under them.

The arborvitae, although native in northern and eastern Minnesota, tend to brown during the winter and in dry summers, especially if planted in light soils or on exposed sites. For this reason, arborvitae often do best in protected spots.

Winter browning also may occur on Balsam fir in dry, exposed locations. Canada or eastern hemlock, whose natural range just touches Minnesota near Duluth, must be protected from wind and winter sun.

For information on evergreens, get Extension Bulletin 258 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES  
HERBICIDE USES  
IN SOYBEAN FIELDS

Consider soil texture and organic matter content in selecting a herbicide to control weeds in soybean fields, University of Minnesota extension agronomist Gerald R. Miller advises.

Some herbicides may cause severe soybean injury on soils that are sandy or have low organic matter. So the rates of most herbicides must be adjusted for soil, he adds.

Trifluralin (Treflan) or vernolate (Vernam) applied before planting and disked in have controlled annual grasses effectively, but usually have controlled only pigweeds and lambsquarters of the broadleaves. Alachlor (Lasso) applied preemergence has also been effective, primarily against annual grasses and pigweeds.

Chloramben (Amiben), fluorodiphen (Preforan) and linuron (Lorox), broader spectrum herbicides, control annual grasses and several broad-leaved species. Linuron works best on soils with less than four percent organic matter. Fluorodiphen liquid formulation has performed well as a preemergence treatment, but the granular formulation did not give satisfactory results in 1971. Chloramben is a good grass killer, controls many broadleaves and is adaptable to a wide range of soils. Usually the three-pound-per-acre acid equivalent rate should be used.

Several chemicals control only one or a few weed species: Preemergence chlorpropham (Chloro IPC) is effective against annual smartweeds and gives some wild mustard control. Dinoseb (DNBP) applied preemergence or as a very early postemergence "cracking stage" treatment usually controls only wild mustard.

add 1--herbicide uses

Postemergence 2,4-DB controls only cocklebur. Chloroxuron (Tenoran) applied early postemergence usually gives good control of wild mustard and fair control of common lambsquarters, wild sunflower and cocklebur, Miller says.

Some weeds are almost impossible to satisfactorily control in soybeans. These problem weeds include the perennials such as quackgrass and Canada thistle and annual broadleaves such as cocklebur, wild sunflower, venice mallow, giant ragweed and velvetleaf. Generally the best approach to handling these problem weeds is to grow corn, small grains or forages until the weeds are brought under control. Some growers are having success controlling Canada thistle by treating with one-pound-per-acre of 2,4-D in May when thistle growth is six to 10 inches tall, then waiting two to three weeks to plant soybeans.

Using mixtures of preemergence chemicals or sequential treatments of preplanting, preemergence and postemergence chemicals is proving to be a sound approach to getting improved weed control with chemicals.

Following preplanting applications of trifluralin with preemergence chloramben or linuron has resulted in good control of both grasses and broadleaves. Several preemergence mixtures are now labelled for use and offer the possibility of broader spectrum weed control, improved crop safety and more consistent performance with varying soil and weather conditions. These mixtures include alachlor with linuron, chlorpropham, or dinoseb.

The mixture of naptalam and chlorpropham (Solo) has given fair broadleaf control but poor grass control and serious soybean injury sometimes has occurred. Study the characteristics of the individual components of mixtures before selecting one for a specific field situation. Then check labels for clearance and observe field performance before committing yourself to a mixture, he adds.

For more details, get Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, 1972," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 13, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

START BEGONIA  
TUBERS NOW,  
EXPERTS SAY

May-flowering tuberous begonia plants are more easily and quickly started from tubers than from seeds, University of Minnesota horticulturists say.

You can purchase tubers from a florist or garden center. From now until about mid-April is the time to place the tubers, round end down, in moist peat moss, sphagnum moss or vermiculite in open trays at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Place the tubers three to four inches apart with the tuber tops about a half inch below the moss surface.

Allow indirect sunlight to reach the tubers at this time. Tubers rot easily, so water them sparingly until new growth appears, then water them regularly. Within four to five weeks, there should be enough leaf top growth to shift tubers from open trays into five or six-inch pots.

For more information, get Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 5 from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 14, 1972

Immediate Release

#### STATE 4-H SPEAKING WINNER NAMED

Renee Janas, 4219 Monroe St. NE, Columbia Heights, has been named the 1972 Minnesota 4-H Speaking Contest Winner. Miss Janas, 19, is a freshman at the University of Minnesota.

The contest was held at the Jewish Community Center in Minneapolis on March 13. The theme of this year's contest was "Brotherhood: The Humane Environment." Over 800 4-H members participated in the program on the county, district and state level.

Miss Janas has participated in county speaking contests for seven years; however, this was her first appearance at the state contest. Her work at the Anoka and Cambridge State Hospitals provided the background for her speech on concern for the aged.

Roger Fellows, Worthington, and Kari Holmberg, Cottonwood, both 16, tied for reserve champion. Fellows had two years of speaking experience on the county level. His speech stressed the importance of the individual in today's society.

Miss Holmberg's speech also involved the individual. She posed three questions to her audience: Does individualism exist today? How can we enforce individuality? Are we our brother's keeper?

The program also included a guided tour of the Walker Art Center and a luncheon at Temple Israel.

The program is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 14, 1972

Immediate Release

#### LIVESTOCK GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter, was elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association at their 76th annual meeting held recently at the University of Minnesota Technical College Waseca.

Norris K. Carnes, St. Paul, was re-elected first vice-president and Lyle Stephenson, Rose Creek, was named second vice-president. Wayne Weiser, Hackensack; was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

James Bryan, Red Wing, was elected and Harold Saettre, Kasson, was re-elected to the executive committee. Other members are Annexstad, Carnes, Stephenson and Weiser.

Members elected or re-elected, to the Board of Directors included Stanley Campbell, Utica; Stephenson; Arthur Sprengler, Plato; Richard Zehnder, Truman; Russell Wirt, Lewiston; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Pau; Pierson, Lake City; George Giddings, Chisago City; James Foss, Kenyon; William B. Williams, Rochester; George Lorenz, Wells; Donald Jergens, Hutchinson.

Also Frank Duerst, Lyle; Bryan; Saettre; Guy Geesmen, Jackson; Donald Scheid, Delavan; Ray Stevermer, Easton; Keith Thurston, Madelia, and Gordon Fickett, Forest Lake.

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

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 16, 1972

Immediate Release

#### WOOD NAMED NEW PLANT PATHOLOGY HEAD

Francis A. Wood has been named head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Plant Pathology effective July 1, 1972.

Wood, presently a plant pathology professor at Penn State University, has specialized in the effects of air pollution on plants, forest diseases and plant disease epidemics.

He replaces Milton F. Kernkamp, who resigned as department head to return to teaching and research.

Wood has been a faculty member at Penn State since 1961. In addition to teaching and doing research in the Plant Pathology Department, he has been an assistant director of the University's Center for Air Environment Studies.

He received B.S. and M.A. degrees from the University of Missouri and a Ph. D. in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota.

Wood is listed in American Men of Science and is a member of the Air Pollution Committee of the International Association of Plant Pathology. He is active in several professional organizations and has published over 50 scientific papers.

# # # #

JMS-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 16, 1972

Immediate release

NO CONSISTENT  
SOYBEAN RESPONSE  
TO NITROGEN

Soybean response to nitrogen in University of Minnesota tests has been too irregular to make nitrogen fertilization of soybeans a standard practice.

However, soybeans respond to potassium and phosphorus fertilizer as well as corn, according to University Soil Scientist George Ham.

"Tests have demonstrated soybean yield increases from nitrogen, but the consistent yield increases have not been obtained every year and at all locations," he said.

"Nitrogen fertilizer tends to reduce the amount of nitrogen added by the soybean nodules, so when nitrogen fertilizer is added, there is a competition between the fertilizer and the nodules to supply the plant. Usually the nitrogen wins out and the nodules don't contribute as much nitrogen when fertilizer is used," Ham explained.

Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer have boosted soybeans up to 18 bushels per acre at Lamberton when soil levels of those elements were low. When rainfall has been less, up to six bushel per acre increases were obtained.

If soil tests show phosphorus levels at less than 30 pounds per acre or potassium levels at less than 200 pounds per acre, then the likelihood of response to fertilizer is good, Ham said.

