

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 3, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

OVER 65 GROUP
LARGEST GROWING
MINORITY

The fastest growing minority in America is the aging. Every day 4,000 people celebrate their 65th birthday. In 1970, the aging represented one of every 10 persons living in the United States. This increased to one out of every nine in nonmetropolitan places.

People strive to live long enough to become part of the minority. The birthday party, however, isn't always a happy one, according to a sociologist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service.

Many of the aging have to struggle for social status. Most have to struggle for economic survival. All have to struggle against being pushed out of the mainstream into a subculture of poverty and uselessness.

The aged make up 10 percent of the population but 20 percent of the poor. According to the official poverty index of 1970, almost 5 million older Americans lived in households below the poverty level. This number was a quarter of all older Americans.

The median income of older families and individuals is consistently less than half of that of younger people. In 1970, the median income of older couples was about \$86 a week. Older people living alone or with nonrelatives had \$37 a week.

Having only half the income, older people spend about half as much as young consumers. It can't be concluded that older people actually need less; they just can't afford a more reasonable standard of living, says the sociologist.

Proportionately, older consumers spend more on food, housing, household operations and medical care. To compensate for these larger expenditures for essentials, they spend less on transportation, clothing, household furnishings and recreation.

add 1--over 65 group

Needs for health care increase just as their incomes are slashed by retirement. In 1970, per capital expenditures for health care was three and a half times greater for people over 65. Long term care is necessary because of the prevalence of chronic conditions, diseases and impairments.

Ninety-five percent of all older Americans live in the normal community, not in institutions. They depend on community resources and services for survival. The overwhelming majority of older people can easily manage in the community if society permits. They could manage even better if society would encourage such activity through the provision of essential services reminds the sociologist.

-jkm-

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

July 3, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Every 10th American Over 65

The aging is the fastest growing minority in America. A sociologist at the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that today there are 20 million older Americans...or every 10th American is over 65.

In 1900 there were only 3 million older people. Since then the 65 plus population has grown faster than the rest of the population. In fact, the 75 plus group has grown even faster.

Older people really aren't living very much longer, it's just that more people are reaching old age.

The real increase in life expectancy has occurred in infancy and childhood. Since 1900, life expectancy at birth has increased from 47 to 70 years. That's a gain of 23 years. For 65 year olds, the increase in life expectancy has amounted to only 2 or 3 years.

* * * *

Charcoal Deadly Indoors

Charcoal is dangerous if burned in an unvented enclosure. University of Minnesota specialists warn that if it starts to rain, don't move your barbecue in the garage or tent.

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Charcoal briquettes produce carbon monoxide when burning. Inhalation of these fumes in a closed area may cause serious injury or death.

The Food and Drug Administration will require all charcoal briquette packages to carry a warning statement beginning August

1. There are extreme hazards of using charcoal indoors.

* * * *

more ...

Plan For Emergencies

Thoughtless spending of quarters, dimes and nickels can cause more trouble than you'd think. Unexpected expenses such as broken eyeglasses or a plumber's repair bill will strain a budget. And, bills for a number of emergencies can completely cripple a spending plan. Know where your money goes and plan ahead for some emergencies.

* * * *

Child Resistant Aspirin Bottles

Aspirin bottles will have child resistant caps after August 15th. The Food and Drug Administration has issued a regulation under the Poison Prevention Act.

Blanche Erkel, consumer information specialist with FDA, warns that the bottles will not be child proof, however. That would be next to impossible, she says. Eighty percent of the children tested, however, must not be able to open the container.

Parents still have the responsibility to keep medicines out of the reach of children. Otherwise there's no consolation for the mothers of the 20 percent who can still open the aspirin bottle.

* * * *

Doubling Recipe Causes Failure

If you're making jams, jellies or preserves, follow the recipe exactly.

The consumer information service at the University of Minnesota reports that many failures are due to doubling the recipe. Beverly Lundgren, consumer information specialist, says that exact proportions of sugar, acid and pectin are necessary. Don't change the amount of ingredients to suit your taste, she says. A failure will probably result.

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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H DISTRICT
SHARE-THE-FUN
SLATED FOR JULY

The District 4-H Share-The-Fun Show will be held at _____ on July _____
at 8:00 p.m.

The objective of show is to help 4-H members develop poise and confidence when performing in front of an audience. Afternoon workshop rehearsals will be held with the assistance of a professional director and technical assistants.

(4-H club members) will take part in the district event from _____ County. Some 15 acts are slated for the show. (Include the participating club's act and the 4-H'ers involved).

Eighteen acts from the six districts will be selected to perform during the State Fair, the 4-H Market Show and other 4-H activities throughout the year.

All shows are free and the public is invited to attend.

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

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To all counties
Immediate release

EXPERT NEEDED
FOR BENLATE USE
ON DUTCH ELMS

A wonder cure for Dutch elm disease hasn't been discovered, but some scientists think they may be on the right track with benomyl fungicide.

A benomyl fungicide called "Benlate" was discussed recently at a symposium at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

University plant pathologists say the label registering "Benlate" use for Dutch elm disease control restricts it to application by trained arborists. The primary reason for this restriction is the need for applicators to know what results are realistic to expect and how the product can be used to supplement existing control measures.

The person who selects the trees to treat and the manner they are to be treated should receive primary training, the plant pathologists say. The operator of the sprayer, the survey crews and injector applicators, also need special training to accomplish their jobs satisfactorily.

Careful selection should be made of elms for preventive treatment to provide the greatest opportunity for its success. Elms in areas where losses are ranging from two to eight percent, but where there are no root graft problems or where they are under rigid control and where there is good sanitation, are perhaps best suited for preventive treatment.

Treatment may be made by injection or foliar application as soon as the leaves are well expanded, usually after May 15 and up to about June 15. This is when bark beetles feed substantially. The fungus that causes the disease is spread by European and native elm bark beetles.

-more-

add 1--dutch elm

Only a percentage of infected elms have a reasonable chance of survival following treatment with present methods. Criteria have been designated by the plant pathologists for selecting elms to treat with "Benlate."

Dutch elm disease only infects elm trees and some elm species are less susceptible to the disease than others. Individual trees, especially in the Chinese and Siberian elm group, have some resistance to Dutch elm disease.

The disease results in rather rapid leaf wilting with some trees dying a few weeks after becoming infected and others surviving for a year or longer as they wilt slowly. A brown, broken ring forms in the sapwood of wilting branches, usually in the springwood vessels of the current year's growth. Other fungus diseases and wounds may result in similar discolorations, so the disease can be identified with certainty only by isolating the fungus in the laboratory from suspected trees.

Persons in Minneapolis suspecting Dutch elm disease should contact Minneapolis Park Forester David DeVoto at 822-2126. Those in St. Paul should contact Lloyd Burkholder, St. Paul park forester, at 488-7291.

Otherwise, area residents who suspect Dutch elm disease in their elm trees, should cut four pieces of small, newly wilted branches, one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter and about six inches long, that show discoloration in the outer wood. Wrap the sample in waxed or heavy paper, include your name, address and location of the tree and send them to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, 670 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. There is no charge for this diagnosis of the disease.

Chemicals kill the bark beetles before they can transmit the fungus to healthy trees. The spread of Dutch elm disease through naturally grafted root systems can also be prevented. For more information on chemicals spraying and root treatments, see Extension Folder 211, Revised 1970, "The Dutch Elm Disease," available from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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SHARP JUMP IN
BEEF IMPORTS
NOT EXPECTED

The importation of beef to the United States will NOT jump sharply with President Nixon's recent announcement that restrictions on meat imports will be removed, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist, said.

"Worldwide supply and demand conditions simply will not allow much increase. Beef demand and prices are high in England, Europe and Canada as well as in the United States," he added.

Even a material increase in beef imports would have only a limited effect on beef prices because beef imports primarily consist of lower grades used in manufactured meat products. These grades do not directly compete with fresh table cut meats.

Also, even if beef imports were to increase 10 percent more than the level before lifting the restrictions, this is still less than a one-percent increase in total beef supplies, Hasbargen said.

If the increase is as large as one percent, it would take about 25 cents a cut from the live market price and a cent a pound from retail beef prices, the extension economist said.

Removal of meat import quotas is desirable for consumers and cattlemen. For consumers, because at this time it will help dampen additional increases in meat prices. For cattlemen, it will help dampen ups and downs in beef prices that are detrimental to the industry, Hasbargen said. Price fluctuations will be reduced because more beef comes into this country when U.S. beef prices are high and less comes in when U.S. prices are low. This helps reduce the magnitude of supply adjustment in this county and in turn prohibits price valleys from dropping as low as they would in the absence of this damper, he added.

add--import beef

Net meat imports account for about six percent of the total United States meat production. Imports account for almost eight percent of production for beef alone.

Expansion of these imports has been guarded for the past seven years by the meat import law, Public Law 88-482, enacted in 1964. The law provides that if meat imports are expected to exceed 110 percent of an annually adjusted base quota, the President must invoke a quota on imports.

For the past three years imports have been above base quota levels, requiring close supervision of this situation by the secretary of agriculture. In several instances, including last March, the quota limitation has been imposed, but the 1972 quota was increased almost 10 percent over the "trigger" level because of relatively high U.S. beef prices. The President's recent action removes all quota levels on meat.

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To all counties
Immediate release
(First in a series)

(Corrected: Replaces previously sent first installment).

SHORELAND ACT
AIMS TO PRESERVE
WATER QUALITY

Rapid, uncontrolled development of shoreland areas in Minnesota has caused water pollution, disorderly development, crowding, destruction of scenery, undersized lots, highway congestion and general deterioration of the environment.

The recreational value of public water, held in trust by the state for Minnesotans, has been gradually destroyed, according to Robert W. Snyder, Extension land economist, University of Minnesota.

Although local governments have had authority to regulate development for a decade or more, for a variety of reasons many have been slow to act. The state legislature, feeling the need for immediate action to preserve the natural heritage of Minnesotans but not wishing to transfer direct responsibility from the local to state level of government, passed the 1969 Shoreland Management Act.

The purpose of this act clearly is to preserve and improve water quality, the scenic attractiveness of shoreland and the manner in which shorelands are developed and used for various purposes, Snyder adds.

The basic requirements of the 1969 legislation are that all counties in Minnesota adopt shoreland conservation ordinances by July 1 (Saturday). These ordinances must regulate, among other things, lot size and dimension, placement of structures, land use and sanitary and waste disposal facilities on shorelands of the state. Also, these regulations must be in accordance with standards developed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in consultation with other state agencies.

add 1--shoreland act to preserve water quality

If local governments don't pass these ordinances by July 1 (Saturday), the natural resources department may adapt a model ordinance to local conditions and require the counties to enforce them.

County ordinances required under this law will apply to a large proportion of, but not all, land bordering Minnesota lakes and streams. The original act defined shoreland as land located either within 1,000 feet of a lake or 300 feet of a stream or within a delineated flood plain, providing that "public waters" were involved. "Public waters" were not defined officially until the conservation department incorporated a definition in its standards. This definition generally includes all lakes of 25 acres or more and streams draining an area of more than two square miles.

The law does NOT apply to land located within municipal boundaries, Snyder says.

(Next: Control over sanitation facilities).

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To all counties
Immediate release
(Last in a series)

(Corrected: Replaces previously sent last installment. No need for corrections on second installment previously sent).

1969 STATE LAW
OF INTEREST TO
PROPERTY BUYERS

People considering the purchase of lakeshore property in Minnesota will be affected by the State Shoreland Management Act which controls the use and development of shorelands, according to Robert Snyder, extension land economist, University of Minnesota.

The 1969 law provides that all counties must enact controls over shoreland development by July 1 (Saturday). Controls such as zoning, sanitation codes and subdivision regulations must be in accordance with state standards and criteria.

County zoning ordinances required under the shoreland management program must contain restrictions on lot size and dimensions, placement of structures including sewage disposal systems and land use.

Here's how the zoning regulations differ from sanitation requirements:

--Restrictions vary rather sharply from one class of lake to another, so their impact depends on the lake classification.

--They aren't based principally on the need to control water pollution since the standards applied to lakes in the least restrictive class provide sufficient space for proper installation of an on-site sewage disposal system (septic tank).

--There is little provision for requiring existing non-conforming developments to meet the standards of the ordinance within a specified period of time.

In Minnesota, certain physical characteristics were the principal bases for lake classification: Size, crowding potential (ratio between shoreline length and water surface area), depth at deepest point and existing development.

add 1--1969 state law

Since much of this information was available only for lakes larger than about 150 acres, nearly all lakes smaller than 150 acres, were placed in the natural environment category. Many other larger lakes that were less than 15 feet deep or did not meet standards for other classes, also were placed in the natural environment category. Natural environment is the most restrictive of the three classes.

Of the remaining 1,450 lakes, the state classified about 1,150 as recreational development lakes, requiring intermediate development standards, and 290, with more development and less crowding potential, as general development lakes, according to the State Department of Natural Resources.

Classifications may be changed by the State Natural Resources Department following local recommendations. The classifications are important to people considering the purchase of a vacation home in the future, since the classification will determine the kind of zoning restrictions that will be applied in county ordinances.

Zoning regulations will designate land-use zones around lakes. In some zones, these regulations will prohibit residential or other structures in areas unsuited for development. In others, they will protect residential or recreation home areas from commercial and industrial development. There are no mandatory regulations for building or structural dimensions, the use of mobile homes, tent or side and backyard dimensions. Also, most existing but undeveloped lots of record when the ordinance is passed will have some development privileges that will be denied to lots recorded later.

For more information on the Shoreland Management Act, shoreland development standards, lake classification and zoning principles and definitions, write R.W. Snyder, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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BEANS, SORGHUM
ON DISPLAY
AT LAMBERTON

LAMBERTON--New crops such as pinto beans and grain sorghum together with irrigation and fertilizer can make the state's sandy soils highly productive, according to University of Minnesota agronomist, R.G. Robinson.

Test plots of the new crop were shown to visitors recently at the Southwest Experiment Station Field Day, Lamberton.

Tests this year at the Southwest Experiment Station on dry beans are aimed at determining the most desirable rate of planting, the best date of planting and proper nitrogen fertilization.

Tests on sorghum this summer include hybrid variety trials and comparisons of corn versus sorghum as feed grain crops. Tests to determine the best date of planting are also being conducted.

The future for dry bean production is especially bright, Robinson said. Some 17,000 acres were planted in the state last year and that acreage may double this summer.

New bean processing plants also add to industrial employment, he said. Beans are cleaned and sorted here and then shipped in bulk form out of the state to be bagged or canned.

Grain sorghum also has advantages for production in Minnesota. If disease or insect control require crop rotation rather than continuous corn production, then grain sorghum can be planted after corn without risk of injury from herbicide residues, Robinson explained.

Although few acres are planted to sorghum in Minnesota, it is the second highest feed grain used in this country. The potential for sorghum is increasing, Robinson added.

add 1--new crops

Another crop that has proved profitable for sandy soils is sunflowers. In both shell and dehulled forms in Minnesota, it is the leading "nut" crop for human food and birdfeed. Sunflower acreage is close to one half million acres in the state and is expected to increase.

Test plots at other experiment stations have shown that with irrigation and fertilizer, high yields and potentially high profits can be obtained with these new crops. Irrigated and fertilized plots have shown that yields much higher than the state average for sunflowers, pinto beans and grain sorghum can be obtained.

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NEW ALFALFA
STRAIN SHOWN
AT WASECA

WASECA--The old notion that alfalfa can't tolerate wet soil conditions may be on the way out, farmers were told recently at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, field day.

A new strain of alfalfa that might prove to be adaptable to wet soil conditions was demonstrated at the University of Minnesota installation. This was the first time that these strains have been grown in Minnesota field tests.

The new strain is resistant to phytophthora, one of the fungi that causes root rot in alfalfa, often a severe problem under wet soil conditions.

U.S. Department of Agriculture plant pathologist, F.I. Froshaiser, and USDA agronomist, Donald K. Barnes, both stationed at the University's St. Paul Campus, estimated that phytophthora causes alfalfa production losses of several million dollars in Minnesota alone.

The scientists warn that the new strain may not solve all the problems associated with growing alfalfa under wet soil conditions, but it should be a partial solution to the major problem of root rot.

Test plots exhibited at the field day are aimed at comparing both resistant strains and susceptible alfalfa strains under natural rainfall conditions and under irrigation that simulates wet soil conditions.

In addition to the field trials at Waseca, the scientists are cooperating on about 20 trials scattered throughout the north central region.

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add 1--new alfalfa

The new alfalfa strain may not be a panacea for all alfalfa production problems, but it could be particularly useful to farmers who are trying to grow alfalfa in areas with poor soil draining conditions. Much of this type of land is found in southeastern Minnesota.

Under wet soil conditions, the new resistant alfalfa strains have increased root production and forage yield nearly 50 percent over the presently available strains.

The USDA and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are making every effort to speed availability of the new seed. It could be available to growers as early as the spring of 1974, Barnes said.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Handle Gasoline Safely. Improper storage and handling are responsible for most accidents with gasoline kept around the house for power mowers or boats. Don't store gasoline in glass or plastic containers. Glass containers break easily when dropped, and gasoline can dissolve plastic. In either case, the risk of fire is great. The safest way to store gasoline is in a good quality safety can made of heavy metal. The can should have a spring-locked lid that closes automatically to prevent escape of gasoline or fumes if you drop the can.

* * * *

Keep Farm Visits Safe. Summer brings many "country cousins" for a visit to the farm. Farm visits are fun--especially for children. But they can also be hazardous to those unfamiliar with farming and country life. It's always best to accompany visiting children and adults on farmstead tours. Livestock and machinery may prove deadly hazards to those not familiar with them.

* * * *

Watch Milk Production. U.S. Department of Agriculture officials say milk output bears watching. It might seem a little hard to believe, but it's at a five-year high. May's national production was more than 11 billion pounds, an increase of only one percent from a year earlier. But May's production is the highest single output for any month since May 1967. Also, the output for the first four months of 1972 has been above that of every corresponding month since at least 1967. Increased production per cow is the main reason for this continued gain.

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add 1--in brief

Fire Blight Reported. University specialists have received reports of fire blight disease in Minnesota. Fire blight is most often seen on apples, crabapples and pears. Occasionally it can be found on lilacs and mountain ashes. Infected blossoms and leaves typically are dark brown or black as if scorched by fire. Some success in controlling the disease has been possible with spraying. For more information on fire blight, get Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 17 from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Mosquito Control. The most common pest mosquitoes in Minnesota hatch from eggs and grow as larvae in temporary pools of water. They hatch in these pools after heavy rainfalls. The large number of eggs produced, the numerous pools of water and the mosquito's extensive flight range make chemical control difficult. For a control program to be effective, it must cover a large area and involve other methods in addition to chemical control. For more information, get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 29, "Outdoor Mosquito Control," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Corn Leaves Turn White. Low temperatures have caused some corn leaves to turn a light color, appearing to be silver. The side of the leaf facing up is affected. The low temperatures are not low enough to cause freezing all through the leaf. The "silver" leaves won't effect yields, University agronomists say.

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CAMPING INFORMATION
SOURCES LISTED

Minnesotans can obtain information about campgrounds in the state from several different sources.

For general information on campgrounds in the state, write: Visitor Information Center, 51 East Eighth St., St. Paul, Minn.

For information on campgrounds in the Superior National Forest, write: Superior National Forest, Federal Building, Duluth, Minn.

Information concerning campgrounds in the Chippewa National Forest can be procured by writing: Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake, Minn.

Your local county extension agent may be able to provide further information on campgrounds.

Because of the booming popularity of campgrounds, it's a good idea to write for reservations several weeks in advance--especially if you want to camp on a holiday or other popular camping weekends.

Other recommendations for camping:

*Don't forget the mosquito repellent.

*Use only good equipment.

*Don't take chances during a wind storm such as walking in the forest.

*Take precautions against getting lost such as obtaining maps for hiking and take along a compass.

*Avoid poison ivy, poison sumac and other poisonous plants. For more information on poisonous plants, request Extension bulletin number 287, "Pesky Plants" from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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TIPS OFFERED
FOR DEFEATED
HOME GARDENER

If that tiny piece of land you call your garden defeats you every year, don't give up. University of Minnesota extension horticulturists offer some practical tips:

--Growing one kind of plant year after year in the same spot favors the build-up of disease agents and insects that affect that plant and persist in the soil. If possible, change the location of planting each season so you grow one kind of plant in any one spot only once in three or four years.

--If you mulch the soil with straw, leaves, peat and wood chips, it helps to conserve moisture and control some weeds. Mulches also prevent crusting of the soil.

--Don't work the soil when it's wet. To determine when a soil is dry enough to spade or cultivate, squeeze a handful tightly into a lump. Then try to break the lump between your thumb and one finger. If the lump crumbles, the soil is dry enough. If the lump doesn't break or breaks without noticeable crumbling, it's too wet.

--It's better to plant seeds in a moist soil than to plant in a dry soil and then sprinkle it. Press the seeds into contact with the moist soil and cover immediately with moist soil. If the seed is not in close contact with the soil, it may be unable to absorb moisture rapidly enough for prompt and vigorous germination.

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To all agents
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HARVEST VEGETABLES
AT PROPER TIME;
PREPARE SOME

Harvest your vegetables at the proper stage of maturity to get the most out of your garden, University of Minnesota specialists suggest.

During the garden season, try to pick your vegetables just before you are ready to prepare them. Cook vegetables as quickly as possible, frequently preparing them in their skins. If you peel them, just scrape them or pare them thinly.

Summer squash are harvested in the early, immature stage when the skin is soft and before the seeds ripen. Don't pare summer squash, but remove the stem and blossom ends.

Summer squash can be prepared quickly by washing, dicing and combining with ingredients in a skillet. Use three medium onions, slicing them thin; three tablespoons of butter; a half teaspoon of salt; a quarter teaspoon of pepper and two pounds of summer squash. Cook in a covered skillet for about 20 minutes, stirring frequently. Serve when the squash and onions are tender.

Snap beans should be harvested before the pods are full size and while the seeds are about one-quarter developed or two to three weeks after the first bloom. Cooking time is shortened by cutting the beans lengthwise and cutting off the woody part. There are several intriguing ways of preparing fresh beans, including adding one-half cup of mushrooms sauted in butter to two cups of cooked beans or adding two tablespoons of browned slivered almonds to two cups of cooked beans.

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REDUCE DANGER
FROM TORNADOES

Once again the tornado season is here and it's best to take precautions and have some knowledge of what to do in case a tornado strikes your home, community or neighborhood.

Tornadoes can occur in Minnesota between March and December. However, most occur in June. They are most likely to occur during the warmest part of the day between 3 and 7 p.m., according to a University of Minnesota extension conservationist Clifton Halsey.

Tornado weather is characterized by hot humid days, southerly winds and threatening cloud formations. They usually move in an easterly direction from speeds of 25 to 40 mph. The path averages a quarter of a mile wide and is rarely longer than 16 miles.

Halsey recommends listening to a radio station that keeps you informed during possible tornado weather. When tornadoes are likely to occur because of weather conditions, the Weather Service issues a tornado watch for a certain area. If a tornado is sighted visually, a tornado warning is issued. Most radio and television stations broadcast this information.

Since the electric power often goes off during severe storms, a good battery-powered radio is valuable in such situations, Halsey says.

It's also a good idea to know what your community's warning system is. Many communities use siren systems to warn of an approaching tornado.

For those people who are in locations where tornadoes first form, they may get very little, if any, warning. So you should keep a sharp eye on the weather. Another clue to an approaching tornado is its sound--like thousands of planes flying overhead. If you hear this sound during a storm, go to a shelter immediately.

add 1--reduce danger

Halsey offers these tips for protection from tornadoes:

* If you are in an office building, factory, home or school, usually the safest place during a tornado is in the interior of the building on the lowest floor--preferably the basement.

* House trailers are particularly vulnerable to overturning during storm winds. Trailer parks should have a community shelter.

* Most farm buildings are poor protection. If there is time, the farmer should put his stock outside and he should stay in the basement until the danger has passed.

* A family should have a good battery-operated radio and flashlights handy to take to the shelter with them. A saw and pry-bar may also come in handy. Teach the whole family and the baby sitters what to do.

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PEDIGREE NOT
ONLY FACTOR
IN BREEDING

Introduction of breeding stock into a herd because of pedigree without regard to performance is an unsound breeding program, Charles J. Christians, University of Minnesota livestock specialist says.

Beef cattle pedigrees have been emphasized since the introduction of British beef breeds into the United States. Today, with the introduction of many exotic breeds, we are on the threshold of another fad, he adds.

Just because an individual has had an outstanding parentage, does not mean that this particular individual will be genetically superior. Mendelian segregation occurs in each generation. Each parent passes on a sample half of its genes to each offspring, the further removed an outstanding relative is from the individual selected, the individual's performance becomes more important than its ancestry in a selection program.

A pedigree with performance data can be a most valuable tool in a producer's breeding program. Performance pedigree use will become a reality when a large segment of the industry requires and utilizes performance programs. In the future the major role of the progressive breed recording organizations will be to combine the performance information with the genealogy pedigree. Such a pedigree would contain a complete listing of an animal's performance record, ancestor's performance and progeny records.

A uniform, standardized manner of reporting performance records in pedigrees has been recommended by the Beef Improvement Federation. A concise form of a performance certificate will make it useful in reporting information in sale and promotional efforts. This type of pedigree discourages the use of reporting incomplete or selected performance data.

add 1--pedigree not only factor

The performance pedigree should include at least the individual's own performance, the sire and dam's performance along with all progeny information through the third generation, if available.

The Beef Improvement Federation recommends a listing of the basic performance information of 205 day adjusted weaning weight and ration; weaning conformation score and ration; 365 or 550 day adjusted yearling weight and ratio; and yearling conformation score and ratio on the individual pedigree. Progeny information may be added to this pedigree. The individual's son and daughter's performance should include the number of calves or yearlings along with their average 205 day adjusted weaning weight and ratio, average weaning conformation ratio, 365 or 550 day adjusted yearling weight and ratio and yearling conformation ratio.

Carcass information of progeny should include the number of steers, heifers or bulls slaughtered; the average USDA quality grade to the nearest one-third grade; percent cutability along with fat thickness and loin eye area per 100 pounds of carcass. Another most useful measurement would be pounds of trimmed retail cuts per day of age.

To give a producer an idea of how the daughters of different sires are producing or milking in his herd, an average most probable producing ability is recommended. Each sire's daughters are compared to her contemporaries. Another comparison is the use of average weaning weight ratios.

Although the Beef Improvement Federation strongly recommends a minimum set of data to be made available to producers, no set format has been developed. This will be left to the recording organizations.

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 10, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Cheese Consumption. Consumption of American-made cheese per person has increased from about 5.5 pounds in 1961 to 6.8 pounds in 1971. Increased cheese consumption and a growing population has meant that more of our total national production has gone into cheese products. This has helped take up the slack left by declining butter consumption, according to Martin Christiansen, extension economist.

* * * *

Milk Production. Conditions favor increased milk production. Ample herd replacements are available and a favorable relationship between feed and milk prices favors heavy feeding. Milk production in March and April was above a year ago for the country as a whole. Some states have shown sizable production gains over a year ago, while others, such as Minnesota, have an increased production. Overall we might get about one percent or slightly more as the gain in milk production for the year. This won't be so bad provided overall consumption holds up, according to Martin Christiansen, extension economist. It will likely mean a higher level of government purchases than a year ago, but government stocks now are below a year ago because of some pretty good sales of dairy products overseas.

* * * *

Children and Lawnmowers. There is no set age when a child is old enough to operate a power or riding lawnmower. It's more a matter of maturity. When a youngster has good muscle coordination, fast responses and some strength, he is physically ready. Also, he should show awareness that a serious accident can result from a second of carelessness.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

When Kids Mow Lawns. Children operating power lawnmowers should first receive special training in the operation of the mower. An adult should go over the instruction manual with the child, making sure operating procedures and cautions are understood. Always give the lawn a walking once-over, to pick up toys, stones, wires and other rough debris that might jam the mower or be thrown from the blades. Wear heavy, firm gripping leather shoes or boots. Safety shoes with high tops are ideal. Don't allow other persons, especially young children and pets, to be in the area that is being mowed. If friends drop by, have them wait somewhere else. Never allow a passenger on a riding mower.

* * * *

Clearing Mower. When something gets caught in the mower or it needs "fixing," turn the mower off completely before attempting to solve the trouble. And never leave the mower running unless you are there. Turn it off even for a second while you run to get a drink of water. If a mower is electric, disconnect the cord. If it's gasoline powered, detach the spark plug.

* * * *

Check Storm Drains. If you're thinking of buying a home or lot in a subdivision, be sure to check the storm drains. Subdivisions that lack adequate storm sewers generally have serious drainage problems. Homeowners may find themselves with flooded basements. Proper installation of footing tile with storm sewer outlets usually can prevent common drainage problems.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 10, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FOOD FADDISM
EFFECTS NUTRITION

The term "food faddism" is bantered about. In general, it's an emphasis or exaggeration of unusual foods. Health giving properties are attributed to rather uncommon items, says LaVell Henderson, head, department of biochemistry.

Wheat germ, vitamin E preparations and excessive vitamin C dosages are some of the so-called health foods, reports the University of Minnesota scientist. There is insufficient evidence to warrant their use as advocated by food faddists, he says. These people are not qualified to evaluate the scientific evidence available.

According to Henderson, there's undue concern over vitamins E and C. The results of a recent ten state nutrition survey suggest some concern for certain nutrients. These areas were not vitamin E or what would constitute high doses of vitamin C, he says. Although there's a need to change eating habits, dietary needs are best met by a more judicious use of food readily available at the market. Henderson indicates a need for more leafy green vegetables. Some families also require an increase in meat or milk consumption.

People who market expensive, nearly useless dietary supplements and write emotional books are the ones to profit in the food faddism field. Henderson suggests Ronald Deutsch's Nuts Among the Berries as a well written explanation of the food faddist movement. "In it, the scientist says, you'll recognize today's movements for what they are." Deutsch has also written The Family Guide to Better Food and Better Health.

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

July 10, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Barbecue Starters Highly Flammable

Smoke signals rising from backyard barbecues can spell danger for the outdoor cook.

The Food and Drug Administration warns that briquet lighter fluids give off extremely flammable vapors. Make certain the container is sealed when not in use and remove it to a safe distance from the fire.

Blanche Erkel, consumer specialist, indicates that warning labels appear on containers of highly volatile fluids. Read the directions carefully and follow instructions.

* * * *

Start Fire Ahead Of Time

If outdoor appetites are "raring to go," be certain to start your barbecue fire well ahead of time. Nothing ruins a cookout faster than a long delay.

Richard Epley, extension meats specialist, reminds that coals need a slight grayish covering before you start cooking. Knock the ash and separate the coals for even heat.

The University of Minnesota specialist slashes the edges of fat to prevent the meat from curling on the grill. Don't cut into the meat, however.

Place the meat about four to six inches from the heat. To retain the juiciness, turn the meat with tongs rather than a piercing fork. And as a final suggestion, Epley says, "If you cook meat rather than burn it, you'll be happier with the results."

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Nutrition And Flavor

It could be a question of nutrition versus flavor. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, indicates that beef cuts with no marbling will have more protein...those with lots of marbling (or specks of fat in the lean) will be more flavorful and juicy.

