

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC
GAP/JP

4-H CONSERVATION
WINNERS NAMED

_____, _____, _____, will join seven other 4-H'ers from
(Name) (Age) (Address)

throughout Minnesota on Oct. 19 and 20 for a conservation tour to Winona,
Minnesota. The tour is sponsored by Northern States Power Co.

(If your county has no 4-H'ers involved in the tour begin the story with
paragraph four as follows: Some 7,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers are engaged in
conservation projects.)

_____ 's selection for the tour was based on a standard report form
(Name)
submitted to the State 4-H office explaining (his or her) work in conservation.

(Explain their conservation project.)

The tour will include a look at the environmental monitoring program at the
Prairie Island nuclear generating plant with a discussion of air and water
pollution and land use. The 4-H'ers will also view flood control structures at
Winona and visit the State Fisheries Station, Whitewater State Park, Silver Lake
Goose Area and the Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

Some 7,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers are engaged in conservation projects. Many of
them plant trees and shrubs to provide cover for upland game birds, especially
pheasants. Trees are planted on their parent's or neighbor's land and are obtained
from the Department of Natural Resources.

Some members also feed pheasants during the winter or persuade their parents
to leave rows of unpicked corn near suitable cover. Some 4-H'ers encourage their
neighbors to delay roadside mowing until pheasant eggs have hatched and the young
have left the nests.

Other 4-H'ers assist their parents in building waterfowl pits and ponds. They
also fence out livestock, plant shrubs for cover and put up woodduck houses. Some
members collect and incubate pheasant eggs from nests damaged by farm machinery.

add 1--4-H conservation

4-H'ers in the northern part of the state trap muskrats and beaver for pelts. Some are harvesting trees to open up the ground to sunlight and stimulating the growth of quaking aspen and other plants that deer and grouse feed on.

4-H'ers are urged to contact their county extension agent to learn how they can become involved in the 4-H conservation project.

#

Note to agents: 4-H'ers taking part in the conservation tour include:

Philip Peterson, Rt. 1, Tamarack, Aitkin County; Diane Jedlicka, 15430 Sunfish Lake Blvd. N.W., Anoka, Anoka County; Victoria Hruska, Rt. 2, Waterville, and Scott Schloesser, Rt. 1, LeCenter, LeSueur County; Ronald Clark, Rt. 1, Dover, Olmsted County; Howard Lueck, Rt. 1, Underwood, Otter Tail-W.; Mary Thorston, Rt. 1, Springfield, Redwood County; Kevin Michels, Rt. 1, St. Peter, Nicollet County.

Adapt the copy to avoid redundancies if the 4-H'ers' conservation achievements are similar to those listed later in the story. Note that LeSueur County has two 4-H'ers involved. Adapt the lead accordingly.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

11-11
5627p

4-H "COMMUNITY PRIDE
72" WINNERS NAMED

The Altura Sky Rockets 4-H Club from Winona County has received top honors for their participation in the 4-H "Community Pride 72" program. The selection was based on a photo documentation of their project.

The Sky Rockets received a Polaroid 420 camera for their photos showing how they cleaned up an abandoned cemetery two miles north of Altura. "There were close to 30 graves," wrote the project reporter, "many dating back to the early 1800's. Some of the stones were pushed over, most of them unreadable." The 4-H'ers repaired fences surrounding the cemetery and graves, cut down tall weeds, grass and small trees which had completely taken over the cemetery, stabilized gravestones which had toppled over and planted flowers around graves.

Nine other 4-H clubs received recognition for their efforts in the "Community Pride" program. They included the following in order of ranking: Poco-A-Poco 4-H club, Currie: Hubbard Hustlers, Park Rapids; Newhouse Norsemen, Spring Grove; Lanesburgh Star, New Prague; Busy Beavers, Wadena; Home Lake Harvesters, Twin Valley; Haycreek Avalanchers, Red Wing; Roaming Buffaloes, Buffalo; Coon Creek Cheerful Workers, Russell.

The Poco-A-Poco 4-H club from Currie, second place winner in the Community Pride photo project, renovated and restored a historical railroad turntable near Currie. The turntable belonged to the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and was manually operated.

The Hubbard Hustlers, Park Rapids, third place winners, decided to clean up the Hubbard Township park. They mowed the park lawn throughout the summer and maintained an old log cabin within the park. The Hubbard County 4-H'ers also picked up litter along highways, planted flowers around homes and maintained a four-acre township cemetery. Polaroid cameras were presented to both the second and third place clubs.

add 1--4-H community pride

Four-H'ers in other winning clubs worked with a variety of activities including developing wayside rest areas, planting flowers, shrubs, painting buildings, picking up litter in ditches and maintaining public parks. Each club received a merchandise certificate for flower seeds in recognition of their efforts.

More than 8,000 4-H'ers and 400 4-H clubs are involved in the Community Pride program. The program is sponsored by Northrup King & Co. of Minneapolis and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Each club participating in the program was asked to submit a written report, including photographs, to the county extension office. The club judged to have the top project in the county selected one of its members to attend the Community Pride Conference in September, sponsored by Northrup King & Company.

Sixty-five Minnesota 4-H'ers attended the Community Pride Conference in Minneapolis from Sept. 18 to 20. Included in the conference was a tour of Northrup King & Company's plant and trial grounds, a visit to the University of Minnesota Arboretum, Excelsior, and a look at the Horticulture building and greenhouse on the St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota. They also attended the State 4-H Horse Show on Monday evening, Sept. 18.

#

MSC
8 A27P

(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.)

October 2, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

National 4-H Week, October 1-7

4-H has expanded its program areas to meet the needs of urban youth, special interest groups and individuals. That's why National 4-H Week, October 1-7, has as its theme, "A New Day-- A New Way."

Leonard Harkness, program director in 4-H and Youth Development at the University of Minnesota, indicates that 4-H is reaching into urban areas and involving people of all ages.

Special education groups are taking advantage of 4-H in the classroom. Adult volunteer leaders serve as a valuable part of the total program. There are 80 some projects to choose from, or a youngster can design his own interests through self-determined activities.

4-H is part of the educational program conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota. Help in joining a 4-H club can be obtained through your local county extension office.

* * * *

National School Lunch Week, October 8-14

Since the beginning of the National School Lunch Act in 1946, millions of school age children have been receiving nutritious lunches each day. October 8-14 is National School Lunch Week. Last year 24.5 million children received their noon meal. One third of these were children from low-income families.

The National School Lunch Program is administered nationally by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:

Janet Macy

373-0710

Diet Could Reduce Some Illness

"About 20 million Americans suffer from malnutrition that could cause kidney disease, obesity, mental problems and heart disease." Lewis MacAdams, Chairman of the National "Day of Bread" committee, adds that "if Americans were given help and information to improve their diet, many of our ailments, illnesses and diseases would be reduced drastically."

Enrichment--together with the iodization of salt, the fortification of margarine with vitamin A and the addition of vitamin D to milk--constituted one of the first attempts to establish a preventative program in public health, he said.

October 3 has been designated as the "Day of Bread" celebration in Minnesota and throughout the country.

* * * *

Tea Drinking On Rise

The average American drinks about a tenth of the amount of tea as an Englishman. But tea drinking in the United States is on the rise.

Instant tea, virtually ignored 20 years ago, accounted for nearly 40 percent of the total tea used in 1970. Tea bags accounted for about 50 percent. And, loose tea leaves are gradually being pushed into obscurity.

Interest in convenience foods explains the increasing use of instant tea and the popularity of tea bags.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8A27P

FREEZING WILL
PRESERVE THOSE
SURPLUS APPLES

Freezing is a good way to preserve some of the abundance of apples from your backyard apple trees if you're having trouble finding ways to use them all and if they will not keep well in storage.

Apples frozen for pie or sauce will keep a year or longer, according to Mrs. Shirley Munson, food scientist in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota.

Another good way to preserve the surplus apples is to make apple pies now and freeze them for later use. Laboratory tests show that baked pies are more satisfactory than unbaked pies and will keep longer--up to six months. Unbaked frozen apple pies should not be kept more than two to three months. Prepare the pies for freezing as you would fresh pies, cool the baked pies rapidly, then wrap, label, date and freeze.

When you are ready to use the baked frozen pie, let it stand at room temperature for a short time, then place in a 350^oF. oven on the lower shelf before it begins to thaw. Heat until just warm--about 30 minutes. If you use lightweight aluminum pie plates, place on a cookie sheet in the oven.

To freeze apples for pie or sauce, Mrs. Munson recommends one of these methods:

. Peel and slice apples and soak for 15 minutes in a weak brine solution, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt to each gallon of water. Drain and pack the slices in freezer containers, covering them with a sugar syrup made of 2 cups sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ascorbic acid to 1 quart of cold water.

. If apples are in perfect condition and if you have room in your freezer, wash the fruit and package six to eight whole apples in a plastic bag without peeling them. Label, date and freeze. To use these apples for pie or sauce, run cold water over each apple, peel while still frozen and use immediately for pie, sauce or other cooked desserts. They are not desirable as fresh eating apples.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

1155
3A27

IN BRIEF. . . .

Urea and High Moisture Corn. Do not add urea to high moisture shelled corn at ensiling time. University of Minnesota research showed a 4 to 22 percent loss of the urea nitrogen. And besides the nitrogen loss, cattle may not eat the feed because of the ammonia odor in the feed, says Extension Dairyman Michael F. Hutjens.

Urea can be added either to corn silage (10 pounds per ton) or to the dry portion of the grain ration.

* * * *

Lice Control. 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. For more information, get a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice," from the county extension office.

* * * *

Winter Feeding Beef Cows. Beef cow operators in northern Minnesota should feed their mature cows so they gain from zero to 30 pounds prior to calving during the winter feeding period. University of Minnesota scientists are conducting a long term study of energy requirements for beef cows in northern Minnesota at the Grand Rapids Experiment Station. Until more information is available, they recommend a daily ration that provides about 7.5 pounds of total digestible nutrients (TDN) per day. Don't let energy levels get below 7.5 pounds per day. Lower calf weaning weights and poor reproductive performance could result.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Silverfish Present? Change Environment. Modifying the environment is a more permanent method for controlling silverfish than using insecticides, according to extension experts.

Silverfish live and multiply readily at temperatures from 75 to 85 degrees when relative humidity is rather high. Changing the temperature or lighting in certain areas can cause these insects to die or to move into another area where they may be scattered or reached more easily by chemical treatment.

A piece of furniture against a warm wall may provide a suitable, dark refuge for silverfish. They might not survive as well if the furniture were moved to a cooler wall. Metal shields or changes in air circulation in a room might lower the temperatures around certain steam pipes.

Modification of the environment may be impractical or insufficient in some cases. Then use approved household insecticides.

* * * *

Carpenter Ants Resemble Termites. Carpenter ants often are mistaken for termites, especially when the winged reproductives are swarming. However, findings of termites are much less frequent in Minnesota houses, according to University of Minnesota specialists.

The black or dark brown color of carpenter ants distinguishes them from the whitish or ivory termites. Also, you may see the former, but the latter avoid light and seldom are seen, except when swarming.

Carpenter ants do not eat wood, as termites do. Instead, these ants cause damage by hollowing their nests out of soft wood that has a high moisture content. Generally, the damage is slight because the wood is already weakened. However, as the colony grows, it may expand into sound, dry material.

To control these pests, locate and destroy their nests, if possible. Inside buildings, carpenter ants choose areas associated with moisture or decay. After destroying the nests, attempt to eliminate the conditions that attracted the unwanted guests.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

M
37

IMPROVED FARM
EGG PRICES SEEN
FOR PRODUCERS

Egg producers can expect some relief during the next 12 months from the below cost of production prices they have been receiving for the past two years, says Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report predicts egg prices for the year beginning October 1 to average seven to eight cents a dozen above the preceding twelve months.

Even though the producers' prices will be improved, farmers planning flock expansion or new ventures into egg production should be cautious, Hamre warns. The average price received by farmers for the coming year still will not be much above production costs. Costs during this same period are likely to average one to two cents per dozen higher than a year earlier, mostly due to increased feed costs.

The national egg laying flock on Jan. 1 is estimated to be about five percent below that of January a year ago. An increased production rate will keep the egg supply within two to three percent of year earlier levels.

Even though the price situation will be somewhat improved, producers still need to pay close attention to sound management practices for maximum returns, Hamre says.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 2, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSE
4/10

CORN TEST WEIGHT
INCREASES AS MOISTURE
CONTENT REDUCED

The test weight of newly harvested corn increases as the moisture content is reduced, according to researchers at Iowa State University, the University of Illinois and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The researchers evaluate test weight change for a wide range of Corn Belt conditions.

The findings provide a possible basis for adjusting test weight of corn in relation to the moisture content. The test weight adjustment table suggested by the researchers follows:

<u>Harvest moisture content percent</u>	<u>Increase test weight pounds per bushel</u>
18	1.5
20	2.0
22	2.5
24	3.0
26	3.5
28	4.0

Adjustment factors in the table are based on normal quality corn delivered at harvest time from corn combines and field shellers. Other factors such as mechanical damage also affect the increase in test weight. The researchers found that if the amount of visible damage (less than whole kernels) exceeds 10 percent, the test weight increase will be less than shown in the table.