No soybean response to the micronutrients including copper, zinc, iron, manganese or boron has been demonstrated.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 16, 1972

Immediate Release

#### SHERMAN TO RECEIVE UM OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

George S. Sherman, who received two degrees from the University of Minnesota, will receive the University's Outstanding Achievement Award Saturday, March 18.

The award will be presented in Beirut, Lebanon, by University of Minnesota President Malcolm Moos.

Sherman is chairman of the Division of Soils and Irrigation at the American University of Beirut.

He spent 27 years at the University of Hawaii and retired in 1969 as associate director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. An international expert on the chemistry of tropical soils, Sherman also guided food processing research at the University of Hawaii and was credited with developing a treatment for sugar cane that boosted yields and sugar content and poured \$30 million into the Hawaiian economy.

Sherman was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Queensland, Australia in 1957, and received a Ford Foundation grant in 1964 to study at the University of Alexandria in Cairo, Egypt.

He received a B. S. from the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture in 1933 and an M.S. in soil science in 1937. His Ph.D. was from Michigan State College in 1940.

While a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, Sherman studied soils of Minnesota's Red River Valley.

# # #

JMS-72

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Mn. 55101 Tel. 373-0710  
March 16, 1972

Immediate Release

At UM:

#### PROPOSED STATE MEAT RULES TOLD

Proposed state rules and regulations on meat products were presented Tuesday (March 14) at a University of Minnesota program on hamburger by an official from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Proposed amendments to Chapter 76 of the Department of Agriculture Regulations were presented by Bernard J. Steffen, director, Meat Industries Division, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, at the "Hamburger--Cow to Consumer" conference on the St. Paul Campus.

Steffen invited written statements and suggestions regarding the proposed regulations. State agricultural officials said they expect the state attorney general's office to have a final set of rules and regulations later this month.

Under the regulations presented by Steffen, both hamburger and ground and chopped beef could have seasoning added to it.

University of Minnesota Extension Entomologist Phillip K. Harein asked Steffen why spices would be allowed when they may be "loaded with insects and insect parts."

Steffen said he thought that the provision on seasoning would be allowed to stand due to the fact that federal and other states' regulations allowed the inclusion of seasoning.

-more-

add 1--meat rules told

Edmund A. Zottola, University extension food microbiologist, said a state analysis of 361 samples in Minnesota showed that no spice or seasoning had been added.

Under the proposed regulations, the fat content of hamburger and ground, regular ground and chopped beef could not exceed 30 percent. Beef fat could be added to hamburger, but not to ground, regular ground and chopped beef.

The proposed rules, for hamburger and ground, regular ground and chopped beef, state:

"Water shall not be added. It shall not contain binders, extenders, hearts, beef cheeks, tongues, tongue meat or other by-products. When beef cheek meat (trimmed beef cheeks) is used in the preparation of chopped or ground beef, the amount of such cheek meat shall be limited to 25 percent and its presence shall be declared on the label in the ingredient statement, if any, or otherwise contiguous to the name of the product. "

Under the proposed rules, hamburger would consist of chopped fresh or frozen beef or a combination of both. Ground, regular ground or chopped beef would consist of ground or chopped fresh and/or frozen beef.

The requirements for ground, regular ground and chopped beef would pertain to lean ground, lean regular ground and lean chopped beef, except the lean ones could not contain more than 22 percent fat. Ground, regular ground and chopped beef requirements also would pertain to extra lean ground, extra lean regular ground and extra lean chopped, except the extra lean ones could not contain more than 15 percent fat.

add 2--meat rules told

The proposed rules would prohibit the use of terms, such as "ground chuck" or "chopped sirloin," that indicate that ground or chopped meat comes from a prime cut or other specific portion of a carcass, when these products are displayed for sale.

The practice of enhancing the color of meat products such as hamburger and cube steak by adding the soluble spice extract paprika to the meat would not be allowed under the proposed regulations. But soluble spice extracts could be used in cured sausage and other meat food products, "provided the amount used shall be controlled so that the color of the finished product will not be significantly different from that of products prepared with the same ingredients but without the soluble spice extract."

# # #

DAZ-72

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

March 17, 1972

(0:30)

Minnesota Home Economists Hold 50th Anniversary Convention

Present day problems confronted (confront) home economists as they gathered (gather) to reminisce during the 50th meeting of the Minnesota Home Economics Association. The meeting was (is) held March 17 and 18 at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Professional home economists considered the crisis questions surrounding housing, food safety, ecology and human potential. A legislative workshop followed (follows) the convention. Members were (will be) involved in learning how to take political action to influence lawmakers.

\* \* \* \*

Some Fat Desirable In Hamburger

(0:40)

A percentage of fat is desirable in ground beef. It has to do with palatability. Dr. Eugene Allen indicates that it takes about 20 percent fat to get "optimum" juiciness in a product. The University of Minnesota animal scientist says that a patty with a lower percentage will appear to be dry.

The leaner the ground beef product, the greater the moisture loss. That's why a percentage of fat is recommended. It also contributes flavor. Some consumers, however, require less fat in ground beef for dietary or cookout reasons.

The new regulations regarding ground meat were specified at the recent University of Minnesota Hamburger Conference. Hamburger can contain no more than 30 percent fat, lean ground beef not greater than 22 percent and extra lean ground beef not more than 15 percent fat.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Poison Prevention Week Proclaimed

(0:60)

By Presidential proclamation, the week of March 19 is Poison Prevention Week. President Richard Nixon urges an intensified nationwide effort to reduce accidental poisonings, especially among young children.

The natural curiosity of children gives them an inclination to taste whatever they can reach. It's not always easy to devise safety measures to protect every child.

However, as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act becomes effective, children will be more closely protected. Special child-proof safety packaging has been ordered by the Food and Drug Administration for aspirin. Similar regulations are being prepared for other toxic or harmful household substances.

If a package can't be opened by 80 percent of the children tested, it is considered child-proof. Blanche Erkel, consumer information specialist, indicates that caution still needs to be taken to protect all children.

Make sure that all potentially hazardous household products are out of the reach and sight of small children. Child-proof your home, garden and garage.

\* \* \* \*

Poison Control Centers Operated

(0:20)

A national clearinghouse for poison control centers is operated by the Food and Drug Administration. It contains information on the chemical makeup of thousands of potentially harmful household products. This data is sped to a nationwide network of almost 600 poison control centers. The centers work with hospitals, doctors and victims. Fast, effective treatment information is provided.

\* \* \* \*

March 17, 1972

Zoysia Not Recommended

(0:36)

Minnesota turf experts say Zoysia grass is not suitable for Minnesota lawns.

Zoysia is given considerable national advertising each season. But the horticulturists say it is a warm season grass that is not adapted to Minnesota and is not a satisfactory lawn grass for this area.

Several different Kentucky bluegrass varieties and creeping red fescue are suggested for use in this area in University Extension Bulletin 366. This publication is available from county extension offices and the Bulletin Room on the St. Paul Campus.

\* \* \* \*

Remove Debris From Rose Bushes

(0:20)

Start removing the outer layer of leaves from your rose bushes if the snow is gone by April 1st.

The Minnesota Rose Society suggests that the leaves be removed in several stages as the ice in the leaves melts. Remove the soil gradually and carefully as the ice crystals in the soil thaw.

\* \* \* \*

Order Vegetable Seeds Early

(0:14)

Order seeds early for your vegetable garden from reliable companies to insure getting the popular new varieties. For a listing of recommended varieties, get Extension Folder 154 from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

March 17, 1972

Check On Tax Credit

(0:25)

Feedlot operators who have not yet filed their Minnesota income tax return should check on receiving a tax credit if feedlot pollution control equipment was purchased in 1971.

It may pay to file an amended return for 1971 if you are eligible and didn't take advantage of the tax credit. Copies of the pollution control schedule are available from state tax offices.

\* \* \* \*

Try For Early Calving

(0:40)

Cattlemen should follow good management practices to insure early calving within a short period of time.

The producer has a more uniform "package" to market in the fall if calves are born in a short period of time.

Calves born at least three weeks before the cows get on pasture usually will be heavier when marketed at weaning than calves born later.

This weight advantage is due to the age of the calf. Also, University Animal Scientist Ray Arthaud says it is due to the fact that the calf is big enough early in the pasture season to use extra milk and good pasture.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Examine Heifers Not Showing Heat

(0:25)

Dairy heifers not showing heat by 12 months of age should be examined by a veterinarian.