An acceptable answer to the question is Choice Grade beef. It has small to moderate amounts of marbling. Choice is preferred nutritionally over the fatter Prime Grade. It's also more flavorful than the leaner Good Grade beef. Therefore, Epley says the compromise between nutrition and flavor is Choice.

* * * *

Nutritional Standards Explained

When shopping for bread, cereal products and some other foods, labels can be confusing. Restored, fortified and enriched are all terms that describe nutritional improvement. These standards are set by the federal government.

Restored is the total replacement of certain nutrients which have been lost in refining or processing a food.

Fortified indicates the addition of one or more nutrients normally not present in the food.

Enriched is the term describing the addition of the B-vitamins, thiamine, niacin and riboflavin. The mineral iron is also added. Frequently you find these nutrients added to white flour, bread, macaroni products, corn meal and rice.

All bread is not enriched in Minnesota. The Consumer Information Service at the University of Minnesota says it's important to read labels. Not all bread sold is enriched.

* * * *

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

**WATERMELON IS A
SUMMER FAVORITE**

Some folks can thump a watermelon and tell whether the inside will be red, ripe, sweet and juicy. Mary Darling, extension nutritionist, University of Minnesota offers the following suggestions for today's homemaker when she shops for a watermelon. (However, she doesn't guarantee results).

Select a whole watermelon that

- is firm to the touch
- has a relatively smooth rind in a dull green color
- has the ends filled out and rounded
- has a creamy colored under side

In many markets the homemaker can buy a half, quarter or even one slice of melon. Look for firm, juicy flesh with good red color, free from white streaks, and with dark brown or black seeds. White seeds indicate an under ripe melon.

Watermelon is a good source of vitamin A (helps keep eyes and skin healthy) and a fair source of vitamin C (helps keep body tissues and gums healthy).

Since watermelon is approximately 93 percent water, it is low in calories and a real friend for the weight watcher. A piece of melon 4 by 8 inches, weighing two pounds, contains 115 calories.

Preparation for serving watermelon is simple. Chill the melon and cut into wedges, slices or cubes. Remove the seeds if you like. It's a refreshing addition to any meal.

Plentiful Foods for July from the U.S. Department of Agriculture include watermelon, fresh plums, turkey and locally grown fresh vegetables.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 10, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

HORSEMANSHIP CLINIC
TO BE HELD JULY _____

A horsemanship clinic for 4-H members, leaders and extension agents will be held at _____ on July _____. The Clinic will begin at _____.
(place) (date)

_____, will conduct the clinic.
(Name of resource person) (Home town)

(Personal information on each of the judges is included below.) Robert Jordan, animal science professor, University of Minnesota, and Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, will help coordinate the clinic.

The clinic is designed to provide unique individualized counseling and training and will be conducted by people who have a lot of experience in horsemanship and judging.

Four-H members are invited to bring their horse to the clinic and perform in mock horsemanship and western pleasure classes. Experts will make comments and suggestions on their riding techniques.

The clinic will be conducted on a rather informal basis and will deal with riding, training, animal health and other problems.

Thirty-five to 40 youth are expected to participate in the clinic. People who don't have horses are urged to come as spectators.

The clinic is one of four held throughout the state during July and is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and Western Saddle Clubs, Inc.

For more information on the horsemanship clinic contact your county agent.

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Info. on judges may be included in the second paragraph.

Casey-Bratner-Purebred Arabian breeder since 1954--Two colts rated in top 10 in nation. Approved judge for AHSA and Canadian Horse Show Association for Arabs, Appaloosas, Morgans, and Palominos.

add 1--horsemanship clinic

Benny Van Cleve--past vp of WSCA; member of Orchard Rangers saddle club; farrier; rodeo and horse show announcer; former jockey; has competed in show speed events for 12 years.

Jack Brainerd--one of leading quarter horse judges in nation; instructor in horse clinics; outstanding trainer and judge; registered quarter horse breeder.

Neal Henning--showman; judge and trainer.

#

NEWS

CONTROLLED FOREST FIRES TRIED AT ITASCA PARK

Foresters are once again using controlled forest fires in Itasca State Park in an attempt to return fire to its age-old ecological role in the park and help the pine forests there regenerate.

Earlier this spring, some 30 acres were burned and seeded in the park. The consequences of that burn are to be evaluated this summer.

Another burn of 200 acres is planned for next spring or summer in the northwest corner of the park.

Funds for the burning come from the Minnesota Conservation Resources Commission, a legislative commission. Department of Natural Resources personnel under district forester Vernon Miller conduct the burnings with advice from University of Minnesota foresters.

It is hoped that the large 200 acre burned planned for next year will induce natural regeneration of jack pine. Jack pine cones that contain seeds seldom open without the hot temperatures from forest fires, University forester Henry Hanson said.

Fires also help pine regeneration as fires have for thousands of years by preparing an ash-mineral seedbed and by reducing brush competition.

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add 1--fires tried

Because forest fires have all but been eliminated in northern Minnesota, few pine seedlings are now surviving to replace the once magnificent northern pine forests, Hansen said.

If fire is not soon restored in its ancient ecological role in northern Minnesota, and if young pine are not planted, desirable pine forests will continue to decline while acreage of less desirable brush and trees increase, he said.

Hansen estimates that within 25 years, the nearly six thousand acres of red pine in Itasca Park will be reduced by nearly half and most of the 847 acres of white pine will be eliminated if young pine growth is not regenerated to replace it.

For the burn planned for next year at Itasca State Park, the foresters will check the effect of the burn on the water quality of streams and lakes and check the influence of fire on the cycling of plant nutrients in the forest soil system, Hansen explained.

Although the old Smokey Bear fire control policy of eliminating forest fires may be changing in parks, that policy is not likely to change drastically in federal and state owned forests, Hansen said.

In parks, controlled burning might prove to be useful to preserve forests in their "natural" state which before the white man included periodic exposure to massive forest fires. Using controlled burning on a large scale in federal and state forests would probably prove too hazardous and costly in tree loss, Hansen said.

Controlled forest fires are also planned for St. Croix State Park for this fall or next summer. One burn will be 80 acres and another 100 acres. There the purpose is to convert aspen forests to red pine types, Hansen said.



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At Morris Research Station:

FIELD DAY VISITORS VIEW MANURE RECYCLING PLOTS

Morris --Recycling heavy rates of manure through the soil in the fall had no detrimental effects on corn yields the following year, according to research at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

Soil scientist Sam Evans, stationed at the Morris research facility, explained the experiment to visitors at the annual crops and field day today (Thursday, July 13).

Five different manure and fertilizer applications were used, with the following yield results:

- No manure or fertilizer, 97 bushels per acre of corn.
- Inorganic fertilizer at recommended rates, 111 bushels.
- Solid beef manure at 100 tons per acre wet basis, 104 bushels.
- Liquid beef manure at 284 tons per acre wet basis, 117 bushels.
- Liquid hog manure at 284 tons wet basis, 102 bushels.

The heavy manure applications also reduced rootworm damage to the corn crop, Evans said. However, such heavy rates may be detrimental to corn growth on a long-term basis and can't be recommended to farmers at this time.

add 1--manure recycling

The experiment is being continued this year, and the plot with the liquid beef manure was wilted and uneven due to the high salt concentration.

Nitrate and chloride content plus electrical conductivity in the soil increased to at least four feet due to the heavy manure applications. "We expected these results, since the materials in the manure had to go somewhere. However, we don't want nitrates to get into the groundwater supply--we plan to measure for this in the fall," Evans explained.

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Leave Wildlife Orphans Alone. If children bring in a young wildlife "orphan" usually the kindest thing you can do is take the animal back to the same spot where it was found and release it. When a young animal is found alone, chances are its mother is nearby and will tend to her young after humans leave the area. Wild pets look cute, cuddly and compelling, but you face many problems if you try to rear them. Problems include:

--The animals grow up. As adults many of them become unmanageable, especially during the breeding season.

--In many cases, the animals become sick and die because of improper diets.

--Pets released into the wild, after being fed and cared for by someone else often die because they can't fend for themselves. They aren't used to the perils of the wild and become easy victims of harsh weather, predators, or accidents.

* * * *

Large Corn Crop Predicted. With normal corn yields in 1972, U.S. farmers will harvest about 5.1 billion bushels. This would be the second largest corn crop on record, exceeded only by the 1971 crop, say University of Minnesota economists. The economists say about 68.4 million acres is planted to corn, a reduction of 8 percent from 1971.

* * * *

Check Bulk Milk Tanks. Here are some check-up tips for your bulk milk tank:

--Clean dust from the compressor radiator and inspect the compressor. It's a good idea to call your bulk tank dealer or refrigeration expert for an annual service and adjustment.

--Check the thermostat for accuracy and set it at 36 degrees F.

--Check the agitator motor for proper action. Also, make sure that the compressor vent opening in the wall of your milk house is properly screened for fly control.

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(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

July 17, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Overloading Causes Less Clean Laundry

A nickel or quarter saved may only result in less clean clothes. Never overload a coin-operated machine in order to save money. The clothes won't get clean and the machine may break down or overflow.

The Consumer Information Service, University of Minnesota recommends that you fill the machine loosely. Don't pack in extras, they say. In fact, it's a good idea to underload if items are especially dirty. A small load is also advisable if you're washing heavy, bulking items that absorb water or are difficult to agitate.

When using a coin-operated laundry...or home too, for that matter...read the directions. Some machines are large capacity and others are more suitable for small loads.

* * * *

Nutrition, Flavor Inversely Related

There is an inverse relationship between nutrition and flavor. Richard Epley, University of Minnesota extension specialist, says that high amounts of marbling (or specks of fat within the lean) give flavorful and juicy meat. However, low amounts of marbling mean the meat is more nutritious. Inversely, as the percentage of fat in the lean goes down, the percentage of protein goes up.

So, the meats specialist advises that for the most satisfaction from flavor and nutrition, select cuts with small to modest amounts of marbling.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

Spun Filament Knits Become Popular

Mens wear knit garments are available in a variety of fiber contents. The most popular are polyester and polyester blends. Cottons and cotton blends are becoming more popular, however, because of the fiber's coolness.

The University of Minnesota forecasts a newcomer to the fall mens wear market. Spun filament knits, composed of synthetic fibers and blends, will have an appearance similar to natural fibers. The surface will be softer and more textured.

* * * *

Bacon Packaging Proposed

Nothing tantalizes a breakfast appetite more than the aroma of frying bacon. It's roused many a weary sleepyhead.

When it comes to protein buys, however, bacon is more of a luxury item. It's really meant to be an appetite stimulator.

Consumer's Union tested several brands of bacon. They discovered that on the average, when cooked, the bacon tested cost about three dollars and fifty cents per pound for edible meat. Bacon that cost 80 cents per pound in the package turned out to be 18 cents worth of cooked meat and 62 cents worth of grease. In the brands tested, a pound of bacon cooked down to three or five ounces of edible meat.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has proposed a bacon packaging proposal to help consumers see what they are buying. According to the proposal, the full width and at least 70 percent of the length of a "representative strip of bacon" will have to be visible in the package.

* * * *

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

DR. ELLIS TELLS
NEED FOR SERVICES
IN RURAL AREAS

Funds are not available in many rural communities for the social, emotional and health services needed for expectant mothers and their children, according to a nationally-known authority on health and nutritional problems of the poor.

Dr. Effie Ellis, the American Medical Association's special assistant for health services, spoke recently at the first of the "Health of the Nation" lecture series at the University of Minnesota.

About one-quarter of the four million births in rural areas of the United States are born of mothers who lack pre-natal care. These infants are placed in jeopardy at the start of their lives if the mother lacks proper nutrition and immunization against measles. The next environment for a child is the one of biological adjustment, where the infant must be given an opportunity to begin life with love and confidence, she added.

Few communities in this nation have the services needed to help adolescents understand orderly growth and development tasks so they can enter adulthood with a minimum of trauma. Most communities lack services to help parents understand their children, she said.

Other thoughts on community services for children from Dr. Ellis:

--Services are needed for pregnant teenagers--both the poor and those that can pay. Teen-age pregnancies involve high risks, emotionally and otherwise, particularly if the mother doesn't have good care. Even those that can pay, may not be emotionally and educationally developed enough to seek the proper pre-natal and child care.

-more-

add 1--Dr. Ellis tells need for services in rural areas

--Most communities are working on drug abuse, violent behavior and venereal disease, but lack input from adolescents. The communications gap is wider than it should be.

--State laws should be changed so that under certain situations teenagers can be treated without parental consent.

--The Head Start program is well conceived, but comes too late in a child's life. Failure to deal with problems in the foundation years lead to serious problems "that haunt us in later life."

-daz-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

"MULLIGAN STEW"
TV SERIES SET
FOR THIS FALL

"You gotta eat breakfast to keep you feeling fine all day long. You gotta start each day with fuel food to keep your body running strong."

This little ditty could catch on this fall when a 4-H television series called "Mulligan Stew" begins its run in many communities throughout the nation. "You Gotta Eat Breakfast" is the theme song for the six 30-minute shows produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Motion Picture Service.

The series employs young actors and puppets to relay nutrition information to youngsters ranging from nine to 11 years old. Interviews with scientists, astronauts and food authorities also are included.

The programs are designed to help youth from fourth through sixth grades learn and apply nutrition knowledge to develop into healthful, productive individuals.

Programming for "Mulligan Stew" will be arranged by state and county 4-H staffs. A comic book, guide for volunteer leaders and promotional materials will be included along with the programs.

("Mulligan Stew" and another new television series, "Living in a Nuclear Age," are available through the Great Plains National Instructional Television Library, University of Nebraska, P.O. Box 80669, Lincoln, Neb. 68501).

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To all counties
Immediate release

KNOW HOW TO
SPOT AND FIX
WILD FRUITS

Wild fruits can be found now in many areas of Minnesota, but persons who pick them will want to make sure they know what they are picking before they eat them.

A University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Fact Sheet, "Selecting Minnesota Wild Fruits," Home Economics-Family Living No. 27-1972, includes illustrations and descriptions of Minnesota's wild fruits. This informative publication is available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101 or the _____ County Extension Office.

Another helpful publication available from the University is "Suggested Ways for Using Minnesota Wild Fruits," Form HN-16, which includes recipes for syrups. Both publications are written by Grace Brill, extension nutritionist, and Sheryl P. Nefstead, assistant consumer information specialist.

Several consumers have asked University specialists how to take the prickly stems off gooseberries. Actually the stems won't come off, specialists say, but it doesn't make any difference when they're used in sauces, jams, jellies and pies.

-daz-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

REDUCE DANGER
FROM LIGHTNING

For some people, lightning is frightening, for others, beautiful. But for the more than 600 persons killed by lightning in the U.S. last year, lightning was a potent, tragic phenomenon.

Some things that you can do to protect yourself during a lightning storm include:

Don't go outdoors or remain out during thunderstorms.

If you have a choice of shelter, get into a large metal or metal frame building. Homes or other buildings which are grounded to protect against lightning are next best, followed by large unprotected buildings and by small unprotected buildings.

Stay away from open doors or windows, fireplaces, stoves and electrical equipment such as radios, lamps or other plug-in devices.

If caught outdoors during lightning, you'll have good protection in a cave, depression in the ground, valley or canyon, the foot of a cliff, or the interior of dense woods. In large woods, stand under short trees surrounded by taller ones.

If caught in the open near isolated trees, crouch down in the open away from the trees.

Don't use steel or metal items such as fishing rods and golf clubs during thunderstorms.

Keep away from isolated trees, wire fences, small sheds in exposed places, hilltops and wide open spaces where you are the tallest object around.

Stay out of water and small boats.

Stay in your car if traveling in a thunderstorm. Enclosed rubber-tired vehicles are excellent protection.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

LOWER EGG PRODUCTION
TO IMPROVE FARM PRICES

Egg production is expected to be under year earlier levels throughout the next year, says Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report predicts increasingly lower production relative to the same months of last year as this year proceeds.

Prices during the coming year are expected to average six to seven cents above the extremely low prices of the past year. Due to large changes in egg prices associated with small changes in supply however, egg price estimates vary considerably. The New York wholesale price for large white eggs is expected to average 39 cents per dozen during the next twelve months.

Feed costs in the coming year are expected to average about one-half cent per dozen higher than in the preceding twelve months. Since egg prices will still return little over production costs for many producers, close attention still needs to be paid to good sound management practices, Hamre says.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 17, 1972

To all counties

For release July 20

STRAWBERRY TEST
RESULTS GIVEN
AT FIELD DAY

GRAND RAPIDS--Yields for June-bearing strawberry varieties ranged from a high of 10,327 quarts per acre for Veecrop to a low of 3,757 quarts per acre for Midland, according to tests this season at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station.

Results of strawberry variety trials were made available at the Grand Rapids station's field day today (July 20).

All varieties were rated for total yield, average berry size, color appearance, quality, plant habit and then were given an overall rating. Two new Canadian varieties, Veestar and Vibrant, both produced excellent yields and had attractive berries. While their quality could be a little better, their yield and dark red appearance make them both excellent choices for consideration of further planting, David K. Wildung, a scientist at the station reported.

Minn. 1868 perhaps was the most outstanding variety in the trial overall and certainly should be considered for introduction in north central Minnesota. Other good June-bearers in this year's trial included Redcoat, Redchief, Sparkle, Trumpeter, Badgerbell and Cyclone.

The ever-bearers generally produced less fruit of much smaller size than the June-bearers. Streamliner and Ozark Beauty yielded the most among the ever-bearers, but their yields were less than 20 percent of the June-bearers.

-daz-

Department of Information
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July 17, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

KEEP FOOD
HOT OR COLD
FOR SAFETY

Good eating demands that hot foods be served hot and cold foods be served cold. They taste best that way. But there's another good reason to take care that foods be kept hot (above 140 degrees) or cold (below 40 degrees).

Food left at temperatures between 60 degrees and 120 degrees for several hours provides conditions ideal for the growth of disease-causing bacteria. The unfortunate result of eating food contaminated in this way may be a case of food poisoning.

There are three common types of food poisoning, Salmonellosis, Clostridium perfringens food poisoning and staphylococcal food poisoning.

The symptoms of all three are similar and include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Delay in the onset of symptoms after eating varies, however. Salmonellosis appears 3 to 72 hours, staphylococcal poisoning in 2 to 4 hours and Clostridium perfringens poisoning in 4 to 22 hours.

It is rare for death to occur, but Salmonellosis can be serious and sometimes fatal for infants, the aged and persons suffering from other diseases. Because the symptoms of Clostridium perfringens and staphylococcal food poisoning are often relatively mild, the ill person may diagnose and dismiss his sickness as "stomach flu" or a "virus."

Botulism is the fourth and rarest form of food poisoning. Simply tasting food that contains the toxin can be fatal. Home-canned foods processed by the "cold-pack" method are responsible for most cases of botulism. Low-acid vegetables and meats canned at home should be processed in a pressure cooker with a tested gauge to eliminate the threat of this form of poisoning. Food that looks or smells odd should be thrown out. It should never be tasted.

-more-

add 1--Food safety

Botulinum toxin is rarely found in commercially canned products, but such cases have been reported. Canned goods that are deeply dented or scarred, or have split seams or swelling at either end, should not be used.

The three milder forms of food poisoning can be prevented by proper food handling. Mary Darling, University of Minnesota nutrition specialist, emphasizes the need for rapid cooling of cooked foods.

All leftovers should be refrigerated, says Ms. Darling. They should be covered to prevent contamination by dirt particles from upper shelves. Transferring food from bowls to shallow pans allows faster cooling.

Meat should never be thawed at room temperature, but in the refrigerator. It may be cooked from the frozen state.

Particular care should be taken in preparing poultry, since it often contains Salmonella organisms. Poultry should be thoroughly washed before it is cooked. Fowl must be heated to at least 165° F. to ensure destruction of any Salmonella bacteria present.

Eggs may also cause Salmonellosis. An egg with a cracked shell probably should not be used. It is safe to eat only if it or the product in which it is used is thoroughly cooked.

Cream-filled pastries and custards are dangerous if inadequately cooked or baked. Filling should be cooked to at least 165° F. immediately after it is prepared. Ms. Darling suggests the use of cooking thermometers to check temperatures. If the completed pastry or custard is not served immediately, it should be refrigerated promptly at 45° F. or below.

Personal hygiene is important in handling food. Anyone who has an infectious disease or a skin infection should not prepare or serve food. Hands that prepare food should be clean; hair should be restrained.

add 2--Food safety

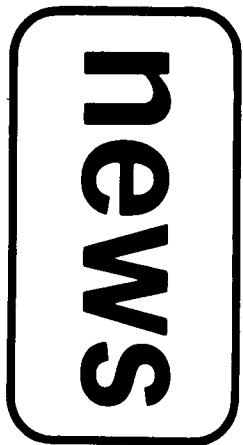
Dishes, utensils and work surfaces require careful cleaning with soap and water after each use. Cooked meats or other foods should not be placed on the same work areas used for their preparation before cooking.

Ms. Darling has a word of caution for those who "sample" food as it cooks. "A good cook should taste her food, but with tasting spoons," she says.

Those shopping for refrigerators or freezers are wise to consider their refrigeration needs carefully, according to Ms. Darling. Numerous foods "compete" for a place in the refrigerator today, she says, so it is important to have adequate space.

Apartment dwellers, she adds, are unlikely to have space that provides cool storage. Lacking such storage, refrigerator space must be allocated a variety of foods that might safely have been stored in a cool cupboard.

#



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

At Crookston Research Station:

NEW HERBICIDE TESTED FOR WILD OATS CONTROL

Crookston--Paraquat, a new experimental herbicide, may give good control of wild oats in spring wheat when used in "stale" seedbeds, but yields may be reduced due to later planting dates required with the herbicide application.

Visitors at the University of Minnesota Northwest Experiment Station's annual crops and soils day here (Wednesday, July 19) viewed spring wheat plots where the herbicide was applied.

"Paraquat is an experimental herbicide and has not yet been cleared for wild oat control" according to Richard Behrens, University weed scientist.

Behrens described the experiment to field day visitors, but emphasized that yield information is not available from the first-year study. "We should have yield data from at least one year and hopefully two or three years before we make recommendations regarding the feasibility of the chemical," he said.

The seedbed was prepared May 5, and the wheat was seeded on the "stale" seedbed 5, 10, 15 and 20 days later. The experimental plots were then sprayed with paraquat about one week after planting.

add 1--new herbicide

"It looks like we got best control of wild oats with the later seeding dates since more of the weeds had emerged. But the late seeding date (May 26 for the plot seeded 20 days after tillage) is apt to reduce yields since we're losing part of the growing season."

Field day visitors also viewed other chemicals such as txiallate (Far-go) and barban (Carbyne) for wild oats control in small grains. Complete recommendations for these chemicals are available in the University of Minnesota publication "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops for 1972." Copies are available at county extension offices.

#

JMS-72

July 18, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

Researcher Says:

SEMIDWARF BARLEY VARIETIES SHOW PROMISE

Crookston--Semidwarf barley varieties will eventually be commonplace, according to University of Minnesota plant breeder Donald Rasmusson.

Rasmusson is in charge of experimental work with semi-dwarf barley varieties at the University of Minnesota.

"We're at the stage where our best semidwarf barley varieties yield about the same as standard varieties such as Larker and in one trial at Crookston last year one of our semi-dwarf varieties out-yielded Larker that was lodged--94 bushels per acre compared to 72 bushels for the Larker.

"However, malting quality of the short varieties is not adequate, so the first semidwarf varieties released could be grown for feed grain," he said.

Semidwarf barley varieties offer greater dependability since they are less susceptible to lodging due to shorter straw length (30 inches compared to 38 inches for standard varieties). "Less lodging will mean fewer disease losses and consequently higher yield potential," he advised.

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add 1--semidwarf barley

However, Rasmusson and other plant scientists are hopeful that semidwarf varieties can eventually be developed that have an inherent yield advantage, aside from that obtained due to less lodging. This is the case with semidwarf wheat varieties now being grown by many Red River Valley farmers.

About 100 semidwarf barley varieties are being tested for yield at the University's Crookston research station this year. The initial semidwarfs came from Norway 15 years ago and were susceptible to disease, late maturing and low yielding," Rasmusson explained.

"But in the last few years we've had a breakthrough with the plant breeding program and are optimistic about the long range future of semidwarf barley varieties," he concluded.

#

JMS - 72

July 21, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

REGENTS NAME CALDWELL TO HEAD
FOOD SCIENCE, NUTRITION

Appointment of Elwood F. Caldwell, an administrator in food products research, as head of the University of Minnesota's newly formed Department of Food Science and Nutrition, has been approved by the Board of Regents.

Caldwell's appointment becomes effective Aug. 1. The Department of Food Science and Nutrition is a result of a merger of the Department of Food Science and Industries in the College of Agriculture and the division of foods and the division of nutrition and food service administration in the College of Home Economics. The department is administered jointly by the two colleges.

Caldwell has been serving as research director for the Quaker Oats Co., Barrington, Ill., and has been an organizer and teacher for a series of courses at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, to provide in-service training for food scientists.

He joined Quaker Oats in 1953 as assistant director of food research. Previously he was the chief chemist for Christie, Brown and Co., a subsidiary of Nabisco; a research chemist for Canadian Breweries and a chemist for Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

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- more -

add 1--regents name caldwell

He received a B. S. in 1943 in general science from the University of Manitoba; an M.A., 1949, food chemistry, University of Toronto; doctorate, 1953, nutrition, University of Toronto; and M. B. A, 1956, finance and computer mathematics, University of Chicago.

Caldwell has served as president of the village of North Barrington and was chairman of the Committee on Inter-governmental Relations of the Barrington Area Council of Governments. He served terms as president and chairman of the Board of Research and Development Associations, Inc., the national industry-military liaison organization in food and packaging research and development. Caldwell received a certificate of appreciation from the Army Materiel Command of the Department of Defense for assistance to military subsistence research and development.

He is the author and co-author of papers published in food science, packaging, chemistry and biochemistry journals.

#

DAZ-72

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

To all counties
Immediate release

ADVICE GIVEN
TO HOMEOWNERS
STARTING LAWN

Loosen and grade the subsoil before applying topsoil if you're starting a new lawn, University of Minnesota Horticulturist Donald White advises.

Subsoil is below the root zone and topsoil is where the grass roots grow. Sandy soil is best for subsoil, which should offer good drainage.

Sandy loam makes the best topsoil for turfgrass growing. Add one inch of fibrous peat tilled to a depth of five to six inches to help establish turf in overly sandy or clayey topsoil, White suggests.

First apply about two inches of topsoil, mixing it with the subsoil. Then apply topsoil to a minimum depth of four inches, but preferably to a depth of six to eight inches.

When starting a new lawn, be sure the finish grade drops at least one foot in 100 feet away from the house or in the direction that surface water will flow. Follow grading with a light rolling to expose humps and hollows by filling the roller no more than one-third full.

Correct surface irregularities by raking or by dragging an eight-foot or 10-foot, two-inch by 10-inch plank or a ladder across the lawn. After grading, rake a half-pound of actual nitrogen into each 1,000 square feet. Then your lawn is ready for seeding.

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

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

To all counties
Immediate release

PROMISE SEEN
IN SEMIDWARF
BARLEY VARIETIES

CROOKSTON--Semidwarf barley varieties will eventually be commonplace, according to University of Minnesota plant breeder Donald Rasmusson.

Rasmusson is in charge of experimental work with semidwarf barley varieties at the University of Minnesota.

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However, malting quality of the short varieties is not adequate, so the first semidwarf varieties released could be grown for feed grain," he said.

Semidwarf barley varieties offer greater dependability since they are less susceptible to lodging due to shorter straw length (30 inches compared to 38 inches for standard varieties). "Less lodging will mean fewer disease losses and consequently higher yield potential," he advised.

However, Rasmusson and other plant scientists are hopeful that semidwarf varieties can eventually be developed that have an inherent yield advantage, aside from that obtained due to less lodging. This is the case with semidwarf wheat varieties now being grown by many Red River Valley farmers.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

NEW HERBICIDE
TESTED FOR
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Field day visitors also viewed other chemicals such as triallate (Far-go) and barban (Carbyne) for wild oats control in small grains. Complete recommendations for these chemicals are available in the University of Minnesota publication "Cultural and Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops for 1972." Copies are available at county extension offices.

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

(First in a series)

INCREASE SEEN
IN MIDDLEMAN'S
SHARE OF DOLLAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

add 1--food prices, first series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

add 2--food prices, first series

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

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

#

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

(Second in a series)

SHARE VARIES
OF FOOD DOLLAR
FOR FARMERS

Who gets the consumer's food dollar?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Next: Consumer values).

#

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

July 24, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Guard Against "Brown Outs"

The East coast reports "Brown Outs" due to the large consumption of electricity. And since air conditioners are heavy users of energy, University of Minnesota extension specialists suggest ways of cutting down their use.

In the heat of the day, keep the shades drawn and the windows closed. Awnings or reed shades can be installed on the outside. In the evening when the air is cooler outside, use a window fan to draw air into the house.

If you buy an air conditioner, buy the right size unit for your needs. During operation, select a moderate or 75 degree setting rather than a 70 degree setting. Seventy percent more energy is consumed by cooling just those extra five degrees. And, turn the air conditioner off when no one will be home during the day. You'll not only save energy but money on the electric bill.

* * * *

Use Green Onion Tops

A French cook uses everything but the pig's squeal. You can be just as economical if you serve the tops of some vegetables.

If you're buying green onions, select those with fresh looking tops. The tops can be chopped to mix with cottage cheese or tossed in a mixed green salad. Sliced into rings, the tops are decorative on cold or hot soups.

Green onions should be young, crisp and tender. To check quality, select medium sized onions which are well blanched for at least two or three inches from the root.

* * * *

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

more ...

Powdered Fruit Juice May be Fortified

High-protein fruit juice powder may soon be a new item on your grocery list. Nutrition scientists working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed a powder which can be fortified with soya, fish or peanut protein. They are flavorful and the fish protein concentrate is an odorless powder that is 80 percent protein. Milk protein powder contains 29 percent protein.

The juice powder will be economical to transport. It can also be stored for extended periods of time without refrigeration.

Powdered fruit juices, as such, aren't new to the market. Because of the world wide interest in malnourished people, scientists expect that the juice powders will be exported to areas of low-protein availability.

* * * *

Pesticides--Reason for Concern Not Panic

Although there is reason for concern over pesticide residues, there is no basis for panic. LaVell Henderson, head of the department of biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, registers a vote for the Food and Drug Administration. "They have a good record of performance, he says, even though technology has produced an array of farm chemicals."

Only occasionally has improper use of chemicals led to harm. This is usually for the user, not the consumer, he says. The overall effect of insecticides and herbicides has been to increase productivity and thereby reduce the cost of food to the consumer.

Henderson points to the Food Protection Committee of the National Research Council which has been very active in evaluating the potential hazards to health. This non-government, non-industrial group of experts in toxicology and related sciences has guided government and industry in adopting safe and effective practices. Whenever a doubt exists, they lean toward the protection of the consumer, Henderson says.

* * * *

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SUMMER CARE OF
PETS SUGGESTED

Unthinking and careless owners can subject pets to discomfort or serious heat prostration during soaring summer temperatures, says Dr. Robert Hardy, University of Minnesota veterinarian. Adequate shade and cool water should be provided for animals. Extreme heat also sours food so uneaten portions should be destroyed and replaced with a fresh supply.