In addition, corn of low test weight due to severe stress such as drought, disease, and weather damage, or immature corn following a killing frost may not show the same test weight increase. Rapid drying at high temperatures may negate the test weight increase. In some tests with drying air temperatures of 180°F and above, test weight increases were less than shown in the correction table. Research is continuing to further identify the relationships between test weight and corn quality, the researchers say.

add 1--corn test weight

Wet corn that tests less than 54 pounds when delivered may be above that level when dried. Without adjustment of the test weight, the discount becomes a "double discount for moisture."

The researchers point out that test weight adjustments may be useful in establishing an equitable marketing procedure for newly harvested corn. They caution that the adjustments are not presently used in determining the grade of corn under the Official Grain Standards. They also point out that test weight does not change the legal weight of a bushel of grain. Corn is bought and sold on the basis of a legal weight of 56 pounds per bushel.

University of Minnesota specialists are evaluating the research data and will present their recommendations to the Minnesota Elevator Managers' Assn. this winter.

#

October 5, 1972

MSC
27
Immediate Release

NEWS

THREE COUNTY EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS RECEIVE AWARDS

Three county extension home economists in Minnesota have won national awards for their leadership and service.

They are Marjorie Hamann, Stillwater; Virginia Hohmann, Winona; and Jeanette Hauschild, Ivanhoe.

Mrs. Hamann and Mrs. Hohmann are winners of the Distinguished Service Award for 1972, the highest honor given by the National Association of Extension Home Economists. Mrs. Hauschild is one of two extension home economists in the nation to receive the Grace Frysinger fellowship for one month of study and observation of extension work in other states.

The three home economists will be honored during the annual meeting of the National Association of Extension Home Economists in Denver, Colo., Oct. 9-13, according to an announcement from Evelyn Quesenberry, program director, home economics and family living, University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Hamann has served as extension home economist in Washington County for almost 11 years. Under her direction, the county home economics program has doubled in size during the past four years. She is placing increased emphasis on programs for young homemakers.

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

add 1--home economists receive awards

Mrs. Hohmann has been Winona County's extension home economist for 11 and a half years. She has developed an extensive program in consumer education as well as special programs for low-income residents in housing developments.

Mrs. Hauschild, extension home economist in Lincoln County for 15 years, will use her fellowship to study successful production and marketing of home-crafted items, as well as operation and maintenance of craft cooperatives for possible application to programs in Lincoln County. In 1971, Mrs. Hauschild received the national distinguished service award.

#

JBN-72

October 5, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

TIPS ON PREPARING, FREEZING GAME

The brace of birds or the deer the hunter in your family brings home deserves special care in preparation and proper packaging if it is to be frozen--considering the energy and expense involved in getting the game.

For the homemaker uninitiated in cooking or freezing game, the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service has two helpful publications: Game Animals from Field to Kitchen, Extension Bulletin 345, and Game Birds from Field to Kitchen, Extension Bulletin 346. Authors of the publication are Verna Mikesh, formerly extension nutritionist at the University, and Thomas Kean, Lake County extension agent. Copies of the bulletins are available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Besides the recipes and other suggestions for preparation, the publications contain information for the hunter on field care of game birds and game animals.

Here are a few tips from the authors:

- more -

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

add 1--freezing game

. Cook venison as you would lean beef of a similar age and cut. Oven roasting or broiling is suitable for tender parts of a young deer such as a loin, but it's best to cook the less tender cuts with moist heat as you would pot roast or Swiss steak. Long, slow cooking tenderizes the meat without drying it.

. Prepare pheasant as you would chicken.

. Roast wild duck in an uncovered pan at 325 degrees F. for about 2 hours or until it is tender.

. Use a good wrapping material if you plan to freeze game. Heavy-duty aluminum foil or polyethylene bags are satisfactory, but the wrap should be snug and tight to exclude air and prevent freezer burn. Recommended period of storage for game is 6 to 9 months if it is kept at 0 degrees F.

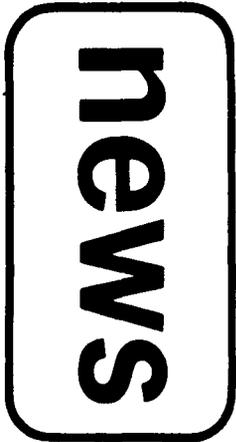
#

JBN-72

October 5, 1972

Immediate Release

1150



SELECT APPLES BY VARIETY

The way to enjoy the abundance of Minnesota apples now coming to market is to select the varieties according to family preference and the use you plan to make of them.

Some varieties are best for eating fresh, other for pie, still others for sauce, according to Shirley Munson, food scientist in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota.

The Haralson apple is probably the most popular of the varieties developed by the University of Minnesota. It is an attractive red, medium-sized tart, juicy apple, fine for eating fresh, for pie, sauce and baking. Harvested in October, it will keep well until March. Another Minnesota-developed apple which is increasing in popularity is Regent, an all-purpose bright red crisp and juicy apple of medium size with obscure stripes. Prairie Spy, a large striped red apple, is also excellent for all uses, Mrs. Munson says.

Besides Haralson, Regent and Prairie Spy, other University-developed apples which are produced on a large scale in commercial orchards in Minnesota include fireside, beacon and wealthy.

- more -

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

add 1--select apples

Cecil Stushnoff, University associate professor of horticultural science, reports that acreages of two recently developed Minnesota apples, Red Baron and Honeygold, should come into bearing in several years. He predicts that Honeygold will be especially popular. It has a flavor similar to Golden Delicious, which cannot be grown in Minnesota.

Although many of the Minnesota varieties will not be available in retail stores, most of them may be obtained at orchard sales rooms or apple barns.

When selecting apples, the horticulturists suggest, look for good color for the variety you select, since good color indicates full flavor. Firmness is a sign of good condition.

To keep apples over a period of time, store them in a covered container in the refrigerator, if possible. Store apples you purchase by the box or bushel in a cool, humid cellar. Apples keep best near 32 degrees F.

For information on varieties of apples and their uses, get a copy of Know Your Minnesota Apples, Horticulture Fact Sheet 24, from your county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101

#

JBN-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MS
2/1/72

COUNTY STAFF
ATTENDING
CONFERENCE

MINNEAPOLIS-- _____ County Extension Service staff members are attending the 1972 Annual Extension Conference this week at the Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis.

The theme for the four-day conference is "You and the University-- Understanding the Organization." The Extension Agents Association will meet Monday (Oct. 16) afternoon and the following day discussions will center on improving the individual's understanding of organizations.

Attending from _____ County are:

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

NEW PUBLICATION
ON FERTILIZER,
ENVIRONMENT

Fertilizer can help enrich the environment through better plant growth and greater food production, say University of Minnesota soil scientists.

However, all fertilizer users must learn to monitor their fields, lawns and gardens to prevent abuses, they add.

"Soil and water testing procedures have now progressed to the stage where we can confidently measure not only nutrient deficiencies, but also excesses. Soil tests can supply the information needed for proper fertilizer use. The monitoring and use of fertilizer in moderation will allow us to produce good plant growth and nutritious foods while minimizing abuses to our environment."

The scientists' remarks are contained in a new University of Minnesota publication entitled "Fertilizer Use and the Environment." It's available free from county extension offices or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101. Ask for Soils Fact Sheet No. 18.

The publication points out benefits of proper fertilizer use: improved soil (contrary to what some people think, fertilizer does not cause soils to become hard, unproductive and difficult to work), increased farm efficiency, improved crop quality, less soil erosion and increased food production.

Consequences of fertilizer misuse may include damaged crops, eutrophication (excessive algae and plant growth in water) and reduced water and plant quality.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Dairy Herd I.D. System. A good identification system can increase profits from the dairy herd. Knowing who's who in the dairy herd, who the animal's parents are and when she was born is basic to a top breeding and management program. Grade breeders have as much to benefit from a good identification program as purebred breeders, say University of Minnesota dairy specialists. A good identification system requires giving every calf permanent identification and making a record of the animal's identification with birth date, sire and dam immediately after birth.

* * * *

Loan Shopping. Good farm credit agencies can tailor individual loans to your specific situation. When shopping for a farm loan, consider factors such as the deal you can get for repaying the loan, length of time before you must start to repay and whether you can add on to the loan at a later date. Some lending institutions make it possible to renegotiate the loan later.

* * * *

Soil Samples. Don't get careless when you take soil samples--test results can be no better than the sample. As a general rule, any area that is different in slope, texture and color and is large enough to be fertilized separately should be sampled separately. Avoid, or sample separately areas such as dead and back furrows, terraces, old fence rows, roads, old manure or straw pile spots, lime or fertilizer spill areas, fertilizer bands, animal droppings, urine spots, eroded knolls and low spots. Dust from crushed rock roads also affects soil acidity, so take samples at least 300 feet away from such roads.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Winter Mulch. Young trees--especially evergreens--need four or five inches of good winter mulch to reduce chances of winter injury. Straw or hay makes the best winter mulch. But if you can't get it, you can use peat moss, ground corn cobs or granulated bark. Don't use leaves--they mat down and are poor insulators.

For shade trees planted this year, spread the mulch six inches from the base to a foot or two beyond the hole in which you planted the tree. For evergreens, extend the mulch as far as the branch tips. Be careful not to mix the mulch with soil--mixing the two ties up nitrogen required for tree growth.

* * * *

Winter Sunscald. You can avoid winter sunscald injury to smooth-barked trees by wrapping the trunks with any material that reflects sunlight. Winter sunscald appears as rough, peeling or discolored bark on the south-southwest side of smooth-barked trees such as apple, aspen, maple, mountain ash and white pine. Winter sunscald is caused by above freezing temperatures on sunny days combined with freezing temperatures at night.

* * * *

Best Ant Control: Treating Nests. Several insecticides kill ants, but to do the job, you have to get the ants and the chemicals together. The quickest, surest way to control these pests is to treat their nests.

In the house ants may nest behind moldings, baseboards and counter-tops and in spaces between walls and cabinets, say University of Minnesota extension specialists. Carpenter ants usually tunnel out nesting galleries in wood. The best way to locate a nest is to see where the ants go. With patience you usually can find the entrance to the nest area.

When you cannot find the nests, treat areas that ants frequent--around sinks, bathtubs, cupboards, cracks, crevices, other openings and along baseboards.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC

4-H LEADERS TO ATTEND
SHARE-THE-FUN WORKSHOP

Junior and adult 4-H leaders in _____ county have been invited to attend
(name)
a district 4-H Share-The-Fun workshop at _____ on _____. The
(location) (date)
workshop, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of
Minnesota and Cargill, Inc., will begin at 9 a.m.

"The aim of the workshop is to formulate ideas of what Share-the-Fun should
and can mean and to examine its potential for the favorable development of young
people," says Lianne Anderson, assistant extension specialist, 4-H and youth
development at the University and program chairman of the workshop.

Georgina McGillivray, a Cargill employee associated with Share-the-Fun for
23 years, writes that "While the Share-The-Fun title leads one to think of
entertainment or recreation, which it is, the basic reason behind the program has
always been education through doing."

Workshop participants will discuss how clubs should decide what they will do
for Share-The-Fun, the approach to take once they have selected an act and where
they should go for resource material for their part in Share-The-Fun.

The leaders will also develop examples of correct and incorrect ways of
presenting Share-The-Fun programs.

Susanne G. Fisher and Wayne E. Carlson, assistant state leaders, 4-H and
youth development, will join Lianne Anderson in presenting the workshops. The
coordinators hope that some 90 people will attend each of the six workshops to be
held throughout the state.

4-H leaders interested in attending the workshops should contact their
county extension office for additional details.

#

MSC
gA ZP

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

October 9, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Ladder Use And Selection Important To Safety

Autumn is a time for home repairs. The rain spout needs to be fixed. The Saturday ballgame blasts forth on the transistor and ... as the home team makes a point, we miss our step on the ladder.

Each year thousands of injuries and hundreds of deaths occur as a result of falls from ladders. Two-thirds of these accidents happen inside the home, however, and most of them could be prevented by the proper selection, use and maintenance of ladders.

The University of Minnesota suggests that you follow the codes established by the American National Standards Institute. The ANSI seal is affixed to ladders conforming to the code.

Buying sturdily constructed ladders that are the right size for the job is an important factor in accident prevention. Look for nonslip treads, sufficient tread width, nonslip feet, nonslip tips on the upper ends and bracing for the steps. Ladders with sharp corners or rough edges should be rejected.

Using a ladder that is not the right size is a major cause of injury. Most step ladder accidents result from standing on the top step. Extension ladders, when used to reach the roof of a house, should extend at least three feet above the roof edge. Accidents have occurred when the user has had to reach down to grasp the side rails. Another common cause of injury is leaning too far out from a ladder to reach something at the side.

The specialists at the University of Minnesota further warn against using metal and wet wooden ladders around electrical equipment. They conduct electricity and shouldn't be used around circuits or appliances.

* * * *

more ...

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

"Mini-Home Ec Days" Announced

The University of Minnesota College of Home Economics is currently holding a series of "Mini-Home Economics Days" for interested high school students. According to Acting Dean Keith McFarland, invitations have been extended to senior high schools to bring four or five interested juniors to campus. Junior college students are also welcome, he said.