University animal scientists say these animals often are undernourished and small for their age. They may have some structural abnormality that prevents them from bearing young.

Early detection of these problems can help dairymen plan future herd replacements and save unnecessary rearing costs.

\* \* \* \*

Control TGE Disease

(0:35)

Swine of all ages are susceptible to an acute diarrheal disease called T-G-E.

University Veterinarian James Hanson suggests that T-G-E be controlled in an infected herd by isolating sows that are expected to farrow in less than two weeks. Deliberately infect sows that are expected to farrow three to four weeks after the outbreak by feeding them the virus contained in the gut of young pigs that have died from the infection on the same farm.

Dr. Hanson warns against transporting carcasses or infected gut materials from one farm to another.

\* \* \* \*

Efficiency Most Important

(0:20)

University Extension Economist Charles Cuykendall (kie-ken-doll) says the choice of a forage system may not be as important as efficient management.

Cost differences between many forage handling systems are small. He says for many situations several forage handling systems could be desirable from a cost standpoint.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Fall Plowing. Early corn growth has been found to be greater on fall-plowed fields than spring-plowed fields on moderately fine-textured soils, according to University of Minnesota studies.

Corn yield was equal and often about 10 percent better on fall-plowed fields in comparison with spring-plowed fields, the soil scientists said.

Fall plowing was found to cause an increase in soil temperatures and maintain what scientists call a thermal balance in the soil throughout winter. Soil temperatures at planting time were up to 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit greater on fall-plowed plots than where spring plowing was performed before planting time.

The form of fall tillage may be unimportant for maintenance of the soil thermal balance through the winter as long as a relatively clean, rough surface is provided, the soil scientists said.

\* \* \* \*

Heat Detection Program Vital. A good heat detection program includes frequent observation periods, spending adequate time watching cows and using records to anticipate heat, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

They suggest the following program to detect a cow in heat:

Turn your cows out once or twice a day and observe them closely for heat signs for 15 to 30 minutes each time.

Check the herd the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Get them on their feet and watch them for a few minutes, especially if they are in loose housing. Be constantly alert for heat warning signs when working with the herd.

Watch for any out-of-the-ordinary actions of individual cows that may indicate that they are in heat or sick. If you suspect that a cow is in heat, turn her out with one or two other cows to help verify your suspicion.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Rake Once or Twice A Year. Ordinarily rake your lawn once or twice a year-- once before the first spring mowing and again to clean up the lawn in the fall. Always use a lawn rake, not an iron garden rake, which can severely damage grass plants. You can use a broom, wooden, bamboo or wire lawn rake for cleaning up debris or raking leaves. See "The Home Lawn," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Remove Debris From Rose Bushes. Start removing the outer layer of leaves from your rose bushes if the snow is gone in your area by April 1st.

The Minnesota Rose Society suggests that the leaves be removed gradually-- in several stages as the ice in the leaves melt. Remove the soil gradually and carefully as the ice crystals in the soil thaw.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

MAPS BOOK  
GIVES DATA  
ON DISTRICTS

Population and housing data for Minnesota's state Senate and House districts as apportioned by the U. S. District Court on January 25 will be available starting Friday (March 24) in a 290-page book.

The data is from the 1970 census, according to Professor John S. Hoyt Jr., director of the Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS).

MAPS is a project of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Hoyt, a professor of applied economics, served as a "special master" to a three-judge federal court panel in using a computer to analyze proposals for state legislative districts.

Copies of the book can be ordered for \$15 each from MAPS, 302 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

ZOYSIA GRASS  
NOT SUITABLE  
FOR MINNESOTA

Tests show that Zoysia grass is not suitable for Minnesota lawns,  
University of Minnesota horticulturists report.

Zoysia, which is given considerable national advertising each season, is a  
warm season grass that is not adapted to Minnesota and is not a satisfactory lawn  
grass for this area, the horticulturists say.

Several different varieties of Kentucky bluegrass and creeping red fescue  
are suggested in the University Extension Bulletin, "The Home Lawn," available  
from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office and 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  
March 20, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

STARTING FLOWERS  
INDOORS PRESENTS  
SOME PROBLEMS

Some attractive annual flowers require a longer growing season than is possible in Minnesota.

So gardeners who want to grow these flowers must give them a head start by planting seeds indoors in a sunny window or in a backyard greenhouse several weeks before setting them in the garden. Otherwise, the home gardener can buy a healthy plant started in a greenhouse by a professional grower and available when it is time to set outside.

Although starting plants indoors provides a jump on the warm weather, special care is needed. Failure with starting seeds indoors often results from lack of light and high indoor temperatures. Getting the seeds to germinate and grow may be easy, but under average home light they can be weak and spindly plants.

Another problem is that seeds, when germinating, often may be destroyed or damaged by damping-off fungi, Ward Stienstra, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist says.

Damping-off can be prevented if seeds are selected and cleaned to reduce contamination and soil used for starting seeds is pasteurized to destroy the fungi. The soil should not be deeper than four inches and must be heated to 130 degrees Fahrenheit for about 30 minutes. The heated soil should be used as soon as possible after the treatment. Allow the soil to cool, but don't try to store it for use two weeks later, Stienstra advises.

Gardeners who prefer to plant directly into the garden should wait until the soil temperature is favorable for seed germination. Experiments have shown that increasing the depth of planting will directly increase damping-off. Plant only as deep as needed for the particular plant. Planting down to the moisture level is not necessary if you can provide the water needed for seed germination and development, he adds.

-more-

add 1--starting flowers

Too much moisture encourages damping-off, but chemicals can control the disease in the garden. Seed treatment with Thiram or Captan can prevent damping-off before the plant emerges and the seeds decay. Soil drenches with Captan or Ferbam at planting will suppress damping-off after the plant emerges.

The treatment rate for vegetable and flower seeds is a half teaspoon per pound of seed for either Thiram-50 percent or Captan-50 percent. For soil drench, use one tablespoon per gallon of either Captan-50 percent or Ferbam-50 percent.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

KEEP BREEDING SWINE  
CONFINED TO PREVENT  
SMEDI INFECTIONS

SMEDI viruses can be transmitted to swine by physical contact and can be brought to the farm by the introduction of outside animals to the breeding herd, according to University of Minnesota veterinarian Charles D. Gibson.

For this reason, it is important for the manager of a breeding swine herd to maintain a completely closed, isolated herd from one month before breeding until the baby pigs are weaned.

Also, all new animals, such as boars, should be exposed to the breeding female by through-the-fence contact one month before mating to allow natural exposure and immunity to build in the susceptible females before conception.

The disease is easy to diagnose, but difficult to combat due to the lack of vaccine to protect the pregnant female, Gibson says.

Usually the signs of infection from the disease are a combination of symptoms in which sows fail to become pregnant and continue to have a normal heat cycle. Also, sows may become pregnant and carry pigs to full term, but either have many mummies or stillbirths with small litters and very few live pigs. Or they may fail to farrow at all and go past the pregnancy term.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND  
CITIZENSHIP COURSE  
AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Several 4-H'ers from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend a six-day citizenship short course in Washington, D.C. from \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_. Those attending from the area are \_\_\_\_\_.

The group will join \_\_\_\_\_ other 4-H'ers from other Minnesota counties for the six-day tour. The course is conducted at the National 4-H Center and is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation to supplement citizenship training provided on the state level.

Citizenship topics relating to the individual's concept and responsibilities of citizenship will be covered in assemblies and opportunity sessions at the Center. Foundation personnel, summer staff and guest speakers will provide a broad spectrum of resources during the week's program.

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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

SEW SMART X  
SLEEVE APPLICATION

Sleeves are the real bugaboo of home sewers. Sarah Cox, clothing teacher at the University of Minnesota, gives some tips to take the pucker out of application.

Using a double row of machine basting between notches, stitch on the seam line and a 1/4 inch in on seam allowance. Adjust the ease, working from the sleeve side. Concentrate the ease (fullness) at the most bias areas of the sleeve. There will be little or no ease at the shoulder and underarm seams.

Before stitching the sleeve, check the fit and hang. Baste the sleeve in place and try the garment on. If the crosswise grainline is not parallel to the floor, shift the sleeve in the armhole until it does hang properly.

After the armhole seam is stitched, trim the underarm seam to 1/4 or 3/8 inch. The cap of the sleeve will be trimmed only slightly, if at all.