The veterinarian is especially wary of animals left in small buildings and cars. Dogs are especially susceptible to heat prostration. When in full sun, an automobile, even with windows slightly rolled down, can reach the intensity of an oven.

Eye damage frequently results when a dog is allowed to ride with his head out the car window. Although he may enjoy this, dust and insects may strike a dog's sensitive eyes, ears or nose with a great deal of impact. Train the dog to sit or lie on the rear seat. In a station wagon the safest place is on the deck against the back seat.

If you're planning a vacation trip, consider leaving your dog at a boarding kennel. Check the facilities before you take your pet so you're confident that he'll have enough space, exercise and care during his stay.

Most families prefer to take the dog along on vacation. A well-behaved animal is accepted at many motels. Check travel guides and hotel or motel chains before making a trip. If the dog has been obedience trained, the certificate may ease the doubts of the proprietor. You may offer a deposit as a guarantee of your dog's good behavior.

-more-

add 1--summer care of pets

Before going on a trip, visit your veterinarian. He will examine the dog and make sure he's in good physical condition. Most states require a health certificate and many require a current rabies vaccination. If the dog is prone to car sickness, the veterinarian may prescribe a tranquilizer or sedative.

Put your dog on a leash before he leaves the automobile so he won't dash into a dangerous situation. About every hour, if possible, take a break and walk your dog for a few minutes. Offer him a few laps of cold water. Exercise is important but it should be moderate to avoid fatigue.

If it's necessary to feed the dog before traveling, feed only a light meal at least two hours before leaving. After the trip has been completed, or you stop for the night, allow an hour of rest before feeding the dog. Take along your pet's own food so a sudden change won't upset him.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

APPLY NOW
FOR 4-H
KEY AWARD

_____ County 4-H members with a record of leadership and achievement can now apply for the 4-H Key Award, one of the most cherished awards given in the 4-H program, announces County Extension Agent _____.

Application forms and eligibility rules are available from the county extension office. Deadline for applying for the award is _____.

Objectives of the award program are to encourage growth of 4-H participation and development of outstanding citizens.

Over 12,000 outstanding 4-H members in Minnesota have received the 4-H Key Award since the program began in 1953. The award includes a certificate of achievement and a gold key mounted on a tie tack for boys and a pendant for the girls.

Sponsor of the 4-H Key Award program in Minnesota is Custom Farm Services, Inc., a Cities Service Company. Minnesota is among some 30 states which offer the program.

Last year nearly 700 4-H'ers in the state received the 4-H Key Award.

Members who receive the award are active in many 4-H activities including local leadership activities, public speaking, 4-H camps, community service and leadership conferences.

Eligibility requirements for the award include:

- . Passed his or her 16th birthday by January 1.
- . Completed five years of 4-H.
- . Completed three years of junior leadership.

-more-

add 1--4-H news

- . Given definite leadership assistance in the local club.
- . Held two local or county 4-H offices for at least one year.
- . Taken an active part in community service projects.
- . Attended at least eight training meetings for adult or junior leaders.

during the last three years.

Further information is available from the county extension office.

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

(Third in a series)

CONSUMER VALUES
AT SUPERMARKET

During the on-going controversy over the cost of food, much has been said about farmers, middlemen and retailers, but the set of values that consumers bring to the marketplace largely has been ignored.

Many observers of the current debacle find it incongruous that a good number of middle-income families have reconciled themselves to the rising cost of leisure-oriented consumer goods--going so far as to contract themselves for costly items such as snowmobiles--but react emotionally to the climbing cost of filling the shopping cart.

For many families, non-food expenditures may determine what is spent on food. It's difficult to cut back on the monthly payment for the snowmobile, particularly if the credit contract has been signed, unless the family is willing to give up this item entirely. Many families are unwilling to do this. So the food budget feels the crunch, with cuts here to meet other rising costs of living.

For people who envision getting out of debt by cutting their food budgets, Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, cites a study saying it will take seven food dollars to repay each \$100 of debt. Making this cut could be dangerous to your health.

Rising food costs bring a strong and immediate reaction from consumers because people haven't yet given up the habit of eating at least three times a day and find themselves shopping for food more than any other expenditure. One may get the feeling that groceries are all he consumes, while actually other expenditures are making considerable demands on the family budget.

-more-

add 1--consumer values, third series

For instance, for a family of four with an annual income of slightly less than \$10,000, the very minimal average monthly expenditures include: Taxes, \$170; savings, 5 percent; shelter including utilities, 14 percent; food (low-cost meal plan for family of four), \$139; medical, 6 percent; clothing, 10 to 12 percent; transportation, 14 percent; and personal, 3 percent. And this doesn't include several other expenditures that most families have to make, such as insurance payments, new appliances, recreation, education and cultural activities.

How does \$139 a month compare with a standard for food expenditures? It's difficult to say, because it isn't known how wisely this amount is being spent. But home economists know that a low-cost, nutritious diet for a family of four would cost \$132 a month. A family would have to buy extremely carefully to get a nutritious diet with a monthly expenditure of \$132 for food.

Considering that \$10,000 a year is a fairly typical income for many families of four, subtracting \$7 a month for every \$100 of debt would put the health of many families in jeopardy if they had been spending at least the minimum average for food.

Some consumers enter the market with some firmly set values: They're committed beforehand to the luxury and reactional goods' payments and they intend to tighten up their food expenditures to accommodate all their wants. The problem is that many of these wants result in the purchase of what economist Leland J. Gordon calls "illth" that retard rather than promote human welfare and "nilth" that neither promote nor retard human welfare when they should be buying wealth goods--those that promote human welfare but consume dollars.

The consumer's first shopping priority should be to purchase wealth and thus bring the quality of life you have identified for your family. This means rejecting many inducements for "illth" and "nilth." "Don't become a puppet," Ms. Lamison advises.

add 2--consumer values, third series

Most families identify good health and adequate nutrition as high priorities in their listing of "quality living." It's easy to fill the supermarket basket with "nilth" and "illth" items. It may be hard work learning to select items with maximum nutrition on a limited budget, but the payoff is tremendous in physical, mental and emotional well-being, she adds.

(Next: Buying Nutrition).

-daz-

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

(Fourth in a series)

SMART GROCERY SHOPPING
MEANS MORE THAN JUST
BUYING FOOD PRODUCTS

For far too long consumers have been buying "food" at the supermarket when they should have been shopping for nutrition so the body can function at its maximum physical being.

Dollars are spent differently for nutrition than if they go solely to satisfy personal tastes, according to Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In many instances nutrition can be bought at a lower cost than that for prepared foods that have less nutritive value. A family of four can be fed nutritiously on an average minimal monthly food allowance of \$132. It takes careful planning, but anyone can do it with the proper patience and perserverance, she adds.

Some people proudly boast that they feed their families for less, but Ms. Lamison asks if they're feeding food or nutrition.

Planning and "putting in order" are ingredients in decision making which is not to be confused with making a choice, Ms. Lamison says. If tea is selected over coffee, it's a choice. Decisions are made after careful consideration of alternatives. Long-time effects of a food on health, personality and the pocketbook would be considered in the grocery store in a decision based on knowledge.

One reason that consumers make a strong and immediate reaction to a rise in food prices may be because few have stopped to consider the great deal of knowledge and talent it takes to buy nutrition rather than just food, but anyone can do it, she adds.

add 1--grocery shopping, fourth in a series

It takes persistence: Buying breakfast cereals in bulk costs considerable less per serving than buying it in the boxes commonly seen on supermarket shelves. This means that the consumer may have to ask some responsible employe of the market to order something especially for her. Who do you contact for this special order? The cashier and shelf stockers may be most handy, but they may not be familiar with ordering goods from the wholesaler. How about the store manager? He may know, but where is he located in the store? Maybe you'll have to wait until he emerges from some hidden recess. Buying large quantities may not be a help if you don't have any extra cash.

It's fairly easy to determine how much per serving you're paying for nutrition in breakfast cereals, but in products that don't yet have their nutritional content listed on the label, the task becomes more difficult. The cost of protein per serving in a product such as breakfast sausage, which can be as much as 50 percent fat, can be very difficult to determine.

It takes patience and persistence to buy nutrition at the lowest cost per serving, but it can be done.

(Next: Good Consumerism).

(daz)

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

(Last in a series)

CONSUMERS INFLUENCE
PRICE INCREASES
AT SUPERMARKET

Price increases are influenced by consumers' actions and the values they deem important, according to Mary Fran Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

It's not likely that anyone would deliberately add to the cost of merchandise, but by committing certain thoughtless or inconsiderate acts, consumers do take many dollars from themselves in purchasing power.

Such actions often are committed by persons who are good citizens, but unaware of the irritations or expenses that thoughtless behavior brings to the merchant. Ms. Lamison said merchants are forced to increase prices because:

--Some stores lose five to 10 percent of their total sales through abuse and misuse of merchandise. Pre-wrapped food packages are punctured and magazines are read in the stores. Be careful of merchandise yourself. Teach children respect for others' property. Discourage anyone you see mistreating merchandise, she says.

--Shoplifting is on the increase. It's not the poor who steal most frequently, but the middle-class affluent family members. Some teenagers and housewives cost American business about two percent of their total sales each year by changing price tags from one item to another. The culprit doesn't regard price tag switching as "stealing," but it increases prices on all purchases for the consumer.

--Items are scattered throughout the market by shoppers. Ever wonder who puts the food back in its proper place after a consumer finds a less expensive item and leaves the first item anywhere in the store? The cost of a clerk to keep shelves in order is charged to the cost of all items in the store.

-more-

add 1--consumers influence, last in a series

--Litter bugs cost merchants and consumers billions of dollars annually in clean-up costs.

--Wheeling shopping carts to the parking lot and leaving them there to be run over or otherwise damaged adds to the purchase price of each item in the store since each cart costs from \$40 to \$60.

Consumers have let retailers know that they want more information from the retailer at the market on products on the shelves. Such supermarket services as unit pricing could add to the cost of the products. The U.S. Department of Agriculture says estimates per store range from next to nothing to more than \$2,000 a year to install and maintain unit pricing. The costs may be offset by savings due to better inventory control, but the cost is being measured by the retailer against consumer satisfaction.

Open dating refers to any date on a packaged food product that can be read and understood by the shopper. A recent study of nine stores by the USDA's Economic Research Service showed that open dating, rather than costing stores money, decreased losses through the record-keeping it required.

But other services that some consumers prefer, such as child and pet care at the store, would raise the cost of all products for all consumers if these were made a part of supermarket operations.

-daz-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Vacation Plant Care. Have a friend water your plants while you're away on vacation, Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, recommends. If you have only a few plants, it may be easier to move them to a friend's home or to place them outdoors in a protected location. If neither of these suggestions are practical for you, wrap the pots in polyethylene plastic and fasten the plastic around the base of the plant to reduce water loss from the soil. Be sure to water the soil thoroughly before wrapping up the plants.

* * * *

Futures Trading Volume. Volume of futures trading in regulated agricultural commodities reached an all-time record in the year ending June 30, continuing the upward trend of the three previous fiscal years. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Exchange Authority reports that soybeans, the most active commodity, had a record trading volume of 3.9 million transactions covering 19.8 billion bushels of soybeans, up 47 percent from the year ending June 30, 1971.

* * * *

Soybean Damage Detection. A means of detecting soybean damage based on bean shell swelling has been found by University of Illinois Agricultural Engineer E.D. Rodda. The new soybean sorting process separates split or cracked soybeans from undamaged beans. Splits or cracks in the beans' protective layers can result in an off-flavor, which has prevented widespread soybean use in food for human consumption. The damage usually results from harvesting and handling.

#

Minnesota Rural Real Estate Market Study

Survey Period: January 1 to July 1, this year.

Please return questionnaire to P.M. Raup, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND APPLIED ECONOMICS, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

All information will be considered confidential.

1-2 3 4-5 6-7 8 9

72						
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

Please Do Not Write in This Space

1. Farms of **average size and value** in your community are currently worth about \$_____ per acre.

11-14 _____

_____ compared to last year this is: _____ Higher by 5% or more 16 _____

please check one _____ About the same 17-18 _____

_____ Lower by 5% or more

2. Please estimate the average value per acre of average size farms in your community of the three following grades:

High grade farms	\$_____	per acre	
Medium grade farms	\$_____	per acre	
Low grade farms	\$_____	per acre	

21-24 _____

27-30 _____

33-36 _____

3. The number of farms **sold** in your community during the Survey Period (January 1-July 1) this year as compared to the same period last year has:

Increased by _____%	Decreased by _____%	About the same _____(check)
---------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

39 _____

40-41 _____

4. Do you regularly or occasionally act as a real estate broker or agent in selling farms?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES: How many farms have you sold already this year? _____ (number)

How many did you sell in the same 6 months last year? _____ (number)

44 _____

45-46 _____

5. The number of farms that you have had **listed for sale** during the Survey Period (January 1-July 1) this year as compared to the same period last year has:

Increased by _____%	Decreased by _____%	About the same _____(check)
---------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

50 _____

51-52 _____

53-54 _____

6. In what percent of sales in your area do brokers participate?

_____	_____	_____
0	50	100

57-60 _____

63-66 _____

69-72 _____

75-78 _____

7. **Comments on Farm Land Sales in your area:**

(a) How strong is the market? _____

(b) Types of buyers _____

(c) Other comments _____

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

July 24, 1972

THE WEEKLY NEWS PACKET

AGRICULTURE--Wild oat control and semidwarf barley research at Crookston (Jack Sperbeck).

FAMILY LIVING--Pets (Janet Macy).

AGRIBUSINESS & CONSUMERISM--The food price controversy (Ann Gire & Dave Zarkin).

YARD 'N GARDEN--Starting lawns.

YOUTH--4-H Key Award.

BRIEFS--Consumer, agriculture, horticulture.

Last week's packet had a "youth" item on a TV series, "Mulligan Stew."

Although 4-H News says the program will be seen this fall, it won't be programmed in this area till the fall of '73. So file this item away.

All materials for this program will be handled through the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.

NEWS

STATE 4-H AMBASSADORS CHOSEN FOR 1972-73

Twenty-nine outstanding youths have been named 4-H Ambassadors for 1972-73.

They will represent about 90,000 young people reached by 4-H programs in the state, according to an announcement from Leonard Harkness, state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The 4-H'ers were selected on their leadership ability and 4-H project achievements. State 4-H Federation officers and officer candidates for 1972-73 are also included in the group.

The ambassadors will represent 4-H throughout the year at many community activities, business meetings, and on radio and television programs. Ambassadors also assist with public relations assignments during the State Fair, 4-H Livestock Show and other local, state and national events.

The first duty of this year's Ambassadors will be participating in an Orientation Workshop focusing on communication skills July 23-26 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Some of the objectives of the workshop are developing skills in speaking, understanding the importance of good communications and public relations, and increasing the understanding of the scope and depth of the 4-H program.

add 1--4-H ambassadors

4-H Ambassadors for 1972-73 are Sherry Paulson, Anoka; Karen Morris, Big Stone; Susan Hed, Carver; Allan Albertson, Crow Wing; Brent Larson, Fillmore; Mary Ann Spear, Freeborn; Cathy Geurs, Hennepin; Jim Nesseth, Jackson; Tim Johnson, Kittson; Vicky Hruska, Le Sueur; Dwight Anderson, Marshall; Rich Pohlmeier, McLeod; Joel Krueger, Meeker; Donn Olsen, Mower; Mark Annexstad, Nicollet; Roger Fellows, Nobels; Karen Piveral, Olmsted; Mark Boyce, Ottertail-E.; Cindy Siems, Ottertail-W.; Don Dipprey, Pine; Kathy Bryce, Pope; Peggy Freeman, Pope; Joy Dwyer, Rice; Gail Boelman, Rock; Joli Ann Then, Stearns; John Ritter, Stevens; Jerry Booren, Washington; Claire Jo Hermes, Wilkin; Leo Brown, Winona.

#

JMS-72

July 28, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

UM SCIENTIST RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

An award winning University of Minnesota animal scientist has developed techniques for freezing and thawing animal sperm cells that may eventually help medical researchers establish organ banks.

Edmund F. Graham, the University animal scientist, became the first scientist in the world to produce a litter of baby pigs from frozen boar semen in the fall of 1970.

Graham's research expertise at freezing and thawing animal sperm cells is being applied by medical researchers at the University of Minnesota who are working with kidney preservation.

"We've applied many of Prof. Graham's techniques for freezing and thawing animal sperm cells to the next higher level-- the organ level--in our kidney preservation work," said Dr. Ron Dietzman, University medical researcher.

University medical researchers are working to perfect kidney preservation in dogs, with a long term goal of organ banks for humans.

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add 1--um scientist

"At this stage in our research with dogs we're the most advanced of anyone in the U.S. --we've frozen kidneys, transplanted them and had them function at producing urine for up to three weeks," Dietzman said.

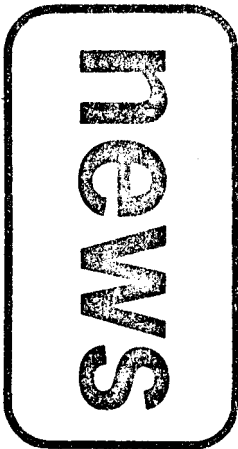
Graham received an annual award for outstanding research from the National Association of Animal Breeders Friday, July 28. The award was presented at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association in Blacksburg, Va.

He has attained world wide recognition for his efforts in developing artificial insemination techniques in cattle. "There is an almost uninterrupted flow of people from foreign lands visiting Prof. Graham's laboratory for training in bovine semen preservation," said University Department of Animal Science head Robert W. Touchberry, who nominated Graham for the award.

Graham and his co-workers have recently discovered a positive relationship between the survival of bull sperm frozen in the absence of glycerol and the fertilizing ability of frozen semen from the same bulls. "This tool can help bull studs to predict the reproductive merit of a sire without resorting to prolonged and expensive field trials," Touchberry added.

#

JMS-72



note to Sun Newspapers:
Dr. Meade resides at
414 Horseshoe Dr., Roseville

UM ANIMAL NUTRITIONIST RECEIVES AWARD

R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota animal scientist, has received the American Feed Manufacturer's Association award for outstanding nutrition research.

The award was presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science in Blacksburg, Va., August 1.

Meade was cited for his research with nutrition and management of young pigs. His work has led to sharply revised estimates of energy and protein requirements for gilts and sows during gestation.

Meade's work with simple pig starters demonstrated that the simple starters almost always produced satisfactory and more economical growth than complex starters.

Meade has been on the University of Minnesota staff since 1956. He helped initiate Minnesota's swine evaluation program when he was secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association from 1958 to 1961.

Meade was also cited for his outstanding abilities. "Students have consistently rated him highly as an instructor," said Robert W. Touchberry, University Animal Science Department head who nominated Meade for the award.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 31, 1972

To all counties

4-H NEWS

(Other fill-in stories on State Fair
will come to you each week)

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
WILL DEMONSTRATE
AT STATE FAIR

Demonstrations will highlight the Minnesota State Fair for several _____
(Name)

County 4-H'ers.

Some _____ 4-H'ers from _____ will be among 800 Minnesota
(app. no.) (name)

youths chosen to give individual and team demonstrations. They are putting final touches on their project demonstrations, anticipating keen competition from other young people throughout Minnesota.

In addition, _____ 4-H'ers from _____ County will give
(number) (name)

Youth-in-Action presentations, which are non-competitive, informal demonstrations.

4-H'ers from _____ County are scheduled to demonstrate during two
(name)
successive days, _____ and _____. The demonstrations will be
(dates)
given on the first floor of the 4-H building beginning at 8 a.m.

Demonstrations with live animals, however, will be on Labor Day as in the past
(in the livestock barns).

A conference between judges, many of them extension agents, and the members who demonstrate will follow each presentation. This gives the 4-H'er a chance to discuss his demonstration with the judge and learn how to improve his presentation.

Representing the county at the State Fair are these 4-H demonstrators: (give names, addresses, projects and titles of demonstrations).

The public is invited to view the demonstrations in the 4-H building.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 31, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

RAMSEY COUNTY HAS
NEW PROGRAM FOR
INNER-CITY YOUTH

Ramsey County has established a unique addition to the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program (NYC).

In the past, NYC had been helping inner-city youth from ages 13 to 17 obtain summer employment, primarily at public institutions such as schools, public parks, nature centers and hospitals. That's still a very important part of the program. "However," explains Joe Fox, Ramsey County extension agent, "the NYC program personnel felt the youth had other needs.

"For instance, some kids were doing jobs like laying sod for 8 weeks but when they finished we really didn't think they had learned much. We wanted them to gain more from the program."

So a series of educational programs was organized in conjunction with the summer jobs to help inner-city youth gain knowledge in other areas.

Some 800 inner-city youth are participating in the eight-week program this summer. Youth attend classes during part of each week and work on their jobs during the remainder of the week. Classes are offered in nutrition, clothing maintenance, the care and use of a sewing machine, money management, vegetable gardening, career exploration, mechanical skills and creative writing. Many of the classes are taught at the Ramsey County Extension Office and on the St. Paul Campus University of Minnesota. The classes are taught in groups of 8-16 students and meet once each week.

The Ramsey County extension office receives assistance from the State 4-H office and other University Extension Specialists in helping coordinate the program

"The program has been in operation only a few weeks," says Fox, "but we're very pleased with the results. The young people really enjoy the new classes we've offered."

#

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 31, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

FAIRY RINGS
MAR LAWNS
ACROSS STATE

Recent rains in Minnesota have resulted in a lawn disease known as "fairy ring," according to plant pathologists at the University of Minnesota.

"Fairy ring" appears as a ring of fast-growing, dark green grass often surrounding a ring of thin or dead grass. After rains or water, mushrooms may develop in the dark green ring.

"Fairy rings" are caused by soil-inhabiting mushroom types of fungi that grow outward equally in all directions, developing a circle. Although difficult to control, the most satisfactory treatment is to mask the rings by using a root feeder attachment on a garden hose and injecting water deep into the soil within the ring of dead grass. With aerification and adequate fertilization, this treatment will mask the symptoms, the plant pathologists said.

The mushrooms can be broken up with the back of a rake or a lawn mower. For more information, get Extension Regional Bulletin 12, "Lawn Diseases in the Midwest," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 31, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Second Dairy Tour Set. A second dairy tour to Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan has been scheduled by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for September 11 to 16, 1972.

A similar tour set for August was filled in a very short time, so interested dairymen should make reservations as soon as possible.

The tour will visit a dozen leading dairy operations and three University dairy research facilities. For additional information, contact Mervin L. Freeman, Area Extension Agent, Courthouse, Rochester, 55901.

* * * *

Don't Cut Alfalfa After Sept. 1. Alfalfa should not be cut after Sept. 1 in Minnesota if the stand is to be kept for another production year. Alfalfa normally needs that time to boost food reserves in the roots to carry the plant through the winter months and help start vigorous spring growth.

* * * *

Certify Market Cattle. Farmers shipping hogs, sheep or cattle to market should be sure to send along a certification slip. This certifies the packer that you've used all animal health products at the proper levels and have withdrawn them according to manufacturers' directions.

* * * *

Future of Forest Products. More likely than not, the environmental issue will eventually solidify public support for use of wood products over metal and plastic competitors, says University of Minnesota forester John Haygreen. The forester points out that wood is a renewable resource, relatively small amounts of energy are required to convert it to usable products, and these products are recyclable or easily disposed of.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 31, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

VET HYGIENIST CAUTIONS
PREGNANT WOMEN

Pregnant women, raw meat and cats all figure in the story of toxoplasmosis, a disease that in rare cases can produce severe birth defects.

A parasitic infection common in man and other warm-blooded animals, toxoplasmosis can be contracted by eating raw or undercooked meat that contains the disease organisms.

Another possible source of infection is contact with infected cats, who excrete fertilized eggs containing the parasite in their feces.

The discovery that two diseases (toxoplasmosis in humans and coccidiosis in cats), both long known but never thought to be connected, were caused by different forms of the same organism came as a revelation to researchers, according to Dr. James A. Libby, extension veterinary hygienist at the University of Minnesota.

"It was a unique discovery," says Libby. "Some parasitologists didn't buy it at first."

Most toxoplasmosis infections are so mild that they are never diagnosed. Because the symptoms--a slight fever, a "washed-out" feeling and swollen lymph glands--are much like those of "flu" or infectious mononucleosis, it may be mistaken for those diseases.

It is rare for toxoplasmosis to have serious effects, but some few victims have suffered heart attacks, blindness, or damage to the brain or other parts of the central nervous system.

The greatest danger of the disease results when it is contracted by a woman during the last five or six months of pregnancy. Like rubella, toxoplasmosis can cause severe birth defects, including blindness and brain damage. Stillbirths, and possibly miscarriages, have been attributed to the congenital form of the disease.

-more-

add 1--toxoplasmosis

Estimates vary as to the incidence of prenatal toxoplasmosis infection among newborn babies. As many as one baby in every 1,000 may be congenitally infected. Another estimate puts the incidence at one in 4,000 babies.

Only about half the cases of congenital toxoplasmosis produce physical abnormalities. Many of those infected before birth carry the parasite in their bodies all their lives without effect. In some cases, however, the cysts encasing the parasites rupture, and the body cells are invaded and destroyed. The brain, spinal cord and eyes are particularly susceptible to invasion.

There is no successful treatment for toxoplasmosis, although there are drugs that help control the disease if it is discovered in time.

To prevent infection from raw or undercooked meat, the National Livestock and Meat Board recommends that all meat be heated to at least 140 degrees F. throughout to kill toxoplasma organisms. This is the "rare" reading on meat thermometers, so pregnant women fond of rare meat need not give it up. However, there may be variations in the way rare meat is cooked at restaurants or public functions, so the pregnant woman is advised to order all meats well-done when eating out.

Pregnant women should be especially careful in their contacts with cats. Since the parasite-containing eggs passed in cat feces become infective in two to four days, litterboxes should be changed every day by someone other than the expectant mother.

Cats not already infected with the parasite may be kept free of the disease by feeding them only well-cooked meat or commercially processed cat food. Cats should be kept from contact with other animals that might be infected.

"Anyone who has questions about the disease or about his cat should contact the local veterinarian," says Libby.

There is a test that will determine whether or not a person or animal may at some time have had toxoplasmosis and thus carries antibodies against further infection. (The immunity of previously-infected cats is not long-lasting, however. After a period of time they may become reinfected.) Blood tests have shown that 20 to 30 percent of the people in this country have toxoplasma antibodies in their blood.

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

July 31, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Nutritional Value Similar

Fruits and vegetables are an important part of the diet. And, it's a plant's genetic make-up that determines its food value. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that there's no proof that fruits and vegetables produced without chemical fertilizers contain more vitamins and minerals.

This means that there's no difference in the nutritional value of plants grown with chemical fertilizers and those grown with organic fertilizers.

* * * *

Keep Picnic Foods Cold

It's been said that life begins at forty--for bacteria, at least. Germs multiply rapidly in food left at temperatures between forty and one hundred forty degrees. Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist says, "It's important to keep food either hot or cold to prevent bacterial growth that can cause food poisoning."

Summer fun can be spoiled if picnic foods aren't handled properly. Keep picnic fare cool until it is served or grilled. In fact, take along frozen foods which will thaw but still be cold when you get to your destination. Plastic bottles of frozen water placed around food will keep it cold temporarily. When the ice melts, you can use the water for drinking, washing up or putting out the cooking fire.

Keep your hands clean when you work with food. If you have a cut or sore on your hand, let someone else prepare the meal.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

That's A Lot Of Dog

The American hot dog may not be all that American, but it's certainly popular.

The modern hot dog springs from the frankfurter and wiener, which originated centuries ago in Frankfurt, Germany and Vienna (Wien), Austria. Even at that, the hot dog is by far the most popular sausage in the United States.

Currently, over a billion and a half pounds of hot dogs are made each year. That's an average of 80 hot dogs for every person. They average about 55 percent water, but that's less than the natural water content of meat. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, indicates that fresh meat contains even more water, naturally. Beef chuck contains 60 percent; flank has 72 percent and lean hamburger around 68 percent water. Water is essential in formulating an emulsion which is used in producing hot dogs.

* * * *

Storage Of Hot Dogs

Nitrites are added to frankfurters to prevent deterioration of the meat and to preserve color. Although hot dogs will keep longer than fresh meat, they still require special care.

Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota, suggests that hot dogs be used within two weeks. They may be stored for that length of time in the coldest part of the refrigerator...preferably around 32 degrees. The sealed package shouldn't be opened or taken from the refrigerator until just before using.

Generally freezing is not recommended for cured products. If necessary, hot dogs may be frozen for one or two months. Longer storage may cause flavor changes.

* * * *

August 1, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

FORMER U HOME ECONOMICS DIRECTOR DIES

Louise Stedman, former director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, died Tuesday, Aug. 1, in West Alexander, Ohio, at the age of 64.

A memorial service is scheduled at 4 p.m. Monday, Aug. 7 at St. Anthony Park United Methodist Church, 2200 Hillside, St. Paul. Burial will be in Savanna, Illinois. Memorials are preferred to the University of Minnesota Cancer Fund.

Miss Stedman was director of the University's School of Home Economics from 1951 until 1970, when she took a year's study leave and then returned to the University as a professor.

She was one of four home economists in the United States to be elected as voting delegates to the Permanent Council of the International Federation of Home Economics in 1970.

She was a former president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association, and was vice president of the American Home Economics Association from 1967 to 1970.

Miss Stedman received B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University of Iowa and a Ph. D. in psychology from Purdue University. Before coming to the University of Minnesota, she taught at the University of Maine and the University of Idaho.

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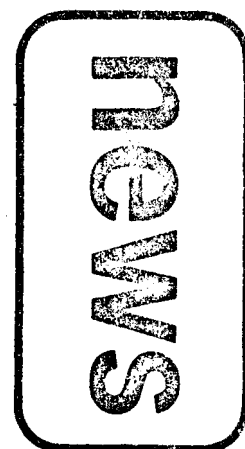
add 1--home economist

A member of Phi Beta Kappa plus numerous other professional and honorary groups, Miss Stedman is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Minnesota, Who's Who in Education, Who's Who of American Women and American Men of Science.

She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Harvey Good, West Alexander, Ohio, and three nephews and one niece.

#

JMS-72



MINNESOTA NUTRITION CONFERENCE SET SEPT. 18, 19

The 33rd annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference is scheduled for Sept. 18 and 19, 1972, at the Thunderbird Motel in Bloomington, Minn.

The conference is intended for animal nutritionists from the north central states.

Topics covered during a swine symposium will include harvesting nutrients from swine wastes, supplementing swine diets with amino acids, parasite problems in confinement swine, and calcium and phosphorus for swine in confinement.

A trace minerals symposium will include papers on trace mineral content of the soil, plant uptake of trace minerals, trace mineral availability, copper and its interrelationships with other minerals and iodine for feedlot cattle.

Other topics: MHA for dairy and beef cattle, complete rations for dairy cattle, feeding and managing dairy replacement heifers, and forage quality for dairy cows.

Also, dietary factors, compensatory growth and light intensity for growing turkeys; grain and hay preservation with propionic and formic acid, and beef cattle confinement.