The fall quarter dates for the "Mini-Home Ec Days" include October 11, 12, 26 and 27. In the winter quarter the dates are January 22, 23, 31 and February 1, 8 and 9. During the spring, April 2, 3, 11, 12, 26 and 27 have been set aside for meetings and tours.

* * * *

Beware Of Bait And Switch

Consumer legislation is the cry of the land. The big problem is to enforce the protection even after it is law. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, laments the fact that there never seems to be sufficient money to make laws effective. Therefore, she says, it's best that the buyer improve his skills in the market place. Particularly in recognizing the tactics of deception, she adds.

The most common selling game is the bait and switch, she warns. The Federal Trade Commission gives tactics to watch for:

Beware if the seller refuses to show, demonstrate or sell the advertised merchandise. Sometimes he'll run the advertised product down by trying to switch the sale to a higher priced line. He may claim the advertised product is defective or impractical for average use. Or, he may insist that the advertised product is sold out and he won't offer to take an order for the ad price. He's also an unethical business man if he takes a deposit for the advertised item and then later on tries to sell you something higher priced.

As Mrs. Jordahl implies, the bait and switch game is still a big part of selling. And, when the chips are down, you may have lost the game.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 9, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
GARY

**GOOD LIGHTING MAKES
HOMEWORK EASIER**

Homework for the students in your family can be pleasant and challenging--if the place where they like to study has efficient lighting.

One step to less tedious and more productive homework is to have a definite, well lighted place or places in the home for study--and here's where parents can help. If it's not possible to set aside a special area for study, parents should always see that the lighting is adequate wherever the children do their homework, says Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Choose a good lamp for study, but provide general room lighting as well. The lamp will give illumination for the task and other lights in the room will prevent the eyes from having to adjust from brightness to darkness.

A good study lamp gives a wide light distribution over the working area without glare, and with upward as well as outward light. Avoid low, squatty lamps and tall, narrow ones with a small spread of light, poor diffusion and no upward light such as goosenecks, bullets and pole lamps.

Choose shades for study lamps with white or near-white lining. Shades with open tops shed upward light, thus helping to reduce contrast between lighted and unlighted areas. A shade with a bottom diameter of 15 or 16 inches will give a wide spread of light. A white plastic or glass bowl will soften and diffuse the light, reducing glare.

A 150-watt incandescent bulb is the minimum amount of light needed for study, Mrs. Olson says. One 150-watt bulb will give more light than several bulbs totaling the same wattage. Desirable would be a three-way bulb of 50/200/250 wattage. Longer-life bulbs do not give as much light as regular bulbs of the same wattage. When a bulb becomes blackened, it should be replaced because its efficiency is reduced, Mrs. Olson says.

-more-

add 1--good lighting

Height and placement of the lamp are important. The bottom edge of the lampshade should be at about eye level--approximately 15 inches above the desk top. When properly placed, the light will be close to the task and there will be no shadows on your work. For writing or drawing, the light should come from the side opposite the working hand to prevent the hand from casting a shadow. For reading and study at the desk, the lamp should be at the left.

If the table or study desk is dark and shiny, place a light-colored blotter on the top to reduce sharp contrasts of light and dark.

-jbn-

October 9, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

SOCIOLOGISTS TO ADDRESS ANNUAL EXTENSION MEET

Two sociologists will discuss social change Wed. (Oct. 18) during the four-day 1972 Annual Extension Conference of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at the Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis.

Speaking on conflict in social change will be Jerry Robinson extension sociologist at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Donald Johnson, extension sociologist at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., will discuss "Dealing with Consensus in Social Change."

The annual conference starts Monday (Oct. 16) with a noon luncheon for the Minnesota Association of Extension Home Economists. Extension agent association meetings will be held throughout the day with an extension banquet at 6:30 p.m.

Continuing education at the University of Minnesota and in the state will be discussed by a panel at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday (Oct. 17). Panel members will include Hal Routhe, associate Extension Service director, moderator; Harold A. Miller, dean, Continuing Education and Extension at the University; John Borchert, director, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, and Leslie E. Westin, director, Community Service and Continuing Education Programs, Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Dean Sherwood O. Berg, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will address the group at 10:30 a.m. Thursday.

#

DAZ-72

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

October 12, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Over-all winners in the 1972 4-H Market Livestock Show were recently announced by the state 4-H office. Top winners in each division were: beef--Lowell Jauert, Rt. 1, Luverne; hogs--Randy Myhre, Caledonia; and sheep--Gary Eikmeier, Rt. 4 Pipestone.

The announcement came after carcass data from animals at the show had been evaluated. For the first time in the history of the 4-H Market Livestock Show, the selection of over-all show winners was made by combining the live animal score, made at the livestock show in late September, with the carcass score.

Carcass scores for beef are based on carcass weight; rib eye area; adjusted backfat; per cent kidney, pelvic and heart fat; adjusted retail yield and quality grade. Carcass evaluations for lambs are similar to beef, plus a leg score factor. Pork carcass criteria include adjusted live weight, carcass weight, length, adjusted back fat, adjusted loin eye area, percent ham and loin and quality score.

Jauert, 19, will receive a \$500 premium award for his cross-bred steer. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jauert.

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

add 1--livestock winners

Jauert has been a member of judging teams for many years and is interested in modern livestock production methods. "He is the kind of young man who has not won many big awards," says Rock County Agent Kent Ringkob, "but in his own modest way he's helped train many younger 4-H members."

Jauert also won the first place award in the livestock achievement contest. The award is based on long time records in livestock projects and leadership activities. 4-H'ers participating in the contest are interviewed to determine their knowledge of the care, feeding and management of livestock.

Other 4-H'ers receiving top honors in the combined live and carcass beef contest included the following in order of rank: Dan Tetrick, Redwood Falls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Tetrick, with an Angus; Brad and Scott Beers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Beers, both showing Angus; John Schmidt, Rt. 3, Pipestone, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt, crossbred; Sandra Nelson, Rt. 1, New Richland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nelson, Angus.

Randy Tetrick, Redwood Falls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Tetrick, Angus; Sandy Holthe, Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Holthe, Angus; Sue Shearer, Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Shearer, crossbred; Jeff Like, Slayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Like, crossbred.

In sheep competition, Gary Eikmeier, 14, received a \$250 premium award for his over-all champion crossbred. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Glen Eikmeier. Eikmeier also received the grand champion award in the live sheep judging. He has participated in the 4-H sheep contest for five years.

Other top winners in the combined live and carcass sheep contest included the following in order of rank:

add 2--livestock winners

Kenneth Holz, Cottage Grove, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Holz with a Suffolk; Douglas Ehlers, Rt. 3, Northfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ehlers, Suffolk; Brent Powers, Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dawson, crossbred.

Dennis Aanenson, Pipestone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Aanenson, Suffolk; James Kumpala, New York Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arles Kumpala, Suffolk; Robert Nord, Pelican Rapids, son of Mr. and Mrs. Deroyal Nord, Hampshire; Tammy Slocum, Rt. 1, Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Slocum, crossbred; Kevin Bogue, Rt. 2, Farmington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bogue, Hampshire; Don Freerksen, Leroy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Freerksen, crossbred.

In swine competition, Randy Myhre, 12, received a \$300 premium award for his Hampshire. Randy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Myhre. A three year hog project member, Randy is a member of the Caledonia Rockets 4-H club.

Other 4-H'ers receiving top honors in the combined live and carcass hog contest included the following in order of rank:

Gary Davis, Oakland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Davis, Duroc; Ordean Oyer, Oakland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Oyer, crossbred; Kelly Kramer, Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kramer, crossbred; Rollin Wiger, Ada, son of Mr. and Mrs Arlin Wiger, crossbred; Dennis Larsen, Lakefield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Larsen, crossbred.

Jeanette Wayne, Rt. 2, Ellendale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wayne, crossbred; Daniel Jensen, Rt. 4, Owatonna, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pichner, crossbred; Mark Kaplan, Rt. 2, Owatonna, son of Mrs. Jennie Kaplan, Spot; Sandra Grunklee, Rt. 1, Claremont, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Grunklee, Claremont, Yorkshire.

October 11, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

WHITE HOUSE AIDE SET FOR ROUNDUP

A Nixon Administration official will discuss international trade agreements Oct. 21 at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture Fall Roundup at the Holiday Inn, Roseville.

William R. Pearce, a member of President Nixon's executive staff, will speak on international trade agreements with Japan, the Soviet Union and the European Common Market.

The impact of trade agreements on Midwest agriculture will be discussed by a panel moderated by Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture. University agricultural economists Willard Cochrane and Vernon Ruttan will be included on the panel.

Agriculturists throughout the state are invited to attend the program. The registration deadline is Tuesday (Oct. 17). Registration information is available from the College of Agriculture, 277 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101 or (612) 373-0921.

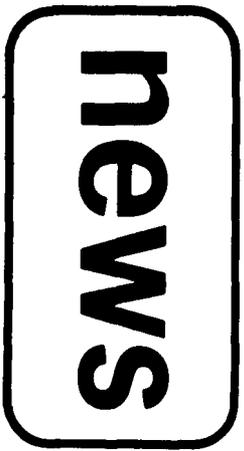
Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

#

DAZ-72

October 12, 1972

Immediate Release



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

REGENTS OK BOYD APPOINTMENT

GRAND RAPIDS--Appointment of Landis L. Boyd, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Minnesota, as assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station was approved Friday (Oct. 13) by the Board of Regents.

The action was taken at a meeting at the University's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

Boyd leaves the Department of Agricultural Engineering, which he has headed since 1964, to assume his new duties on Monday (Oct. 16). Before coming to the University of Minnesota, Boyd served on the staff of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for 16 years where he taught, conducted research and extension education and advised graduate students.

His research has dealt with several aspects of agricultural structures and farmstead mechanization, including farm, poultry and dairy housing, crop storage facilities, timber evaluation and timber joint design.

- more -

add 1--regents ok boyd appointment

Boyd was born and reared on a 400-acre general livestock and crop farm in Adair County, Iowa. He received a B. S. in agricultural engineering in 1947, an M.S. degree in 1948 and a doctorage degree in 1959, all in agricultural engineering from Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. He did post-doctoral work in higher education at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

From 1962 to 1963 Boyd was an engineering design analyst for Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, while on sabbatical leave from Cornell. He served as superintendent of the New York Farm Building project for the New York State Fair from 1956 to 1957.

Boyd is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and serves as vice president-regions. He also is a member of the American Society of Engineering Education and is licensed as a professional engineer in Minnesota and New York.

#

DAZ-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8/12/72

CONSUMERS HAVE
RESPONSIBILITIES, TOO

Don't always lay the blame on the manufacturer or dealer if you're dissatisfied with a product you have bought.

Perhaps you haven't cared for it properly, or you may not have selected the type of product that meets your specific needs.

Your behavior as a consumer is just as important as the actions of industry when it comes to getting satisfaction from what you buy in the marketplace, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Eleven years ago, President Kennedy's first consumer message to Congress listed five rights of the consumer: the right to information, to choice, to performance, to safety and to recourse.

But with rights come responsibilities on the part of the consumer, says Miss Baierl. If consumers have the right to information, it follows that they have the responsibility to become informed. If they have the right to choice, they must learn to buy wisely from that choice. With the right to performance comes the responsibility to follow care instructions. A right to safety requires that the consumer guard against carelessness. And a right to recourse makes the consumer responsible for registering only legitimate complaints.

Before you make a complaint about a product that doesn't satisfy you, ask yourself if you have met your responsibilities as a consumer.

####

(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
8 A27p

October 16, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Look Carefully For Quality Construction

The frame of upholstered furniture is difficult to examine. However, it's the most important aspect of quality construction. Sheryl Nefstead of the University of Minnesota consumer information service, answers many questions on how to buy furniture.

First of all, Mrs. Nefstead looks for hardwoods such as birch, elm, gum, oak or maple. You might have to feel for corner blocks in the furniture. These are used for extra strength and should be glued and fastened with screws. Avoid nailed frames as these will loosen.

To check against swaying and warping, lift the ends of the sofa. The joints should also be double doweled.

Springs are necessary for resilience. An average size chair should have at least 8 coil springs...but 12 springs are even better. Too few springs will cause uncomfortable hollows. A layer of burlap, cotton felt or rubberized sisal should be placed over the springs to separate the springs from the padding. This gives support and also prevents seepage of filling materials.

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

For luxurious softness, goose down is frequently found in very expensive furniture. However, foam rubber will keep its shape, is light weight and cool as a padding material. It is higher in cost but more resilient and durable than urethane foam.

Urethane foam is lighter weight than rubber. Some sofas combine both materials. It is satisfactory to have urethane foam in the backing or padding and foam rubber in the seat and cushion.

* * * *

more ...

Meat Terms Confusing

By any other name, meat cuts may be the same...but shoppers are frequently confused. Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats, reports that there are around 600 different names for 101 meat cuts. The industry hopes to trim the list to around 200 to allow creativity in merchandising but remove some of the confusion.

Some cuts can be found in retail markets under a variety of different names. A "Country Club Steak" may be a name coined for club and rib eye steaks. Or, a rib eye steak may be called a "Club Steak."

Epley's initial solution to the dilemma is to ask the butcher for his advice and suggestions. He can identify the cut and give cooking recommendations. In the long range, the industry hopes to prepare a pared down list which will still allow marketing initiative.