For a well-rounded sleeve, make a sleeve roll. The roll is actually a bias piece of fabric, 6 inches long/3 inches wide. Place the strip on the cap seamline with 2 inches toward the sleeve, 1 inch toward the garment. Stitch by hand and overlap the fabric toward the sleeve. The fabric shapes the sleeve cap and keeps it through many wearings and cleanings. Use cotton flannel or soft interfacing fabric for the strip.

Never clip the seams in the armseye area. This will only weaken the seam.

-jkm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 20, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

ATT: Extension Home Economists

NEW RULES  
PROPOSED  
FOR HAMBURGER

Proposed state rules and regulations on meat products were presented Tuesday (March 14) at a University of Minnesota program on hamburger by an official from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Proposed amendments to Chapter 76 of the Department of Agriculture Regulations were presented by Bernard J. Steffen, director, Meat Industries Division, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, at the "Hamburger--Cow to Consumer" conference on the St. Paul Campus.

Steffen invited written statements and suggestions regarding the proposed regulations. State agricultural officials said they expect the state attorney general's office to have a final set of rules and regulations later this month.

Under the regulations presented by Steffen, both hamburger and ground and chopped beef could have seasoning added to it.

University of Minnesota Extension Entomologist Phillip K. Harein asked Steffen why spices would be allowed when they may be "loaded with insects and insect parts."

Steffen said he thought that the provision on seasoning would be allowed to stand due to the fact that federal and other states' regulations allowed the inclusion of seasoning.

Edmund A. Zottola, University extension food microbiologist, said a state analysis of 361 samples in Minnesota showed that no spice or seasoning had been added.

Under the proposed regulations, the fat content of hamburger and ground, regular ground and chopped beef could not exceed 30 percent. Beef fat could be added to hamburger, but not to ground, regular ground and chopped beef.

add 1--new rules for hamburger

The proposed rules, for hamburger and ground, regular ground and chopped beef, state:

"Water shall not be added. It shall not contain binders, extenders, hearts, beef cheeks, tongues, tongue meat or other by-products. When beef cheek meat (trimmed beef cheeks) is used in the preparation of chopped or ground beef, the amount of such cheek meat shall be limited to 25 percent and its presence shall be declared on the label in the ingredient statement, if any, or otherwise contiguous to the name of the product."

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The practice of enhancing the color of meat products such as hamburger and cube steak by adding the soluble spice extract paprika to the meat would not be allowed under the proposed regulations. But soluble spice extracts could be used in cured sausage and other meat food products, "provided the amount used shall be controlled so that the color of the finished product will not be significantly different from that of products prepared with the same ingredients but without the soluble spice extract."

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 23, 1972

Immediate release

PROPER LAWN CARE  
REDUCES POLLUTING

A well nourished rapidly growing lawn can help reduce soil and water runoff and reduce the pollution of rivers and lakes, according to University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Charles A. Simkins.

Land areas with good grass cover reduce pollution from erosion or runoff, he said. In addition, the phosphorus used in fertilizer materials for lawns is held firmly in the soil and is not lost unless the soil itself is washed away.

As long as lawns are managed properly they should not be pollution sources. Simkins recommends the following lawn care practices:

\* Have your soil tested to find out whether it contains sufficient phosphorus and potassium for good grass growth. Consult your local agricultural extension agent for soil testing information.

\* Apply phosphorus and potassium according to soil test recommendations.

\* Apply nitrogen fertilizer yearly at four pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn.

For most lawns, nitrogen should be applied in four applications: and initial application after the first mowing in the spring, a second application before the mid-summer hot weather, a third in mid-August and the fourth application around the tenth of September.

# # # #

March 24, 1972

April Clean-up Needed

(0:30)

April is clean-up time for Minnesota lawns and gardens. University of Minnesota Horticulturist Jane McKinnon says crocus and snowdrops will bloom as soon as the snow melts and the sun hits their beds. But these flowers will not bloom if smothered under a blanket of wet leaves.

All leaf and straw coverings over spring bulbs should be gently removed layer by layer so leaves and flowers are not distorted and ruined.

\* \* \* \*

Lawns Need Fertilizer

(0:15)

Most Minnesota lawns need an April application of fertilizer. Formulations containing about four times as much nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are suitable for grass.

Soils high in phosphorus, particularly those sloping towards lakes and streams, may be fertilized with phosphorus-free lawn fertilizers.

\* \* \* \*

Mold Conditions Expected Till Late April

(0:20)

Weather conditions favorable to the continuing development of grey snow mold in Minnesota can be expected until the end of April.

University Plant Pathologist Ward Stienstra (steen-stra) advises homeowners to reseed or grow grass in the damaged areas rather than attempt to control the disease.

\* \* \* \*

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

March 24, 1972

Future Forecasted

(1:05)

The director of Betty Crocker Kitchens projected what family life would be like in the 1980's during the Minnesota Home Economics Association meeting in Minneapolis.

Miss Mercedes Bates indicated that there will be an increasing need for convenience and nutritional value in prepared foods. Because there will be more working wives and mothers, time in the kitchen will continue to shrink. Menus will even be individualized for each member of the family. Packages will be designed for reuse or recycling and pollution controls will be greater.

According to Miss Bates, of every dollar spent on food in 1980, half of it will be spent on food away from home. We already know, in fact, that if a woman works, thirty percent more is spent on eating out, she said.

Her forecast was not limited to food alone. Miss Bates indicated that although there would be a 1.2 percent population growth, the rate would begin to slow down and level off.

Some families will engage in the corporate idea, where several adults rear children for tax and other advantages. In the United States there are thirteen thousand day care centers today, but there's a need for sixty thousand more by 1980.

In regard to increased leisure, Miss Bates, vice president, General Mills, said that discretionary income will double. As travel increases, provincialism will wane.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:  
Janet Macy  
373-0710

Human Services Gain Importance

(0:55)

Both education and industry personnel indicated that jobs in human services are increasing.

Mrs. Diane Hedin, Center for Youth Development and Research, University of Minnesota, and Miss Mercedes Bates, Betty Crocker Kitchens, General Mills, Inc., spoke before the Minnesota Home Economics Association. Both women indicated that there is a need to train for future needs.

Mrs. Hedin reports that young people want to be involved in the problems of today. They see this being accomplished as they work in hospitals, correctional institutions and with handicapped individuals.

Production jobs are decreasing, she said. There is more balance between the values of humanism and competition.

As a home economist, Miss Bates indicated that home economics needs to grow in the areas of social sciences and service industries. Educators must train future generations even better, she said.

\* \* \* \*

Consumer Becomes Significant

(0:40)

The day of reckoning has come as consumerism becomes a viable force. Paul Parker, vice president, General Mills, talked to business, education and homemaking home economists at the Minnesota Home Economics Association meeting.

He indicated that companies thought that consumerism would go away, but instead it has picked up speed. There has been an erosion of confidence in brand loyalty. His remedy was for manufacturers to quit extolling virtues and start paying attention to consumer complaints and critics. Consumerism, he said, needs the attention of top management and profit-oriented marketing men as well as those in public relations.

\* \* \* \*

March 24, 1972

Need More Shots For Poultry

(0:50)

USDA officials say increased vaccination is needed to protect the nation's poultry from an exotic strain of Newcastle disease.

The USDA on March 10 imposed a quarantine on southern California counties because of a spreading outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in the San Bernardino Valley.

Eighty percent of the turkey breeder replacements for Minnesota are expected to come from California. University of Minnesota veterinary microbiologist Benjamin Pomeroy says Minnesota's turkey breeding program could be in serious trouble unless the disease is controlled in California.

Dr. Pomeroy says an abnormal increase of the mild type of Newcastle disease has been observed in Minnesota in the past few months. He says the recent incidence of the mild type has been more than in the past 20 years in Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Two Timber Hearings Set

(0:24)

Hearings will be held next week in St. Peter and Buffalo by the Timber Law Subcommittee on timber operations in southeastern Minnesota. The St. Peter hearing will be at 1:30 p.m. April 5th (Wednesday) in the county commissioner's room of the Nicollet County Courthouse. The Buffalo hearing will be at 1:30 p.m. April 6th (Thursday) in Room A of the Wright County Courthouse.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

Farm  
Radio  
News

No Consistent Soybean Response To Nitrogen

(0:25)

Soybean response to nitrogen in University of Minnesota tests has been too irregular to make nitrogen fertilization of soybeans a standard practice.