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add 1--nutrition conference

For registration materials write to the Office of Special Programs,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101. The conference is sponsored by
the University of Minnesota, American Feed Manufacturers Association,
Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association and Northwest Agri-Dealers
Association.

#

JMS-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

TOMATO DISEASES
TROUBLE GARDENERS
IN MINNESOTA

Parasitic diseases reduce tomato quality and yield in Minnesota every year, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologists say.

Certain precautions are recommended:

--Plant varieties with as much disease resistance as possible and with good horticultural characteristics.

--Purchase disease-free transplants from a reliable source. Some tomato diseases can be introduced to your garden on transplants and cause trouble this season and in succeeding crops.

--Maintain a disease control program throughout the growing season. For information, get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 11, "Controlling Insects in the Home Vegetable Garden," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

A spray program should begin after transplants are well established in the garden--usually mid-to-late June--to minimize the introduction and spread of common tomato disease. Description of diseases and chemicals suggested for controlling tomato diseases appear in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 13, "Parasitic Diseases of Tomato," also available from the county extension office and the Bulletin Room.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

WHO CONTROLS
AGRICULTURE?

The uniform, stereotyped image of U.S. farming is challenged by agricultural economists in a recent collection of articles entitled, "Who Will Control U.S. Agriculture?"

Wide differences abound in the size and gross production of farms, in the manner in which control is exercised in farming and in the sources of farmers' incomes, according to Leonard R. Kyle, Michigan State University, W.B. Sundquist, University of Minnesota, and Harold D. Guither, University of Illinois.

Farming units dominating production have become larger and more commercial, but the concentration of production on larger units is not uniform by type of farm or by area. Large-scale units in 1964 with more than \$100,000 in sales produced over 68 percent of the output in California, Arizona and Florida, 39 percent in New Mexico and 42 percent in Colorado. But in the Midwest and Northeast, large-scale units were not so important. For instance, in Minnesota they accounted for 7.9 percent and in North Dakota 7.1 of the output.

Jack Armstrong of the USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service and J. Carroll Bottum of Purdue University say more than three-fourths of vegetables, potatoes and sugar beets are produced on a few thousand farms. Poultry production and cattle feeding are other enterprises with recent trends toward large-scale units controlling or producing a high percentage of the total output.

Agriculture, once quite dispersed, is more concentrated with some decisions resting in a relatively few hands when once a much larger number of small farm operators were making decisions. Concentrated agriculture puts severe pressures on the owner-operated farm. The traditional dispersed organization of agriculture is threatened because of:

add 1--who controls agriculture?

--The increasing technical complexity of farming.

--Persistent pressure for volume production.

--The scarcity of land, coupled with growing needs for land for purposes other than farming.

--The effect of tax laws and rules making it relatively easy in some areas for non-farm investors to outbid farmers for land.

--The minority position of farmers in the total population.

--The pressure on farmers to become a subsidiary unit in larger business organizations, themselves often built on merchandising strategy.

Farmers need to turn more to group action as a replacement for the open market, relinquishing their individual rights to arrange for sale to cooperatives or bargain through bargaining associations, Armstrong and Bottum said. In a concentrated agriculture where the cooperative or bargaining association becomes the producer's only access to the market, there would probably be some type of government regulation with respect to pricing practices and policies.

With the forces now at work, it becomes more difficult for an individual to become established and compete successfully in commercial farming though some can. Some family-owned partnerships and corporations and a number of sole proprietorships will be able to control the resources needed to organize an efficient farm business operation for some time to come.

However, the problems of settling estates where large amounts of capital and high estate taxes are involved and the inability of some families to work together in solving the transfer of farms from generation to generation will gradually work to the advantage of large-scale, less family-oriented, entrepreneurial control of agricultural output. The forces imposed from processors, marketers and distributors also will further this trend, particularly for those farm commodities that are important components of an integrated food production-market-service system, Armstrong and Bottum added.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

WHO CONTROLS
AGRICULTURE?

The uniform, stereotyped image of U.S. farming is challenged by agricultural economists in a recent collection of articles entitled, "Who Will Control U.S. Agriculture?"

Wide differences abound in the size and gross production of farms, in the manner in which control is exercised in farming and in the sources of farmers' incomes, according to Leonard R. Kyle, Michigan State University, W.B. Sundquist, University of Minnesota, and Harold D. Guither, University of Illinois.

Farming units dominating production have become larger and more commercial, but the concentration of production on larger units is not uniform by type of farm or by area. Large-scale units in 1964 with more than \$100,000 in sales produced over 68 percent of the output in California, Arizona and Florida, 39 percent in New Mexico and 42 percent in Colorado. But in the Midwest and Northeast, large-scale units were not so important. For instance, in Minnesota they accounted for 7.9 percent and in North Dakota 7.1 of the output.

Jack Armstrong of the USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service and J. Carroll Bottum of Purdue University say more than three-fourths of vegetables, potatoes and sugar beets are produced on a few thousand farms. Poultry production and cattle feeding are other enterprises with recent trends toward large-scale units controlling or producing a high percentage of the total output.

Agriculture, once quite dispersed, is more concentrated with some decisions resting in a relatively few hands when once a much larger number of small farm operators were making decisions. Concentrated agriculture puts severe pressures on the owner-operated farm. The traditional dispersed organization of agriculture is threatened because of:

add 1--who controls agriculture?

--The increasing technical complexity of farming.

--Persistent pressure for volume production.

--The scarcity of land, coupled with growing needs for land for purposes other than farming.

--The effect of tax laws and rules making it relatively easy in some areas for non-farm investors to outbid farmers for land.

--The minority position of farmers in the total population.

--The pressure on farmers to become a subsidiary unit in larger business organizations, themselves often built on merchandising strategy.

Farmers need to turn more to group action as a replacement for the open market, relinquishing their individual rights to arrange for sale to cooperatives or bargain through bargaining associations, Armstrong and Bottum said. In a concentrated agriculture where the cooperative or bargaining association becomes the producer's only access to the market, there would probably be some type of government regulation with respect to pricing practices and policies.

With the forces now at work, it becomes more difficult for an individual to become established and compete successfully in commercial farming though some can. Some family-owned partnerships and corporations and a number of sole proprietorships will be able to control the resources needed to organize an efficient farm business operation for some time to come.

However, the problems of settling estates where large amounts of capital and high estate taxes are involved and the inability of some families to work together in solving the transfer of farms from generation to generation will gradually work to the advantage of large-scale, less family-oriented, entrepreneurial control of agricultural output. The forces imposed from processors, marketers and distributors also will further this trend, particularly for those farm commodities that are important components of an integrated food production-market-service system, Armstrong and Bottum added.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

LESS MASTITIS
WHEN NARROW-BORE
LINERS USED

Fewer cases of clinical and sub-clinical mastitis were reported in University of Minnesota tests when narrow-bore teat cup liners were used in milking machines on a Holstein herd.

George D. Marx, dairy scientist at the University's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, reported on the research at the American Dairy Science Association meeting at Blacksburg, Va.

Narrow and medium bore liners were compared in two experiments over a three-year period in a stall barn. California Mastitis Test (CMT) readings were taken at two morning and two evening milkings monthly. CMT scores of sub-clinical mastitis data indicate that narrow-bore inflations probably cause less udder irritation than medium-bore inflations.

Machine stripping time was reduced by 53.7 percent on quarters milked with narrow-bore inflations as compared to the medium-bore type. This time saved was reflected in total milking time which was reduced by an average of a quarter-minute per cow per milking or a 7.5 percent faster milking rate.

The rate of new infections was not influenced by the type of inflations used for milking. Physical conditions of the teats after milking were similar on quarters milked with various machines and liners, Marx reported.

A total of 58.7 percent of the clinical mastitis cases occurred on quarters milked with the medium-bore inflations and 41.3 percent on quarters milked with narrow-bore inflations.

Narrow-bore liners have less teat cup crawl, but drop off the teats more frequently than the medium-bore liners. But the medium-bore liners tend to crawl and creep toward the teat and udder junction and could cause more udder irritation, a predisposing factor to mastitis.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

TOMATO DISEASES
TROUBLE GARDENERS
IN MINNESOTA

Parasitic diseases reduce tomato quality and yield in Minnesota every year, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologists say.

Certain precautions are recommended:

--Plant varieties with as much disease resistance as possible and with good horticultural characteristics.

--Purchase disease-free transplants from a reliable source. Some tomato diseases can be introduced to your garden on transplants and cause trouble this season and in succeeding crops.

--Maintain a disease control program throughout the growing season. For information, get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 11, "Controlling Insects in the Home Vegetable Garden," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

A spray program should begin after transplants are well established in the garden--usually mid-to-late June--to minimize the introduction and spread of common tomato disease. Description of diseases and chemicals suggested for controlling tomato diseases appear in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 13, "Parasitic Diseases of Tomato," also available from the county extension office and the Bulletin Room.

-daz-

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and Agricultural Journalism
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Soil Sampling Tips. Late summer and fall are the best times to sample soil in Minnesota. Results of fall soil samples are returned in time to plan ahead better in the spring. In addition, fall sampling fits in well with approved management practices. For example, where legume seeding is planned for next spring, sampling and testing ahead of time permits ordering and applying lime in the fall. For more information, get a copy of Soils Fact Sheet No. 4, "How To Sample Soil For Testing," from the county extension office.

* * * *

Fall Plowing Ups Corn Yields. Fall plowing increased corn yields about 10 percent, according to University of Minnesota research at Morris and Lamberton, Minn. Fall plowing is a key management tool for Minnesota farmers in the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster soil association area and similar soils in southern and western Minnesota. On these moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils with clay loam or finer texture, fall plowing frequently provides a superior seedbed and reduces spring seedbed preparation time, scientists say. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Folder 264, "Soil Management by Fall Tillage for Corn."

* * * *

Picking Tomatoes. Tomatoes can be picked anytime after they turn pink-- they'll ripen just as well off the vine. But once tomatoes are fully ripe, pick them immediately to prevent disease and insect problems. There's no reason to put tomatoes in the refrigerator before they're ripe--it will only slow the ripening process.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Transplanting. With care, lilies can be moved without injury when they are in full bloom. Water them immediately after moving.

Potted rhizomatous irises can be planted by carefully removing the pot, if it's not a decomposable type. Be careful not to disturb the roots.

Lilacs should be planted as container grown plants or field grown plants that have been dug up with the ball of soil attached to their roots. These are commonly called "B and B" plants. Dig a generous hole when planting lilacs, just as you would when planting other nursery stock. Set the ball of soil containing the roots slightly deeper than the top of the soil ball. Plants will benefit from a thorough watering after planting. Forming a slightly raised ring of soil around the plants to create a slight depression around them will facilitate later waterings.

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(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

August 7, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Buy What You Can Use

You've heard of eyes larger than stomachs... a swing past the fresh produce counters may provide more fruits and vegetables than you can use in a short period of time. The U.S. Department of Agriculture advises that you not buy more than you can use right away. It doesn't pay to buy all that your appetite craves, especially if the fresh fruits and vegetables spoil before you can use them.

Most fresh produce will keep at a cold temperature for only two to five days. Apples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, limes and melons will keep as long as one or two weeks in the refrigerator. Onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes and turnips will keep for several months... but not in the refrigerator. Store these root vegetables at a cool basement temperature.

* * * *

Select Fresh Produce

When looking for good buys in fresh fruits and vegetables, buy produce that looks fresh. Don't buy fresh fruits or vegetables that have large bruises, cuts or spots of decay... even if the price is low. When you trim off the bad part, what you have left may not be a bargain.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges consumers to handle fresh produce carefully. Someone must pay for fresh fruits and vegetables lost by rough handling. In the long run, it might be you. In other words, don't pinch the peach!

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

People Continue To Like Fresh Produce

Fresh fruits and vegetables continue to be a mainstay of the national diet. People in the United States last year used 55 billion pounds... or 262 pounds per person.

Fruits and vegetables contribute vitamin C, vitamin A and other vitamins and minerals.

* * * *

Ground Turkey Low In Fat

Ground turkey seems to be the best selling turkey product right now. It's economically priced, high in protein and low in fat. In fact, there's very little pan drippings because it averages only eight percent fat. Ground turkey is made from the dark portions and appears very much like ground meat. It can be browned and used in meat casseroles or broiled as patties.

Cook ground turkey until it is well done.

* * * *

Turkey Economical Buy

Turkey's popularity has increased steadily in the past decade. In 1960 the per capita consumption was a little over six pounds. In 1970, with a 32 percent increase, people were eating a little over eight pounds per person.

Once limited to Thanksgiving and Christmas, one out of four turkeys is now sold during the summer months. Actually, turkey is selling for less today than it was 20 years ago. Today, the New York wholesale selling price is 34.5 cents per pound. Compare this with 51 cents per pound in 1952. That's reason enough to serve turkey often.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

CONSIDER CHILD'S EMOTIONS
DURING COMPETITION

Visiting a fair and competing in one are two different experiences. The emotional aftermath of competition may linger after the fair is over, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader of 4-H and youth development.

The University of Minnesota youth worker believes that competition at a fair can be a positive experience. It depends upon how it is handled. The child needs his family's support, regardless of the outcome. In the excitement of showing and judging, some parents may pressure young competitors and impulsively say things that the child may not forget.

Particularly in livestock showing, disappointed parents can exaggerate the importance of winning. In livestock showings, the animal is on display, not the child. Although showmanship may count, it rarely would make the difference between winning and losing. Parents should limit their comments to which animal deserved the prize rather than whose child did the best job.

Learning to express emotions appropriately is a principle that needs to be stressed. A child learns to express his emotions within the emotional climate of the family. His attitudes can be corrected when inappropriate or reinforced as worthy emotions. They should not be denied, he says, but rather channeled with additional information.

Sometimes family members go too far in trying to give emotional support by suggesting that the judges were not fair or did not know their subject. This does not help build appropriate emotions. It can even be destructive to the young person's mental health.

Often the young competitor is a better sport about losing than his family. Families need to realize that not every youngster enjoys raising and showing livestock. It is better to be unrepresented in the competition than for a child to be pushed into the contest by the pressure of "family tradition."

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H MEMBERS AWAIT
MINN. STATE FAIR

All is in order for this year's activities at the 11-day Minnesota State Fair beginning on Friday, August 25 and ending on Monday, September 4.

Some 4,500 4-H members are again expected to portray the 4-H story through Share The Fun programs, dress revues, tractor driving and judging contests, exhibits and demonstrations.

The 4-H building on the State Fairgrounds has a fresh coat of paint and some remodeling has been done in the exhibit area.

The State Share The Fun program will be held on Friday, August 25, at 8 p.m. The program will include instrumental numbers, vocal groups, dance numbers and pantomimes. Some 150 4-H members will participate in the show.

4-H livestock will be exhibited only on Labor Day week-end and the judging will be done on Saturday, September 2.

Demonstrations, non-livestock exhibits and dress revue activities from counties throughout Minnesota will take place from Friday, August 25 through Friday, September 1. Each county has been assigned a two-day schedule for these activities. (Name of county) County 4-H'ers will take part in these activities on _____ and _____.

"We're stressing youth involvement with the public more every year," says Stan Meinen, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development. In the past, 4-H members who had exhibits at the fair often sent them to the fair without coming themselves. Now exhibitors may come to the fair, meet with judges to evaluate their exhibits and be on hand to answer questions from the general public.

Many other 4-H activities too numerous to mention will be a part of the 1972 Minnesota State Fair. Don't miss it!

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 7, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO PERFORM
IN MINN. STATE FAIR
SHARE THE FUN PROGRAM

_____ 4-H'ers from _____ County will take part in the Share The Fun program at this year's Minnesota State Fair. (Give name and address of 4-H'ers involved and other info. about the acts.)

Beginning at 8:00 p.m. in the 4-H Building on Friday, August 25, the program will conclude the first day of 4-H activities of this year's 11-day Minnesota State Fair.

Seventeen acts chosen from six district shows will make up this year's show. Some 150 4-H members will participate in the show.

Share The Fun has been offering 4-H youth in Minnesota the opportunity to express themselves in talent and fellowship for 24 years, according to Lianne Anderson, assistant extension specialist for 4-H and youth and director of this year's Share The Fun program.

The program will include instrumental numbers, vocal groups, dance numbers, and pantomimes.

Instead of judges, there has been a selection committee working at all district events to build a well-rounded, fun-type program for the Minnesota State Fair.

The program has been designed as an integrated stage show using the best of all acts selected from the districts rather than just a review of entries as in a talent show.

The Share The Fun show is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Incorporated.

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Note to editors--If your county has no act in the Share The Fun show, adapt the lead to read as follows:

Seventeen acts from six district shows will make up this year's Share The Fun program at the Minnesota State Fair. Beginning at 8:00 p.m. in the 4-H Building on Friday, August 25, the program will conclude the first day of 4-H activities of this year's 11-day Minnesota State Fair.

NEWS

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

SCIENTISTS HOPE TO EXPAND WHEY USE

Those who know "Little Miss Muffet" know whey, but, aside from the Muffet moppet who took hers with curds, most people never eat this sour, salty substance.

Minnesota produces about 1.6 billion pounds of whey a year as a by-product of cheese processing. Whey has been dried and fed to animals; used in the production of food, candy and pharmaceutical products and dumped into streams and lakes where it pollutes.

Flushing whey down the drain presents problems. Even the most sophisticated sewage treatment systems have difficulty handling this cantankerous substance: Plant engineers must "shift gears" to accommodate the ebb and flow of whey from the cheese processing plant. Since whey doesn't separate easily from waste water, it needs more treatment than other sewage.

Cheese processors and food scientists have recognized for some time that whey was too valuable to be merely dumped. Minnesota's 1.6 billion pounds of whey has about eight million pounds of proteins and 80 million pounds of lactose. The proteins and lactose have an estimated value of more than \$20 million, Charles V. Morr, University of Minnesota food scientist, said.

add 1--whey

University food scientists are intrigued by the protein possibilities for whey. Processed whey might be incorporated into modern fabricated food items, such as beverages, baked foods and whipped toppings.

Food and dairy scientists are attempting to perfect processes for recovering proteins from whey for nutritional and functional uses in formulated foods. For instance, researchers envision the use of whey proteins to bind together the ingredients in meat substitutes made from soybeans.

Morr and fellow food scientist Stan Richert are attempting to modify whey protein concentrates to make them more functional in food uses. Morr said their results are "extremely promising" and indicate that alteration of the acidity and chemical composition of the solution being studied in combination with controlled heat can greatly improve the whipping properties of whey protein concentrates. As a result, whey protein concentrates compare quite favorably as a whipped topping to egg white proteins and casein.

For more than a year Morr's research group has been investigating the functional properties of whey protein concentrates prepared at the University as well as those obtained from major food companies and other university and government researchers.

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DAZ-72

NEWS

AERIAL PHOTOS SHOW CROP TREE DISEASES

Dutch elm disease and crop diseases have been monitored with aerial and simulated satellite photographs at the University of Minnesota.

A new facility at the University established this past spring called the Remote Sensing Laboratory in the College of Forestry is using aerial photographs to monitor forests, rangelands, agricultural crops, water, recreational lands and wildlife.

Scientists at the laboratory have been successful in tracing the spread of crop diseases such as sugar beet leaf spot, potato leaf blight and tree diseases such as Dutch elm disease, oak wilt and dwarf mistletoe in black spruce forests, according to Merle P. Meyer who is a forester and director of the laboratory.

Using photographs taken from airplanes flown at high altitudes or satellites allows entire states or large regions to be monitored quickly. However, most of the current work is being done with photographs taken from altitudes of 1,500 to 12,000 feet, Meyer said.

- more -

add 1--aerial photos

The photography done from airplanes or satellites often involves the use of several or more cameras that record different wavelengths of light on film. Normal film for the average camera will record virtually all visible light. Film used in the remote sensing cameras might record only the blue, red, or green light.

Different crop diseases often show up best on photographs which record only the red or near infrared part of light. Monitoring of land or water might best be done using other colors, Meyer said.

Nevertheless, remote sensing does not promise to be a panacea to discover many of the pollution and agricultural troubles that plague man, Meyer said.

"Some think that remote sensing using satellite photographs can be used to discover just about all crop disease catastrophies that happen around the world before they become serious. But by the time the crop disease or infestation shows up on the photographs, it may be late to do anything about it," Meyer said.

But remote sensing is being used very successfully for some tasks and Meyer points to some of the current programs being conducted by the laboratory as examples:

In southeastern Montana, a 1,500 square mile area is underlain with coal. The land is mostly privately owned, but the federal government retains the mineral rights to allow coal mining there. High altitude infrared photographs are being used to find and evaluate the surface resources of the region to help determine whether or not mining could be allowed with minimum damage to the region and where it would be permitted.

add 2--aerial photos

In another program, forest areas that have been harvested are being monitored to observe changes in vegetation.

Other programs are being conducted with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration using satellite photographs to detect changes in land use in Minnesota and to classifying forest, soils and water areas in the state.

In addition to the practical application of aerial and space satellite photography the laboratory is being used for training and research, Meyer said.

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BJC-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 14, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Well Drillers Need License. All well drillers operating in Minnesota must now be licensed by the Minnesota Department of Health. The penalty for drilling wells without a license on other than your own property is a misdemeanor, punishable by law.

Drillers are required to take an examination on their qualifications to drill wells, and a \$50 filing fee is required to apply for a license. Also, a \$50 license fee will be assessed annually.

For more information, write to Ed Ross, Minnesota Department of Health, 717 Delaware St. S.E., Minneapolis, 55440.

* * * *

Lime in Fall. Lime applied on the soil surface next spring will not benefit the immediate crop, so don't wait until your new seeding is planted next spring before applying lime on alfalfa fields. Soil scientists say changing an acid soil to one neutral enough for alfalfa takes at least six months, even when lime is well mixed with surface soil.

* * * *

Treat For Cattle Lice. Early fall is the best time to delouse the beef herd. Lice begin their buildup in fall and winter and may become established if you put the job off. Then you're faced with the problem of treating cattle during cold weather. Ask your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice."

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

MAKE PLANS NOW FOR
MARKETING FALL CROPS

Now is the time farmers should be making marketing plans for this fall's crop, says Charles H. Cuykendall, farm management economist at the University of Minnesota.

Cash grain farmers will be selling or storing grain at harvest. Many farmers who store will take the risks of seasonal price changes. Others will forward price in the futures market. This may take more time and management but will reduce risks of extreme market fluctuations, according to Cuykendall.

Several factors will affect the seasonal price change in a commodity, says Cuykendall. Included in these are the amount of corn or soybeans harvested, feed needed for livestock, seed, food and industry, amount of grain exported and produced in the world market and carryover from previous years.

Several other factors influence a farmer's decision to store or sell grain, says Cuykendall. These include how long a farmer has to wait at the elevator to unload grain, convenience of farm storage facilities, availability of home storage space and need for immediate cash.

Commercial storage costs often run about one and one-half cents per bushel per month. The total cost of storage equals the number of months the grain is stored plus the interest on the capital tied up.

Home storage involves bin depreciation and repair costs, extra handling, losses, damages, insurance and interest on investment in the commodity. Storage costs for corn stored on the farm for nine months will range from 10 to 17 cents per bushel while soybeans will run from 15 to 22 cents per bushel, depending on storage facilities, says Cuykendall.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 14, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

**APPLY LIME
IN FALL**

Fall is a good time to apply lime so it will have enough time to make the soil "sweet" enough for early plant growth.

When you apply lime in the fall you can avoid the problem of spreading it on the soft fields in spring. Also, road restrictions often don't allow the transportation of heavy lime loads in the spring.

University of Minnesota soil specialist Curtis J. Overdahl says acid soils in cropping systems that include a legume should receive lime 6 to 18 months before the new legume seeding is established. Apply lime in the fall for other cropping systems. However, it's better to apply lime at the time of seeding than not at all.

Spread the lime uniformly for best results, making sure that each application strip is lapped sufficiently to avoid alternating good and poor strips in the following year's crop. On large fields these strips may add up to several acres of poor alfalfa.

Work lime into the seedbed by disking or harrowing, then plowing to distribute lime throughout the plow layer where it will be within easy reach of seedling roots. The lime, disk or harrow and plow rule is especially important on strongly acid soils being limed for the first time, the specialist says.

Plowing without disking turns the lime under but does not thoroughly mix it with the soil. Topdressing established stands of alfalfa seldom gives satisfactory results until the lime is incorporated through tillage.

About one-third of Minnesota's cropland could benefit from liming. Many soils are not lime deficient, but those that are vary widely in the amounts of lime required. A soil test is the best way to determine lime needs.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 14, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

JACOBS SUGGESTS
DES IMPLANTS
AS "NEXT BEST"

The next best growth stimulant to diethylstilbestrol (DES) in the feed for steers is to implant DES pellets through the skin of the animal's ear, Robert E. Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, said.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on Aug. 2 ordered an immediate halt to further production of DES, a growth hormone, for use in animal feeds and an end to such feeding programs by Jan. 1.

FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards said he decided to ban liquid and dry DES feed mixes because the U.S. Department of Agriculture, using sensitive radioactive tracers, found the drug in beef livers seven days after withdrawal. Similar testing on DES implants will be completed soon, according to FDA officials who say no illegal residues have been found in the carcasses of livers of implanted animals.

Jacobs said a 400-pound weanling steer calf as it goes on feed should get one 12-milligram stilbestrol pellet implant under the skin of the ear. After five months, the steer should be re-implanted with two 12-milligram stilbestrol pellets. This will be a sufficient hormone-like influence to carry the animal to slaughter weight.

Implant two 12-milligram stilbestrol pellets in a yearling steer when it goes on feed, Jacobs recommended.

Stilbestrol pellets cost about nine cents each, while the cost of orally fed stilbestrol is about 60 cents per animal. When using the pellets, cattle feeders have to run the steers through a restraining chute to implant the pellets, he added.

add 1--des implants

University of Minnesota research from 1956 through 1958 showed that profit increased \$12.40 per head when steers got DES in feed mixes than when they received no DES. Profit increased \$10.10 a head for steers implanted with DES pellets as compared to those without the influence of DES. So there was a \$2.30 per head difference favoring steers receiving DES in the feed mix as compared to those implanted with the DES pellets, he reported.

Orally administered DES customarily is included in feed supplements for steers in Minnesota. Only two or three farmers in Minnesota had a permit from the FDA to make up their own feed supplement with DES. The rest had to have it made up commercially, Jacobs said.

MGA-100 (melengestrol acetate) is the growth stimulant preferred for feedlot heifers, resulting in more efficient gain than using DES in the feed, he added.

-daz-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
Immediate release

BEAUTIFICATION EXPERT
TO ADDRESS MEETING
OF HORTICULTURISTS

A new Jersey nurseryman honored for his efforts to beautify New York will address the 69th annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science (ASHS) Wednesday morning (Aug. 30) at the St. Paul Hilton Hotel.

Everett Conklin, president of Everett Conklin and Co., Montvale, N.J., will speak at 9:15 a.m. on "The Present: Man Minus Plants May Be Malcontent."

Conklin in 1969 was cited by former Mayor Robert Wagner for contributions made toward beautifying New York. In 1963 he received the Editor's Award of "The Florists' Exchange," a horticultural trade publication and in 1970 he was elected to "Who's Who in America." He received the Society of American Florists' Distinguished Service Citation in 1971.

He will address a morning-long symposium on horticulture's relationship to the environment. More than 1,000 horticulturists are expected to attend the five-day ASHS meeting which starts Aug. 27 (Sunday). The University of Minnesota's Department of Horticultural Science is the host for this year's meeting, which has been entitled, "Why Not."

The ASHS meeting will be held concurrently with the 25th anniversary meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Aug. 28 through Sept. 1 at the University.

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS TO
MODEL CLOTHING AT
MINN. STATE FAIR.

_____ young 4-H models from _____ County will take part in the 4-H Dress Revue on _____ at the 1972 Minnesota State Fair. (Include names of 4-H'ers, address and other personal info. as convenient.)

Some 240 young women from throughout Minnesota will model clothing at Dress Revue activities during the 11-day Minnesota State Fair, according to Evelyn D. Harne, associate state leader, 4-H and youth development.

The county 4-H'ers will take part in a clothing seminar at the Rosedale Shopping Center on _____. Alicia Hofacker, free-lance fashion and beauty consultant from St. Paul, will give the seminar entitled "Girl Talk." She will discuss a daily beauty routine, developing charm, back-to-school fashions and other clothing hints.

Dee Arnold, model and fashion consultant from Minneapolis, will offer modeling hints to the 4-H'ers at the 4-H Building.

The girls will model their clothing creations at the Public Dress Revue on _____ to culminate their two-day stay at the State Fair.

Three other public dress revues involving 4-H'ers from other counties throughout Minnesota will also be held during the fair.

Some young men's fashions will be displayed by 4-H ambassadors during the Public Dress Revue.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS TO
SHOW EXHIBITS AT
MINN. STATE FAIR

_____ 4-H members from _____ County will show exhibits at the 1972
Minnesota State Fair on _____ and _____. (Include names of
exhibitors, what they exhibit, etc. if space permits.)

"Conference judging of these exhibits has proven to be very effective in past
years," says Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development.
The judging is done on a one to one relationship. Judges meet with each 4-H
member individually during a 5-10 minute discussion period. Questions such as how
the 4-H member got the idea for the exhibit, when and how he learned about the
exhibit, where the materials for the exhibit were obtained and the amount of
assistance which the member received on the exhibit are answered. The judge also
discusses good and bad points of the exhibit with the 4-H member and suggests how
he might improve it.

Exhibits are shown in many areas including plant and soil science, electricity,
entomology and horticulture, vegetable gardening, photography, home furnishings,
child care, clothing, foods, forestry and conservation.

"The mutual interaction of judge and 4-H member makes the event very
successful," says Carlson. Ribbons are awarded to each 4-H member; however, the
competitive aspects of the event are not stressed. The event is intended to be a
learning experience and exhibits are not ranked.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 14, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

PICKLE-
PACKING
POINTERS

Making pickles is exacting work. It requires high-quality ingredients and careful attention to proper procedures.

The University of Minnesota's Consumer Information Service has received a number of calls requesting information on pickling. Callers frequently want to know what kind of vinegar to use or how to process with the "boiling-water bath," according to Sheryl Nefstead, home economist with the call-in service on the St. Paul campus.

Mrs. Nefstead emphasizes the need to treat pickle products with heat to destroy organisms that might cause spoilage. Heat treatment also inactivates enzymes that may affect flavor, color and texture of the pickles.

The best way to ensure adequate heating is to process filled jars in a boiling-water bath, says Mrs. Nefstead. Water-bath procedures are not the same for all types of pickles, so she advises following recipe directions closely.

Successful pickling depends to a large extent on the quality and kind of ingredients used. Tender vegetables make the best pickles. They should be processed as soon after picking as possible. If they can't be used immediately, they should be refrigerated.

Mrs. Nefstead tells callers not to hold produce too long before processing it. Cucumbers, the most popular pickling vegetables, deteriorate rapidly, especially at room temperatures. "The best pickles come from fresh products," says Mrs. Nefstead.

Pure granulated (pickling) salt should be used for pickling. Iodized table salt is not acceptable, since it may darken pickles.