* * * *

Upholstered Furniture Selected

If you're in the process of fall decorating, you may be in the market for upholstered furniture. Sheryl Nefstead, consumer information service at the University of Minnesota, gives some selection helps.

As you look at the chair or sofa, the outer tailoring will be an indication of inner quality construction. The crosswise grain of the fabric should be parallel to the bottom of the frame. The pattern should be even and well centered on the cushions and back. Since the cording frequently wears first, it should be smooth, straight and firmly sewn.

If the cushions are reversible, Mrs. Nefstead says, wear can be distributed. The cushions should fit snugly into the seat corners and the adjoining cushions. A good quality fabric should be used throughout, even under the cushions. If it is strong and closely woven, wear will be more satisfactory.

Fabric finishes are frequently applied to upholstery. Check the label for information on water and soil repellents and mothproofing of wool fabrics.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
g A27p

IN BRIEF. . . .

Electric Motor Problems? Continued trouble with an electric motor can mean the motor isn't right for the job or that the wiring is inadequate. Most equipment comes with recommended motor sizes and types, but it's not easy to determine proper motor size on homemade or modified equipment.

An electric motor can produce more than its rated power. Continued overloading, however, causes the motor to run hot, insulation to weaken and the motor to fail. One way to determine the motor size you need is to install the motor you think is needed and have an electrician check the current or see if the motor will run with an overload protection device installed. On variable loads, an installed ammeter will tell you if the motor is overloaded.

* * * *

Keep Lender Informed. Farmers should meet with their lender at least once a year for a credit review. And if you have any difficulty, let your lender know-- he may be able to help you. Keeping an open line of communications strengthens the lender's evaluation of your management ability.

* * * *

Pregnancy Examinations. Routine pregnancy examinations should be part of the management program on every dairy farm. Some veterinarians have routine pregnancy examination programs and frequently visit the dairy farm to examine and treat abnormal cows. The veterinarian should be able to tell you which service resulted in pregnancy if the cow was bred more than once.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Yard Care. You don't need a large area to have an attractive yard. So if you're still tired from maintaining a large yard last summer, one answer for next year may be enclosing a smaller area close to the home for more intensive gardening practices. You can use a low fence, hedges or screens.

* * * *

Pantries Attract Insects. Many different insects feed on or breed in stored foods. Given enough time, these pests can penetrate any packaging material except glass or metal, warn University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Heat or cold treat dried food to be stored more than 60 days. This is especially important in late summer and in the fall. Cold treat packaged foods such as cake mixes and spices in their original containers. Expose them to 0° F. or lower temperature for three days. Larger packages may need seven days of treatment.

Heat treat foods such as flour, beans, nuts and whole grains. Spread them in shallow pans to insure thorough, uniform heating and place them in a 150° F. oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Heat treat dried fruits by placing them in a cheesecloth bag and dipping them in boiling water for six seconds.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

NISC
F 11/2/72

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
HELP IS AVAILABLE

Teachers and youth leaders can get help teaching environmental conservation from their county extension agents and other specialists from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

A wide selection of literature is available, including a new five-part series of "Environmental Education Activity Sheets." Those available include "Selecting Suitable Uses for Land," "Measuring the Steepness of Land," "Determining Soil Texture," "Rainfall Runoff Race" and "Building a New Town."

"Natural Resource Teaching Guide," a bulletin for elementary teachers, and "Guide to Environmental Education Resources in the Twin Cities Area" also are available.

The Extension Service has many research reports and articles on natural resource management. An extension publications folder lists bulletins about plant pests and pesticides, forestry, wild foods, land use and management and soil fertility. The publications are available at county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

The Extension Service also has lists of bulletins and leaflets published by several other organizations. These include the National Audubon Society, Minnesota Environmental Science Center, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, National Wildlife Federation, Minnesota Petroleum Council and the Soil Conservation Society.

Special lists of forestry and soils publications suitable for school use are available. Teachers and leaders may get these lists from the county extension office or from Clifton Halsey, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC
9A 27P

4-H'ERS TO REPORT
ELECTION RETURNS

4-H'ers from _____ county will do more than observe election results on TV Nov. 7. The News Election Service (NES) has asked them to help report election returns from voting precincts.

(Include names of 4-H'ers' involved from your county or number of 4-H'ers involved.)

The Minnesota 4-H is the first youth group in the U.S. to assist the NES in reporting precinct votes. The move comes at a fitting time since this is the first year 18-year-olds will be allowed to vote, states Betty Jones, state NES coordinator. The 4-H'ers involvement will give them a chance to develop a greater appreciation for the election process, adds Jones.

The NES is an organization created to provide fast, accurate voting information on election night. The service reports election returns to ABC, CBS, NBC, UPI and AP.

The 4-H'ers will make calls to Chicago on election night to report precinct voting results. From Chicago, the voting results will be relayed--by computer-- to New York where they will simultaneously be made available to each of the five NES participating members.

The NES will report the presidential election, every U.S. Senate and gubernatorial race and every contested U.S. House seat.

In Minnesota, precinct reporters will man 3,300 of the over 3,900 voting precincts. About 1,850 of those reporters will be 4-H'ers. The remainder of the reporters will come from organizations such as the Jaycees, Lions, League of Women Voters, and other civic organizations.

Contact _____, _____, 4-H NES project coordinator from _____
(name) (address)

county, for more information.

#

MSC
9/11/72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 16, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H FILLERS

NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS. Several Minnesota youth will attend the National Safety Congress in Chicago Oct. 29 to Nov. 1. They will represent many youth organizations including the 4-H, Minnesota Safety Council, and Future Farmers of America. Some 200 scholars from throughout the nation will attend the Congress in an effort to improve the safety of themselves and others.

SHARE-THE-FUN WORKSHOPS. 4-H Share-The-Fun workshops for junior and adult leaders will be held at six different locations throughout Minnesota from Oct. 24 to Nov. 3. Participants in the workshops will discuss what 4-H'ers gain from Share-The-Fun programs and how the programs can be improved to give 4-H'ers more rewarding experiences.

4-H HAS GROWN. Five million boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 19 are part of the 4-H program. This makes 4-H America's largest youth organization. Of the five million, 33 percent are from rural areas, 43 percent are from small towns and the remaining 24 percent are from metropolitan areas.

4-H NATIONAL CONGRESS. Over 1,600 delegates are expected to attend the 51st National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Nov. 26-30. 4-H winners from all over the country will be accompanied by some 250 4-H leaders and greeted by some 300 representatives of 4-H donor organizations and over 200 members of the press. Total attendance at this year's Congress is expected to exceed 2,400.

REPORT TO THE NATION. Annually, 10 to 15 4-H members are selected to participate in the Report to the Nation program. These young people report on the nationwide work of 4-H to the President of the United States, Congressional leaders and the general public. Kim Shaffer, Pipestone, is currently participating in the program.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

M
37

GEOLOGY PROJECT NOW
OFFERED TO 4-H'ERS

Geology, a new Minnesota 4-H project, is designed for members interested in studying rocks and minerals.

"Some states have offered the project for several years," says Wayne E. Carlson, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, "but we think our program will be one of the best since we've combined ideas from several states and added a few of our own.

"The project was introduced in Wilkin, Cass, Carlton, Olmsted, Washington and Benton counties this summer and received an enthusiastic response," added Carlson.

The project is divided into three main areas: household minerology, rocks and minerals and lapidary work.

Household minerology, intended for the beginning geology project member, will introduce the 4-H'er to many uses of minerals and metals in the home. A study of different kinds of birthstones, including their history, mythology and differences, will be included.

4-H'ers will learn how to identify and display different kinds of rocks and minerals in the second section of the geology project. They will also learn how to make "theme" collections by gathering samples of fossils, silicates or iron bearing minerals.

A study of the importance of iron ore, granite and limestone to Minnesota industry may also be included.

The lapidary phase of the project will include instruction on cutting and polishing stones and creating decorative and useful items from them. 4-H'ers will also have the opportunity to make their own rock tumbler, a machine used to grind and polish rocks.

If desired, 4-H'ers can design their own project on a self-determined basis, allowing them to study geology areas not suggested to them within the formal project structure.

For more information about how you can become involved in the 4-H geology project, contact your county extension agent.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8A27P

GET INFORMATION
ON APPLIANCES
BEFORE BUYING

If you want to get your money's worth in household equipment or furniture you plan to buy, take time to find out as much as possible about the particular item before selecting it.

One of your first considerations should be to select the type of appliance most suitable to your needs, says Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

As an example, she gives some suggestions on how to go about buying a vacuum cleaner. Consider the different types available: the canister/tank, the upright and the combination. Find out for each type about cleaning ability, capacity, use and cost of the dust bag, noise level of the motor, ease of operation, special features and their cost and value to you, ease in obtaining service, safety of the appliance and content of warranties or guarantees.

Shop around to get an idea of the going price in your community. Usually three searches will give a fair comparison. While shopping, you may want to check on a second-hand or rebuilt model, figuring its life at about half of that of a new item.

Once you have purchased an item, read the manufacturer's instructions on care and follow them carefully. Good care can extend the life of appliances and furniture by many years.

In the case of a vacuum cleaner, care may include:

- . Picking up hard or sharp objects before vacuuming.
- . Replacing the dust bag before it is completely filled.
- . Removing hair and threads from the rotating brush.
- . Checking the brushes for wear and replacing them when necessary.
- . Cleaning the tools and housing according to the manual.
- . Storing the vacuum in a clean, dry place.
- . Hanging the hose over two hooks or over a rounded block of wood on the closet wall or door.

Following a similar method of getting information about any appliance or furniture you buy will pay dividends in better performance and longer life, Mrs. Jordahl says.

(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
8 A37P

October 23, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

A "Way Out" Breakfast

The "traditional" breakfast of bacon, eggs and toast or cereal with milk may find itself taking a back seat to "way out" breakfasts of soup, sandwiches and ice cream for children in school.

University of Illinois specialist Irene Downey says don't worry about the change in your youngster's tastes.

A good breakfast should supply at least one-fourth of the day's protein, calories, vitamins and minerals. Whether it's a hamburger in a bun with a slice of tomato and glass of milk or the traditional breakfast, the important point is that your child eats breakfast.

To help prime up your child's energy supply, feed him foods he likes at breakfast. Just remember to include foods from the basic four food groups: milk, meat, breads and cereals, and fruits and vegetables.

Another "way out" meal to satisfy your child's tastebuds might combine soup with a peanut butter sandwich, topped off with a banana and a glass of milk. Or there's nothing nutritionally wrong either with spaghetti and meatballs with an orange and a glass of milk served first thing in the morning.

* * * *

Young Breakfast Skippers

On days when your child just doesn't want breakfast because he's already late for school or isn't hungry, try other ways to make up for this nutritional loss. Slip something extra into his lunch box or serve cereal for a snack. A more appealing menu might be an incentive to eat breakfast. * * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Dispose of Pesticide Containers Properly. Combustible pesticide containers should no longer be destroyed by burning in Minnesota, say University of Minnesota extension entomologists. And no pesticide container should ever be salvaged or reused for any purpose. Such reuse is never worth the chance that trace amounts of pesticides in the containers might harm people, pets, livestock and wildlife.

Small combustible containers of five gallons or less should be buried in a supervised sanitary landfill approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Larger 15, 30, or 55-gallon metal containers can be returned to a professional drum reconditioner.

* * * *

Early Soybean Planting. University of Minnesota research shows that soybean yields increased more than three bushels an acre when the beans were planted in early May rather than late May. Early planting also resulted in shorter plants, less lodging and earlier maturity dates.

* * * *

Forage Samples. Dairy farmers are encouraged to take representative tests of hay and silage and have them tested for nutrient value. Use this information to determine extra grain and protein needed for a balanced ration. Stop at the county extension office for more information. County extension agents have lists of commercial labs doing forage testing.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Garden Cleanup. Start your garden cleanup now to eliminate breeding places for slugs and insects. Put old plants that are not diseased in a compost heap so they can be used as mulch. Throw out tomato plants and the heavy woody stems of dahlias. Healthy perennial flowers can be left uncut until they freeze, but annual flowers, vegetables and diseased perennials should be cut to the ground now. Mow your lawn until growth stops, some time in November. It is best for a lawn to go into the winter at or near its regular height, which is generally 1½ inches.

* * * *

Forcing Spring Bulbs. Now is the time to begin potting your favorite spring bulbs so they will flower in the winter. Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, scillas, grape hyacinths and lily-of-the-valley can be forced to flower in late winter and early spring. Only top quality and good size bulbs can be used.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

CATTLE FEEDERS'
DAYS SET IN DEC.

University of Minnesota specialists will present highlights of last year's beef cattle nutrition and management research at seven locations throughout the state in December.

All meetings start at 10 a.m., with registration and coffee at 9:30. Dates and locations are:

- Dec. 1, Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.
- Dec. 4, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- Dec. 5, Valhilla Resort Hall, Slayton.
- Dec. 6, Sheep Shedde Restaurant, Olivia.
- Dec. 7, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.
- Dec. 8, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

Researchers will present the following research reports: a comparison of five housing systems for feedlot cattle--oxidation ditch vs. conventional housing --hay and corn silage levels for Holstein steers--salt levels and potassium for feedlot cattle--steers vs. heifers--protein levels for Hereford-Charolais steers-- mineral analysis of Minnesota feeds--MGA withdrawal times--a value of an antibiotic for finishing cattle--growth promotants--and cattle marketing.