University Soil Scientist George Ham says soybeans, however, respond to potassium and phosphorus fertilizer as well as corn. Tests have demonstrated soybean yield increases from nitrogen, but the consistent yield increases have not been obtained every year and at all locations.

\* \* \* \*

Corn Growth Greater With Fall Plowing

(0:12)

University studies show that early corn growth has been greater on fall plowed fields than spring plowed fields on moderately fine textured soils.

Fall plowing was found to cause an increase in soil temperature and maintain a thermal balance in the soil throughout the winter.

\* \* \* \*

Heat Detection Vital To Breeding

(0:20)

Failure to find a cow in heat is the most serious cause of poor breeding efficiency.

University animal scientists say a cow must be in heat and bred at the right time for conception to occur. Lack of visible heat may result from poor heat detection methods or from the cow failing to come into heat.

Absence of heat may occur either before or after breeding.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
March 27, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

FLAMMABLE FABRICS  
CONCERN CONSUMERS,  
MRS. LUNDGREN FINDS

"Where can I buy flame-resistant clothing? What fabrics best resist flames?"

--These are some of the questions on fabric flammability that Mrs. Beverly Lundgren, consumer information specialist at the University of Minnesota, fields almost daily.

Close to her telephone, Mrs. Lundgren keeps thick files on clothing, carpets, blankets and draperies that help her provide information that consumers need to make buying decisions.

The broad question of manufacturers' responsibilities to consumers on fabric flammability is coming under debate at this time. A sweeping proposal is being considered in Congress that would establish a new federal agency to enforce the flammable fabrics law and set other consumer product safety standards. Another plan in Congress would create a federal product safety commission. Both proposals would shift federal administration of the law from the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and commerce and health, education and welfare (HEW) departments.

Meanwhile, the FTC has established a policy on enforcing the Flammable Fabrics Act where products have been tested and failed:

Manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers are asked by the FTC to voluntarily stop the sale and distribution of the flammable fabric, furnish the FTC with a list of customers who have purchased the product and notify these customers of the test results, remove and recall flammable fabrics and supply data on the amount of flammable fabric in the channels of commerce.

-more-

add 1--flammable fabrics

Then the FTC will advise consumers on the distributors, retailers and other handlers of the product in question, according to the FTC's written enforcement procedures. Consumers can get this information by dialing a toll-free number, (800) 424-8589, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. CST weekdays.

When consumers ask about the flammability of carpets or draperies, Mrs. Lundgren first asks them what material they are considering. If the type of material is in question, they can put a lighted match, exercising care, to a sample of the material to determine if it is flame-resistant.

Information on window fabrics' resistance to heat and fire is contained in Extension Pamphlet 217, "Curtains and Draperies," available from county extension offices and the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Temporary flame-retardant solutions can be applied in the home by dipping, spraying or sprinkling fabrics. For suggested solutions and procedures, get "Making Household Fabrics Flame Resistant," USDA Leaflet 454, from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The FTC's consumer protection laboratory will begin testing children's sleep wear for flammability on July 29 in accordance with a standard issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce a year earlier. Manufacturers will be allowed until July 29, 1973, to continue selling sleep wear that has failed to meet the testing standards provided they are clearly marked "flammable."

The final federal standard on mattress flammability is expected to be published in the Federal Register within the next 30 days and will be effective about 13 months from now.

Also, the FTC has adopted a rule requiring "reasonable and representative" flammability tests for rugs and carpets upon which manufacturers can base guarantees that the products are not dangerously flammable. The rule became effective last July 20 and the tests concern all rugs and carpets subject to a Department of Commerce flammability standard which went into effect April 16, 1971.

add 2--flammable fabrics

A flame-retardant blanket for hospitals, nursing homes, hotels and airlines has been developed by Bibb Co. and Eastman Chemical. The blanket is a blend of 80 percent Verel modacrylic and 20 percent polyester. Bibb expects to offer a crib blanket line, according to a recent article in Home Furnishings Daily.

-daz-

Department of Information  
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March 27, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

CONDITIONS HERE  
FOR SNOW MOLD  
TILL LATE APRIL

Weather conditions favorable to the continuing development of grey snow mold in Minnesota can be expected until the end of April, Ward C. Stienstra, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, says.

When the soil temperature is above 64 degrees Fahrenheit, re-seed or grow grass in the damaged areas rather than attempt to control the disease. When favorable weather conditions exist, brushing or raking the matted turf infection centers will facilitate faster surface drying and quicker plant recovery, he advises.

Small areas destroyed by the disease can be patched by cutting out the dead, diseased spot and replacing it with new sod. Damaged areas may contain enough living grass so that they will fill in after several weeks, but dead areas, often 6 to 10 inches in diameter, may require two months to recover.

At slightly above freezing temperatures, fungus can invade turfgrass tissue. Damage under snow cover during the fall can range from only grass blade spoilage to complete destruction of the grass plant.

The parasitic activity of grey snow mold ceases when the ground is frozen. When the snow is melting in the spring and the temperature between the snow and the soil is above freezing, fungus activity resumes and the area of damage will enlarge, the plant pathologist adds.

Further grey snow mold damage can occur when the turf remains moist and the temperature does not exceed 64 degrees Fahrenheit. Drizzly, cloudy and cool spring weather is conducive to enlargement of the infection center.

-more-

add 1--snow mold

A characteristic halo of greyish-white growth develops at the advancing edge of the dead area in the turf. The halo, initially a fluffy white mold, soon becomes grey and can form a crust on the injured turf.

Applying nitrogen fertilizers in the northern states in late summer or early fall can promote the development of grey snow mold. The mold may be minimized by not allowing turf to grow at a fast rate going into winter.

Keeping turf cut at the recommended height until snow falls will help prevent a mat of grass from forming under the snow cover. Practices that reduce the accumulation of thatch will help reduce the severity of grey snow mold damage, since the mold begins to develop in the thatch.

-daz-

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March 27, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

PRUNE ORNAMENTALS  
AT THIS TIME,  
PLANT EXPERT SAYS

Now is the time to prune ornamental flowering trees and shrubs for disease control.

Cankerous diseases, such as fireblight and alpine currant canker, can be reduced effectively by pruning, Ward C. Stienstra, extension plant pathologist, says.

Diseased and cankered branches can't always be identified during the dormant season, but be suspicious of branches that have dead leaves and bark that is discolored, shriveled and may be covered with pimple-like swellings, he advises.

Dead and sunken cankered areas on branches are infected and should be cut about six to 12 inches below the visible canker. It may be necessary in hedge plantings to remove branches at the crown.

Any branch more than one inch in diameter should be covered with a tree wound material, but don't use ordinary house paint. All pruning cuts during the growing season should be followed by disinfection of the pruning tool with a material such as liquid bleach diluted one to five parts with water, Stienstra says.

Pruning ornamental plants annually will help reduce canker disease problems and some leaf spotting diseases, but may not eliminate them.

# # # #

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March 27, 1972

To all counties  
Immediate release

INCREASED VACCINATION  
RECOMMENDED BY USDA  
FOR NATION'S POULTRY

Increased vaccination is needed to protect the nation's poultry from an exotic strain of Newcastle disease, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials say.

The USDA on March 10 imposed a quarantine on southern California counties because of a spreading outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in the San Bernardino Valley.

Eighty percent of the turkey breeder replacements for Minnesota are expected to come from California. Unless the disease is contained in California, Minnesota's turkey breeding program could be in serious trouble, Dr. Benjamin S. Pomeroy, University of Minnesota veterinary microbiologist, says.

An abnormal increase in the mild type of Newcastle disease has been observed in Minnesota in the past few months. In fact, the recent incidence of the mild type has been more than in the past 20 years in Minnesota, Pomeroy adds.

A nationwide vaccination plan was recommended to the USDA's Animal and Plant Health service by six internationally known poultry scientists, including Pomeroy.

The nationwide plan for low risk areas is recommended for Minnesota at this time. (Individual bird treatment is method of choice):

Chickens:

1-10 days old (optional)--B<sub>1</sub> Hitchner or B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota  
4-5 weeks old--B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota  
12 weeks old--B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota  
Revaccinate every 2-4 months with B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota

Turkeys:

1-10 days old B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota  
6-8 weeks old--B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota  
After selection, breeding birds should be revaccinated with B<sub>1</sub> type La Sota.  
Revaccinate turkeys if force molted.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

PROPER FEED PREVENTS  
PRELAMING PARALYSIS

Proper feeding of ewes before lambing is vital in order to prevent prelaming paralysis, says a University of Minnesota animal scientist, Robert Jacobs.