-more-

add 1--pickle packing

Vinegar should be of 4- to 6-percent acidity (40 to 60 grain). Cider vinegar has a mellow acid taste and gives a nice blend of flavors, but it may darken white or light-colored fruits and vegetables. If a light color is important, as with pickled pears, onions and cauliflower, white distilled vinegar is preferable. It has a sharp, pungent, acetic acid taste.

The best storage area for canned pickles is a dark, dry, cool place. Some pickled vegetables, such as cauliflower, often are not heat-processed and sealed in jars. Pickles of this kind are stored in the refrigerator. Recipe directions for storage should be followed.

-ag-

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August 14, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

August Sales Reported

Seasonal sales center on certain merchandise. During August, stores may have special sales on furniture, outdoor furniture, garden equipment and supplies, home improvement items, major appliances, new cars and linens.

Sheryl Nefstead, consumer information service at the University of Minnesota, gets questions on the White and Bright Sales now in progress.

Sheets are either muslin or percale, she says. The muslin have short, staple carded yarns. The percales have longer combed yarns. The difference is in luxury and feel. The finest cotton sheeting is labeled pima. The extra long yarns give it the excellent quality. * * * *

FDA Regulation On Impact-Resistant Lenses

The Food and Drug Administration now requires all new prescription and nonprescription glasses and sunglasses to be equipped with impact-resistant lenses. These lenses combine the shatter-resisting advantages of plastic and lamination with the optical advantages of high-quality glass lenses.

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

The University of Minnesota indicates that the FDA regulation applies only to glasses manufactured after January 31 of this year (1972), however.

Before buying sunglasses, consumers should inquire when the lenses were manufactured. Store owners may still have some lenses on hand which were manufactured before the new regulation went into effect. Contact lenses, various sports goggles and face masks and certain prescription lenses are not covered by the new legislation. * * * *

more ...

Select Tender Cuts For Grill

When barbecuing meat outdoors, select cuts that are naturally tender. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, recommends cuts from the rib, loin, rump and certain cuts from the round.

The University of Minnesota specialist suggests that you try pork on the grill. Tenderness is usually not a problem in pork, except for cuts such as pork hocks. Pork is tasty and perfectly safe on the grill. * * * *

Don't Overcook Pork--It's Safe!

Don't be afraid to cook pork. There's no danger. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, says that it's very unusual to even find hogs with trichinae. And, even if you happen onto the exception, the problem is solved when meat is heated to 137 degrees Fahrenheit. Even rare beef is at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit. And, pork is never eaten rare. If you have further doubts, trichinae is killed through freezing for a short period of time. He repeats, there's no danger.

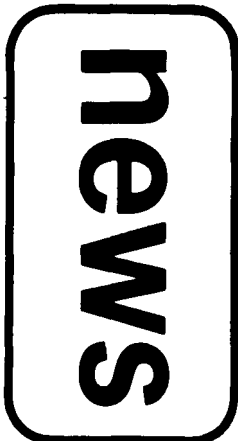
Dr. Paul Addis, food scientist, suggests pork not be overcooked. Pork is done when the internal temperature reaches 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Don't be misled by old meat thermometers, he says. They'll have you believing that pork needs to be overdone and dry. Pork that is fixed just right, he says, is tender and juicy. So, try spareribs and chops on the grill...but don't overcook.

* * * *

Best Quality Pork Is Pink

What do you look for in good pork? The color of the lean is one indication of good eating satisfaction. Richard Epley, University of Minnesota meats specialist, says that fresh pork chops that are pale and watery will be less juicy after cooking. The best pork should have a normal pink color. If the bottom of the meat tray contains a lot of juices, that usually indicates pale pork. The drip from meat, if not utilized in gravies, will drain off B vitamins.

* * * *



RUTTAN TO HEAD AG DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Prof. Vernon W. Ruttan has been designated president-elect of the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., according to John D. Rockefeller 3rd, chairman of the board.

Ruttan is the former head of the University's Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. He is currently director of the Economic Development Center of the University of Minnesota, and will assume his new position on June 1, 1973.

A native of Michigan, he received his B.A. from Yale University in 1948 and his Ph.D in economics from the University of Chicago in 1952. He was on the staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority from 1951 to 1954 and on the faculty of Purdue University from 1954 until 1963.

From 1963 to 1965 he was agricultural economist at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. Thereafter, he served for five years as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

He was staff economist in the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers from 1961 to 1963. He is completing, this month, his term as president of the American Agricultural Economics Association. In 1966 and 1967 he received special awards from that association for outstanding professional publications.

Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism •
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Agricultural Extension Service • (612) 373-0710

add 1--ruttan heads council

The Agricultural Development Council is a non-profit agency supporting teaching and research related to economic and human problems of agricultural development, primarily in Asia.

The council works primarily through its professional staff of council associates, each of whom is normally located in Asia, teaching university courses related to agricultural development and recommending candidates for council fellowships and research projects to be conducted by Asian social scientists with financial support from the council.

In recent years, the council has given increasing attention to setting up cooperative relationships within which social scientists of different Asian countries can work together both in research and in strengthening graduate programs of Asian universities. It grants graduate assistantships for study in Asian universities and arranges and finances visiting professorships from one Asian country to another.

The council was established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd in 1953 as the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs. The name was changed in 1963 to the Agricultural Development Council. The council currently draws its financial support from Mr. Rockefeller, the Ford foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the International Development Research Centre of Canada and the Agency for International Development.

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JMS:72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

FEW CORN LEAF
DISEASES, UM
SPECIALIST SAYS

Leaf diseases are not a significant problem in the 1972 Minnesota corn crop, according to University of Minnesota Extension Plant Pathologist Herbert G. Johnson.

Heavy use of N-cytoplasm seed corn has essentially eliminated southern corn leaf blight as a threat.

One southeastern Minnesota field planted to T-cytoplasm corn, which is susceptible to southern blight, showed some infection but was not significantly damaged, Johnson said.

"N-cytoplasm corn also is resistant to yellow leaf blight, and we haven't seen this disease in 1972 either," he added.

Eyespot, first reported in Minnesota in 1968, is present in trace amounts. In southeastern Minnesota, there's some loss of leaf surface from eyespot, although the disease is not critical, Johnson said.

Only traces of northern corn leaf blight have been found, and Holcus leaf spot and rust are common but not damaging.

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

FEED HIGH-MOISTURE
CORN WITH CARE, SAYS
U OF M DAIRYMAN

Dairyman feeding high-moisture corn should observe several precautions, according to Michael F. Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

High moisture shelled corn should be harvested when kernel moisture content is 25 to 30 percent. If you're harvesting ear corn, kernel moisture content should be from 30 to 35 percent.

Hutjens recommends ensiling ear corn rather than shelled corn for dairy cows. This insures an increase of 16 to 25 percent in dry matter yield per acre, higher milkfat tests and raises fiber content.

The ration should contain a minimum of 15 percent fiber. A minimum forage level of one to one and one-half lbs. hay equivalent per 100 lbs. of body weight is necessary, says Hutjens.

Several other precautions should be followed when feeding high moisture corn to dairy cows:

--Don't chop or grind corn too fine. A medium to coarse grind is satisfactory.

--Don't overfeed high-moisture corn. Excessive intakes of grain may result in digestive upsets, lowered milkfat tests, stiffness or founder and reduced milk production--due largely from excessive drops after peaking and shortened lactations due to over-conditioning.

--Balance rations with sufficient protein and minerals. Commercial protein concentrates do not always adequately balance needs. Forage testing is strongly recommended.

--When storing shelled corn in conventional silos, remove four to six inches of corn daily in the summer and two to three inches daily in the winter to avoid spoilage.

--Feed ensiled corn within 4 to 10 hours following removal from silo to avoid heating and possibly reduced feed intake.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Preservatives Not Recommended. Using preservatives when storing corn silage is not recommended under most conditions, says Michael F. Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Silage containing 35 percent dry matter makes high quality, palatable feed and presents no danger of spoiling with proper storage conditions.

Preservatives are quite expensive, costing about \$1 or more per ton of treated silage. "With corn silage worth \$7 per ton it will not be economical to add a preservative," explains Hutjens.

Preservatives may have some value when dry matter content is extremely high (50 percent or more).

* * * *

New Swine Bulletin. A new bulletin on swine crossbreeding is available at the county extension office. The bulletin describes recent crossbreeding research, summarizes various crossbreeding systems and evaluates breed trends. The bulletin emphasizes that genetic improvement in crossbreeding programs comes basically through selection of superior sires within each breed. Ask for Extension Bulletin 371, "Swine Improvement Through Crossbreeding."

* * * *

Pick Tomatoes Before Frost. You can extend your garden season this fall by harvesting green mature tomatoes when they turn from green to light green or white and holding the fruit for later consumption. Wrap the green tomatoes in paper and store them in a garage or basement at 60 to 70 degrees. They'll ripen slowly and provide the family with good, homegrown tomatoes for several weeks.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

TIME TO
HARVEST
VEGETABLES

Several vegetables may be ready to harvest in many Minnesota gardens at this time, University of Minnesota horticulturists say.

Here are some signs indicating that your vegetables are at the proper stage of maturity and ready to harvest:

--Beets, when $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two inches in diameter.

--Broccoli, before dark green blossom clusters begin to open.

--Carrots, when one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

--Cabbage, when heads are solid and before they split. Splitting can be prevented by cutting or breaking off the roots on one side with a spade after a rain.

--Cauliflower, before heads are ricey, discolored or blemished.

Tie the outer leaves above the heads when the curds are two to three inches in diameter. The heads will be ready four to 12 days after tying the leaves.

--Eggplant, when fruits are half grown, before the color dulls.

--Muskmelons, when the stem slips easily from the fruit, leaving a clean scar.

--Onions from sets, when $\frac{1}{2}$ to one inch in diameter for fresh table use.

Select them for boiling when the bulbs are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and for storage when the tops fall over, shrivel at the neck of the bulb and turn brown.

Allow them to mature fully, but harvest before a heavy frost.

--Peppers, when the fruits are solid and almost have reached full size. Allow red peppers to reach a uniform red.

--Early potatoes, when the tubers are large enough.

--Summer squash, when the skin is soft and before the seeds ripen.

-more-

add 1--harvest vegetables

--Watermelon, when the underside of the fruit turns yellow or when snapping the melon with your finger produces a dull, muffled sound instead of a metallic ring.

For more information, get "Harvesting and Storing Garden Vegetables," Extension Folder 172, from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

SEED LAWNS
BEFORE
SEPT. 10

Between now and Sept. 10 is the best time in Minnesota to seed or sod a lawn, according to University of Minnesota horticulturists.

Spring is the next best time, but now is the best time because grasses seed in nature now and most annual weeds don't sprout and grow after Aug. 15. Grass seeded now can establish a good root system before winter and continue its growth next spring, getting a head start on the weeds.

Seed on a calm day, when the wind isn't whipping everything about. Seed should be raked in lightly, leaving about 10 percent of it showing. Then roll the seedbed lightly to firm the seed into the water. Water lightly immediately and give the lawn a 10 to 20 minute watering two or three times daily. Never allow the seedbed to dry out.

As the seeds sprout and seedlings develop, water in greater quantities and at longer intervals until the grass is well developed. Then water once a week, applying about an inch of water at a time.

Sodding produces an "instant" lawn, but seeding is less expensive. It takes six to 12 weeks to establish a healthy lawn from seed. For more information, get Extension Bulletin 366, "The Home Lawn," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY JUDGING
TEAMS WILL COMPETE
AT STATE FAIR

4-H general livestock and dairy judging teams from _____ County
(Name)

will compete for state honors at the Minnesota State Fair on Thursday, Aug. 31.

The general livestock team will be competing with nearly 40 other teams while the dairy team will be vying with 50 other county teams.

Members of the _____ County general livestock judging team are: (include
(Name)
names, ages and addresses). The coach is _____ from _____.

Members of the _____ County dairy judging team are: (list names, ages
(Name)
and addresses). Coach of the team is _____ from _____.

The top general livestock judging team will compete in the National 4-H Livestock Judging Contest at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The second place general livestock judging team winners will compete at the American Royal Judging Contest, Kansas City, Missouri. Both trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Minnesota State Fair.

The first place dairy judging team in State Fair competition will represent Minnesota this fall at the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest, Columbus, Ohio. The trip is sponsored by the Hubbard Milling Company, Mankato; the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Minnesota State Fair.

The second place winners in the dairy judging contest will compete in an International 4-H judging contest at the World Dairy Exposition, Madison, Wisconsin, sponsored by the Minnesota State Fair.

"Participating on a judging team helps a 4-H'er recognize high quality livestock, develop his communicative skills through oral reasons and learn effective methods of defending his opinion," according to Earl Bergerud, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL YOUTH TO
COMPETE IN TRACTOR
DRIVING CONTEST

_____ from _____ County will compete in the Safe Tractor
(name)

Driving Contest at the Minnesota State Fair.

Preliminary driving events will be held in the parking lot north of the Farm Boys' Camp at 8 a.m. Thursday, Aug. 31. The finalists--three 4-H'ers and three FFA Members--will compete at 10 a.m. Friday, Sept. 1, in front of the 4-H Building.

The contests will be judged on a routine daily check, tractor safety, a written examination, a two-wheel driving event, a four-wheel driving event and a power take-off event.

The winner of the state competition will compete in the 4-H Western United States Tractor Operators' Contest in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Oct. 1-3.

The National 4-H Service Committee and the American Oil Foundation are sponsoring the Western Regional event to which 22 states are invited to send contestants.

Sponsors of the state event are the Retail Farm Equipment Association of Minnesota and South Dakota, Mutual Service Insurance Companies, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, Northwest Farm Equipment Association and the Minnesota State Fair.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 21, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS
SCHEDULED FOR
STATE FAIR

About 1300 4-H livestock and poultry winners will compete at this year's Minnesota State Fair, including _____ 4-H'ers from _____ County. Livestock exhibitors will be: (list names, addresses and exhibitors).
(no.) (Name)

Pens and stalls for 4-H livestock will be ready by 7 a.m. Friday, September 1. All 4-H exhibits must be in place in the barns by 2 p.m. that day. The public is urged to come and see the livestock exhibits and talk with the 4-H'ers after that time.

All dairy and beef judging will be held on Saturday, September 2. Dairy will start at 8 a.m. and beef will start at 2:00 p.m. in the Arena, says County Agent _____. Judging of all breeds will start with calf classes except grade Holsteins, which will start with advanced cow class.

Swine will be judged in the sheep barn also on Saturday, Sept. 2, beginning at 9 a.m. followed by sheep judging at 1:15 p.m. Judging of chickens and rabbits will start at 9 a.m. in the poultry barn. Duck, geese and turkey judging will begin at 2 p.m. in the poultry barn.

All showmanship contests will be held after the championship placing of the particular exhibit except the dairy contest which will be at 3:15 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 2.

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)
August 21, 1972 For Extension Home Economists

Vegetables Important Additions

The University of Minnesota home economists recommend vegetables as important additions to summer menus. Vegetables offer vital minerals and vitamins and provide roughage. They also stimulate the appetite by adding color and flavor.

Dark green vegetables, like beet tops, spinach or kale contain calcium and Vitamin A. The bright yellow vegetables, such as squash and carrots are also high in Vitamin A.

* * * *

Enjoy Pork on Grill

Be sure to use a meat thermometer on fresh pork. The "done" temperature should be 170 degrees Fahrenheit. For cured pork, "done" is 130 to 155 degrees Fahrenheit. The meat specialist at the University of Minnesota suggests that you not overcook pork. The main thing to remember when grilling pork is to use a medium to slow fire. Enjoy pork often on the outdoor grill.

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

* * * *

Select Moderately Marbled Meat

For the tastiest eating, select well marbled meat. For the most nutritious eating, select meat with low amounts of marbling. Sound like a riddle? Well, Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, indicates that as the percentage of fat in the lean goes down, the percentage of protein goes up. As a solution to the good eating riddle, Epley says to pick cuts with small to modest amounts of marbling. You'll get the most satisfaction from both flavor and nutrition. And, if you wonder what marbling is to begin with . . . it's the specs of fat within the lean muscle of meat.

* * * *

more . . .

Avoid Picnic Food Blunders

During hot weather picnics, the incidence of food poisoning increases. Mary Darling, University of Minnesota nutritionist, recommends safe foods which can be substituted for those prone to cause illness.

She says to avoid potato salad. Food mixtures with mayonnaise, milk and eggs frequently combine into stomach upsets. That's why creamed pies and custards are taboo. Instead serve raw vegetables, three-bean salads, coleslaw made with vinegar and pickles. Use fruit juice drinks instead of milk on a picnic. Cheese sandwiches are preferred to egg, ham or tuna salad. Deviled eggs and fried chicken are especially susceptible to contaminations.

The Extension Service nutritionist warns against handling food too much or trying to save picnic leftovers. Freeze foods and carry in insulated containers or thick layers of newspapers. If this isn't possible, consider buying canned food or perishables enroute.

* * * *

Why Risk Food Poisoning?

"When in doubt, throw it out!" That's the safest rule of thumb if you have questions concerning food safety. The University of Minnesota indicates that you can't see or smell some food borne diseases. So, rather than risk getting sick, it's better to dispose of questionable food.

Extension nutritionist Mary Darling warns that warming or cooling food takes it through the danger zone between 40 degrees and 140 degrees. Everytime this is done, bacterial growth is increased. The specialist suggests rapid cooling of foods. To do this, she suggests spreading the food in shallow pans. And, never keep foods in warming ovens for any period of time.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CREDIT CARDS
USED BY
AFFLUENT

Are you a credit card user? If so you probably use at least three cards. Many families have as many as six.

The first comprehensive examination of the use of credit cards was conducted by Lewis Mandell during 1970-71, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist. The University of Minnesota home economist reports that 75 percent of those interviewed thought that credit cards were not good for people. The people thought that the disadvantages of overspending and impulse buying often outweigh the advantages. Only the most affluent consider it a convenience to postpone payment, eliminate carrying cash and have a credit source, she says.

High income families use credit cards to a greater degree than the less affluent. These are the people that view the credit card debt as an installment loan and they pay on a monthly basis.

The credit survey revealed that the charge card is not taking the place of cash or checks. The greatest users of credit cards also write the most checks, according to Mrs. Jordahl.

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August 28, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Buyer Beware of Bait and Switch

The best protection that a consumer has is to improve his skills in the market place. Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that even when we have good consumer laws, it's difficult to enforce them. She therefore believes that consumers need to protect themselves by recognizing the tactics of deception.

The old bait and switch game is still prevalent. The Federal Trade Commission warns against fraudulent tactics.

Beware of the seller who refuses to show, demonstrate or sell the advertised merchandise. Sometimes he'll run the advertised product down. "Yes, this the advertised product," he'll say. "But you wouldn't want to buy this shoddy merchandise when for just a few dollars more you can own our deluxe model."

Or, the advertised product may in fact be defective or impractical and was just used to bait you into his store.

Frequently only a limited number of items are stocked so the merchant will say that the advertised product is sold out. In this case, he should take an order for the advertised price. It's deceitful to take a deposit, however, and then try to sell you something higher priced if the order doesn't come in.

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Not every business is fraudulent, says Mrs. Jordahl. But every business tries to sell. Try to be informed on a certain item or product before going shopping. Then shop around a bit. It takes time, but it may be well worth your money, she says.

* * * *

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Make Complaints to State Consumer Agencies

When you have a legitimate reason for complaining about an item or service, speak up. This is the advice given by Mrs. Edna Jordahl, University of Minnesota.

The home management specialist encourages people who think they've been "taken" to move toward corrective action.

In Minnesota you can contact these two state consumer offices. In the Attorney General's office, write Consumer Protection Division, 101 Capitol Square Building, St. Paul, 55101. In the Department of Commerce, Consumer Services is located in the State Office Building, St. Paul, 55115.

Making justified complaints requires courage and patience. It takes time, but it helps improve products and services. Your voice may help others, too.

* * * *

Government Agencies Protect Consumer

Several governmental agencies are organized to protect your rights as a consumer. The Food and Drug Administration is concerned with the alteration or misbranding of food or drugs. The Minneapolis office is located at 240 Hennepin Avenue, 55401. The Post Office Department takes action on illegal transactions, both directly and indirectly, through the mails. The Postal Inspection Service is located at 180 East Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul.

Although there is not a Minnesota office of the Federal Trade Commission, complaints can be sent to the Washington D. C. office, Bureau of Consumer Protection, 20580. Where fraud or deception of interstate commerce is involved, the FTC is the regulatory agency.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

SATELLITE CENTER
HEALTH CARE PLAN,
SAYS NURSING DEAN

Satellite health care centers are needed for rural areas, Madeleine Leininger, dean of the University of Washington's School of Nursing, said recently in Minneapolis.

The centers could be sponsored by the federal government, since local governments in many cases lack funds, said Ms. Leininger when she addressed the University of Minnesota's Health of the Nation symposium.

Most nurses are not being attracted from urban to rural areas and those that work in rural areas have heavy responsibilities and long hours, she added. In a short time, nurses in rural areas want a change. The unmarried ones want to go to the city during their leisure time, Dean Leininger said.

Transportation would be available in satellite centers so the nurses could travel to urban areas when they wished. Also, communications systems in satellite centers would allow nurses to keep abreast of developments in their profession and be intellectually stimulated, she added.

Enticements are needed to move health care workers to rural communities, but sending only one person to an isolated area could be "fatal," Ms. Leininger said. Rewards, such as good pay and good communications developed in satellite centers, could keep health care workers in rural areas.

Dean Leininger holds a master's degree in psychiatric nursing and a doctorate in anthropology. During her 20 years of teaching experience she has developed several innovative programs on psychiatric nursing, post-graduate education for nurses and anthropology for nurses.

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRYMEN: CONTACT
VET IF YOU SUSPECT
TWISTED ABOMASUM

Heavy grain feeding at freshening can increase cases of displaced abomasum (twisted stomach) in dairy cows, according to Purdue University research.

"As the percent of grain increased and forage decreased in the ration, cases of twisted stomach increased," says Mike Hutjens, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

With 75 percent forage and 25 percent grain, there were no cases of twisted stomach in the Purdue experiment. For a 60-40 ratio of forage to grain, 17 percent of the cows in the experiment had twisted stomachs. About 40 percent suffered twisted stomachs with a 45-55 forage to grain ratio, and 36 percent with a 30-70 ratio.

Forages fed were equal parts of corn silage and alfalfa-grass silage, on a dry matter basis.

"Lead feeding may be a contributing factor to abomasal displacement," Hutjens contends. He offers these tips to help prevent the problem:

--Condition cows in late lactation--not during the dry period. Fat cows are more prone.

--Encourage cows to consume adequate forage before and at calving time to maintain rumen fill.

--Ration changes should be made gradually.

"But remember that high producing cows need feed nutrients--especially energy--and energy means grain," he emphasizes.

Symptoms of displaced abomasum include loss of appetite, a weight loss, abnormal manure, a drop in milk production and a positive ketosis condition.

But many of these symptoms also are common for other health problems, such as hardware disease. So contact a veterinarian to get an accurate diagnosis.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

SEVERAL CAUSES OF
NITRATE POISONING

Nitrate poisoning in livestock, resulting from high concentrations of nitrates in plants, may be caused by several factors, reports Michael F. Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

"Anything which slows down the photosynthesis of the plant may cause high concentrations of nitrates to develop, usually in the stalk or stem," says Hutjens. These conditions include drought, shading, hail, frost, and low temperatures.

Spraying weeds with herbicides such as 2-4-D may result in higher nitrate content as plant growth decreases. However, spraying weeds such as pigweed and mustard which tend to accumulate large amounts of nitrates can reduce the hazard to livestock, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Forms of these nitrates may be absorbed into the bloodstream in harmful or deadly amounts.

Symptoms of nitrate poisoning include rapid respiration and pulse rate, frequent urination, depressed appetite, weakness, trembling, staggering and frothing from the mouth. A veterinarian should be consulted immediately when any of these signs appears.

Farmers should have forages tested if they suspect high quantities of nitrates in their crops, says Hutjens.

Consult your county extension agent for more information.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS PLACE IN
STATE LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ County 4-H'ers exhibiting livestock at the Minnesota State Fair
on Saturday, Sept. 2, received awards, according to County Extension Agent

_____.

(In the next paragraph list livestock championships and reserve championships,
plus name and address of 4-H'er and class of competition, and any other special
honors like showmanship. Then list blue, red awards, etc.).

Honors also went to the (dairy, general livestock judging team). Team
members included (give names and addresses). (Mention if any members were in the
top ten individual rankings and give team ranking.)

_____ County was one of eight counties awarded a plaque in the
herdsmanship contest. Judging in this contest is based on cleanliness of stalls
of all county 4-H exhibits, upkeep of stalls during the livestock show,
arrangement of exhibits and conduct of 4-H exhibitors.

#

Note: If your county is one of the eight herdsmanhip winners, you may want to
use that award as the lead paragraph in the story.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS RECEIVE
AWARDS AT STATE FAIR

Several 4-H members from _____ County received awards for excellence in demonstrations and exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, according to an announcement from County Extension Agent _____.

Receiving ribbons for their demonstrations were:

Purple:

Blue:

Red:

White:

(Add a sentence or two on the subject of the purple and blue demonstrations).

Participants in non-competitive, informal Youth-In-Action demonstrations were: (Include names, address and other pertinent info.)

Junior leaders from _____ County who were demonstrating also served as junior evaluators. Included were: (Give names of junior leaders, address and other pertinent info.) The junior leaders attended a training session and joined with the official judge in demonstration conferences with 4-H members.

Approximately 800 young people competed in 4-H demonstrations during the 11 days.

4-H'ers who received awards for their exhibits are: (List names, addresses, exhibit class and ribbon received. If your county booth received a ribbon, mention and describe the booth here).

_____(Name)_____, _____(address)_____, was selected for the Court of Honor in the state 4-H Dress Revue. _____ wore (describe).

All Dress Revue participants modeled clothes they had made. More than 225 girls from all over the state took part in the four dress revues during the State Fair.

In addition to the fact that every 4-H'er who demonstrated or exhibited at the State Fair received an award, _____ County 4-H'ers agree that attending the fair was an interesting and educational experience, _____ said. About 4,500 4-H members from throughout Minnesota participated in State Fair activities.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW
SET FOR SEPT. 18, 19

_____ 4-H'ers from _____ County will participate in the State 4-H Horse Show at the State Fairgrounds beginning Monday, Sept. 18, at 1 p.m.

The two-day event will be held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show and will be held in the Hippodrome.

(Include name of 4-H'ers involved, address and other pertinent information).

Some 250 4-H'ers will participate in halter showmanship, barrel racing, egg and spoon contests, pole weaving and western and English pleasure classes at the show.

The evening horse show, beginning at 7 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 18 will have several attractions in addition to 4-H competition. Sue Heimer from Anoka and her trick horse, Remarkable Mark, will perform. A horse jumping demonstration will be given by a trainer from Happy Horse Stables, Rockford, Minnesota. The horses are owned by Mrs. Fran Raker of Rockford. Miss Minnesota, Linda Hagan, will also attend the evening horse show.

The Dan Patch Trophy, awarded to the top 4-H Horse project member in the state, will be presented along with other awards.

Some 30 4-H judging teams will be involved in a horse judging contest on Monday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3:30 p.m. The 4-H'ers will judge six classes of horses.

All 4-H members participating in the horse show are at least 11 years of age and are currently enrolled in the 4-H horse project.

The public is invited to attend all Horse and Market Livestock Show activities.

#

Note to agents: If your county has no entries in the State 4-H Horse Show change the lead to read as follows: This year's State 4-H Horse Show will be held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show at the Hippodrome on the State Fairgrounds. The two-day event will begin on Monday, Sept. 18 at 1 p.m.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

FALL FERTILIZATION
BALANCES WORK LOAD

Farmers can balance their seasonal work load by fertilizing in the fall instead of spring, according to University of Minnesota Extension Soils Specialist Curtis Overdahl.

Fall fertilization allows farmers to balance seasonal work loads and stay out of fields in the spring when soils are wet and easily compacted. Soils are usually drier in fall than spring, although this year some fields may be too wet for big trucks, Overdahl said.

Since early planting usually gives a high yield, it's usually not desirable to delay planting of corn, sugar beets or small grains just to apply fertilizer.

Farmers should not apply nitrogen early in fall since the ammonia can be converted to nitrate. Warm soils permit bacteria to convert ammonia to nitrate, which can be lost either by leaching or by volatilization to the air under wet soil conditions. Don't apply fall nitrogen, except in traditionally low rainfall areas, until about October.

However, phosphorus and potassium can be broadcast anytime without danger of losses.

Apply fertilizer according to soil test recommendations for the most economical return. In the absence of a soil test, use general recommendations by soil areas found in University of Minnesota Extension Pamphlet 194, "Crop Production Guide for Minnesota."

See your county extension agent for more detailed information on fall fertilization and soil testing.

#

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

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRYMEN: CONTACT
VET IF YOU SUSPECT
TWISTED ABOMASUM

Heavy grain feeding at freshening can increase cases of displaced abomasum (twisted stomach) in dairy cows, according to Purdue University research.

"As the percent of grain increased and forage decreased in the ration, cases of twisted stomach increased," says Mike Hutjens, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

With 75 percent forage and 25 percent grain, there were no cases of twisted stomach in the Purdue experiment. For a 60-40 ratio of forage to grain, 17 percent of the cows in the experiment had twisted stomachs. About 40 percent suffered twisted stomachs with a 45-55 forage to grain ratio, and 36 percent with a 30-70 ratio.

Forages fed were equal parts of corn silage and alfalfa-grass silage, on a dry matter basis.

"Lead feeding may be a contributing factor to abomasal displacement," Hutjens contends. He offers these tips to help prevent the problem:

--Condition cows in late lactation--not during the dry period. Fat cows are more prone.

--Encourage cows to consume adequate forage before and at calving time to maintain rumen fill.

--Ration changes should be made gradually.

"But remember that high producing cows need feed nutrients--especially energy--and energy means grain," he emphasizes.

Symptoms of displaced abomasum include loss of appetite, a weight loss, abnormal manure, a drop in milk production and a positive ketosis condition.

But many of these symptoms also are common for other health problems, such as hardware disease. So contact a veterinarian to get an accurate diagnosis.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

SATELLITE CENTER
HEALTH CARE PLAN,
SAYS NURSING DEAN

Satellite health care centers are needed for rural areas, Madeleine Leininger, dean of the University of Washington's School of Nursing, said recently in Minneapolis.

The centers could be sponsored by the federal government, since local governments in many cases lack funds, said Ms. Leininger when she addressed the University of Minnesota's Health of the Nation symposium.

Most nurses are not being attracted from urban to rural areas and those that work in rural areas have heavy responsibilities and long hours, she added. In a short time, nurses in rural areas want a change. The unmarried ones want to go to the city during their leisure time, Dean Leininger said.

Transportation would be available in satellite centers so the nurses could travel to urban areas when they wished. Also, communications systems in satellite centers would allow nurses to keep abreast of developments in their profession and be intellectually stimulated, she added.

Enticements are needed to move health care workers to rural communities, but sending only one person to an isolated area could be "fatal," Ms. Leininger said. Rewards, such as good pay and good communications developed in satellite centers, could keep health care workers in rural areas.

Dean Leininger holds a master's degree in psychiatric nursing and a doctorate in anthropology. During her 20 years of teaching experience she has developed several innovative programs on psychiatric nursing, post-graduate education for nurses and anthropology for nurses.