A field day emphasizing cow-calf production is scheduled for Dec. 14 at the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

CHECK STORED
CORN FOR HEATING

Farmers are encouraged to check stored corn periodically for heating.

Damage to stored corn from moisture migration and the resulting heating is becoming more serious with the trend to larger storage bins, according to Harold Cloud, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer.

If corn is dried and cooled in a high-temperature dryer, it will be delivered to storage 10 to 20 degrees above the outside temperature. Corn will be delivered to storage at 70 to 90 degrees with air temperatures of 60 to 70 degrees. If this corn is not cooled down by aeration, it can cause serious moisture migration in the bin during cold weather, resulting in heating and damage to the stored corn.

The best way to check for heating is with a temperature probe. Bin thermometers that attach to one-quarter inch iron pipe for insertion into the stored corn are available at reasonable costs, Cloud said.

Bin thermometers should be left in place 10 to 15 minutes to allow them to come to corn temperature before they are removed and read. Another less accurate but reasonably successful method of checking a bin for heating is to insert a small diameter pipe, leave it in the bin for 10 to 15 minutes, remove it and check the pipe's temperature with your hand, Cloud suggests.

The bin should be aerated if heating is detected. It may be necessary to remove some of the corn from the bin if it does not have aeration equipment.

Usually heating will occur near the center top of the stored corn. In many cases, removing a load or two of corn from the center unloading hopper will solve the problem.

Heating may occur in areas where fine material accumulates in the bin, but aeration may not help since it's difficult to move air through this fine material. In such cases it may be necessary to unload some of the corn to allow these pockets of fine material to break up.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 23, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

SHIFT CROP
VARIETIES

Root rot in corn plants can be reduced as much by shifting to a resistant corn hybrid as shifting to soybeans the following season, University of Minnesota Plant Pathologist Thor Kommedahl says.

The traditional method to reduce the instances of disease has been to use a rotation, such as oats, soybeans and corn. But even if a grower plans to rotate crops, he ought to plant resistant varieties regardless of the crop, he adds.

University of Minnesota research shows that the smallest stands and greatest amount of root rot resulted when susceptible varieties followed other susceptible varieties. The least amount of root rot and the largest stands resulted when resistant varieties were planted regardless of the crop.

Kommedahl advises farmers who have losses but want to stay with the crop to pick a resistant variety. Many growers are buying seed now for next season. Farmers will gain in every way by choosing disease resistant varieties over susceptible ones, he says.

A study of root surfaces shows that disease resistant varieties have fewer organisms that promote root rot in the following year's crop and have more organisms that are antagonistic to root rot in the following year.

Seed retailers and seed company representatives should be able to produce data to substantiate claims of disease resistance for any given variety. Kommedahl adds that one guide to disease resistance may be how new a variety is. Varieties introduced in later years probably will be more disease resistant than older ones because it takes many years of research to breed in resistance.

Farmers should look for low lodging scores and resistance ratings in "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," Miscellaneous Report 24, revised December 1971, before selecting small crop seeds for next season. A copy of this publication is available from county extension offices and the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

#

October 25, 1972

Immediate Release

11/27/72
NEWS

DEAN BERG RECEIVES ALUMNI AWARD

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, has received a "Distinguished Alumnus Award" for 1972 from the South Dakota State University Alumni Association.

Berg has served as dean of the Institute since 1963. The major units of the Institute include the College of Agriculture, College of Forestry, College of Home Economics, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Office of International Agricultural Programs. The four units have an operating budget of about \$25 million a year with about 1,860 persons on the staff.

Before being named dean, Berg was a professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics for six years at the University of Minnesota. Before coming to Minnesota, he served as agricultural attache for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to Yugoslavia, Denmark and Norway.

He is a director of several companies, a member of many national committees and is listed in "Who's Who In America," "American Men of Science" and the 1970 edition of "Leaders In Education."

#

DAZ - 72

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

October 25, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

HORSE RACING ISSUE LIKELY TO CONFRONT
1973 LEGISLATURE

Would horse racing and legalized betting be good for Minnesota? This controversial question likely will pop up again in the 1973 legislative session, predicts a University of Minnesota animal scientist.

A bill providing for pari-mutuel racing in the state would be "easy to vote against," yet the sport "is a large and legitimate business in 30 states," says Robert M. Jordan, the scientist. "Over 70 million people attended horse races in 1971, and the total tax take in the U.S. from parimutuel betting was over \$500 million in 1971."

Whether or not the sport would be good for Minnesota "depends on one's attitude," he explains. "The opponents make much of the immorality of legalized betting. They fear that parents will gamble away money needed for child care, house payments and other legitimate expenditures, and that pari-mutuel betting means big crowds, crime and police problems.

- more -

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

add 1--horse racing

On the other hand, racing and betting would serve "as a source of revenue and as a creator of new jobs, businesses and tax monies," he continues. "Few people realize the size of the present horse industry in Minnesota and the money it generates.

"Minnesota's current horse population numbers 160,000, requiring the feed production from over 200,000 acres and a total cost of \$41.5 million," says Jordan.

This cost estimate is based on a "conservative figure of \$250 per horse," which is far lower than the figures mentioned by horse authorities, he explains. The estimate of one national authority is \$427 cost per year per horse, including feed, veterinary service, shoeing, trailers and tack, but excluding farm grains and pasture.

Some horses cost more to keep than others, Jordan notes. Minnesota's 5,000 show horses generate an annual cost of \$10 million, or \$2,000 per horse. In fact, about 4 percent of the horses have 13 percent of the money spent on them.

"What would parimutuel racing do to horse numbers?" Jordan asks. "Increase them. And the increase would be in the kind of horses that cost \$2,000 a year to keep, rather than \$250."

How many additional horses could Minnesota expect? The 1971 bill called for 90 days of Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racing and 60 days of harness racing. "This would require about 2,000 horses to be in the state for four to six months," Jordan estimates. "Their feed bill alone would exceed \$3 million."

add 2--horse racing

Businesses that benefit from other large spectator sports would obtain additional income from track operation in the state. These beneficiaries would include printers, motels, restaurants, and transportation-related businesses. "Of course, considerable employment for farriers, grooms, exercise boys, veterinarians and others would be created," he continues.

"It's this employment and demand for services and feed that would be a big plus for our economy."

Tax revenues from pari-mutuel betting would amount to about \$9 million, according to a 1971 tax department projection. This figure is based upon a provision of the 1971 bill that 7.5 percent of the wagers go to the state. "Some would say \$9 to \$10 million is a drop in the bucket, yet it's about 50 percent as large as the tax paid on taconite," says the scientist.

Would the legislature pass a pari-mutuel racing bill? The Minnesota Poll showed 57 percent of residents in favor -- 73 percent in Rochester and 63 percent in Duluth. However, legislators' actions are "difficult to predict," says Jordan.

#

SVC-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
JH 27

**MICROWAVE OVEN
SPEEDS COOKING**

Thinking about investing in a microwave oven?

A portable microwave oven can be a real convenience and timesaver rather than a luxury for the homemaker, particularly when work schedules and mealtimes of family members are irregular.

This is especially true for farm homemakers at such times as harvest when workers may come in unexpectedly for meals and are in a hurry to get back to their duties, says Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Speed is the main advantage of microwave cooking. The microwave oven can be used for thawing, heating and for complete cooking of foods.

Once a very high-cost item, portable microwave ovens are now available for as low as \$200.

Before considering the purchase of a microwave oven, first take a look at your kitchen to see if you can afford to give up counter space for this appliance, Mrs. Olson advises. If it is to be useful, it must be in a convenient location.

Next, be sure you know what a microwave oven will and will not do.

The speed at which food will be cooked depends on the amount you cook, the size and shape of the food as well as its temperature and composition. Doubling the amount of food will nearly double the cooking time. For example, although one potato will bake in about 4 minutes, it would take 8 minutes to bake two potatoes, about 16 minutes to bake four potatoes.

Flat, thin shapes will heat faster than chunky shapes. Very moist foods take longer than dry foods and foods low in fat or sugar take longer than foods high in fat and sugar.

add 1--microwave oven

There are no temperature settings as on a conventional range. Food heats to the boiling point; it cannot be simmered. Microwave cooking will not shorten the time needed for meat such as pot roast to become tender. Unless the oven has a special browning unit, browning will take place only when foods are cooked 10 minutes or more.

One of the advantages of the microwave oven is that it can be used with other heat sources, such as the range top, oven or broiler, to start, finish or brown foods.

Many homemakers who have microwave ovens say that microwave cooking saves on dishwashing, since it is often possible to mix, cook and serve in the same container.

-jbn-

(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.)

October 30, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

MSC
A27P

Laundry Aids Explained

If one product is good, two products must be better. That seems to be our reasoning in the use of laundry aids. Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist, dispels some of the confusion.

The University of Minnesota specialist explains that a detergent booster is a water softener and often contains a mild bleach. It may also contain a fluorescent dye, she says.

If your water is hard, or clothes are particularly dirty, a water softener may be helpful. Most detergents, however, contain some water softener and also the same type of mild bleach found in some boosters. If your water is already soft, then a separate bleach product may be all that's needed, if whitening is necessary.

Special soil removing products may be needed with grease problems on durable press garments. Most of the products should be rubbed into the spot and allowed to set for awhile. Enzyme pre-soak products, unless they contain special grease solvents, aren't especially effective on grease stains, she says. Many household cleaning products have grease solvents in their formula and can be used on laundry stains.

Prepared by:
Janet Macy
373-0710

One of the cheapest, and possibly easiest product to use is a bar of laundry soap. Mrs. Olson says to keep a bar in the laundry room to rub on soiled collars or grease spots before placing clothes in the machine.

Fabric softeners are especially popular with users of wringer and spin washers. The product coats the fiber and reduces wrinkling and also gives a softer feel. The coated fabric will hold in some moisture. This helps reduce the static electricity problem in synthetics.

* * * *

more ...

Fabric Softeners Described

Fabric softener is now listed on stain charts. According to Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, the product must be used wisely to prevent a staining problem.

The regular formula fabric softener is added to the rinse water and must be diluted. Never add the regular formula fabric softener to the wash water. It reacts with detergent and will cause a brown stain.

There are fabric softeners on the market, however, that are designed for use in wash water. This product can be added with the detergent. Remember that this fabric softener has a different formula which is compatible with detergents.

If you forget to add fabric softener, there is now a product which can be sprayed into the dryer. The drum of the dryer is sprayed before you add the clothes. Homemakers may find the product convenient with small loads and hand washes. It is effective, she says, in reducing static electricity.

Although the spray shouldn't build up in the dryer, if it should happen, she suggests cleaning the drum with a cloth dipped in detergent and water.

* * * *

Two Lb. Frozen Fries Best Buy

In 1971, slightly more than half (53 percent) of the potatoes sold for human food were processed. Of the processed potatoes, 40 percent were frozen French fries.

Shoppers may wonder whether it costs more to buy frozen French fries or make French fries at home from fresh potatoes. Using Washington, D. C. prices, the U. S. Department of Agriculture determined that two-pound poly bags of frozen French fries cost one-third less than home-prepared fries. If a smaller 9-ounce box was purchased, however, frozen French fries cost about the same as home-prepared ones. Large size packages of the convenience product may save money, says the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

MSC
GA27P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

AREA YOUTH ATTEND
CO-OP CONFERENCE

_____, _____, represented the _____ at the 17th annual
(Names) (addresses) (youth organization)

Statewide Cooperative Conference for Youth on Oct. 30-31. The event, held at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives.

The theme of the two-day conference was: "Making Awareness Count." The meeting gave some 300 teenagers from throughout Minnesota a better understanding of the role of cooperatives in America's private enterprise system.

Youth representatives from the FFA, Future Farmers of America; FHA, Future Homemakers of America; DECA, Distributive Education Clubs of America and MOEA, Minnesota Office Education Association attended at the meeting.

Dave Belina, member relations coordinator, Midland Cooperatives Inc., Minneapolis, was chairman of this year's youth meeting and George Maloney, director of member relations, Mutual Service Insurance Companies, St. Paul, was vice chairman.

Several 4-H members were involved with planning and conducting the event. They included: Kathy Bryce, Glenwood; Joy Dwyer, Faribault; Joel Kruger, Litchfield and Sherry Paulson, Anoka.

The Monday night banquet address, entitled "Making Awareness Count," was given by Steve Zumbach, Ames, Iowa, past national vice-president of the FFA. Zumbach was the first youth representative to give a banquet address.

The meeting included a visual presentation of cooperatives in Minnesota; a discussion, "Can Cooperatives Change Things;" a panel discussion entitled "Youth Wants to Know;" and tours of regional cooperatives in the Twin Cities.

add 1--area youth conference

The Minnesota Association of Cooperatives also sponsors trips to the American Institute of Cooperation Youth Conference, offers cooperative teaching outlines to schools and colleges and distributes literature on co-op career opportunities as part of their youth education program.

Youth attending the meeting were sponsored by local and regional cooperatives. (Include local sponsors).