During the first 15 weeks of gestation, the average ewe should be fed 3½ pounds of hay with at least eight percent protein per day. Timothy hay cut before blooming should have at least that much protein or more.

Ewes also need ice-free water and a free choice salt mineral mixture made up of two-thirds trace mineralized salt and one-third dicalcium phosphate, Jacobs says.

During the last six weeks of gestation, the ewe needs to gain about four-tenths of a pound per day for the rapid growth of the fetus.

Jacobs recommends feeding 2.2 pounds of hay and two pounds of shelled corn or 2.2 pounds whole oats in place of the corn.

For the last six weeks of gestation, the hay needs to be 10 percent protein. If such hay is not available, then he recommends feeding one-fourth pound of soybean oil meal per day.

# # # #

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To all counties  
4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

4-H BICYCLE PROGRAM  
HAS RENEWED INTEREST

Bicycling is one of America's most popular activities. An estimated 90 percent of all children in the United States ride bicycles.

Only three counties in Minnesota had 4-H bicycle programs before 1971, when 59 additional counties involving over 1,000 4-H members were added to the list.

The program is designed for the 9-12 year old 4-H member. Self study or a short term series of meetings conducted by junior or adult leaders involving the fundamental rules of safe bicycle riding, preventative maintenance and mechanical adjustments are common teaching methods used in the project.

Safety precautions are a vital part of the program. Studies by the National Safety Council show that in one recent year 700 bicycle riders were killed in accidents involving motor vehicles. Two-thirds of the riders were fourteen or younger. Another 34,000 riders were injured. Fatalities and injuries were equally divided between urban and rural areas.

- Objectives of the bicycle program are:

- To stress the use of the bicycle for transportation, health and recreation.  
- To promote an understanding of the rules of the road and ordinances of the community pertaining to bicycles and bicycle driving and the importance of obeying these laws.

- To develop a clear knowledge of bicycle safety and attitudes leading to proper bicycle driving behavior.

- To teach elementary care and maintenance of the bicycle and how to select a bicycle that best fits the size and needs of the driver.

For more information on how your 4-H club can organize a bicycle program contact your county extension agent.

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To all counties  
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HENS FED DDT  
NOT AFFECTED

A commonly held belief that DDT damages animal life and is dangerous to man has come under some question as a result of recent research, University of Minnesota scientists report.

Feeding extremely high levels of the DDT pesticide to laying hens, the scientists found that neither egg weight nor shell thickness were affected. Chicks hatched from the eggs were normal and grew normally. The month-long experiment using a 300 part per million (ppm) level of the chemical was recently completed by University animal scientists George Speers, Paul Waibel and student Gil Waibel.

"The test raises some question of how dangerous DDT 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," Speers said.

He acknowledges that other experiments have shown that high levels of DDT fed to ducks and quail have reduced egg shell thickness causing many eggs to be broken. And DDT probably doesn't affect all animals in the same manner, he said.

However, other tests where chickens were fed DDT at the 300 ppm level also showed no adverse affects, Speers said.

The scientists also wanted to find out what affect charcoal would have in the hens' diet. Three percent charcoal reduced the DDT deposition in the hens' fat and in egg yolk.

The experiment demonstrated how easily DDT can spread in the environment. Even though the hens fed DDT were separated from those fed a normal diet, DDT was found in small quantities in the body tissues of hens not fed the chemical.

-more-

add 1--hens fed DDT

Although DDT has been banned in most parts of this country, Speers feels it still should be used in certain instances. "It is one of our most efficient pesticides," he said.

And Speers thinks that we have gone overboard in our reaction to commonly used chemicals such as DDT. "Maybe our society can exist without it, but other parts of the world need it to control mosquitoes that spread malaria.

"In the future we are going to have to make a more rational comparison of risks versus benefits when evaluating chemicals for use in controlling pests and diseases of plants and animals," Speers said.

# # # #

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March 27, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

HOUSING CRISES  
DESCRIBED

On the heels of population reports, comes a statement on the housing crises. Mrs. Virginia Nagel, associate professor of housing, University of Minnesota, says that the American dream is to own a house and plot of land. With increasing population, however, this dream will not be a future reality.

Speaking before the Minnesota Home Economics Association annual meeting, Mrs. Nagel spoke of the Cape Cod cottage with a front and back yard as an American "hang-up." Between now and year 2000, each month we will have to build a city to house 250,000 people. That is just to take care of the increased population, she said.

Housing will probably be minimal or both partners will have to work to finance the type of house they want.. A mansion from the outside may actually be cut into four living units, which would give the impression of affluence.

Mrs. Nagel says we will have to change our ideas of what we really want. Total living communities will and are being sponsored by developers. As the family changes, people will be able to move within a community to seek housing to fit their needs.

The shortened work week will affect house structure. In fact, homes may become multiple function in nature. The bedroom may be gymnasium-like with bunks dropping down for sleeping. Since it won't be realistic to build school structures, children will be educated at home via television.

Probably we will have to give up a little individuality in order to have planning and a community sense of order, she says. Cities in the sky will be constructed, such as self-contained buildings, and eventually the population will be so dense, we will live under the ocean floor.

add 1--housing crises

Already we see changes from the vine covered cottage. Factory built, already assembled homes are set on plots of land. Forty percent of the housing each year is provided by mobile homes.

What we need is more housing research. We know more about the environment necessary for pigs than for humans, she said. Public ownership of land and homes may be eventual.

-jkm-

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March 27, 1972

To all counties  
ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

SEW SMART XI  
WAIST BANDS

A waistline is a little like soft margarine, both are easy to spread! Maybe that's why many are using elastic waistbands for slacks or gathered skirts. A fit is always assured, especially with knitted fabrics.

However, a conventional waistband can take some ease into account. Miss Sarah Cox, clothing teacher at the University of Minnesota, indicates that about one inch should be eased between darts and side seams on both sides. If the waist measures 25 inches, the skirt before attaching the waistband should measure 26 inches.

If hips are high and full, add up to three inches ease, depending upon the fabric. A knit would require less fabric for easing, she reminds. The ease will prevent the skirt from riding up around the waist.

Be sure to staystitch the waistline before applying the band. This will prevent stretching. If interfacing is not used, reinforce the waistline seam with tape. A stay may be made from a narrow selvage strip of self-fabric. If that adds too much bulk, use a strip of straight seam tape. This is especially important to stabilize waistlines on knits.

If constructing a dress, use a similar idea. Stay the waistline seam and when connecting bodice to skirt, machine stitch through the tape.

Another method of stabilizing the waistline is to use grosgrain ribbon. Pre-shrink the  $\frac{1}{2}$  to one inch width ribbon. Cut the ribbon the length of the garment plus two inches. Attach at waistline darts and side seams. Leave the ribbon free from darts to zipper. Turn under the ends and attach hooks and eyes. The fastened waistline ribbon will take strain off the zipper and seams. It will also keep the waistline in position. This is especially appropriate for princess style dresses.

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To all counties  
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Vitamin A Supplement. It's especially important to add a vitamin A supplement to the dairy ration at this time of the year if you've been feeding low quality forages. Forages that are apt to be low in carotene include poor quality, weathered hay; haylage that has heated excessively; old hay that has been in storage for a year or two; and corn silage made after the corn was frozen.

A vitamin supplement is one of the cheapest insurance policies a dairyman can buy--even with top quality forage, according to Mike Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Check with your veterinarian if you wish to inject the vitamin, or you can mix it with the grain ration.

\* \* \* \*

Worm Beef Calves? Beef calves should be wormed if they have high fecal worm counts. Have your veterinarian check fecal worm counts to establish the level of infestation. Base your decision on whether to worm on the veterinarian's examination, advises Dr. Ray Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian.

\* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Spray Fruit Trees. Dormant sprays are applied to apple and other fruit trees--except peaches--mainly to control scale insects. Apply the dormant spray before growth starts in the spring. But select a day when the temperature will not go below freezing that night. Use one-third cup (three ounces) of dormant spray oil per gallon of water.

# # # #

March 28, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## STATE 4-H CLUBS RECEIVE GRANTS

Seven Minnesota 4-H clubs have been selected to receive 1972 4-H Citizenship In Action Grants to launch projects in their communities.