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SEVERAL CAUSES OF NITRATE POISONING

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"Anything which slows down the photosynthesis of the plant may cause high concentrations of nitrates to develop, usually in the stalk or stem," says Hutjens. These conditions include drought, shading, hail, frost, and low temperatures.

Spraying weeds with herbicides such as 2-4-D may result in higher nitrate content as plant growth decreases. However, spraying weeds such as pigweed and mustard which tend to accumulate large amounts of nitrates can reduce the hazard to livestock, says Oliver Strand, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Forms of these nitrates may be absorbed into the bloodstream in harmful or deadly amounts.

Symptoms of nitrate poisoning include rapid respiration and pulse rate, frequent urination, depressed appetite, weakness, trembling, staggering and frothing from the mouth. A veterinarian should be consulted immediately when any of these signs appears.

Farmers should have forages tested if they suspect high quantities of nitrates in their crops, says Hutjens.

Consult your county extension agent for more information.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Certification Recommended By FDA. If livestock producers are to continue benefiting from animal health products, they must use them properly and certify that they are doing so. The Food and Drug Administration requires certification only when using diethylstilbestrol; however, FDA strongly recommends certifying all animals marketed for slaughter. If farmers fail to certify livestock some products may be removed from the market completely and others may be available only on prescription, and in cases of extreme need, say Food and Drug Administration officials.

* * * * *

Don't Chop Silage Too Fine. Corn silage should not be chopped too fine, says Michael F. Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Hutjens recommends chopping silage from one-quarter to three-eighths inch long. This will make feed more digestible and allow the cow to utilize the feed. If silage is chopped too fine milk fat content and milk production may drop.

* * * * *

Urea Increases Silage Protein. Urea can be added to increase the protein in corn silage, says Michael F. Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Hutjens recommends adding 10 pounds of urea per ton of silage at harvest time. This will increase the protein content from 8 to 12 percent on a dry matter basis. The addition can save about \$7 per cow per year by eliminating some protein supplements such as soybean oil meal, says Hutjens.

No more than one-third of the total protein in the ration (including concentrates) or a maximum of four-tenths pound of urea per cow per day should be provided by urea.

For more information ask for Dairy Fact Sheet No. 7 at your county extension agent's office.

* * * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Buy Performance Tested Boar. When you start looking for herd boars, look first for a herd that is on a good performance testing program--one that includes both test station and on-the-farm programs. Check the average performance of the boars in the herd and be sure they're well above that of your herd.

Then, buy the best boars you can afford from the performance-tested herd on the basis of their records.

#

NEWS

HORT SOCIETY HONORS ANDREW DUNCAN

Andrew A. Duncan, head of the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota, was named a Fellow in the American Society for Horticultural Science Thursday night (Aug. 31) in St. Paul.

The honor came at a banquet in the Hilton Hotel during the society's 69th annual meeting, which is being hosted by the Department of Horticultural Science.

Duncan was named head of the department in March 1970, after serving 12 years as professor of horticulture and extension specialist in vegetable crops at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore. Before that he was extension specialist in vegetable crops at the University of Maryland from 1952-58.

A native of Scotland, Duncan studied at the University of Maryland where he received his B.S. degree with first honors in 1950, his M.S. degree in 1952 and his Ph.D. degree in 1956. His major area of specialization was vegetable crops production, with secondary interests in plant physiology, genetics and statistics.

He is the author of over 100 publications, has served on a number of state, local and national committees of professional organizations. He is married and has four children.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 5, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

PREVENT TB
IN SWINE

Hog farmers should take greater precautions to avoid avian tuberculosis in slaughtered swine, says Dr. James A. Libby, extension meat hygienist at the University of Minnesota.

Meat inspection regulations are becoming very stringent on hogs displaying tuberculosis lesions. Many hogs that were previously trimmed and passed without restriction now must be cooked.

Also, many hogs are now marked by tatoos and can be traced back to the herd of origin.

Ingestion of infected poultry or poultry litter is the most common source of tuberculosis in swine. Many reports show that poultry over one year of age has tuberculosis which can be transmitted to swine, says Libby.

Tuberculosis in swine can be controlled by removing infected animals from a herd and by eliminating the poultry source of tuberculosis organisms.

Poultry litter should not be spread on crops where hogs will graze. Hogs should not be raised or sheltered in houses previously used for poultry unless the houses have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. And dead poultry, eggs and feeder cleanings should not be fed to hogs, says Dr. Libby.

#

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 5, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

CHECK FOR
TREE DISEASES
IN SEPTEMBER

Minnesotans can discover diseased oaks or elms on their property during September, Ward Stienstra, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, says.

Oak or elm leaves that are a dull green now or leaves that turn brown and dry early mean that the tree may have oak wilt or Dutch elm disease, he said.

Diseased trees should be eliminated before healthy trees become infected. Roots of diseased trees should be cut or killed with a chemical before cutting the tree, Stienstra says. If the roots are not killed, the fungus disease can spread through them to the roots of healthy trees.

A mechanical trencher can be used to cut the roots or a chemical soil sterilant can be applied two weeks before removing the tree.

For more information get Extension Folder 211, "Dutch Elm Disease," or Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Oak Wilt and Its Control," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

#

(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

September 5, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Select Potato For Purpose

Sometimes the young bride is confused over the variety of potatoes she finds in the market.

Home economists at the University of Minnesota say there's a potato especially grown for its baking quality. These are usually labeled "bakers."

If you want good "boilers," new potatoes are generally used. The skins are thin for boiling in the jacket. Or they may be skinned during handling.

A general purpose potato can be used for baking, frying and boiling. They come both red and white, long or round.

Although grading is not required by federal law, potatoes labeled "U.S. Extra No. 1" are the finest grade, quality controlled.

* * * *

Comparative Shopping Suggested

If you're looking for the best meat buy, Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests shopping with cost per serving in mind.

Some cuts of meat, such as spareribs, require one pound of purchased meat to make a three-ounce serving of cooked meat. Other cuts, such as round steak, will give three servings per pound of purchased meat.

Epley suggests simply dividing the cost per pound by the number of servings you expect to get per pound. If round steak is \$1.20 per pound, divided by three servings, the cost per person is forty cents.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

September 5, 1972

- 2 -

Been wondering about the spaghetti and meat balls you buy?

Wonder no more. Spaghetti with meat or meat balls and sauce must be at least 12 percent meat. That's according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture regulation.

* * * *

The dollar was worth 100 cents in 1948. Due to inflation, it has dropped to about 57 cents in purchasing power.

* * * *

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics, consumers spend two billion dollars on snacks annually.

* * * *

On a tight budget? Remember that meat is not the only food which contains protein. Try substituting poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans and peas and peanut butter for meat a few times a week.

* * * *

Thawed meat or poultry may be refrozen if it contains ice crystals or has been kept cold at refrigerator temperature for no longer than a day or two. In general, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Richard Epley, extension meats specialist, University say--if a food is safe to eat, it's safe to refreeze.

* * * *

Americans like cheese. In fact, we ate more than 12 pounds per person in 1971. Cheese is fast approaching butter as the major use of manufactured milk. Over the past ten years, per capita consumption has grown more than a third.

* * * *

The Food and Drug Administration says that every year one million people are hurt in bicycle accidents. Part of the problem, FDA thinks, is the way some bikes are made. The governmental agency in conjunction with bicycle manufacturers associations are conducting tests to see what types of design changes will be the most effective in reducing accidents. If changes aren't made, one day your child's bike, like some cars, may be recalled! In the meantime, don't buy a bike that is too big for your child. He should be able to ride it easily right away.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 5, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CREATE AN
ICE BOWL
MASTERPIECE

Ever wonder about the beautiful ice sculpture at elaborate buffets? With ingenious engineering, you can fashion an ice bowl which will be spectacular on your entertainment table.

The ice bowl is perfect for serving shrimp, potato salad, fresh fruit and assorted relishes, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

To make the bowl you need nesting containers that can withstand freezing temperatures. About one inch of space between the two, will allow enough frozen water to form the ice bowl. Color the water with food coloring to fit your color scheme. Blue-green looks best with food, she says. To disperse the coloring in the water, boil the mixture.

The engineering feat is easier than it may appear, says Ms. Darling. Pour the colored water in the larger bowl. Place the smaller bowl in the colored water weighting it down with water inside the small bowl. For the best results, the top edges of the bowls should be level. The colored water should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top of the bowls.

Ms. Darling suggests using tape to keep the smaller bowl centered inside. About six pieces of tape from the inside of the small bowl to the outside of the large bowl should be sufficient.

Place the bowls on a level shelf in the freezer. To unmold, allow the bowls to sit at room temperature for a short time. They usually slide apart easily, she says. Return the ice bowl itself to the freezer for safe keeping.

Use a tray with a lip during serving. Place the ice bowl on a small rack over a pad of paper towels. In this way the bowl will not sit in melting water. Arrange mint leaves, or flowers to hide the rack.

So the food will not be water soaked, line the ice bowl with plastic wrap. The ice bowl will last for several hours. As the frost disappears, the ice will become a shiny serving dish.

#

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 5, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

EXPANDED FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM
HAS IMPROVED DIETS OF MINNESOTANS

Minnesota families in the Agricultural Extension Service's Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program have increased their consumption of nutritionally recommended foods 15 percent over a two-and-a-half year period, a continuing evaluation of the program shows. Nearly 7,000 families in Minnesota have been reached according to William Milbrath, coordinator of the program for the University of Minnesota.

Milbrath reports statistics that show improvements made in the diets were directly related to the number of home visits made by Program Assistants. These are paraprofessionals who are recruited from neighborhoods in which they are to work and are hired, trained and supervised by extension home economists and other staff or faculty at the University.

At the present time there are over 100 Program Assistants in Minnesota working in 34 counties. This has grown from the original six pilot areas and 46 Program Assistants in 1969. There are over 9,000 Program Assistants or Aides in the United States in 1,240 reporting units.

The Daily Food Guide is a tool Program Assistants use with homemakers and youth to teach basic nutrition and to assess food habits. The daily guide for good eating includes four servings of breads and cereals, four servings of fruits and vegetables, two servings of meat and, depending on the age, either two servings of milk for children under nine, three servings for youth nine to twelve or four servings of milk for teens. The recommended number of servings can be summarized by the shortened 4-4-2-2 for children and adults and 4-4-4-2 for teens. Youth nine to twelve wear their 4-4-3-2 buttons to show they know what foods to eat to stay healthy.

add 1--expanded food and nutrition program

Another use of the Daily Food Guide is to evaluate the food eaten by the program family homemaker for a given 24-hour period. This food recall for the homemaker is taken every six months the family is in the program. The results of the food recall are used to evaluate the progress of the Expanded Nutrition Program at the state and national levels, and results are reported from March 1970 to September 1971.

The greatest increase was in the percentage of homemakers consuming the recommended number servings of milk. This increase was 21 percent against a national increase of 18 percent.

Minnesota program family homemakers are below the national average in the use of two servings of meat with 66 percent and national average of 77 percent. However, 100 percent of Minnesota homemakers reported eating at least one serving of meat in September 1971. This is a six percent increase since March 1970. The national average increased on two percent to 98 percent. (One serving of meat is three ounces of lean, cooked meat, or 1 cup cooked dry beans, or two eggs or four tablespoons of peanut butter.)

In the use of fruits and vegetables, the percentage using four servings rose from 27 to 38 percent, while the national average rose from 18 to 40 percent. In September 1971, only one percent of Minnesota homemakers reported eating no fruits and vegetables. The national average was five percent.

Nearly half of Minnesota program family homemakers ate four servings of breads and cereals in 1970, while the national average was 37 percent. In September 1971 Minnesota homemakers reported 100 percent that they ate at least one serving of breads and cereals per day, while the national average was 99 percent.

Since the legislation regarding the funding designated a percentage of the Expanded Nutrition budget be allocated for working with youth in 4-H type activities, funds were provided for staff time and resources to involve youth in nutrition activities. Nationwide, one million youth have been involved in this phase with approximately 60,000 volunteer leaders assisting.

add 2--expanded food and nutrition program

In Minnesota activities for youth range from day camps for children around eight to eleven years of age to small groups classes with teens who are interested in the way they look and the affect food and nutrition has on appearance. Observation of interest and attitudes toward food has been the chief form of evaluation. For example, a tray of raw vegetables used as a snack to introduce vegetables in the diet will be eagerly devoured. Many times the simple dishes prepared at a meeting will later be prepared at home. And, boys in some groups number almost as many as girls.

Some youth have been integrated into 4-H clubs or encouraged to take part in 4-H activities. This special program has reached 15,000 youth in Minnesota and brings a program to young people who were not reached previously in youth work.

The Agricultural Extension Service has always helped Minnesota families enjoy a better quality of living and continue to do it statewide. Milbrath adds that with the boost from the special congressional funds provided since 1968, Extension could concentrate greater efforts to improve the dietary levels of low-income families and youth with the use of paraprofessionals and volunteers. And, it fostered cooperation among community agencies to help meet other problems of families.

If the changes of eating habits and knowledge continue at a similar rate to figures shown, the Expanded Nutrition Program has helped make a major contribution toward improving diets and well being for a large number of low-income, hard-to-reach families and youth. Milbrath concludes that the potential for the future holds even greater promise.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 5, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND
COMMUNITY PRIDE
'72 CONFERENCE

(Name), (address), will attend the Community Pride '72 Conference,
September 18 to 20 at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds.

_____ was selected to represent _____ County at the conference on
the basis of (his, her) outstanding work in the project. (He, She) will join 64
other outstanding 4-H'ers from throughout Minnesota for three days of tours, films
discussions and sharing of ideas.

The 4-H'ers will tour the Northrup, King and Co. plant and trial grounds; the
University of Minnesota Arboretum, Excelsior; and the horticulture building and
greenhouse on the St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota. They will also attend
the state 4-H horse show on Monday evening, Sept. 18.

A recognition banquet will be held on Tuesday night, Sept. 19. Ten 4-H clubs
will receive awards for pictures which they have submitted portraying their
project. Cameras and gift certificates for garden seeds will be awarded to these
clubs.

Approximately 400 clubs participated in the Community Pride '72 program this
summer in Minnesota. Club activities included painting mail boxes, town halls and
community buildings; making roadside parks; planting flowers in public areas; and
cleaning up streets and roadsides in the community.

(Note: Use above sentence on club activities or include a paragraph on the
activities of the clubs in your county.)

The program gives youth an opportunity to improve their community. They set
their own improvement goals, organize their project and work with various
community groups on their projects. "The youths gain a feeling of worth in the
community and have an opportunity to become acquainted with various public and
government officials," according to Wayne Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and
youth development at the University of Minnesota.

The conference is sponsored by Northrup, King and Co., Minneapolis, and the
Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

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NEWS

CEREAL RUST BUILDING DEDICATION SET

A new facility for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Cereal Rust Laboratory at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, will be dedicated at ceremonies at 10 a.m. Sept. 20 (Wednesday).

The dedication address will be given by Earl R. Glover, acting deputy administrator, North Central Region, USDA Agricultural Research Service. Also speaking from the USDA will be Leo G. K. Iverson, acting deputy administrator, plant protection and quarantine programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Scheduled to address the program are two University of Minnesota administrators, James F. Brinkerhoff, vice president for finance, planning and operations, and William F. Hueg Jr., director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ribbon cutting will be by John B. Rowell, Cereal Rust Laboratory leader, and Elvin C. Stakman, professor emeritus, who was instrumental in the inception of the laboratory in 1913. Rowell will present certificates of appreciation. An open house for the \$488,547 facility will follow the ribbon cutting.

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add 1--dedication set

The Cereal Rust Laboratory is a cooperative program between the USDA and the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. The new building contains 6,000 square feet of office and laboratory space, a 2,000-square-foot growth chamber and a 2,000-square-foot rust transfer laboratory. A 4,200-square-foot greenhouse is under construction and space is available to provide 12,600 square feet of greenhouse in the future.

Spring wheat crops of the north central states are especially vulnerable to rust disease, which caused serious losses from 1921 through 1970. Epidemics of stem rust also caused serious losses to oat, barley and rye crops. The Cereal Rust Laboratory investigates the stem rusts of cereals and develops information and principles useful in the control of these diseases.

#

DAZ-72



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4-H HORSE SHOW BEGINS SEPT. 18

A 4-H horse show featuring a parade led by Miss Minnesota, Linda Hagan, is scheduled for the Hippodrome at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul Sept. 18.

Admission to all 4-H horse show events is free of charge. The public is especially invited to the evening show on Monday, Sept. 18, beginning at 7 p.m. After the grand parade led by Miss Minnesota, a former 4-H'er, there will be horse jumping demonstrations plus a performance by Sue Heimer from Anoka and her trick horse, Remarkable Mark.

Regular competitive events such as barrel racing, egg and spoon contests, pole weaving and western and English pleasure classes also are scheduled.

All 4-H members participating in the horse show are at least 11 years old and are currently enrolled in the 4-H horse project. About 250 4-H members from throughout the state will participate.

Horse show competitive events begin at 1 p.m. on Sept. 18 and continue until 3 p.m. the next day. This year's horse show is being held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show. Judging of swine, sheep and beef is scheduled for Sept. 19 and 20.

#

JMS-72



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

FALL FIELD DAYS SET FOR THREE UM LOCATIONS

Fall field days emphasizing corn and soybean production are set for Sept. 19, 20 and 21 at three University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station branches.

Dates and locations are Sept. 19 at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca; Sept. 20 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton; and Sept. 21 at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

A new grain drying and handling system will be on display at the Waseca event.

Other features at the Waseca station will be results of a corn management study, corn fertilization trials, tillage systems for corn, corn disease and insect studies and soybean management and variety studies.

At Lamberton, field day visitors will view soybean variety plots, a corn management study, tillage systems and corn and insect studies.

The Morris event includes a comparison of soybean field loss by variety due to combining.

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JMS-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

NISC
9/11/72

CORN EYESPOT
DISEASE GAINS
IN SEVERITY

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"Eyespot is killing parts of leaves--up to 25 percent of the leaf surface in some cases," Johnson said. "This may cause yield and quality losses in some fields. Traces of eyespot are present in many fields, but cause little damage in most of them."

Eyespot, first identified in Minnesota in 1968, is the most severe this year that it has ever been. The fungus that causes eyespot is well adapted to our climate and overwinters on corn plant residues, according to Johnson.

Minimum tillage methods will promote the disease where susceptible hybrids are used. Corn hybrids differ in resistance and susceptibility to eyespot, and resistant hybrids should be grown in 1973 if the disease is causing losses in fields this year.

"We also detected some corn plants that were dying due to rootworm damage, rotted roots and stalk rot at the base of the plants. Weak roots and basal stalk rot apparently are causing some plants to prematurely die.

"The fungus causing most of the stalk rot is a water mold fungus called pythium. This fungus is not new, but apparently its growth was favored by high moisture conditions this year.

"However, most fields in the Olmsted County area appeared green and healthy. Significant eyespot disease and premature plant death due to root and stalk problems were found in five percent or less of the fields," Johnson concluded.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
3A P

FIELD WINDBREAKS
INCREASE CROP YIELDS

Field windbreaks can increase crop yields, says Harold Scholten, University of Minnesota researcher.

Crop yield studies with tree windbreaks conducted in Nebraska and the Dakotas showed one to nine bushel per acre increases in corn and small grains. One-fourth to one ton increases per acre were recorded for hay.

Scholten says a decrease in yield can be expected adjacent to the trees since the roots of the trees rob the field crops of moisture and nutrients. The largest increase in yield generally begins at a distance about one and one-half times the height of the trees and extends to a distance about nine times the height of the trees. The trees generally have no effect on crop yields beyond a distance of 20-25 times the height of the trees.

Recent experiments at the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station at Crookston prove that corn can also be used as an effective windbreak. A series of two rows of corn was planted to protect 12 rows of soybeans. Results showed a 25-30 percent increase in soybean yield.

Scholten gives the following reasons for increased crop yields with field windbreaks:

--Fertile top soil remains on the cropland--it doesn't blow into roadside ditches.

--Winter snows stay on the cropland, thereby adding to spring soil moisture.

--There is no danger of cutting off young plants just coming up if the soil is stopped from drifting.

--Lodging of grain will be reduced if wind is slowed down.

--Evaporation and transpiration are reduced when the wind is slowed down.

-more-

add 1--field windbreaks

One row of trees makes a very effective windbreak, says Scholten. Following the disastrous dust storms of the early 1930's, many multiple-row windbreaks were planted. However, it was discovered that one-row windbreaks were more effective than three-row windbreaks since it's better to "slow down" the wind than to "stop" it.

In many areas, considerable soil moisture is obtained from snow cover. If the trees "stop" the wind, snow will pile up along both sides of the trees and there may be areas of bare soil over the cropland. Thus, moisture is robbed from the soil.

Also, if too much snow piles up in the cropland near the trees, many soil nutrients will be leached out in the spring when the snow melts.

If the wind can filter through the trees, the snow will tend to be distributed over the cropland, says Scholten.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS PLACE
IN STATE HORSE SHOW

_____ County 4-H'ers exhibiting horses at the State 4-H Horse
(No. and County)

Show on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18-19 received awards. The two-day event was held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show on the State Fairgrounds.

(Give names and addresses of 4-H'ers competing in the horse show, the awards won and classes participated in).

Honors also went to the _____ County horse judging team. (Give team members, names and addresses and how they placed.) (Mention members in the top ten individual rankings and give team ranking).

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MSC
9/11/72
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

EXTRA PROCESSING TIME
NEEDED WHEN USING
PRESSURE SAUCEPAN IN CANNING

There can be confusion in terminology. What you call a cooker, may be a saucepan or canner to someone else. What difference does it make? A lot, if you're canning fruits and vegetables.

A saucepan requires extra time for proper preservation...20 minutes additional processing time.

A canner is a large, rather cumbersome and heavy kettle that will hold around seven quart jars. It has a pressure gauge which will register beyond 15 pounds explains Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist, University of Minnesota.

Many homemakers have expressed an interest in using the pressure saucepan for preserving food. Ms. Brink indicates that if you are doing a lot of canning, you should buy a good pressure canner with a tested gauge. The saucepan cookers can be used for canning but usually they're reserved for cooking. They will only hold three or four pint jars at the most.

Because the pressure saucepan is a smaller container and has less metal, it cools and heats more quickly than a large pressure canner. The pressure gauge is limited to 10 pounds and there may be a greater fluctuation of pressure. In order to use the pressure saucepan, 20 minutes must be added to the processing time of food. Check the recommended amount of time in a current manual and add 20 minutes to the time required for a pressure canner.

As Ms. Brink says, "It's wise to invest in the proper canning equipment if you plan to do much preservation. Home canning is not an area for experimentation. Check the pressure gauge to make certain of its accuracy."

Pressure canner gauges can be checked by the Division of Laboratory Services, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, 510 State Office Building, St. Paul 55155. Wrap the gauge carefully and enclose 80 cents in stamps as return postage.

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(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

MISC
3/12/72

September 11, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Color Indicates Freshness Of Ground Beef

When you break open a package of bright red ground beef only to find the center of the meat is a darker color, don't be disturbed. Richard Epley, extension meats specialist, says that the two colors are both indications of freshness.

The University of Minnesota animal scientist indicates that the color of ground meat is influenced by the presence or absence of oxygen. If exposed to the air, ground beef has a bright red color. If not exposed to the air, it has a purplish red color. This purplish red is the normal color of the inside of ground beef packages.

On the other hand, if the meat is brown... on the outside or throughout the package, it is not as fresh as it should be, he says. Meat becomes brown after prolonged storage at too high a temperature or from poor sanitation. Epley points out that this condition can happen in the home refrigerator as well as the store.

The measure of freshness in ground beef is a bright red on the outside and a purple-red on the meat deep inside the package. The purple will change to bright red on exposure to air. This takes from 10 to 30 minutes.

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

Both bright red and purplish red colors reflect good, fresh, high quality meat, according to Epley. The see-through film package has simply allowed oxygen to brighten the outer layer of meat.

Whether dark purplish red or bright red, the use of additives to maintain the color in fresh meat is not permitted, he says.

* * * *

more ...

Whole Chicken Usually Cost Less Per Pound

The old geometry law...the whole is equal to the sum of the parts...does not usually apply to chicken pieces. Whole chickens generally cost a few cents per pound less than cut-up pieces.

Mel Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you must expect to pay more for the cutting service per pound. And, if you're only interested in the meatier pieces, you'll pay more since the meat per bone ratio is higher. Stores also have to allow for some loss in selling the less meaty parts.

If you're looking for a good buy, however, Hamre suggests you compare the whole chicken to prices on chicken parts. Based on meat yield, if a whole chicken is selling for 29 cents a pound, then breasts are an equally good buy at 41 cents a pound, drumsticks at 36 cents, thighs at 39 cents and drumstick/thigh combinations at 37 cents a pound. But, if the price for these parts is higher, you would save by buying the whole bird. A whole chicken is hardly a bargain, however, if there are parts that are not liked by the family and end up in the disposer.

Since poultry specials are not as common as they were earlier this year, the whole chicken may be selling for 35 cents a pound. If so, chicken breasts are an equally good buy at 49 cents, drumsticks at 43 cents and thighs at 47 cents per pound. If the parts are selling at prices less than this, you're actually getting more meat for your money and parts are a better bargain.

For a handy guide to comparative shopping, consumer buying and storing tips on poultry, ask for a free folder "Know The Poultry You Buy." Extension Folder 194 is available from county extension offices or the University of Minnesota, Bulletin Room, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

FEEDING CART
TESTED AT UM
CUTS WORK TIME

A self-propelled, self-unloading feeding cart with an electronic scale would pay for itself in reduced labor costs in about a half-year, George D. Marx, a dairy scientist at the Northwest Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, Crookston, said.

Marx reported on the cart at the recent American Dairy Science Association meeting at Blacksburg, Va.

The \$2,100-cart was re-designed and adapted to facilitate feeding of individually weighed portions for each animal. The cart with electronic weighing eliminated 63.4 percent of the labor to feed and weigh forages for individual animals in a stall barn. With the cart, feeding and weighing forage for individual cows in a stanchion, comfort or tie stall can be mechanized resulting in improved labor efficiency, Marx reported.

Total loading, weighing and feeding time using the self-propelled cart with the electronic scale averaged two hours daily and 5½ hours when the conventional feed cart with manual weighing was used to perform the same operation.

-daz-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
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-more-

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Accidents At Harvest Time. A farm accident can cost you more than loss of time and money. It could cost your life. Statistics show that the farm accident rate jumps sharply at harvest time. Make sure all your equipment is in good shape and that all shields and guards are properly in place. If you're using a new piece of equipment for the first time this fall, be sure you know how to adjust and operate it properly. Help keep the farm accident rate down this fall.

* * * *

Check Intersections For Clear Vision. Crops, weeds, trees and bushes that block drivers' vision at rural intersections create serious traffic hazards. Check the intersections on your property now. Mow weeds and clear away brush and trees where possible. If tall corn is blocking vision, make a note to plant a low-growing crop in that area next year.

* * * *

Advantages of Crossbreeding. Crossbred hogs have a larger litter size (crossbred sows wean larger litters), plus increased survival and growth rates. However, crossbreeding will not increase feed efficiency or increase meatiness, University of Minnesota animal scientists say. For more details, get a copy of Extension Bulletin 371, "Swine Improvement Through Crossbreeding," from your county extension agent.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Deadly Silo Gases. Silo filling can be one of the most dangerous jobs on your farm. Nitrogen oxide gases tend to collect just above chopped forage during and after upright silos are filled, and farm workers who breathe these gases often experience severe chest pains, coughing and a burning sensation in the throat and chest.

To combat the threat of silo gases, observe these guides:

- Run your silo blower for 10 to 15 minutes before you enter the silo, and keep it running while you're inside.
- Be alert for irritating odors and watch for yellowish-brown fumes.
- Let silage build up during the filling operation before closing silo doors.
- Keep children and animals away from silos during and after filling.
- Don't enter silos for at least 7 to 10 days after filling.

* * * *

Weed Control Plans. Don't just curse the weeds you find in your crop fields as you begin to harvest this fall. Take a few minutes to note what problems are most serious. And then use that information when you make plans to control weeds next year. By harvest time, weeds have already competed with your crop and taken their toll. Plan to get the weeds early next year.

* * * *

Follow Feed Additive Instructions. Food and Drug Administration approvals for feed additives and other animal health products establish the conditions under which various products can be used, the levels at which they can be used, and the amount of withdrawal time, if any, required before animals can be slaughtered. When livestock producers adhere strictly to product labels, the potential for illegal residues is eliminated.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

LAMB AND SHEEP PROFITS
LOOK GOOD FOR 1973

Profit prospects for 1973 look good for sheep and lambs from well-managed flocks. Lamb feeding profits should be good, but somewhat poorer than in 1971-72.

This forecast came from Kenneth E. Egertson and Richard O. Hawkins, University of Minnesota agricultural economists. They expected second half 1972 lamb prices to decline seasonally into fall and winter from recent highs--reflecting higher slaughter supplies. However, demand should remain strong, and supplies could run slightly below year ago levels.

"Prices should average well above September-December, 1971, when choice lambs were about \$27 per hundredweight," said the economists. Choice lamb prices at Minnesota markets should range from \$30 to \$32.50 per hundredweight.

Supplies of feeder lambs will be lower because of the small 1972 lamb crop and generally good range conditions in the west. On balance, demand for feeders probably will be stronger than a year ago. Choice feeder lamb prices should remain strong ranging from \$27.50 to \$29.50 this fall and winter.

With fewer lambs expected to be placed on feed this fall, lamb slaughter should be less than a year ago during first quarter of 1973. Demand for lamb could be down slightly. Prices should remain strong and above \$30 per hundred during this period. Lamb feeding profits will likely be down some in 1972-73.

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SVC

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

RECORD INCOME
PREDICTED FOR
MINN. FARMERS

Minnesota farmers will enjoy record incomes in 1972, but their per capita income will still be only about 81 percent of what non-farm people earn.

Farm earnings have steadily increased in recent years, and an even faster increase in the off-farm income of farm families has resulted in a doubling of the per capita income of farm people in the past decade.

Earnings of farm families have increased at a faster rate than earnings of non-farm people, University of Minnesota economists point out. For example, farm people earned 62 percent of what non-farm people earned 10 years ago. This ratio was 73 percent 5 years ago and is expected to reach a record level of 81 percent in 1972.

High livestock and soybean prices are the major factors contributing to higher 1972 farm incomes. Concerning crop income in 1972, the economists make these projections:

--Feed grain prices may increase since production will be lower than last year's record, and both foreign and domestic demand will be higher. However, carry-over supplies will limit price increases.

--Soybean income will increase. A possible 10 percent increase in the 1972 crop will be readily absorbed at relatively high prices due to a strong world demand for meal.

--Wheat prices will be above late 1971 levels due to large Russian wheat purchases.

--Potato prices should recover this fall and winter.

-more-

add 1--record income

Minnesota livestock farmers--especially beef and hog producers--are experiencing record farm earnings. Dairy earnings are up slightly. However, poultry farmers have been suffering under burdensome supplies and low prices.