#

Note to agent--Check with representatives of youth organizations listed to get names, addresses and sponsors of those attending the meeting.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

A/C
1/4/72

IN BRIEF. . . .

Soil Sampling. When you think back to some recent wet springs, fall becomes the ideal time to take soil samples. The University of Minnesota's soil testing laboratory is not swamped with samples and can test and return the recommendations in four days, according to John Grava, laboratory supervisor.

Red River Valley farmers who want a nitrate test for small grains should take the sample from 0 to 24 inches. Then dry the sample to prevent further nitrate production.

Contact the county extension office for more information.

* * * *

Inspect Grain. Don't forget about your grain crop once it's in the bin. Examine the grain regularly so you can detect insects, rodents, heating or molds as soon as possible.

One of the most effective and economical ways to stop insect infestations is fumigation. Objects of fumigating grain in a bin are to build up and hold a lethal concentration of fumigant gases in all parts of the bin long enough to kill all stages of insects. A spot fumigation may be used in part of a bin for localized infestations.

See your county extension agent for more information. Ask for Entomology Fact Sheet No. 9, "Insects in Stored Grain."

* * * *

Don't Overfeed Sows. Take care not to overfeed sows after breeding and during the gestation period. From 4 to 5 pounds of a 15 percent protein, nutritionally adequate diet is recommended daily, says Jerry Hawton, University of Minnesota animal scientist. Don't put sows on a full feed immediately after breeding.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Beef Herd Profits. A survey of successful farm beef herds in Illinois shows these common characteristics:

- A relatively low investment in land per cow.
- Maximum utilization of pasture and roughages.
- Minimum outlay for supplemental feed.
- Low labor costs.
- Large calf crops.
- Few disease or parasite problems.

* * * *

Winter Care of Roses. Give adequate winter protection to all roses except those that are completely hardy. Roses must be protected against fluctuating temperatures as well as the low readings. Tips on winter care are provided in Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 17, "Culture of Garden Roses," available from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Storing Begonia Tubers. Tuberous rooted begonias stop growing with the first medium fall frost. Cut the stems off at the soil line when the stops are injured by frost. Dig up the tubers carefully to avoid injury. Remove the soil and old roots and store the tubers at 50 degrees until the following February. Store them in a jar filled with dry peat moss, sand or vermiculite if you have only a few tubers. With larger quantities, place a thick layer of dry sand, peat moss or vermiculite in a cardboard or wooden box. Put the tubers on this layer and cover them with a deep layer of the mixture.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 30, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING
FOR TEACHERS AVAILABLE

Local county extension offices can help teachers learn more about the environment.

For example, elementary teachers in east central Minnesota attended one of the fall outdoor workshops held in Lake Elmo, Lakeville, Victoria, Inver Grove Heights, Osseo or Monticello. They studied topics such as living off the land, erosion control and soils.

Last August at Sleepy Eye, Brown County teachers studied soils and the water life and chemistry of Sleepy Eye Lake and the Cottonwood River. University of Minnesota extension specialists serve as instructors for most of the classes.

Secondary teachers in the Twin Cities area have attended workshops on selecting suitable uses for land, arthropods in the water and the web of life. Similar workshops have been conducted recently in St. Louis County, Wabasha County, Becker County, Waseca County and Lyon County.

The central theme of teacher training conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service is "Using Minnesota's Natural Resources." Purposes are to provide teachers with background knowledge for outdoor teaching activities. Most classes are activities that teachers can use directly with their students.

Teachers and school administrators are invited to ask their county extension agents for help in organizing teacher training in environmental education.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 2, 1972

To all counties
(First in a series)

RECORD INCOME
PROMPTS
TAX MANAGEMENT

Tax management is year-around job, but now is when specific attention must be given to this job, Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, says.

Many more farmers will need to concern themselves with tax planning this year because of record high farm earnings expected for 1972, he adds.

Here's what you need to do now:

--Make detailed income-expense projections for the entire year.

--Decide if it's necessary to shift some income and expenses between years to even out major fluctuations in earnings.

--Select those income and expense items that might be shifted.

--Decide which reporting options will best serve to minimize your income taxes through time. Final decisions on your '72 return will be made at tax reporting time, but tentative decisions must be made before the need for income shifting can be determined.

--If your income bulge is too big to shift, take a look at using income averaging to decrease taxes.

First determine your likely 1972 taxable income, using your 1970 tax form as a guide. Total all your receipts and expenses to-date, then add all known income and expense items for the remainder of the year. These could include known income and expense items such as milk checks and utility bills. Subtract all business expense items, including total depreciation for the year, from all income, including the taxable part of your capital gain income, to obtain your estimated adjusted gross income.

-more-

Add 1--tax management

Finally subtract deductions and exemptions, both increased this year, to get taxable income. The percentage allowed for the standard deduction has been increased to 15 percent this year with a maximum of \$2,000. So if your adjusted gross income is more than \$13,333, the \$2,000 maximum must be used unless you can show a greater amount by itemizing your deductions. Also, the personal exemption has been increased to \$750 a person this year.

After estimating your taxable income for 1972, you'll be able to judge whether any special actions are needed to reduce income variations.

#

(Next: Reducing income variations).

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 2, 1972

To all counties
(Second in a series)

YEARLY INCOME
FLUCTUATIONS
PRESENT PROBLEMS

Since farm income varies from year-to-year, year-end tax planning is needed to reduce the impact from these fluctuations. Otherwise, taxes will be greater than necessary, Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, says.

After estimating your 1972 income, determine whether it will be unusually low or high, he suggests.

With an unusually low income one year, all your exemptions and deductions won't be required, but once these are lost they can never be regained. Also, the maximum income not subject to any federal tax is greater than ever before with the new low-income allowance of \$1,300 to add to personal exemptions. So a family of four could have an adjusted gross income of \$4,300 before being liable for any federal income tax. If your income is below this, an effort should be made to bring some earnings from next year into this year's reporting to prevent the loss of part of the annual exclusions.

For each \$1,000 that is shifted from the 19 percent federal tax bracket to the 17 percent bracket, a savings of \$20 in federal taxes and \$13 in state taxes will be realized. Also, an interest savings of \$28 would accrue in federal state and social security tax delays.

After completing your income projection, decide which of these tax management actions is most appropriate for your situation:

-more-

add 1--yearly income fluctuations

--If a normal or average income is expected, no action is necessary unless the farmer is in an expansion phase, enabling him to defer income by increasing inventories.

--If a below-normal income is projected, attempts should be made to increase reportable earnings for this year, at least so annual deductions and exemptions are covered.

--If an above-normal income is projected, decrease reportable earnings for the year, at least to the usual tax bracket.

#

(Next: Some tax management ideas).

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 2, 1972

To all counties
(Third in a series)

TAX MANAGEMENT
IDEAS GIVEN
BY UM ECONOMIST

Part of tax management is spreading income to reduce taxes. University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist Paul R. Hasbargen says 1972 promises to be a record farm income year.

He offers some ideas to reduce 1972 taxable income:

--Sell additional breeding stock rather than replacement stock. Since only half the income on home raised breeding stock is taxable, this is a good year to hold back more replacement stock while releasing the less desirable breeding animals. Remember that cattle and horses must now be kept two years to qualify as capital gain breeding stock. Sows and ewes still require only 12 months.

--Defer for a year the reporting of proceeds from crop insurance received this year.

--Pay reasonable wages to your children for work they have been doing since these wages are not subject to social security tax until the child is 21 years old.

--Remember NOT to report income from the sale of your child's 4-H or FFA animal as your income.

--Use two personal exemptions for children where appropriate, claiming an exemption for a child under 19 or still enrolled in school for at least five months if you pay for more than half of his support. A child can earn up to \$2,050 in 1972 without paying any federal income or state income taxes, but he must file returns if he earns more than \$750.

--Start setting aside money in a regular retirement program, since the annual payments of up to 10 percent of earnings or \$2,500 come off the top and are not taxable in years they are earned.

-more-

add 1--tax management ideas

--Delay sales of livestock and grain until after the first of the year, but remember that with a fairly large number of livestock producers looking for an income delay, livestock prices may well drop enough in early January to offset tax gains by income losses.

To increase expenses:

--Buy more machinery and equipment before the year's end and take the extra 20 percent first year's depreciation in addition to the maximum allowable regular depreciation. These purchases also will be eligible for the 7 percent investment credit.

--Buy needed feed supplies in advance, but be sure to make an actual purchase, not a forward deposit on account.

--Christmas tree producers now can deduct as an ordinary expense the costs of shearing and basal pruning for trees to be sold when more than six years old.

--Make neglected repairs and paint up old buildings.

--Determine if adjustments might be made in paying major medical bills, church pledges and other personal deductions so itemizing deductions will be more advantageous than the standard deduction this year. Next year the standard deduction can be used again.

#

(Next: Use of tax reporting options).

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 2, 1972

To all counties
(Last in a series)

MS
417

TAX REPORTING
OPTIONS TOLD
BY UM SPECIALIST

Before deciding how much income must be shifted from this year to next year, consider the flexibility that you have in utilizing tax reporting options that will minimize or maximize this year's earnings.

Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, suggests some important options that are sometimes overlooked:

--Use the installment sale method for selling land or other real property and for selling other property with a total value of more than \$1,000. The gains can be spread over a number of years by taking less than 30 percent of the sales value this year.

--Indemnity payments for diseased animals need not be included in income if this money has been used or will be used to buy similar animals within two years.

--Use a fast write-off tax depreciation in addition to the extra 20 percent first-year option on new machinery. The double declining balance method allows twice as much regular depreciation the first year than the straight line method. So a \$10,000 machine bought and used for the full 1972 season could yield a first-year depreciation of \$2,000 and another \$2,000 on an eight-year life with a double declining balance depreciation calculation. Next year you can shift, if you wish, to the straight line basis on this machine if income is more normal, but once you start on the straight line basis you can't shift back. The double declining balance method applies only to tangible property that has a useful life of three or more years. New buildings, storage bins and drain tile are eligible for 150 percent of the straight line rate.

-More-

add 1--tax reporting options

Another fast write-off method, sum-of-the digits, is explained in the "Farmers' Tax Guide," available from the _____ County Extension Office before the end of the year. Also, see "Income Tax Management for Farmers," available from county extension offices.

--Land development costs can be used, within limits, as current expense items rather than being capitalized into farm value. Expenditures for land clearing and soil and water conservation are included in this category and both items qualify up to 25 percent of gross income with a \$5,000-maximum limit on land clearing expenses.

--Purchase costs of animals that died or were lost, strayed or stolen during the year can be deducted. So cattle feeders who had near record margins on some cattle fed in the past year may want to deduct for early death losses in their current group of cattle rather than waiting until cattle are sold.

--Include often overlooked expense items such as business trips, organization dues and farm business office costs including depreciation on a portion of a dwelling used as a business office.

--Consider the fast tax write-off for pollution control facilities as provided in the 1969 Tax Reform Act. A five-year write-off is allowed for qualifying facilities even though normal life may be longer. Facilities must be ADDED ON to existing facilities to be eligible for this write-off. Also, only that part of the cost attributable to the first 15 years of life is eligible. So if the property has a 25-year expected life, only 60 percent of it can be written off in five years. Discuss this option with a tax man if you have put in qualifying treatment facilities since you will not want to use it if it causes you to lose the investment tax credit.

-more-

add 2--tax reporting options

Income received during the year in some case need not be reported as income. For instance, property may be exchanged for similar property without having to count the sale as income. The property must be business property to qualify as a non-taxable exchange and be of "like" kind. In breeding stock "like" kind is limited to animals of the same sex.

Income from livestock sold because of disease or drought does not need to be reported as income if you plan to replace it with "like" kind within two years of the end of the tax year in which a part of the gain is realized.

If you are 65 years of age or older, you can exclude all gains made on a house sold for \$20,000 or less. This can be done only once in a lifetime and you must have occupied the house for five of the past eight years to qualify. Persons under 65 can avoid paying taxes on gains from the sale of their homes if they invest all the proceeds in another home within a year or 18 months if a new home is built.

#

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

To all Counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H HAS EXPANDED
ENROLLMENT, PROGRAMS

4-H has grown to be America's largest youth organization. Five million boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 19 are now part of the 4-H program.

Of the total enrollment, about two and one-half million belong to organized 4-H clubs, the remainder being part of special interest 4-H programs offered outside the formal club structure.

In Minnesota, nearly 80,000 youth take part in 4-H programs, an increase of some 25,000 since 1962. Most of the increased enrollment is the result of special interest 4-H programs.

"We've traditionally reached youth through the formal 4-H club structure and that emphasis is still very important," says Stanley R. Meinen, assistant state leader 4-H and youth development. "However, through the addition of a variety of 4-H educational programs we're reaching many youth who aren't members of organized 4-H clubs."

"We expect to reach an additional 50,000 youth through special televised 4-H programs during 1973," adds Meinen. A series of three programs will be given throughout the year. They include: "Mulligan Stew," a series on nutrition; "Photo Fun," to help youth develop photography talents and "Living in the Nuclear Age," a series on nuclear energy. Six programs, each one-half hour in length, will be given on each subject area. Youth may enroll in the programs through their extension office or school.