The grants, made available by the Reader's Digest Foundation through the National 4-H Club Foundation, will be used for citizenship projects ranging from the development of wildlife and nature programs to the renovation of a village school for a community center.

In Winona County, the Utica Victory 4-H Club received a \$200 grant for its project to renovate a village school and yard into a community center for instructional and recreational purposes.

The Sleepy Eye Busy Bees 4-H Club in Brown County received \$100 for its improvement project on the Wayside Park and Nature Trails in the Old Izaak Walton Park. The Happy Hustlers 4-H Club of Milaca in Mille Lacs County received \$100 for its "Environmental Action for '72' Project" to improve nature trails.

Two clubs in Anoka County also received \$100 grants. The St. Francis Go-Getters of Anoka was awarded the grant for its Project Lake George to improve the over-all appearance of the lake.

- more -

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add 1--4-H clubs receive grants

The Logenberries Club of Fridley received the grant for its planned Locke House Beautification Project.

The University 4-H Club of St. Paul received \$75 for its project to help with special education, school enrichment and county programming.

The Sibley County 4-H Leaders Council of Gaylord was awarded a \$50 grant for its wildlife habitat improvement program for pheasants.

The Minnesota 4-H clubs are among 68 clubs in nine states to receive grants this year. The Reader's Digest Foundation provided \$9400 for the annual Citizenship In Action program, designed to encourage young people to start creative community service projects.

# # # #

BP-72

March 28, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

WOMAN NAMED MINNESOTA'S OUTSTANDING  
FARMER-SPORTSMAN

Mrs. Betty Rantanen, Middle River, has been named  
Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsman for 1972.

Mrs. Rantanen, whose husband was killed in an accident  
about 15 years ago, is the first woman to win the statewide honor in  
24 years. Mrs. Rantanen took over the management of the farm,  
became a conservation leader and raised five young children after  
her husband's death.

Regional winners in the competition include: Matt Miller,  
LeCenter, southeast district; Harvey Schlauderaff, Detroit Lakes,  
northwest district; Vernon Enger, St. James, southwest district;  
and Lawrence Mans, Hinckley, northeast district.

All winners are named for their community leadership,  
conservation activities and farming record, according to Harold B.  
Swanson, chairman of the statewide Farmer-Sportsman Committee.  
Swanson is head of the University of Minnesota Department of  
Information and Agricultural Journalism.

Mrs. Rantanen and her local county assistant extension  
agent, Raymond Thompson, will be honored at the Northwest Boat,  
Sports and Travel Show, Minneapolis, Sunday afternoon, April 9.

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add 1--farmer-sportsman named

Mrs. Rantanen and her family total 97 years of conservation work. Active in community affairs, Mrs. Rantanen served 27 years as a 4-H leader. In those years 75 4-H'ers have developed special 4-H conservation plans. In 1970 she was named a National 4-H Alumni winner and honored at the annual 4-H Congress in Chicago.

Mrs. Rantanen cooperates in the soil and water conservation district program. She manages her entire farm in a way that propagates wildlife. In the last three years she has planted 2,500 trees. Her farm has 700 acres in grass and clover.

She provides food plots for wildlife and has a feeding station near her buildings for small birds. Last year she planted and left 25 acres of flax for upland bird game cover and for deer, moose and elk food.

Five ponds on her farm provide cover and food for wildlife.

Mrs. Rantanen raises registered Brown Swiss cattle and exhibits them at many county and state fairs.

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

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March 30, 1972

Immediate release

PASTURE FERTILIZATION  
BOOSTS FORAGE YIELDS

Poor utilization of hay and pasture land was again evident in Minnesota during 1971, according to University of Minnesota researchers.

Less than 15 percent of the hay and pasture land in the state is fertilized, and farmers have not yet been motivated to shoot for high levels of forage production.

Under general farm conditions in Minnesota, the use of fertilizer on grass pastures or haylands is characterized by excessive amounts of phosphorus and potassium in relation to nitrogen. Economical use of fertilizer on grass pastures must be based on the plant food needs of the crop and its responses to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium and the management and harvest of the grassland crop, the scientists say.

During 1971, production trials were conducted in Marshall, Pennington, Roseau, East Polk, Norman and Mahnomen counties to determine the effects of fertilizer on forage production.

The results of fertilizer applications on grass pastures or hay land were:

--Pastures with mixed grasses, particularly those containing considerable timothy and brome grass, produced higher average yields with or without fertilizer use than those pastures which were predominantly Kentucky bluegrass.

--Fertilizer applications containing an equivalent of 150 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphorus and 50 pounds of potassium resulted

add 1--pasture fertilization

in increased hay yields of more than two tons per acre in each of two cuttings. Yields with these fertilizer applications were nearly three times those obtained from no fertilizer applications.

--The application of 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in combination with 15 pounds of phosphorus and 15 pounds of potassium resulted in yield increases in the first cuttings, but did not significantly increase yields in subsequent cuttings.

--Nitrogen applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre without phosphorus and potassium fertilizer resulted in yield increases. However, these increases were not of the magnitude obtained when the equivalent quantity of nitrogen was applied in combination with phosphorus and potassium fertilizer.

--The average protein yield per acre obtained from the two cuttings on both the mixed grass and predominantly Kentucky bluegrass pasture sites was increased by fertilizer applications. The total protein per acre on the fertilized plots was more than three times that obtained on nonfertilized areas.

Forages properly fertilized and harvested can be just as valuable as corn when comparing the production of total digestible nutrients and protein from the two crops. However, farmers must have sufficient livestock to utilize the additional forages produced as a result of increased fertilization. If forages are not properly grazed or harvested for hay, forage fertilization may not be a paying proposition, the University of Minnesota scientists warn.

# # # # #

March 30, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

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## TEN 4-H POSTER-ART WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Ten 4-H members have been selected as state winners in the National 4-H Poster Art Contest, according to Juanita Fehlhafer, Assistant State Leader, 4-H and Youth Development at the University of Minnesota.

The young artists, ranging in age from 9 to 18, who will compete for national awards are: Martin Hockensmith, 2018 Shale Lane, St. Paul; Linda Schwartz, Waterville; Evelyn Chapin, 5372 E. Bald Eagle Blvd., White Bear Lake; Terry Leach, Glyndon; Peggy Burt, Grand Rapids; Warren Warmbold and David Deakins, Park Rapids, Lori Schlitgen, Lakeland; JoAnn Kappers, Spring Valley; and Albert Vesel, Hibbing.

The winners were selected from over 100 entries.

Delegates to the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C. will select the ten best entries from all states for national awards during April 23-29. Coats and Clark, Inc. will award cameras to the national winners.

Art work from the top ten national posters will be used for the national 4-H poster, in 4-H calendars, leaflets, exhibits and displays.

The poster contest gives young people an opportunity to express their feelings about 4-H

March 30, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## SCIENTISTS TRY 'NATURAL' INSECT CONTROL

Scientists have launched an attack on a forest insect pest called the yellow-headed spruce sawfly that defoliates spruce in the northern border states and in Canada and Alaska.

The weapons chosen for the fight are not the often used powerful insecticides, but natural fly and wasp parasites that feed on sawflies. Scientists hope parasites will drastically reduce sawfly populations in tests near Grand Rapids, Minn.

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

The sawflies are a serious problem in forest plantations. There have been heavy infestations of sawflies in white spruce plantations of the Grand Rapids area for several years, entomologist Kulman said.

Native diseases and predators of sawflies don't control the pest adequately, so the scientists hope to introduce sawfly parasites from another state--perhaps Michigan, Maine, Alaska or a Rocky Mountain location in the U.S. or Canada. If those introduced parasites are not effective, others may be obtained from Europe or Japan.

- more -

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add 1--try 'natural'

Chances are about 50-50 that the sawfly can be controlled by introducing, a new parasite, Kulman said. Even if they can't, the parasites might hold sawfly populations down--preventing some damage to spruce and reducing the frequency of needed spraying, he said.

"In Canada, there are seven or eight species of forest insect pests that have been successfully controlled on a regional basis by use of parasites or insect diseases. With four other species they had partial control, two species are still under study and studies on 10 other species have failed," Kulman said.

Scientists justify the use of biological control this way: Chemical control is highly effective, but must be repeated frequently. With biological control, once the parasitic insect is established, they remain indefinitely reproducing and spreading to adjacent areas.