Livestock prices should hold at high levels in the coming year, buoyed by a strong demand and a rapidly expanding economy. Earnings for cattle feeders will be down from record margins of the past 12 months, but other livestock, dairy and poultry farmers can expect improved incomes in the year ahead, the economists say.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
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MSC
8/13/72

STEADY SOYBEAN PRICES
SEEN FOR 72-73

Soybean prices will continue strong in 1972-73, but prospects for a price rise look "dim," according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists Charles Cuykendall and Willis Anthony.

The season's average soybean farm price probably will be about \$3.05 a bushel and the peak probably will be reached early in the season. Producers can get higher prices only through higher price oil and meal or lower crushing margins. Meal already is quite high priced and the crushing margin is very low.

"The vegetable oil market does not appear particularly bright for soybeans at present prices. The U.S. has a large stock of oil. Palm oil and other world oil production is up and there is sharply increased sunflower acreage. So vegetable oil production is increasing and oil prices are decreasing. This situation may continue," Cuykendall and Anthony said.

Adding carry-over to projected production, the total soybean supply for 1972-73 will be about 1.3 billion, up six percent over last year. Utilization undoubtedly will rise by close to this amount, with domestic crushing expected to increase 750 million bushels and exports of whole beans, 450 million bushels.

"It looks like a good year for producers to establish prices early by contracting or hedging for soybeans delivered at harvest and for those placed in storage," they added.

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DAZ

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

MSC
9/13/72

HIGHER FEED GRAIN
PRICES PREDICTED
FOR COMING YEAR

Average feed grain prices for 1972-73 will be higher than for the previous 12 months, University of Minnesota agricultural economists Charles Cuykendall and Willis Anthony said.

Domestic consumption and exports will be up from 1971-72 and likely will exceed production. Total feed grain supplies for the '72-'73 crop year are expected to be about two percent below the previous 12 months. Production will be down, but carry-over stocks are larger than a year ago, they added.

Unless 1972-73 represents a radical departure from past market relationships, No. 2 yellow corn at Minneapolis should average about \$1.20 a bushel from November to July, resulting in a season low of slightly less than \$1.10 at harvest and a peak of \$1.25 to \$1.30 in the early summer of 1973.

Based on this forecast, new crop contract and futures market opportunities in mid-September of 1972 look favorable. If these opportunities are gone as harvest time approaches, it likely will pay to store corn at least until early 1973. But the market should be watched closely for favorable pricing opportunities if the corn crop is stored, they advised.

Prices for the 1972 oats crop probably will be slightly higher than for last year's crop when Minneapolis No. 2 ranged from 59 to 70 cents a bushel. Oats utilization, down in the past year, most likely will be up in 1972-73, while domestic food use will be virtually unchanged from the previous year. Oats feeding may be up, particularly as horse numbers increase, Cuykendall and Anthony said.

-more-

add 1--feed grain

Barley prices for 1972-73 are expected to be above 1971-72 prices, but some of the anticipated strength from exporting already is bid into the market. A price rise from harvest of last year's magnitude is not expected, unless foreign demand increases sharply. Production from the 1972 barley crop is estimated at 409 million bushels, down 12 percent from 1971 due to lower acreage and yield. Carry-over from 1971-72 was only slightly more than a year earlier, so the total supply will be below last year's, they reported.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
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PRICES TO DAIRY
FARMERS MAY
INCREASE SLIGHTLY

Milk production is expected to increase in the year ahead, and government price support purchases will also increase in 1973 if a projected small decline in commercial sales holds true, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

However, prices to farmers may increase slightly to bring them above the mandatory level of 75 percent of parity, said the economists, Martin Christiansen and Kenneth Thomas.

"The big surprise of 1972 was that commercial consumption increased 2.4 percent over 1971, and as a result price support purchases for the year are estimated at eight-tenths of a billion pounds less than 1971.

"Commercial disappearance of dairy products declined by an average of 1.1 billion pounds per year between 1966 and 1971, so this year's projected increase of 2.6 billion pounds is a substantial departure from the longer trend," the economists said.

"So the big question in the dairy outlook picture is to what extent is 1972 typical of future trends in the dairy industry--that is, will consumption continue to increase faster than production and avert sizable buildups in government stocks?

"It's difficult to say whether this increased consumption will be sustained, but there are indications that the surge that took place during the early part of the year has tapered off."

The economists noted that the rapid shift to grade A by Minnesota dairymen continues. The number of grade A dairy farms in the state increased from 5,157 to 6,687 between 1968 and 1971--a 30 percent increase.

"The continued shift of dairymen to grade A aggravates a difficult situation of low utilization of grade A fluid milk in many markets. This condition is expected to persist as Minnesota dairymen continue to shift to grade A."

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

To all counties
Immediate release

WHEAT PRICES STRONG,
UM ECONOMISTS SAY

Wheat prices will be higher in 1972-73 than the previous 12 months, but the strength may already be bid into the market, University of Minnesota agricultural economists Charles Cuykendall and Willis Anthony said.

Wheat utilization spurred by export prospects will rise this year and this rise is reflected now in wheat prices on cash and contract markets.

About 520 million bushels of wheat will probably be used domestically for food, but livestock wheat feeding probably will be reduced in response to higher wheat prices and abundant feed grain supplies, they added.

Exports, currently forecast at one billion bushels, will be up sharply due mainly to greater wheat purchases by the Soviet Union. Of concern to Minnesota growers is the prospect that wheats other than durum and hard spring may benefit most from exportation.

More information on the export movement is needed before wheat prices can be accurately projected for 1972-73, Cuykendall and Anthony said. Although Minneapolis wheat rose almost 20 cents a bushel after heavy export movement became apparent, they find it difficult to envision cash prices rising appreciably above the level bid into the current futures market. So it appears reasonable for producers to price at least a part of the 1972 crop sales at current levels, they added.

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DAZ

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

CONTINUED STRONG
HOG PRICES EXPECTED

Hog prices should continue at levels \$5 to \$8 over the near \$20 level of a year ago for the remainder of 1972, according to projections by University of Minnesota economists Kenneth Egertson and Paul Hasbargen.

"Prices should remain above the \$25 level through much of the first half of 1973. However, price and profit conditions for the last half of 1973 may begin to show some decline. The situation will depend heavily on farrowings next spring," the economists said.

Although they expect moderate price increases from year earlier levels for the last half of 1973, the economists sound a note of caution: "If hog producers increase farrowing by only 5 percent next spring, we should not have a dangerous price break. However, prices during the last half of 1973 could be as much as 15 to 20 percent under fall 1972 levels, or near \$23."

Demand for pork has been stronger than a year earlier in the first half of 1972 due to increased incomes and higher prices for competing meats, especially beef. Pork demand for the rest of the year should continue to run two to five percent above year earlier levels.

Pork production should be down from eight to 10 percent below last year's levels through the remaining months of 1972.

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September 13, 1972

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MBC
g f 1/2

POULTRY PROFIT
OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Profit prospects in poultry, particularly for egg producers, are improved for the year ahead, according to Richard O. Hawkins and Melvin L. Hamre, University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Prices for large eggs during the next 12 months should average 39 cents on the New York fancy large market, compared with the 35 cent average for last year, if supply and demand estimates are correct. For Minnesota producers this would mean an average price for the year of 27 to 29 cents a dozen for all market eggs.

Highest egg prices are forecast for the end of 1972 and lowest for second quarter, 1973.

With the 1973 increase in prices, income to producer should also rise, despite somewhat higher feed costs than last year.

Egg supplies in 1972 will be slightly under year ago levels due to a somewhat smaller laying flock. However, storage holdings are above year earlier levels. Demand conditions are expected to be much the same as the year earlier situation, with some decrease in military use.

Holiday turkey prices this year should run the same as last year to one cent a pound lower. However, a January storage stock of an estimated 235 to 240 million pounds is expected to keep 1973 first half prices in the lower thirties.

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SVC

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 13, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
GA 27

PROFITS FOR CATTLE
FEEDERS APPEAR
ABOVE AVERAGE

Profit prospects for cattle feeders in the coming year appear above average despite increased costs for feeder cattle, feed and nonfeed inputs.

"Demand for beef will continue to increase and should be about eight to nine percent greater in the coming year," according to University of Minnesota Extension Economist Paul Hasbargen.

"As incomes rise, people want to buy more beef. For every 10 percent increase in a person's average disposable income, his beef purchases can be expected to increase by eight percent," Hasbargen said.

"Prices in the last half of 1972 should average \$1 to \$2 higher than in the last half of 1971. And although marketings will increase by about five percent during the first half of 1973, supplies will be up less than demand. This should allow for price increases of about \$2 over the strong prices of 1972," according to Hasbargen.

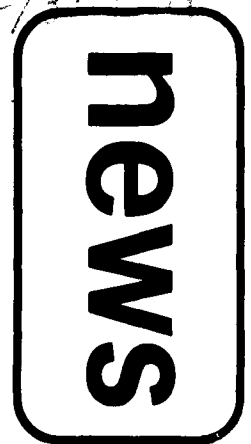
"Feeder cattle demand will be higher than ever this fall due to record high feeding returns of last year and favorable prospects for continued strong beef prices. Yearling prices are expected to remain in the \$40 to \$43 range this fall, and cornbelt feeders will probably have to pay \$50 for 400 pound good to choice steer calves."

Cattle feeders or credit agency people who wish to have a computerized budget projection for a specific group of cattle are encouraged to contact their county extension agent.

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JMS

MISC/711/74



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TECHNOLOGY CAN CURB SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS

Most environmental problems with solid waste disposal are "not nearly as serious" as those with liquid and gaseous waste disposal, says an Illinois geologist.

"Technology can handle most solid waste problems with relatively little expense and inconvenience" said George Hughes, of the Illinois State Geological Survey. His remarks were part of a talk prepared for delivery Tuesday to a groundwater quality conference at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The two day conference will continue Wednesday at the Student Center.

"The major problem," Hughes continued, "appears to be that of implementing this technology and of regulating and supervising current and future disposal operations."

The geologist discussed the impact of sanitary landfill sites on the surrounding environment, particularly groundwater. His talk was based on studies in the Chicago and other areas. The impact of a specific site depends largely upon its elevation in relation to the surrounding area, the nature of nearby soil and rock, groundwater flow patterns, the nature and age of the buried refuse and burial practices.

add one--sanitary landfill

Refuse in contact with water commonly produces a "leachate " solution containing chemicals dissolved from the waste, said Hughes. "The water that leaches the refuse may be groundwater or infiltrating precipitation." This action can pollute ground and surface water.

Groundwater is contained in porous layers of bedrock or glaciated materials. Layers in which the pores are filled with fluids are known as the saturated zone, the upper surface of which is called the water table.

"Dissolved solids in leachate travel with the groundwater and may, under certain circumstances, so degrade the groundwater that it can no longer be used for domestic purposes," said Hughes. Also, decomposition of refuse produces methane and carbon dioxide. The former may cause explosions, and the latter may increase the hardness of groundwater.

"The length of time required for refuse to stabilize and cease producing contaminants cannot be readily predicted," he continued. "The process depends upon a number of factors, including available moisture, temperature, materials present in the landfill, and probably upon the conditions of burial and compaction.

"Some landfills stabilize in a few years. Others still produce methane after 30 years."

However, sanitation specialists can choose landfill sites that have natural protection from the surrounding environment or use various engineering techniques to upgrade the site, Hughes explained. Some areas, such as mined-out quarries and gravel pits, may be easily filled, but they are not safe landfill sites without "considerable" modification.

add 2--sanitary landfill

One engineering technique that can make a landfill safe is installing a lining in the site before beginning filling operations. A lining can prevent the passage of leachate, said the geologist. Covering and grading the surface can reduce the entry of precipitation.

Other good practices are collection of the leachate by tiles or pumping systems, venting of landfill gases and treatment of leachate.

Landfill designers should also consider the type of cover material to be used, the settlement of the fill, the possibility of construction over the completed landfill and the final use projected for the completed landfill area, said Hughes.

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September 18, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

DAIRY SCIENTIST
SAYS MORE RESEARCH
NEEDED ON MA

Stronger and more consistent research results are needed before methionine or methionine analog (MA) are routinely added to dairy and beef rations, according to a University of Minnesota dairy scientist.

"The various positions taken and the recommendations made by universities and feed manufacturers are confusing to dairy producers," said Michael F. Hutjens, who spoke at the annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference in Bloomington, Minn., Sept. 19.

"Despite a large number of research trials and reports, one obvious point stands out: we need more research, both applied and basic, before a final decision can be made regarding the value of MA supplementation," he said.

Methionine is an essential amino acid and a building block of protein. The feasibility of adding methionine or its analog form as a supplement for high producing ruminants is a controversial topic among researchers, educators and feed manufacturers.

Hutjens said research results on production responses to MA in dairy and beef rations are difficult to interpret due to factors such as:

- Different locations
- Number of cattle involved
- Length and form of administration
- Stage of growth or lactation
- Level of production
- Type of ration and the level of supplementation

"Based on reported research results, no blanket recommendations can be made for MA addition to rations. High production levels and certain feeding programs may warrant MA supplementation in individual situations," he added.

Complete programs on the Minnesota Nutrition Conference are available for \$4.00 from the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.
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September 18, 1972

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**LYSINE SUPPLEMENTS
NOT ALWAYS HELPFUL**

It's not necessary for hog producers to supplement corn-soybean meal diets containing 12 to 14 percent protein with lysine and methionine, according to a University of Minnesota animal scientist.

Lysine and methionine are two of the essential amino acids--building blocks of protein.

"Supplementing a 14 percent protein corn-soybean diet with lysine did not improve rate of gain, gain per pound of feed or cutability in a University of Minnesota study," said R. J. Meade.

He spoke at the annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference in Bloomington, Minn., Monday, Sept. 18.

"However, a number of experiments have shown that supplemental lysine improved rate of gain and feed efficiency when a low protein, (10 percent) corn-soybean diet was fed or when lysine was lacking," Meade added.

Preliminary results of another University of Minnesota study were summarized by Meade:

--Supplemental lysine improved feed efficiency of gilts fed 10 and 12 percent protein diets.

--Hogs fed 14 and 16 percent protein diets had largest loin eye areas.

--No measures of carcass leanness were significantly affected by addition of lysine.

Complete programs on the Minnesota Nutrition Conference are available for \$4.00 from the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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September 18, 1972

To all counties
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SCIENTIST FINDS
ACID MIX CURBS
GRAIN MOLDING

Grain treated with propionic acid or a propionic-acetic acid mixture remained free of fungi in storage for 140 to 210 days, but a grain preservative, Grain Shield, did not inhibit fungi development, University of Minnesota Plant Pathologist Clyde M. Christensen reported.

Grain preservatives, a group of relatively new products receiving considerable publicity in recent weeks, are being promoted as being capable of preventing mold growth in stored grain, making it possible to store high-moisture grain without artificial drying, cribbing or ensiling.

Treating grain with these preservatives is being called "pickling," which probably is due to the vinegary smell of the grain after the treatment. Also, most of these products contain propionic acid or a combination of propionic and acetic acids. Acetic acid, better known as vinegar, is used to preserve pickles, which also helps explain why this process has been tagged "pickling."

In the University research, sorghum, corn, soybeans and alfalfa pellets were treated with five-tenths to one percent propionic acid or a mixture of 60 percent acetic acid and 40 percent propionic acid.

Also, grain samples received the recommended dosage of Grain Shield--10 percent propionic acid and 90 percent inert materials--but that did not inhibit fungi development on samples of moist stored grain. Samples treated with double the recommended dosage were heavily invaded by fungi within a few days to a week and when the temperature was raised these samples became heavily infested with mites, Christensen reported.

-more-

add 1--grain pres

The odor of propionic acid became very faint or disappeared in grain samples treated with propionic acid or the propionic-acetic mixture when the samples were dried after several months of storage. But when the samples were moistened, the odor became as evident as it had been before the grain was dried.

Because of the odor and a tendency for embryos of most corn kernels to turn medium to dark brown after treatment, such grain would almost certainly be designated "sample grade" or "distinctly low quality," Christensen said, if it passed through state or federal inspection. Unless buyers and sellers agreed to waive the grading rules, treated corn would be discriminated against in marketing.

The high storage hazard for alfalfa pellets is another consideration in the use of grain preservatives. Christensen said it is recommended that the pellets be stored at no higher than eight percent moisture content because of the possibility of losses from fire. But it's not necessary to store the pellets at eight percent moisture to prevent molding, he added.

Grain treatment with five-tenths percent propionic acid might provide "a very attractive alternative to drying" if it would protect the grain from molding at moisture contents up to 16 percent as it did in these tests, Christensen concluded.

-DAZ-

MSC
JAZZ

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September 18, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF

Corn Diseases. Wet weather has promoted three problems in corn--eyespot, southern corn leaf blight with some T-cytoplasm corn and premature dying due to rotting of the extreme base and roots of the plants. The wet season is probably a one in ten year situation, so it could be different next year, says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Using several hybrids should be good insurance next year--inspections of corn hybrid trial plots show striking differences in susceptibility and resistance to these diseases, Johnson said.

* * * *

Brown Stem Rot. Brown stem rot in soybeans is more common than usual this year. A new publication from Iowa, "Soybean Diseases," published in April, 1972, describes the disease. See your county extension agent for details.

* * * *

Potato Late Blight. Potato growers should leave the tubers in the ground for a few extra days in areas where late blight has been found. This extra time may allow the infected tubers to rot. Harvesting tubers infested with late blight will cause storage rotting problems--usually soft rot.

To reduce dry rot, adjust potato harvesters, chains, trucks and loading equipment to prevent excessive tuber bruising.

Red River Valley area potato growers may call Ed Plissey, area potato specialist, to obtain bruise kits. Phone (218) 773-9614.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Weed Control in Alfalfa. You can control many broad-leaved weeds in alfalfa with a fall application of simazine (Princep). Apply the chemical after the last cutting in the fall, but before the ground is frozen. Grasses in the alfalfa will be killed or injured, and there may be some injury to alfalfa.

The rate of simazine should be determined by soil type. Check the product label for detailed directions for use. Simazine should not be used on sands, loamy sands or gravelly soils. And, do not graze areas treated with simazine for 30 days or cut hay for 60 days after treatment

* * * *

Certification For DES Required. At present, certification is voluntary on all animal health products except diethylstilbestrol. Federal regulations went into effect January 8, 1972, requiring a seven-day withdrawal period from DES. Certification involves signing a statement stating that the animals were not fed DES; or, that the animals were fed DES in conformity with feed or drug manufacturer's dosage directions, and were withdrawn from DES, as required by the FDA, at least seven days prior to shipment.

The certification slip is ordinarily filled out by the producer marketing the animals and must accompany the livestock to the packer.

* * * *

Geraniums. It's time to bring geraniums back in as soon as frost threatens. If you want geraniums indoors this winter or to plant outside next spring, "slip" them and start new plants. To do this, just cut off a stalk of healthy looking new growth, about four or five inches long. Take off the bottom two or three leaves and stick the cutting into a rooting medium such as vermiculite, perlite or common sand.

If peat moss is used, mix it with sand or perlite. If you use a commercial rooting substance, follow the directions on the container. Spray or sprinkle water on the cuttings three or four times a day. Keep them out of direct sunlight. When they reach about a half inch long, plant them in a soil mixture. You can use four-inch pots, filling them with equal parts of soil, peat and perlite.

* * * *
-mcre-

add 2--in brief

Fall Colors. Cold nights and sunny days in Minnesota bring a display of brilliant red and purple leaves, while warm, cloudy weather brings shades of yellow.

Due to climatic and soil conditions, the mid-continental area is one of the few areas in the United States where leaves turn such brilliant colors in the fall. In northern Minnesota, colors generally are more intense than in the Twin Cities area, which may be due to the iron and acidity in the soil of the northern area, he added.

The leaves start to turn yellow and orange as the chlorophyll disappears. Anthocyanin, derived from accumulated sugars in the plant, gives the red and purple hues. Genetic makeup also is responsible for brilliant fall leaf coloration.

* * * *

Wasps, Bees Can Be Nuisance. Wasps and bees usually select quiet, out-of-the-way places for nests and will not disturb humans if left alone, say specialists at the University of Minnesota. Both insects are beneficial and should be tolerated and protected whenever possible.

If wasps and bees nest in areas where they become a nuisance or hazard, they can be killed by the use of dichlorvos strips, chlordane spray or carbaryl solution, with the choice depending upon the situation. Common nest sites are in the ground, under siding and in walls, eaves and hollow trees.

Protective clothing is a must for would-be wasp and bee controllers. However, persons with a history of hay fever, asthma or an allergy should avoid stinging insects.

For further information ask your county extension agent for Entomology Fact Sheet Number 32--1970.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 18, 1972

To all counties
4-H news
Immediate release

MSC
8A214

4-H'ERS RECEIVE
KEY AWARD FOR
ACHIEVEMENTS

_____ 4-H members from _____ County have received the 4-H Key Award, one of the most cherished awards given in the 4-H program.

They include (List name of 4-H members, age, 4-H club, 4-H achievements and background info.) _____.

Over 12,000 outstanding 4-H members in Minnesota have received the 4-H Key Award since the program began in 1953. The award includes a certificate of achievement and a gold key mounted on a tie tack for boys and a pendant for the girls.

Sponsor of the 4-H Key Award program in Minnesota is Custom Farm Services, Inc., a Cities Service Company. Minnesota is among some 30 states which offer the program.

Last year nearly 700 4-H'ers in the state received the 4-H Key Award.

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(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.)

MSC
g 427p

September 18, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Check Correspondence Schools Before Responding

The promise of an "exciting, high-paying job" is the usual lure of the fake correspondence school. The Postal Inspection Service protects the mails from being used by such schemers through the postal fraud and false representation statutes.

The Better Business Bureau believes that schools that advertise "jobs are now available" or "will be available" are detrimental and should be carefully investigated before responding.

Generally, the victims of self-improvement schemes have little schooling and are desperately trying to improve their economic opportunities. They are easy prey to the "sales pitch" that the school can "guarantee" them a job.

Families in remote areas are often susceptible to costly correspondence schools. Edna Jordahl, home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says "Although some correspondence schools are reliable, correspondence schools in general should be checked with the Minnesota Department of Education."

* * * *

Consumption Of Poultry Increases

There may not be a chicken in every pot, but there's chicken in a lot of processed foods. Since 1955, consumption of all forms of processed poultry has risen from barely a pound to upwards of six pounds per person.

In the frozen dinner line, chicken platters have cornered more than a third of the retail market. Another fourth is held by turkey and gravy combinations. Turkey rolls, pre-cooked poultry parts, chicken and noodles, gravies, soups, stews and dumplings are also familiar processed items.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

New Regulations For Bacon And Cured Meats

New bacon packaging and cured meat label regulations will become effective in February 1973. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will require windowed bacon packages to make visible at least 70 percent of the length of a representative strip of bacon. The window will have to be at least 1-1/2 inches wide.

In the past, consumers have complained that they were unable to judge the quality of packaged bacon.

All curatives used in processed meats will be listed on ingredient labels after next February. Cured meat products have not carried ingredient statements in the past but consumers will soon find the solutions listed on the package. All other federally inspected meat products containing two or more ingredients already must carry ingredient statements.

* * * *

Imported Meat Used In Ground Product

Meat import quotas were lifted by President Nixon on June 26. According to the Public Policy newsletter from the University of Minnesota, prior to the lifting of the quotas, about 1.24 billion pounds of meat could have been imported compared to an estimated 23.3 billion pounds of U. S. beef production.

Imported meat consists primarily of lean beef for hamburger, frankfurters and processed meats. Some mutton, veal and goat is also imported. Most imported meat comes from Australia. It's all wholesome and USDA inspected.

* * * *

Nearly One-Third Spent On Meat

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture thirty cents of every food dollar is spent on meat. Shoppers can stretch that meat dollar by knowing how to use the less expensive cuts.

* * * *

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September 18, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8A27p

PACKAGE POULTRY
WELL FOR FREEZING

If you're thinking of freezing some poultry when you find a good buy at the meat counter, remember that proper packaging is important if you expect to retain good quality in freezer storage.

The quality of poultry frozen in a home freezer depends also upon the quality of the poultry at the time of freezing and on the storage temperature. Always store poultry at 0°F. or lower.

Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends heavy-duty aluminum foil molded tightly around the bird. Or package poultry in vapor-resistant polyethylene, saran-type or polyester film to protect the product from freezer burn. Polyethylene bags are convenient because of the odd shape of the poultry carcass and its parts. He warns, however, that the plastic films used in the packaging of fresh market poultry are usually not made of materials that protect the product during freezer storage; for that reason, it is advisable to re-package the poultry you buy.

If you package poultry in a bag, remove as much air as possible before sealing. That's important because air pockets in the bag may lead to freezer burn and they're easily punctured. Apply a twist seal by twirling the bag while holding the open end. Loop the twist seal back on itself and tie securely. Then label and date the package and freeze immediately.

Freeze poultry in quantities tailored to fit your needs, Hamre suggests. You may wish to package some whole and ready for roasting, some in halves and quarters ready for broiling and barbecuing or cut up for frying or stewing. It's a good idea to save freezer space by packaging only choice meaty parts. Cook and debone the necks and backs and freeze the meat in broth for use in soups and prepared dishes.

add 1--package poultry

Wrap giblets separately from the whole carcass to speed freezing. Use
livers within 3 months.

As a safety precaution don't stuff poultry before freezing it. The slow
freezing rate in home freezers and locker plants may not prevent the growth of
food spoilage and food poisoning organisms in the stuffing.

Chicken and turkey will keep well in the freezer for 6 to 9 months before
loss of quality. It's well, however, to avoid freezing large quantities of
poultry at home at one time, since they may raise the temperature of the freezer.

-jbn-

September 19, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES CALLED PART OF GROUNDWATER
POLLUTION PROBLEM

People's attitudes and practices should be considered as an "integral part" of the groundwater pollution problem in Minnesota, said a University of Minnesota extension specialist Wednesday.

"Prevailing attitudes of inexhaustible supply and the earth's infinite capacity to purify wastes are widespread and strongly held," said Lowell Hanson, a soil scientist. "However, there are indications that groundwater quality may decline in the future."

An example of groundwater deterioration was reported in 1971 by the Minnesota Water Resource Coordinating Committee. Quoting from the report, Hanson said, "'As of August, 1970, more than 8,000 Minnesotans were drinking water from municipal supplies which were rated by the Minnesota Health Department as being in very dangerous condition, and 34,300 residents were served by supplies rated as poor to dangerous.'"

His remarks were prepared for delivery Wednesday to a groundwater quality conference held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. The purpose of the conference was to publicize the need for a statewide groundwater quality information system.

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add 1--people's attitudes

"It would be a mistake to ignore the opinions of the individual" in designing a sophisticated data and management system for the protection and use of groundwater, said Hanson.

"We should recognize that the implementation of new practices involving groundwater protection and use will depend to a large degree on understanding and active support of the public at large," he continued.

"We have a unique opportunity in designing a new data system to provide for both input and delivery of information to an extensive segment of the public, as well as experts and technical resource managers.

"This approach . . . will pay off in providing people with an opportunity to learn more about their physical environment and make decisions on the basis of sound information," said Hanson.

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SVC-72

**NITRATES FROM FERTILIZERS AND ANIMAL WASTES
CAN ENTER GROUND WATER**

Farm and feed lot operators should avoid continued application of animal wastes and fertilizers that result in the buildup of nitrates in soils because ground water contamination may follow, warn two University of Minnesota specialists.

"After such a build up is allowed to occur, there may be a slow, but irreversible movement of nitrates through the soil into the groundwater for years in the future," said Robert G. Gast, professor of soil science.

These remarks were contained in a paper prepared for delivery Tuesday at a groundwater quality conference held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Co-author of the paper was Philip R. Goodrich, assistant professor of agricultural engineering. The conference will continue Wednesday at the Student Center.

Nitrogen is the major component of animal wastes and fertilizers "posing a significant threat to groundwater quality," when the two are "distributed uniformly on soil surfaces at reasonable rates," explained Gast. Phosphorus and potassium are other components, but the soil usually adsorbs most of them.

add 1--nitrate buildup

However, this may not be the case when large quantities of fertilizers and animal wastes are concentrated in a small area, he added. Then phosphorus, potassium and disease causing organisms may move directly into groundwater through such pathways as sinkholes, defective well casings and sandy soils with shallow water-bearing rock layers.

Groundwater contamination from such sources "can be minimized" by locating larger operations in areas with suitable soil and water conditions, said Gast.

Nitrogen is of concern for three reasons, he said. First, large quantities are involved in the application of both fertilizers and animal wastes. Second, in the form of nitrates, nitrogen has a potentially rapid rate of movement in soils. Third, nitrogen in some farms can be toxic to humans and animals.

However, farmers should not be dissuaded from using nitrogen fertilizers, he continued. "Cropping practices in the U.S. over the past 100 years have continuously removed more plant nutrients, especially nitrogen, than has been returned to the soil by fertilizers, plant residues, legume crops, rainwaters and animal wastes.

"This 'mining' of the soil continues in many instances and can only be prevented by increased use of fertilizer nitrogen, if current crop production is to be maintained. Fertilizer nitrogen applied in these cases results in little if any increase in nitrate accumulation in the soil."

If the amount of fertilizer nitrogen added is about the same as the amount removed by the crop, excessive nitrates will not accumulate in the soil, according to researchers in the University's soil science department and branch stations. In fact, in the case of continuous corn production, "fertilizer nitrogen can be applied at rates found to give maximum yields without significant buildup of nitrates."

add 2 -- nitrate buildup

said Gast.

He urged agribusinessmen to think about the effects of their practices on groundwater. "Groundwater constitutes 97 percent of the fresh water in the United States and currently supplies 20 percent of the fresh water used," he said. Thirty-five percent of Minnesota's land area is cropland. "Consequently, these agricultural lands overlay large areas of groundwater reservoirs."

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SVC-72

September 20, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

4-H HORSE SHOW WINNERS TOLD

An 18-year-old Eveleth girl received the "Dan Patch Trophy" at the Minnesota State 4-H Show Sept. 18-19 at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul.

Cheryl Wilson was given the trophy, which is awarded for the top 4-H horse project in the state and for leadership ability. She was a 4-H junior leader for six years and a past county federation president. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Douglas O. Wilson.

Thirty-five teams competed in the 4-H horse judging contest Monday (Sept. 18). Four-H'ers judged six classes of horses and were required to give oral reasons for two of the classes. First-place team honors went to Freeborn county. Team members included Pat Killian and Charlene Morrison, both of Albert Lea; Robyn Paulson, Emmon; and Sylvia Opdahl, Alden.

The top ten county teams in order of their ranking included: Freeborn, Nobles, Norman, Wright and Anoka--tie, Dakota, Houston, Fillmore, Pope and Mower.

- more -

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add 1--4-H horse show

Judge for the Western Pleasure Horse Show was Dwayne Chinander, St. Croix Falls, Wis. Trophies were awarded to first place winners in each class while other 4-H'ers received ribbons. First place winners by class included:

Halter Showmanship, under 14 years old--Kevin Rust, 13, Worthington.

Halter Showmanship, over 14--Randy Haack, 17, Reading.

Egg and Spoon--Kevin Banks, 19, Cannon Falls.

Barrels--Laurie Hage, 11, Austin.

Poles -Lois Blair, 17, Glenwood.