4-H is also an important part of special education classrooms throughout the state. "4-H in the Classroom" serves many handicapped children in a structure fitting their needs.

-more-

add 1--4-H news

Over 100 projects are offered to youth through the 4-H program. Approximate state enrollment figures for the project areas include: animal science--40,000; home economics--37,000; personal growth and development--27,000; plant and soil science--25,000; creative arts--20,000; mechanical science--18,000 and natural science--10,000.

Last year 285 camping sessions were held in Minnesota. They included day camps, winter retreats, week-end camps and expanded food and nutrition camps.

Over 14,000 men and women serve 4-H as volunteer leaders. 4-H junior leaders number 11,000 teenagers.

#

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8A27p

HOW MUCH MEAT
SHALL I BUY?

How much meat to buy to take care of the appetites of guests and family members is a perennial question for the homemaker.

Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats and extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, give some practical suggestions.

Individual appetites for meat vary tremendously, so you'll need to use your past experience to assist you, suggests Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota.

But Epley gives some simple guides to follow in estimating the amount to buy:

Boneless meat with little fat will yield 3 servings per pound.

Meat with medium amounts of fat and bone will yield 2 servings per pound.

Meat with a great deal of bone and fat will yield 1 serving per pound.

To be a budget-wise shopper, figure the cost per serving. To arrive at that figure, divide the price per pound by the number of servings you get from each pound. Because of the variation in the amount of fat and bone, you'll find quite a difference between various cuts, Epley points out. Thus if hamburger cost 68 cents per pound and you could feed four persons with 1 pound, the cost per serving would be 17 cents. If spare ribs cost 68 cents per pound, and you could feed only one person with 1 pound, the cost per serving would be 68 cents.

Always consider price per serving rather than price per pound if you want to get the most out of each meat dollar.

-jbn-

(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
A 2 7p

November 6, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

At The Grocery Store

University of Minnesota specialist Mary Fran Lamison says 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 on the grocery list to meet other rising costs of living.

Miss Lamison says it will take seven food dollars to repay each \$100 of debt. Making this cut could be dangerous to your health. 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.

* * * *

Buying Food

University specialist Mary Fran Lamison says for far too long consumers have been buying "food" at the supermarket when they should have been shopping for nutrition.

Dollars are spent differently for nutrition than if they go solely to satisfy personal tastes. In many instances nutrition can be bought at a lower cost than what is paid for prepared foods that have less nutritive value.

Long-time effects of food on health, personality and the pocketbook should be considered in the grocery store when making a buying decision based on knowledge rather than instinct or whim.

* * * *

more ...

Sharp Shopping

It takes patience and persistence to buy nutrition rather than just "food" at the grocery store. University of Minnesota home management specialist Mary Fran Lamison offers an example:

Buying breakfast cereals in bulk costs considerably less per serving than buying it in boxes commonly seen on supermarket shelves. This means that the buyer may have to ask some knowledgeable employee in the market to make a special order.

Who do you contact for this special order? The cashier and shelf stockers may be most handy, but they may be preoccupied or unfamiliar with the ordering process. How about the store manager? He may know, but where is he? Maybe you'll have to wait until he emerges from some hidden recess.

Another point to consider: Buying larger quantities may be impossible if you don't have any extra cash.

* * * *

Determining Cost Per Serving

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 is more difficult.

The cost of protein per serving in breakfast sausage--which can be as much as 50 percent fat--can be very difficult to determine.

* * * *

Poultry

How do you tell old from young poultry at the supermarket? University nutritionist Mary Darling says duckling, frying chicken, and fryer-roaster turkey refer to young poultry. Fowl is another name for stewing chicken, an older bird.

* * * *

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
11/6/72

IN BRIEF. . . .

Livestock Pollution. Pollution caused by agricultural livestock activities is only part of the state's pollution problem. Nevertheless, Minnesota livestock producers have a legal responsibility to prevent pollution of the air, water or land from livestock confinement areas, Philip R. Goodrich, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, says.

* * * *

Snow Mold. Apply chemicals to your lawn to prevent snow mold BEFORE the first permanent snow cover. Snow mold usually is found in wet, shaded areas or where the snow is slow to melt. Infection and injury take place under the snow and as the snow melts.

* * * *

Compost Requires Time. Compost requires three months under favorable conditions to become well-rotted. Bacterial action, which is largely responsible for decomposition, is retarded during cold weather. So a pile built in November won't be ready to spread on the garden before the following June.

* * * *

Lilies in Winter. No winter protection is needed for garden lilies where snow cover is dependable, except for lilies of borderline hardiness. A winter mulch is desirable, although not always necessary, where you can't always depend on snow to cover the plants.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Winter Tree Damage. Winter injury, a common occurrence on arborvitae and other evergreens, may be caused by excessive loss of moisture from foliage during warm winter days. Also, recent evidence indicates that the rapid drop in foliage temperature at sunset during winter may suddenly freeze water within foliage and result in injured tissues. Symptoms of injury are not evident until May or June when foliage, predominantly on the southwest side of trees, turns brown. Plant susceptible species on north or east sides of buildings or other locations protected from continuous exposure to sun and wind to partially avoid winter injury.

* * * *

Evergreen Winter Care. Many newly planted evergreens suffer from winter drought, especially if the ground is dry when it freezes. Soak the ground thoroughly and mulch heavily with leaves or peat moss before the ground freezes. These precautions reduce the depth of freezing and shorten the period the plant is deprived of soil moisture because of a frozen root zone.

#

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
GAZP

MACHINERY COMPACTION
PROBLEM RESEARCHED

Soil packed by tractors and tillage machinery may remain dense indefinitely unless it is loosened mechanically or plowed, according to University of Minnesota soil scientist George Blake.

Persistence of soil packing can be particularly troublesome if the packed layer is below the plow layer. Restricted water flow, aeration and root proliferation problems can be expected as farm tractors and machinery are made larger, Blake said.

These conclusions result from a 10-year experiment on Nicollet soil in south central Minnesota. Soil packed in the bottom of a plow furrow from 10 to 24 inches below the soil surface was cropped continuously to alfalfa and corn to compare possible regeneration due to differences in rooting habit.

Freezing and thawing with or without sufficient winter soil moisture did not result in loosening the compacted zone. No differences could be seen in soil density between crops 10 years after packing.

-daz-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

PORK PRODUCERS
WARNED OF HOG
CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Hog producers considering the purchase of breeder or feeder stock from sources outside Minnesota should be aware of a recent hog cholera outbreak in midwestern and southern states.

Because of the outbreak the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board recently adopted a new hog importation policy: "All swine imported into Minnesota for breeding, feeding or exhibition purposes shall originate only from states that are in Phase IV or have been declared hog cholera free." Phase IV is the protection against reinfection phase of the state-federal hog cholera eradication program. Minnesota completed this phase in March, when the state attained hog cholera free status.

No import permits are being issued for swine from Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas, according to the livestock board. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials report that six of these states had hog cholera status before their recent reinfection.

Federal actions have included Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz's recent declaration of a national emergency because of hog cholera to protect the consumer's pork supply. The USDA in October amended its import regulations to prohibit the importation of live hogs and fresh pork from nations where hog cholera is known to exist.

Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, warns of two potential sources for reinfesting swine in the state with hog cholera virus. One is meat scraps from untreated garbage fed to swine. The other is breeders and feeders imported from other states.

Dr. Solac advises purchasers to make sure hogs entering Minnesota meet state and federal health and identification regulations.

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

To all counties

FOR RELEASE NOV. 10

THREE MINNESOTA
EXTENSION STAFFERS
HONORED BY GROUP

ATLANTA, GA.--Three staff members of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service received distinguished service awards Thursday night (Nov. 9) at the National Association of County Agricultural Agents meeting in Atlanta, Ga.

The three are John R. Eix, Park Rapids, Hubbard County extension agent; Arnold J. Heikkila, Duluth, area extension agent, Community Resource Development, and Francis J. Januschka, St. Cloud, Stearns County extension agent.

Eix was honored for his achievements during the past 17 years in Hubbard County when 4-H enrollment increased 50 percent. He also was recognized for community development efforts involving recreation, tourism and irrigation development.

Heikkila was tapped for an award for accomplishments in speciality crop marketing and egg marketing operations. He has distinguished himself in youth related programs including 4-H work.

Januschka received his award for accomplishments over the past 17 years including work in 4-H, Dairy Herd Improvement Association activities and agricultural and community development programs. He also has taken leadership in data processing and Minnesota State 4-H Livestock Show planning.

-daz-

DELEGATES NAMED TO NATIONAL 4-H CONGRESS

Thirty-six Minnesota 4-H members will attend National 4-H Congress, Nov. 26 - 30, in Chicago, Ill.

Trips to 4-H Congress are awarded to 4-H members who have had outstanding achievement through projects, demonstrations and leadership ability.

The Minnesota youth will compete for national honors, including scholarships provided by business firms and foundations. About 300 scholarship winners will receive an all-time high of \$188,000 in educational scholarships.

Delegates who will receive trips to Chicago and the projects in which they have won their awards, are:

Sally Lake, Aitkin, Conservation; Jenny Gish, R. 1, Anoka, Automotive; Elizabeth McNamara, Rice, Vet. Med; Greg Bartz, Sleepy Eye, Field Crops; Helen Vollman, Akeley, Entomology; Monica Kennedy, Pequot Lakes, Food Pres.; Corcoran Wicker, 11479 Rich Valley Blvd. Inver Grove Heights, Swine; Valerie Drewry, Hampton, Home Mgt.; Brent Larson, Mabel, Ach. -B; Dale Wicks, R. 4 Austin, Ag; Cathy Geurs, Maple Grove, Ach. -G; Roy L. Cotant, LaPorte, Forestry; Catherine Bauman, Okabena, Home Env.; David Damhof, Blomkest, Beef.

add 1--delegates named

Patrice Hanzel, 101 1st St. SW, New Prague, Bread; William Tabberson, Glencoe, Shop; Patricia Barke, R. 2, Fairmont, Health; Jerry Baumgartner, Iona, Livestock; Laurel Drevlow, Ada, Food & Nut; Kathy Bowman, Twin Valley, Dairy; Dale Hoff, Perley, Sheep.

Barbara Jamison, Borup, Comm. Beaut.; Cindy Siems, R. 2, Fergus Falls, Ldr. -G; Ellen Batzer, 791 Redwood Lane, New Brighton, Clothing; Brian Brockway, Milroy, Electric; John Boyle, Redwood Falls, Safety; Dale Schwichtenberg, Morris-town, Horticulture; Burton Laine, 383 Laine Rd., Cloquet, Photography; Cheryl Wilson, 20 Ely Lake Dr., Eveleth, Horse; Sally Saban, 1716 14th Ave. E., Hibbing, Cons. Ed.; Marjorie Stolt, Winthrop, Poultry.

Mary Beth Nikkari, Wadena, Dress Revue; Jerome Booren, Marine on St. Croix, Ldr. -B.; Vonnie Christensen, Doran, Dairy Foods; Trilva Melbo, St. Charles, Dog; Kevin Ferden, Utica, Pet. Power.

Adult leaders for the event include the following staff members of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service: Leonard Harkness, director of 4-H and youth development, Dave Pace, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development; Ruth Edberg, assistant director for the south central-district, Glen Chambers, county extension agent at Breckenridge; and Jeanne Markell, extension home economist, Chaska.

Also attending will be Nasrullah Hashemi, director general for agriculture and irrigation of Nimrose Province, Afghanistan, who is studying 4-H in Minnesota under the Agency for International Development (AID) program.

#

JMS-72

NEWS

HOW LONG SHOULD TURKEY BE ROASTED?

How long a time to figure for roasting the turkey is one of the questions homemakers ask as Thanksgiving approaches.

The best advice to follow for a tender, golden brown bird is to use the roasting schedules that come with the turkey you buy, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Most roasting schedules are based on turkeys thawed in the refrigerator. However, Miss Darling adds, there are always variables that will tend to shorten or lengthen roasting time. For example, the time may be decreased if the turkey is completely thawed or if it is not stuffed. In fact, roasting time may be cut about an hour for an unstuffed bird.

On the other hand, roasting time may need lengthening if you use a deep-sided pan or a shiny, covered roasting pan.

Even the shape of the bird can influence the length of the roasting time. Thus tucked turkeys will require longer roasting times than those which do not have the drumsticks tucked in to give a compact shape.

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

add 1-- roast turkey

With these variables, it's wise to use a meat thermometer and to check the turkey for doneness about the last hour of cooking, Miss Darling suggests. The turkey will be completely cooked when the meat thermometer, inserted into the thickest part of the thigh next to the body cavity, reads between 180 and 185 degrees F. The thick part of the thigh is the last part of the turkey to get done. Another test for doneness is to move the leg at the joint. If it can be twisted easily out of the joint and if the thickest part of the drumstick feels soft, the turkey should be tender.

Plan the roasting time so the turkey is out of the oven 20 to 30 minutes before you serve it. This amount of time will allow the meat to reabsorb the juices, making carving easier.