Insect defoliation occurring with biological control may be greater than if spruce stands were sprayed with chemicals, Kulman said. "But a single year of heavy defoliation or continual light defoliation apparently has little detrimental effect on spruce."

Kulman explained how the sawfly damages spruce: Eggs are deposited singly in slits made by the female sawfly in new spruce needles in spring. The small yellow-green caterpillars chew their way out of the eggs in five to twelve days. They feed on new spruce needles and move to older foliage only after the new foliage is nearly all eaten.

add 2--try 'natural'

When the caterpillars are about an inch long, they drop to the ground and dig into the soil, spin a cocoon and overwinter. Adult sawflies cut their way out of the cocoon in late May or early June, soon after the buds of white spruce expand, and deposit eggs in the needles.

# # # #

BJC-72

March 30, 1972

Immediate Release

**NEWS**

## CREATE NO NEW WILDERNESS AREAS

No more forest areas should be designated as wilderness areas--such lands should be used for recreation and timber production, according to a University of Minnesota wood products specialist.

"If lands continue to be removed from production, then timber shortages are almost insured relatively soon," Jim Bowyer said.

Presently, the annual timber growth in the country exceeds the annual cut and should continue to do so for several years to come.

Referring to timber clearcutting--the practice of cutting all trees within a given area--Bowyer said that a ban on clearcutting would reduce the volume of wood produced in many of our forests as well as increase logging and lumber costs.

"Growth of many species, such as Douglas-fir, would be sharply curtailed. These trees and others like them simply do not survive if shaded by other vegetation left when an area is not clearcut," Bowyer said.

- more -

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add 1--wilderness areas

Bowyer explained timber clearcutting this way: If 50 years are required to grow a tree to merchantiable size, the area cut in any one year constitutes about two percent of the entire forest area. These areas again grow trees of usable size in 50 years and the yield of the entire forest area can be sustained forever.

# # #

BJC-72

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March 31, 1972

Immediate Release

## BWCA CAMPSITE DETERIORATION REPORTED

Heavy camper use of Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) campsites is causing extensive deterioration of some sites, according to University of Minnesota forest researchers.

In a study of 33 newly-established BWCA campsites from 1968 to 1971, the researchers found the greatest deterioration at sites with aspen-birch, fir-birch and spruce forests. At those sites, more tree roots were exposed and there were more dead or missing trees after three years of camper use.

The study was reported by Professor L. C. Merriam, Jr., Research Assistant Kent Goeckermann, and former Research Assistants, J. A. Bloemendal and T. M. Costello.

Because of environmental damage to campsites and use pressure, the U.S. Forest Service had to limit campers to one-night stops for the first time at 10 heavily used lakes in the BWCA last summer.

If population pressures keep increasing in the BWCA, officials have said that within 10 years visitors may have to make a reservation in order to camp in the million-acre area.

add 1--campsite deterioration

The University researchers also found that soil compaction more than doubled on most campsites. There was very little increase in the percent of bare soil.

The BWCA in the Superior National Forest had over one million visitor-days use in 1970. It is one of the most heavily used wilderness areas in the United States.

# # # #

BJC-72

March 31, 1972

**farm  
radio  
briefs**

Meaty Hogs Can Be Fed Heavier

(0:25)

Meaty type hogs can be carried to a final market weight of about 245 pounds without seriously affecting the rate of weight gain or feed required per pound of gain.

That's the report from animal scientists at the University of Minnesota.

University scientists used 240 pigs averaging 60 pounds to determine the effects of final weight, sex and protein level sequence on the rate of gain and efficiency of feed utilization.

\* \* \* \*

Inoculate Cattle For Blackleg

(0:25)

Inoculate all young cattle before they are put on pastures that were flooded in early spring if blackleg disease has appeared on your farm before.

Blackleg is a fatal disease that hits cattle six to 18-months old. It results from disease organisms spread over fields by standing water. Heavy snows in late winter that result in flooded pastures will increase the chance of blackleg.

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Worming May Be Needed

(0:12)

University Veterinarian Ray Solac says beef calves should be wormed if they have high fecal worm counts. Veterinarians can check fecal worm counts to establish the level of infestation.

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more ...

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farm radio briefs

Consider Soil Texture, Organic Matter

(0:36)

Soil texture and organic matter content should be considered in selecting a herbicide to control weeds in soybean fields.

University Extension Agronomist Gerald Miller says some herbicides may cause severe soybean injury on soils that are sandy or have low organic matter. So the rates of application for most herbicides must be adjusted for specific soils.

For more details, get Extension Folder 212, "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops." It's available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Alfalfa-Grass Still O. K.

(0:30)

Alfalfa-grass mixtures are still recommended for beef cow and calf pastures in northern Minnesota. But birdsfoot trefoil (tree-foil)-timothy has shown promise in University of Minnesota experiments.

University Agronomist Gordon Marten says more research is needed before birdsfoot trefoil-timothy pasture mixtures can be recommended for northern Minnesota. Marten says pasture mixtures with high legume content provide an advantage, since cattle can eat more legume plants.

\* \* \* \*

Proper Egg Handling Pays

(0:12)

Time spent training workers to properly handle eggs pays dividends in reduced egg breakage. Picking up too many eggs with one hand will increase the number of checks.

\* \* \* \*

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Velvet Lacks Durability, Cleanability

(0:40)

Velvet used to be the fabric of royalty. Currently it's very popular in upholstery. Actually, it's still a luxurious fabric requiring special care.

Mrs. Beverly Lundgren, consumer information specialist, suggests you know the limitations of velvet before buying. Professional dry cleaning is recommended. Velvet may be distorted with home methods.

A special finish would be advisable. Even with that, the University of Minnesota specialist suggests reserving velvet upholstery for chairs that don't get much use. Velvet would be a poor choice for dining room chairs since it's vulnerable to greasy fingers.

Before buying upholstery fabric, consider durability and ease of cleaning, she said.

\* \* \* \*

Buy Meat Substitutes

(0:25)

If you're striving to keep down the amount you spend on groceries, consider fish, poultry or eggs as protein sources. Remember that dressed fish and eggs contain little or no waste. The price per pound provides more edible food than bone-in items.

University of Minnesota specialists indicate the savings in calories, too. Low-fat fish contains less than 100 calories in a four-ounce serving.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

consumer radio briefs

Prepared by:

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373-0710

Save On Water Use

(0:60)

Water is a precious resource, yet we are careless about its use.

Here are some thrifty water ideas from the University of Minnesota.

Fix a leaky faucet immediately. Letting it drip can add up to four gallons of water a day down the drain.

Keep a pitcher or jar of drinking water in the refrigerator. The water will be icy cold. In addition, you won't waste running water while waiting to get a cool drink from the faucet.

For those that enjoy a relaxing bath, it doesn't have to reach the brim. Conserve water by using only a half tub or less. Turn the water off and on while brushing your teeth. This will also save a lot of water.

A brick in the toilet tank will not affect the toilet's efficiency, but makes a considerable difference in the amount of water necessary for the tank's normal daily use.

Make these habits a part of your family's routine. The gallons saved will add up and help keep your water and sewage bills down.

\* \* \* \*

Dishwashers May Save Water

(0:30)

Dishwashers need not be considered gobblers of water. Wanda Olson, University of Minnesota household equipment specialist, states the facts on water use.

Dishwashers use 13 gallons of hot water for a complete, regular cycle. Washing dishes by hand may require only 5 or 7 gallons. However, most people use 25 to 30 gallons during hand washing...most is run down the drain while rinsing.

Cut the amount of water used by filling one sink for washing and one for rinsing. Scrape dishes with a spatula instead of hot running water.

\* \* \* \*

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Control Apple Diseases

(0:35)

Make plans now to control apple diseases, such as fireblight, scab and rust.

University of Minnesota Plant Pathologist Herbert Johnson says trees should be inspected for "hold over" fireblight cankers when the weather warms in April. These cankers generally are sunken and discolored areas. They appear on branches about one inch or more in diameter.

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

\* \* \* \*

Start Flowers Indoors

(0:30)

Some attractive annual flowers require a longer growing season than is possible in Minnesota. So gardeners who want to grow these flowers must give them a head start by planting seeds indoors in a sunny window or in a backyard greenhouse several weeks before setting them in the garden.

Special care is needed when starting plants indoors. Failure often results from lack of light and high indoor temperatures. Getting the seeds to germinate and grow may be easy. But under average home light they can be weak and spindly.

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