Horsemanship, over 14--Kathy Mallory, 16, Austin.

Horsemanship, under 14--Polly Lewis, 12, Cannon Falls

Horsemanship, ponies--Candy Sparks, 14, Granada.

Western Pleasure, over 14--Teri Lynn Dotzenrod, 17, Chatfield.

Western Pleasure, under 14--Lori Caswell, 13, Dassel.

Western Pleasure, ponies--Bonnie Lewis, 12, Anoka.

Judge for English Pleasure riding was Ev Speltz, Stillwater. First-place winners by class included:

Hunt Seat, over 14--Rene Nichols, 15, Rochester.

Saddle Seat, over 14--Karen Zehrer, 15, Brooten.

Hunt Seat, under 14--Rita Melby, 12, Apple Valley.

Saddle Seat, under 14--Polly Lewis, 12, Cannon Falls.

Hunt Seat, ponies--Renee Kokesh, 12, Maple Plaine.

Saddle Seat, ponies--Laura Grimmell, 11, Sherburne.

About 300 4-H'ers from throughout the state participated in the horse show which was held in conjunction with the State 4-H Market Livestock Show.

September 20, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

CEREAL RUST LAB DEDICATED

St. Paul--A new Cereal Rust Laboratory building will help plant scientists continue to protect the nation's small grain crops.

Losses due to stem rust caused losses totaling \$1.77 billion from 1921 through 1970, according to John B. Rowell, leader of the Cereal Rust Laboratory, the national center for stem rust research located on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The new \$488,547 facility was dedicated at 10 a.m., Wednesday, Sept. 20. The Cereal Rust Laboratory is a cooperative program between the USDA and the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Although we have stem rust fairly well controlled with resistant varieties, it's a constant problem since resistant varieties usually become susceptible within 5 - 10 years," Rowell said.

Norman Borlaug, the University of Minnesota graduate who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970, has made use of the Cereal Rust Laboratory's research to develop disease-free wheat varieties in India and Pakistan.

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add 1--cereal rust lab

"Although our work pertains essentially to the United States, much of the plant material developed here is used all over the world," Rowell said. "Seed exchanges have helped Borlaug and other scientists who made the Green Revolution possible in India and Pakistan."

Ribbon cutting for the new building was done by Rowell and Elvin C. Stakman, professor emeritus, who did much of the early research work on stem rust starting in 1913.

The dedication address was given by Earl R. Glover, acting deputy administrator, North Central Region, USDA Agricultural Research Service. Also speaking at the event was Leo G. K. Iverson, acting deputy administrator, plant protection and quarantine programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Speaking for the University of Minnesota were William F. Hueg Jr., director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and James F. Brinkerhoff, vice president for finance, planning and operations.

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JMS-72

September 21, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

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MINNESOTA MAY HAVE WATER SHORTAGE

Minnesota is a "water rich state". Or is It?

The gopher state will have water supply problems in a few decades, predicted two men who deal daily with the environment.

One of the men, Robert R. Aitken, of the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, warned that Minnesota and 22 other states will experience "some sort of a water deficit" by the year 2020. These are also the states which presently pump 80 percent of the groundwater annually in the U.S., he said.

Another forecast came from Edwin H. Ross, of the Division of Environmental Health, Minnesota Department of Health. "There is some doubt if the great reservoir in the headwaters of the Mississippi River will provide sufficient water for the Twin Cities area in future years," he said.

"Projections indicate we may be using for power production of the Northern States Power Co. the equivalent of the Mississippi River's low flow by 1990," he continued, "and by 2038 the equivalent of its average flow. Most of the water will evaporate in the process of cooling equipment."

- more -

add 1--water deficit

Aitken and Ross spoke to a groundwater quality conference Wednesday, Sept. 18, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

"Our real reservoir of water lies under the land surface," said Ross. "Groundwater may not furnish all our needs in Minnesota, but it will continue to be the source of water for most of our cities and for our farms." He noted that 66 percent of the state's population now uses groundwater.

Minnesota pumps greater than 750 million gallons per day of groundwater, said Aitken. This is an indication of dependence on this source.

"A region that depends on groundwater would have no excuse to assign its problems a low priority," he continued.

"We must tell the powers that be (we don't need convincing, but some people do) that contamination of aquifers by injection wells and other waste disposal practices must cease," declared Aitken.

He thought that man can protect the underground environment and at the same time use it beneficially. However, 98 percent of the nation's groundwater is not covered by quality standards, either interstate or intrastate.

If bills currently in Congress are passed in undiluted form, anti-groundwater pollution activity will increase in the EPA and in states interested in obtaining federal funds for their water programs, said Aitken.

However, "I'm expressing my opinion only," he said. "I do not set policy. I do not discuss policy."

Groundwater protection is necessary, because surface waters are not as abundant in Minnesota as some people think, said Ross.

add 2--water deficit

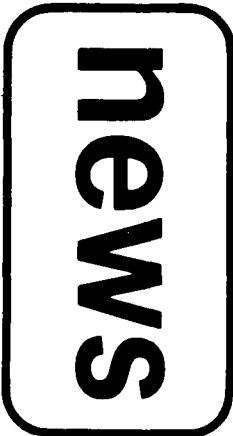
"This is a head water state," he explained. We have no major streams beginning in other states that flow through Minnesota. With the exception of her boundary streams, rivers and lakes, Minnesota does not receive water in appreciable amounts from beyond her boundaries.

"Twelve states in the continental United States receive less annual precipitation than Minnesota. Six of these 12 receive only minor amounts of stream flow from beyond their boundaries.

"In only one of these six, Nevada, do major streams receive less runoff than in Minnesota."

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SVC-72



Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • Agricultural Extension Service
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WINNERS ANNOUNCED AT 4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW

Dan Tetrick, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Tetrick, Route 1, Redwood Falls, showed the grand champion steer in the live beef judging contest on Wednesday (Sept. 20) at the Minnesota State 4-H Market Livestock Show at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul. A fifth year showman at the Livestock show, Tetrick showed a 1,020 pound Black Angus steer.

Sandy Nelson, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nelson, Route 1, New Richland, showed the reserve champion steer. She also showed an Angus. Miss Nelson is a sophomore at New Richland high school and has shown cattle four years.

In showmanship competition, David Gray, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray, Route 2, Slayton, took champion honors. Reserve champion honors went to Scott Beers, 17, Luverne. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Roger Beers.

The overall champion girl steer exhibitor was Mary Pat Walgrave, 15, Luverne. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ardean Walgrave. A fourth year 4-H member, she is a member of the Merry Makers 4-H club. Miss Walgrave also showed the champion hereford steer. She received a trophy from the Minnesota Hereford Association.

add 1--winners announced

Eight counties received top herdsmanship honors for keeping animals, stable and equipment clean and orderly during the show. The following counties received equal acknowledgement: Dakota, Goodhue, Martin, Murray, Norman, Redwood, Renville and Steele.

The grand champion hog was a Hampshire shown by Donald Bryson, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bryson, Route 2, Alden. The reserve champion hog was a Duroc shown by Gary Davis, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Davis, Oakland. Davis also won the hog showmanship contest. Ron Cords, 16, Mankato, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cords, was reserve champion.

The grand champion lamb was a crossbred Hampshire-Suffolk shown by Gary Eikmeier, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Eikmeier, Route 4, Pipestone. The reserve champion lamb was a Suffolk shown by Dennis Aanenson, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Aanenson, 905 8th Ave. S.W., Pipestone. In lamb showmanship competition, Lonnie Nelson, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Nelson, Appleton, was champion and Lynn Grass, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Grass, Route 3, Owatonna, was reserve champion.

For the first time in the fifty-four year history of the Market Livestock Show premium awards will be based on a combination of live show ranking and carcass evaluation. An index score was assigned by judges to each animal during the live show. This score, combined with the carcass score, will determine the overall grand champions to be announced later.

Contributions of more than \$11,000 combined with support from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association will be used to make the cash awards based on the overall index rating, according to Leonard Harkness, 4-H program director at the University of Minnesota.

add 2--winners announced

Breed and reserve champions within divisions were:

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE--Michael Bartsch, Rt. 4, Owatonna, champion;

Douglas Pichner, Rt. 4, Owatonna, reserve.

DUROC--Gary Davis, Oakland, champion;

Ron Cords, Rt. 4, Mankato, reserve.

HAMPSHIRE--Donald Bryson, Rt. 2, Alden, champion;

Gary Ochsendorf, Dawson, reserve.

POLAND CHINA--Barbara May, Rt. 1, Farmington, champion;

Bonnie May, Rt. 1, Farmington, reserve.

SPOTS--Mark Kaplan, Rt. 2, Owatonna, champion;

Frank Ireland, Rt. 4, Mankato, reserve.

YORKSHIRE--Sandra Grunklee, Rt. 1, Claremont, champion;

Mary Dee, Rt. 2, Rochester, reserve.

CROSSBRED--Kelly Kramer, Marshall, champion;

Daniel Jensen, Rt. 4, Owatonna, reserve.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE--Robert Nord, Pelican Rapids, champion;

Kim Thomas, Dundas, reserve.

SHROPSHIRE--Todd Stangeland, Barnesville, champion;

Scott Morton, Rt. 2, Hancock, reserve.

SOUTHDOWN--Susan Kofstad, Rt. 1, Hartland, champion

Lorraine Clasen, Rt. 3, Long Prairie, reserve.

add 3--winners announced

SUFFOLK--Dennis Aanenson, 905 8th Ave. SW., Pipestone, champion;
Kenneth Holz, 8306 Kimbro Ave. S. Cottage Grove, reserve.

OTHER BREEDS--Larry Sanford, Rt. 5, Faribault, champion
Dirk Karstens, Rt. 3, Hutchinson, reserve.

CROSSBREDS--Gary Eikmeier, Rt. 4, Pipestone, champion;
Brent Powers, Dawson, reserve.

BEEF

ANGUS--Dan Tetrick, Redwood Falls, champion;
Sandra Nelson, Rt. 1, New Richland, reserve.

CHAROLAIS--Lynn Helgeson, Rt. 1, Sauk Rapids, champion;
Neil Jessen, Tyler, reserve.

HEREFORDS--Mary Pat Walgrave, Luverne, champion;
Kristine Johnson, Rt. 1, Owatonna, reserve.

SHORTHORNS--Jeff Zeller, Alden, champion;
Wayne Bollam, Blue Earth, reserve.

CROSSBREDS--Lowell Jauert, Luverne, champion;
Ken Gerken, Lake City, reserve.

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BP-72



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In Twin Cities Area:

GROUND WATER POLLUTION EXAMPLES TOLD

Ground water pollution in Minnesota may not be visible, but it exists, according to a geologist with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

"In recent years there has been a great deal of concern over the deteriorating quality of our lakes and rivers," said Dale Wikre, of the MPCA's Division of Water Quality. "During the same period, concern for ground water quality has been increasing, but at a slower rate.

"The main reason for lack of concern is the fact that the pollution is not visible," he explained. "After the contamination has entered the ground, it may go undetected for years, until it appears in wells some distance from the original point of contamination."

Wikre spoke Tuesday, Sept. 19 at a ground water quality conference held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Many serious and potentially serious ground water pollution situations have arisen in past years, said the geologist. A majority of ground water pollution problems can be grouped into six classes according to the source of the problem, he said. The sources include

add 1--groundwater pollution

individual sewage disposal systems, agricultural practices, municipal and industrial waste disposal methods, petroleum products spills and leaks and disposal wells.

"Data is available, in some instances, to show that pollution of the groundwater has taken places," said Wilkre. "In other situations the disposal practice may have been stopped before any reported contamination because of the high potential for pollution which existed."

He cited examples of ground water pollution in the Twin Cities area:

1. Surveys conducted by 1960 of suburban wells indicated that 47.5 percent of those sampled were contaminated by either nitrates or surfactants. Thirty-nine communities with 63,000 wells serving 240,000 persons were represented in the surveys. Sewage effluent recirculated from individual waste disposal systems was thought to be the source of cantamination in many instances.
2. Use of surface drainage wells in White Bear Lake Township led to immediate contamination of nearby water supplies in 1956. Flow to the wells was dammed.
3. An old abandoned quarry on Johnson St. in Minneapolis was in an area to be excavated for highway construction. The quarry was used improperly for solid waste disposal for a number of years and was half full of contaminated ground water. It was necessary to dewater the quarry for the construction project, chlorinate the effluent, and discharge it into the Mississippi River.
4. Industrial wastes from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. were buried in pits in Woodbury Township from the mid-1950's to 1966, when contaminated wells were detected. The company stopped using the pits and

add 2--groundwater pollution

constructed barrier wells to stop the spread of the contamination. Three wells have been pumped continuously since 1968 with discharge to the Mississippi River. The pumping will have to continue for an indefinite time.

"Minnesotans must learn from the history of past pollution problems," said Wikre, "that ground waters must be protected if they are going to continue as a valuable natural resource."

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SVC-72



SOIL CAN SERVE AS SEWAGE FILTER

Pennsylvania State University scientists are spraying chlorinated effluent from secondary stage sewage treatment on crop areas, yet groundwater at a four foot depth in the soil continues to be drinkable.

Earl A. Meyers, one of the scientists, Tuesday described the "living filter" to a groundwater quality conference held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. He said this method can remove 95 to 99 percent of the phosphate content and 60 to 90 percent of the the nitrogen content, when the effluent is sprayed uniformly over the soil.

"The crop will remove only 45 percent of the phosphates," said Meyers. "The rest are tied up as precipitates in the soil." He thought the Pennsylvania soil would be able to clean up phosphates from effluent for the next 100 years.

The purpose of the Penn State project is to recycle effluent into nutrients for plants and usable water. The fluid waste is pumped continuously year round at a rate of 350 gallons per minute, or about one half million gallons per day. Meyers said this equaled the water needs of a city of about 5,000 people.

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add 1--effluent spraying

However, the spraying of treated effluent should be limited only to certain situations. "The main concern is to get rid of the nutrients," said Meyers. The fluid should contain no "exotic ingredients" that would kill the crop. "A dead crop is a darn poor filter," he noted.

Also, soil and bedrock conditions must be right. If the soil is sandy and water-bearing rock layers are near the surface, the contaminants could enter the groundwater. If sinkholes or fractures in the bedrock are present, the same thing could happen.

Penn State is using the treated effluent on everything from cornfields to football fields to young hardwoods, said Meyers. Trees that once grew only eight inches a year sprouted a full 30 inches a year during spraying operations. Old strip mine banks that were unable to grow vegetation now are carpeted with it.

The question of whether or not to use effluent as fertilizer is controversial. Meyers said the decision was not up to him.

"Obviously, you don't have the option of whether or not to have the material," he explained. The irrigation of sewage effluent is one "engineering tool" to handle it, but "you must decide what is the best tool."

"It's your material. It's your money. You decide what to do with it," he quipped.

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SVC-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 21, 1972

MSC
9/22/72

GOV. ANDERSON
PROCLAIMS OCT.
1-7 4-H WEEK

Gov. Wendell Anderson has endorsed Minnesota's participation in National 4-H Week, starting Oct. 1, 1972.

"Minnesota's young people are one of our most important resources, and one of our greatest challenges is to provide them with the finest living and learning environment possible," Gov. Anderson said.

"The 4-H program in Minnesota has provided a learning-by-doing educational program for 100,000 4-H participants. It has helped these young people develop talent and knowledge in over 100 project areas.

"In addition, the 4-H program has given young people the opportunity to learn leadership and citizenship responsibility."

Today's 4-H program is for all young people--both rural and urban, points out Leonard Harkness, state director, 4-H and youth development at the University of Minnesota.

"In 1972, half of the 4-H members in Minnesota are urban dwellers--that is, they live in towns and cities over 10,000," Harkness said.

"Today's 4-H program is adaptable. For example, 4-H 'classroom' centered activity provides a meaningful experience for mentally and physically handicapped young people, while other 4-H'ers learn from advanced electronics and aerospace projects."

"I encourage youngsters to investigate the 4-H program," Gov. Anderson said. "Give them the opportunity to be a part of this year's theme for National 4-H Week-- 'A New Day, A New Way.'"

The 4-H program in Minnesota is administered by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service at the state level. County extension offices, usually located in the county seat, administer 4-H programs at the county level. See your county extension agent for more information on the 4-H program.

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Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 22, 1972

MSC
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UM ROUNDUP
SESSION SET
FOR OCT. 21

The University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture will "roundup" its graduates of past years Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Fall Roundup will begin at 8:30 a.m. at the Holiday Inn, Roseville with coffee, rolls and a program focusing on issues and opportunities in agricultural development. World grain trade agreements will be among the topics.

The Minnesota-Iowa football game at Memorial Stadium will be the featured attraction in the afternoon.

Reservations for an 11:30 a.m. luncheon and the football game should be made by Oct. 15 by contacting the College of Agriculture, 277 Coffey Hall, St. Paul Minn., 55101, telephone (612) 373-0921. The college also has reservation forms, and additional information about costs and the program.

College alumni are requested to spread the word to former classmates and friends.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 25, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
GARY

IN BRIEF. . . .

Grain For Dry Cows. Give dry dairy cows all the good roughage they can eat, plus about one-half pound of grain mixture per 100 pounds of body weight each day. Feed thin cows slightly more grain and give cows in good physical condition slightly less. During the two weeks prior to calving, increase the grain allowance so the cow is eating one to one and one-half pounds of grain mixture per 100 pounds of body weight when she calves. A 1200-pound cow should receive 12 to 18 pounds of grain per day during this period.

* * * *

Drugs Eliminated At Different Rates. The speed at which a drug is eliminated from an animal's system depends on several factors--the species of animals, the method of administration of the drug, the degree of absorption into the bloodstream and the way the drug is broken down and eliminated from the animal. Some drugs used as feed additives perform their function in the intestinal tract, are not absorbed into the bloodstream, and are eliminated from the animal almost immediately. That same drug, when used for injections, may remain in the animal for several hours, reports the Food and Drug Administration.

* * * *

Storing Bulbs. Store dahlia bulbs under slightly humid conditions--a damp fruit cellar or pump room would be ideal. Pack the bulbs in peat moss or vermiculite and store them at 40 to 45 degrees. Cannas should be packed in vermiculite and stored at a dry place in 40 to 50 degrees. Gladiolus corms should be dusted with a fungicide-insecticide, then stored in mesh bags or onion sacks. Glads, like canna bulbs, should be in a dry place where it's 33 to 40 degrees.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Crickets In The House. House and field crickets soon will search for protected areas in which to spend the winter, and they may enter Minnesota houses. Once inside, these pests can cause great damage to woolens, silks, cottons and other fabrics.

While outside, house and field crickets feed mostly on plant debris, but they will feed on almost any organic refuse. Houses most susceptible to cricket infestations are those with tall grass around their foundations or those situated near dump areas, fields or gardens with plenty of plant debris. These insects may also enter houses from wooded areas or on fireplace wood.

Control measures include applying chlordane in areas frequented by crickets, such as behind and under shelving, cabinets and work benches and around windows, along the bases of walls and in corners. A toxic substance, chlordane is safe for use as recommended. Entomology Fact Sheet Number 26--1970, available from your county extension agent, provides directions.

* * * *

Parasite-Free Sheep Winter Better. Treatment of sheep for parasites before bringing the flock in for winter is valuable since a parasite-free flock will winter better and produce a crop of stronger, healthier lambs the following spring say University of Minnesota veterinarians.

Fall treatment is important, since parasites are often abundant in fall--especially if the weather is wet. Sheep in fall tend to pick up more parasites because pasture grasses are often short and the sheep's resistance may be lowered since the forage has lost its high level of nutrition.

Highly effective treatments for parasites of sheep include such products as phenothiazine, thibendazole and tetramisole.

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(Do Not Use On Radio--Has been sent to radio stations for their exclusive use. For use only in columns as it is not news style.

MSC
BA279

September 25, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Be Perfectly Plaid

Plaids are in the spotlight on the clothing scene this fall.

Whether you're buying a ready-made plaid or sewing plaids yourself, there are some important guidelines to keep in mind if you expect to be "perfectly plaid."

Thelma Baierl (barrel), extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions:

. Be sure stripes of the plaid match at the seamlines. Look down the side seams to see if they do. If you're doing the sewing yourself, have matching pattern notches lie at the same place on the plaid.

. Be sure crosswise stripes of the plaid are level across the bustline and hipline.

. Check to see that up and down stripes of the plaid come out the same on both sides, starting at center front or at center back.

The stripes in plaids should run true up and down, crosswise or diagonally.

If you're going to join the plaid parade, get in line for plaid perfection, both in your buying and in your sewing.

* * * *

October's Plentiful Foods

Keep in mind the plentiful foods for October if you want to keep your budget in line. Turkey, broiler-fryer chicken and eggs head the list of reasonably priced protein foods. Another good buy will be dry beans. A pot of sizzling baked beans will have lots of appetite appeal for the family on a crisp October day! To round out October menus, you'll find good buys in rice, in wheat products, fresh apples, canned applesauce and apple juice.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Jo Nelson

373-0710

Consumers Can Cheat Their Families

As a consumer, do you pride yourself on your efficiency and your good judgment? Yet, unknowingly, you may be cheating yourself and your family, according to Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Lamison says you may be showing poor judgment as a consumer when:

- . You buy things you don't need.
- . You allow yourself to be pressured into buying things you don't really want.
- . You fail to compare prices.
- . You sign your name to any contract without reading and understanding it.
- . You believe and accept everything you hear and see in advertisements.
- . You either fail to complain about or to return faulty merchandise, or you complain when there's no justification for doing so.
- . You don't use products as they're designed to give the most satisfaction.
- . You open food at the store, taste it and return the container to the shelf. Or you pinch produce and leave it to spoil so that the price of foods must be raised to cover the loss you have caused.
- . You exchange the price tag from one item to another.
- . You don't ask for information when you don't understand.
- . You don't watch as the check-out clerk rings up the items you've purchased--and you don't ask for an explanation when the wrong amount is rung up.

Are you responsible for any of these practices? If you are, you're cheating yourself and your family!

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 25, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

INDIAN ART TO
BE DISPLAYED
ON NICOLLET MALL

Several hundred pieces of Indian Children's Art will be exhibited in the NSP lobby on the Nicollet Mall in Minneapolis from Oct. 7 to Nov. 3.

Some 150 of these were selected during eight Indian Children's Art Days which were conducted in eight Indian communities in Minnesota during June and July. About 500 Indian children from ages 6-12 and some 100 adults were involved in these art activities. Additional exhibits were secured from Indian children living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Each workshop held in rural Minnesota and Duluth included an American-Indian art film, music (including Indian music), slides of Indian art and activities which involved each child.

The concepts developed at the workshops followed the theme "I Am--I Am One--I Am One With My Brother."

The primary objectives of the workshops were to strengthen a positive self image, develop a greater understanding of traditional Indian art, encourage creative problem solving and provide materials and motivation for self-expression for Indian children.

The workshops were arranged by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with local Indian community leaders. The instruction was provided by the following art educators from the Minneapolis-St. Paul areas: Yvonne Warhol, Pat Stutzman, and Anne Heim, consultants in art education; June Schultz, assistant extension specialist, 4-H and youth and Gabriel Warhol, teen leader. The five art instructors volunteered their time and the Agricultural Extension Service paid their expenses. NSP provided funds for teaching materials.

add 1--indian art

The art chosen for display was selected with thought to spontaneity, expression, the child's natural development and design concepts. At least eight different art processes and 15 types of materials are represented in the children's work.

The program was sponsored by the Indian Art Association, Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the Walker Art Center in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 25, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

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FARMERS: KEEP
NITRATES OUT
OF GROUNDWATER

Farm and feed lot operators should avoid continued application of animal wastes and fertilizers that result in the buildup of nitrates in soils because groundwater contamination may follow, warn two University of Minnesota specialists.

"After such a build up is allowed to occur, there may be a slow, but irreversible movement of nitrates through the soil into the groundwater for years in the future," said Robert G. Gast, professor of soil science.

Nitrogen is the major component of animal wastes and fertilizers "posing a significant threat to groundwater quality," when the two are "distributed uniformly on soil surfaces at reasonable rates," explained Gast. Phosphorus and potassium are other components, but the soil usually absorbs most of them.

However, this may not be the case when large quantities of fertilizers and animal wastes are concentrated in a small area, he added. Then phosphorus, potassium and disease causing organisms may move directly into groundwater through such pathways as sinkholes, defective well casings and sandy soils with shallow water-bearing rock layers.

Groundwater contamination from such sources "can be minimized" by locating larger operations in areas with suitable soil and water conditions, said Gast.

Nitrogen is of concern for three reasons, he said. First, large quantities are involved in the application of both fertilizers and animal wastes. Second, in the form of nitrates, nitrogen has a potentially rapid rate of movement in soils. Third, nitrogen in some forms can be toxic to humans and animals.

-more-

add 1--keep nitrates out of groundwater

However, farmers should not be dissuaded from using nitrogen fertilizers, he continued. "Cropping practices in the U.S. over the past 100 years have continuously removed more plant nutrients, especially nitrogen, than has been returned to the soil by fertilizers, plant residues, legume crops, rainwaters and animal wastes.

"This 'mining' of the soil continues in many instances and can only be prevented by increased use of fertilizer nitrogen, if current crop production is to be maintained. Fertilizer nitrogen applied in these cases results in little if any increase in nitrate accumulation in the soil."

If the amount of fertilizer nitrogen added is about the same as the amount removed by the crop, excessive nitrates will not accumulate in the soil, according to researchers in the University's soil science department and branch stations. In fact, in the case of continuous corn production, "fertilizer nitrogen can be applied at rates found to give maximum yields without significant buildup of nitrates," said Gast.

He urged agribusinessmen to think about the effects of their practices on groundwater. "Groundwater constitutes 97 percent of the fresh water in the United States and currently supplies 20 percent of the fresh water used," he said. Thirty-five percent of Minnesota's land area is cropland. "Consequently, these agricultural lands overlay large areas of groundwater reservoirs."

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 25, 1972

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STATE MAY HAVE
WATER SHORTAGE

Minnesota is a "water rich state." Or is it?

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If bills currently in Congress are passed in undiluted form, anti-groundwater pollution activity will increase in the EPA and in states interested in obtaining federal funds for their water programs, said Aitken.

Groundwater protection is necessary, because surface waters are not as abundant in Minnesota as some people think, said Ross.

"This is a head water state," he explained. We have no major streams beginning in other states that flow through Minnesota. With the exception of her boundary streams, rivers and lakes, Minnesota does not receive water in appreciable amounts from beyond her boundaries.

"Twelve states in the continental United States receive less annual precipitation than Minnesota. Six of these 12 receive only minor amounts of stream flow from beyond their boundaries.

"In only one of these six, Nevada, do major streams receive less runoff than in Minnesota."

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 25, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

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LOOK FOR PERMANENT
CARE LABELING IN
CLOTHING YOU BUY

If you've bought clothing for yourself or your family this fall, you've probably noticed the label attached to the garment with instructions on care.

A Federal Trade Commission rule, which has the force of law, stipulates that any item of wearing apparel manufactured or leaving the plant on or after July 3 must have permanent labels clearly stating instructions for their care and maintenance.

Permanent care labeling is a real step forward in consumer education, according to Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. That label signifies your right as a consumer to information and to proper performance. But it is your responsibility as a consumer to follow the care recommendations, she points out.

Instructions on the label will be specific on washing, drying, ironing, bleaching and dry cleaning. They must also warn the purchaser of any procedure that might affect the use or appearance of the article. Here are two examples of such instructions: "Machine wash warm. Gentle cycle. Do not use chlorine bleach." "Hand wash cold. Do not twist or wring. Reshape. Dry flat. Do not dryclean." In both examples the consumer is told what not to do as well as what to do in care of the garment. The label must be legible for the life of the garment.

What about labeling of yard goods? Miss Baierl says the home sewer will receive a label when she buys a length of fabric. She may sew--or in some cases iron on--the label on the garment when she finishes it.

Headwear, handwear and footwear do not need permanent care labels. Disposable items, items selling under \$3 and items whose appearance would be impaired by a permanent label, such as sheer scarves, are exempt from such labeling.

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PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES
PART OF GROUNDWATER
POLLUTION PROBLEM

People's attitudes and practices should be considered an "integral part" of the groundwater pollution problem in Minnesota.

"Prevailing attitudes of inexhaustible supply and the earth's infinite capacity to purify wastes are widespread and strongly held," said Lowell Hanson, a soil scientist at the University of Minnesota. "However, there are indications that groundwater quality may decline in the future."

An example of groundwater deterioration was reported in 1971 by the Minnesota Water Resource Coordinating Committee. Quoting from the report, Hanson said, "As of August, 1970, more than 8,000 Minnesotans were drinking water from municipal supplies which were rated by the Minnesota Health Department as being in very dangerous condition, and 34,300 residents were served by supplies rated as poor to dangerous."

"It would be a mistake to ignore the opinions of the individual" in designing a sophisticated data and management system for the protection and use of groundwater, said Hanson.

"We should recognize that the implementation of new practices involving groundwater protection and use will depend to a large degree on understanding and active support of the public at large," he continued.

"We have a unique opportunity in designing a new data system to provide for both input and delivery of information to an extensive segment of the public, as well as experts and technical resource managers.

"This approach. . . will pay off in providing people with an opportunity to learn more about their physical environment and make decisions on the basis of sound information," said Hanson.

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SOME STATE GROUND-
WATERS POLLUTED

Groundwater pollution in Minnesota may not be visible, but it exists, according to a geologist with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

"In recent years there has been a great deal of concern over the deteriorating quality of our lakes and rivers," said Dale Wikre, of the MPCA's Division of Water Quality. "During the same period, concern for groundwater quality has been increasing, but at a slower rate.

"The main reason for lack of concern is the fact that the pollution is not visible," he explained. "After the contamination has entered the ground, it may go undetected for years, until it appears in wells some distance from the original point of contamination."

Many serious and potentially serious groundwater pollution situations have arisen in past years, said the geologist. A majority of groundwater pollution problems can be grouped into six classes according to the source of the problem, he said. The sources include individual sewage disposal systems, agricultural practices, municipal and industrial waste disposal methods, petroleum products spills and leaks and disposal wells.

"Data is available, in some instances, to show that pollution of the groundwater has taken places," said Wikre. "In other situations the disposal practice may have been stopped before any reported contamination because of the high potential for pollution which existed."

"Minnesotans must learn from the history of past pollution problems," said Wikre, "that groundwaters must be protected if they are going to continue as a valuable natural resource."

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GROUNDWATER QUALITY
INFORMATION SYSTEM
URGED FOR STATE

The Citizen's Advisory Committee, Governor's Environmental Quality Council (CAC) should be advised by Dec. 1 on means for designing and operating a statewide groundwater quality information system.

This recommendation came Wednesday from the ad hoc Task Force on a Statewide Groundwater Quality Information System. The task force suggested that the CAC's Groundwater Quality Subcommittee study the question and report in time for the governor's council, state agencies and the legislature to consider necessary legislation.

Included in the report should be estimated costs for implementing the system and suggested formal institutional arrangements for its administration.

William C. Walton, task force chairman, relayed his group's recommendations to a ground water quality conference, held Sept. 19 and 20 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Conference sponsors included the University, numerous state and federal agencies and the Citizen's Advisory Committee to the Governor's Environmental Quality Council.

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