#

JBN-72

NEWS

FREEZE CRANBERRIES FOR LATER USE

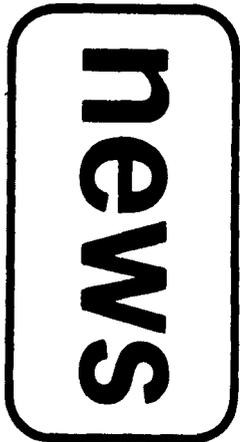
Storing a supply of fresh cranberries in the home freezer is a smart move for the family who enjoys this fruit both in and out of season.

Cranberries are easy to freeze and are among the most successful fruits for freezing, according to Shirley Munson, food scientist in the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of Minnesota.

Although labels on some packages of cranberries suggest that the bag may be put into the freezer without any attention to the fruit, Mrs. Munson recommends sorting and washing the berries first. Many packages of cranberries contain a few soft or off-color berries which are hard to detect when they are frozen. That's why it's important to wash the berries, discard any that are spoiled, drain and pack in freezer bags or other freezer containers. Berries frozen in this way may be used like fresh berries in any recipe. They will keep well for about a year.

Fresh cranberry relish may also be frozen, but storage life of the relish is only about a month.

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



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

LOOK FOR LABEL WHEN BUYING TURKEY

Minnesota consumers who buy turkeys are likely to check the grade label first, second, the inspection label that indicates wholesomeness and then consider price and size of the bird.

These are findings from a survey by the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association, reports Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. He suggests that this is a good procedure to follow as consumers buy their turkeys for Thanksgiving and at other times.

Grade is indicated in a shield with the imprint USDA Grade A. USDA Grade A guarantees that the turkey is the finest quality available. Such turkeys are full-fleshed with a large broad breast and meaty legs. There are no defects such as skin tears, pin-feathers, crooked breasts, bruises or parts missing. They also have a good layer of well distributed fat beneath the skin. Most turkeys available on Minnesota markets are U.S. Grade A, Berg says. B and C grade turkeys are rarely labeled by grade; instead, they may appear under various brand names. They may not be as well fleshed as Grade A birds and may have some minor defects.

add 1--look for label

The circular federal stamp which is the inspection mark guarantees wholesomeness and safety. Most turkeys are processed under U.S. Department of Agriculture supervision and are individually inspected for wholesomeness. Such inspection is a prerequisite for grading for quality. Within the circular stamp are the words: Inspected for wholesomeness by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Because turkeys are in plentiful supply, they are a "best buy," according to Berg. Price per pound of large turkeys will usually be less than the price per pound of small birds. A turkey roast may be the best choice for a small family. Although the price per pound will be higher than for a whole turkey, there is no bone and hence no waste. An alternative for a family on a small budget is ground turkey, which sells as low as 59 cents a pound.

When considering the size turkey to buy, plan on three-fourths to a pound per person for turkeys under 12 pounds. Allow half to three-fourths pound per person for unstuffed birds weighing 12 pounds or more, the University poultry specialist suggests. Whether the turkey is large or small, it will have the same tender-meated characteristics if it is labeled "young turkey."

#

JBN-72

NEWS

THAWING TURKEY CAN BE A PROBLEM

Thawing the big frozen turkey for holiday meals has always been a problem because too few households have room enough in the refrigerator to let it thaw there for several days.

A solution to the problem, however, is the "thaw in the bag" method on the kitchen counter, reports Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. U.S. Department of Agriculture research has shown that frozen turkeys can be safely thawed at room temperature if they are left in their plastic wraps and put in a closed paper bag.

In ordinary thawing at room temperature, the outside of the bird may reach temperatures high enough to cause bacterial growth before the inside has thawed. But the closed paper bag allows the turkey to thaw completely while keeping the outside surface temperature low enough for safety.

Here is the procedure to follow: Leaving the frozen turkey in its original plastic wrap, place it in a heavy brown paper bag or a closed paper box. Or wrap it in two or three layers of newspaper. Close the bag with paper clips or staple it shut. Leave it to thaw in a convenient place at room temperature.

Allow about 16 hours thawing time for a turkey 20 - 25 pounds, 12 hours for small birds 8 to 12 pounds. Check the turkey at intervals during the last hours of thawing. (Be sure your hands are clean.) Don't leave it at room temperature any longer than 15 hours for small birds or longer than 20 hours for birds 12 to 24 pounds, the University nutritionist cautions. Refrigerate the turkey immediately after thawing, or cook it within 1 to 3 hours after thawing.

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

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

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Plant Resistant Hybrids. Planting resistant corn hybrids is one of the best ways to reduce stalk rot damage. During 1972 some farmers experienced stalk rot damage in varieties that had previously been resistant, according to Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist. This was probably due to unusually high moisture conditions during the growing season which promoted growth of a water mold fungus called Pythium. Pythium was present in the base of stalks that died prematurely and broke near the ground. "There's probably about one chance in 10 for such unusually high moisture conditions again next year," Johnson says. However, he encourages farmers to plant some hybrids that were resistant to stalk rot this year.

* * * *

Drying, Storing Grain. Automatic grain handling equipment can be hazardous since it often starts and stops without warning. Jack True, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer, offers these safety tips:

- Stay out of bins that may be emptied unexpectedly. A person on top of the grain can be drawn in and suffocated as the bin unloads.
- Be sure automatic controls are shut off before reaching into machinery.
- Keep children away from mechanisms that operate automatically.
- Cover augers and other moving parts with adequate guards.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Injuries are Costly. Farmers surveyed recently about accidents lost an average of 10 days per injury and paid out an average of \$137 in medical expenses and wages to hired help. Property damage per injury averaged an additional \$41.

For additional information about rural accidents in Minnesota, ask your county extension agent for Special Report Number 39.

* * * *

Volunteer Sunflowers. Farmers who harvested sunflowers this fall could have a problem with volunteer sunflower plants when another crop is planted on the field next year.

Planting crops such as small grain or corn that can be sprayed with 2,4-D to control the volunteer sunflowers is the best solution, says Roy Thompson, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Common causes of sunflower seeds left on the field to germinate the following year include lodged and broken plants plus poor harvesting practices.

* * * *

Animal Damage to Trees. From late fall to early spring animal damage generally is most severe. During this time, rabbits, mice, deer and squirrels turn to trees for food because of the lack of plant material. Get Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Protecting Trees From Animal Damage," available from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

#

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MS
3/11/72
5

MATURITY IMPORTANT
IN SELECTION
OF CORN SEED

In selecting corn seed for next year, pick hybrids that are adapted for the maturity zone in which you farm, Dale Hicks, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, recommends.

For more information on maturity zones, get Agronomy Fact Sheet 22, "Selecting the Corn Hybrid," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

After determining maturity, select the most full-season hybrid adaptable to your area for maximum yield. Attempt to select the highest yielding full season hybrids for your maturity zone, he adds.

Also consider hybrid types when selecting seeds. Single crosses will yield at higher levels than 3-way crosses and three-way crosses yield higher than double crosses. But differences in costs of hybrid types should be taken into consideration.

Other points to consider in selecting seeds: Harvestability, ability to stand and be combined and disease and insect resistance. Seed salesmen can provide yield performance data, Hicks said. These yield data can be used to compare yielding among that company's hybrids.

Some farmers may want to consider special purpose corns such as high lysine and waxy hybrids.

Both high lysine and waxy hybrids have given increased animal performance when compared to normal corn in controlled tests. Seeds of both types of special purpose hybrids are available from most corn seed companies.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

FEED LAMBS
SAYS EXPERT
AT UNIVERSITY

There's good profit potential in feeding lambs rather than selling them at about 75 pounds a head as feeders, R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, says.

Feed them out and sell your lambs at 100 pounds. That extra 25 pounds of gain can be obtained by getting lambs to eat large amounts of grain and adequate protein. Jordan suggests self feeding of rations containing 90 to 100 percent concentrates. Rapid gains should result with a good diet and vaccinations with toxoid will help avoid any adverse effects from the grain, he adds.

Give lambs a mixture of equal parts of salt and limestone to avoid urinary calculi problems. Also, don't get too attached to these animals--get them ready for market as soon as possible, Jordan advises.

By following this recommended feed program, the 25 pounds of gain can be produced for 10 or 12 cents a pound--a mere fraction of what the producer is likely to be paid when he sells the lamb. A drop in lamb prices is not expected, he says. If lambs sell for 28 to 29 cents a pound, a producer could realize \$3.50 more a head if he feeds out his lambs to 100 pounds rather than selling them as 75-pound feeders.

-daz-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

RECORDS IMPORTANT
WITH LARGER HERDS

Because of large variation between individual cows, production records are a "must" in managing dairy herds, Bill Mudge, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says.

The records are even more important in the larger herds. Also, with one-third of Minnesota's dairy herds on pipeline milking systems, often the monthly Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) milk weight is the only production information available to those dairymen.

Management tools on the DHI monthly reports include reminders on breeding, calving and dry-off dates. The dairyman with a herd starting new on test probably first will use feed information. Each cow has a grain indicated amount on the computer sheet to use as a feeding guide. Looking at his DHI records, the dairyman may notice that many of his best cows may be underfed while the poorer ones are being overfed. The "income over feed cost" per day is listed for each cow so that her present profit margin is available to aid in culling decisions.

The record also includes a projected lactation total on a mature age basis for each cow so that the dairyman can compare cows of different ages and those with different lengths of lactation.

Contact the _____ County Extension Office for information on enrolling your dairy herd in DHI so that you have the records for use in dairy herd management.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
1/2/72

WEAN CALVES
NOW SAYS
UM SCIENTIST

Purebred and commercial producers should consider weaning calves now, in the early fall when they are five to eight months old, Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, says.

Wean calves now before they lose weight as the grass gets shorter, the weather gets colder and the cows reduce milk flow, he adds.

Weaning calves now gives the cows more time to dry up and gain flesh to see them through the long winter ahead. Also, milking ability in later life is often improved with early weaning of heifer calves.

Weigh calves so you'll have data to make selections. Most of the emphasis in selection is placed on the adjusted 205-day weaning weight. Calves should be graded on conformation and structural soundness.

Contact the _____ County Extension Office to learn about the computerized performance testing program available through the University of Minnesota.

-daz-

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES
FOR WINTERING HORSES

With winter just around the corner, 4-H horse project members and other horse enthusiasts are urged to consider the alternatives for wintering horses.

"Horses are wintered several different ways," explains Robert M. Jordan, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. They include:

-Open sheds. Horses are fed outside with open sheds for shelter. This is both inexpensive and provides an excellent environment.

-Tie stalls. Horses are fed in the stalls and let out daily to exercise.

-Box stalls. Horses are fed in the stalls and seldom let out for exercise except when ridden.

Shelter for horses is definitely an advantage during severe storms with high wind and moisture. "However," says Jordan, "constant stabling also has some disadvantages which are often underestimated." With totally enclosed stalls, horses can develop respiratory problems, leg stress and bad habits such as eating wood more easily than if they were housed under the open shed system.

Open sheds also allow costs to be kept at a minimum. Average monthly feed and stabling costs for boxstalls are \$75-\$100; for tie stalls, \$50-\$60 and for open shed housing \$25-\$35.

The open stall costs are reduced because of lower labor and barn construction costs.

"Most people want their horses to be kept in box stalls and when costs become too great they sell their horses primarily because they think inside stabling is better for the horse. Actually the reverse is true," says Jordan.

"I think the attitude that boxstall housing is the best must be changed because for every horseman who can afford \$100 per month stabling there are dozens who can afford \$30 per month housing," adds Jordan.

#

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
2/12/72

USE BLENDER
FOR BABY FOODS

If there's a baby in your family, and if you own a blender, why not put it to use making baby foods?

Usually savings are considerable when you do the blending yourself from home or commercially canned or frozen foods, according to Wanda Olson, extension specialist in household equipment at the University of Minnesota.

An advantage of blending your own baby foods is that you can get the consistency of food just right for your child at various stages of growth.

You may want to use meat, vegetables and fruits for the baby foods you prepare with the blender. Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some factors to consider when preparing baby food:

- . Avoid salted vegetables and seasoned meats like frankfurters. Most frozen vegetables aren't salted, though frozen peas are an exception. Many commercially canned vegetables are salted.

- . Boil home-canned vegetables before preparing them for baby food.

- . Prepare small amounts at a time and store them in the refrigerator for no longer than two or three days. Freeze large amounts.

- . Be sure all equipment and utensils are clean.

- . Consider using your strainer rather than the blender to puree foods for the baby who is just beginning to taste new foods and eating only a tablespoon or so.

-jbn-

(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
3A 27P
7

November 13, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Consumer Actions

University of Minnesota home management specialist Mary Fran Lamison says consumers take many dollars from themselves in purchasing power by committing thoughtless and inconsiderate acts.

These actions often are committed by good citizens who are unaware of the irritations or expenses that thoughtless behavior brings to the merchant.

Miss Lamison says some stores lose five to ten percent of their total sales through abuse and misuse of merchandise. For instance, pre-wrapped food packages are punctured and magazines are damaged and scattered on the shelves.

* * * *

Shoplifting

University specialist Mary Fran Lamison says shoplifting is on the rise.

It's not the poor who steal most frequently, but the middle-class, affluent family members. She says 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.

* * * *

more . . .

Mind Your Store Manners

Here's some things that increase retail prices: Ever wonder who puts the food back in its proper place after a shopper finds a less expensive item and leaves the first item anywhere in the store?

University extension specialist Mary Fran Lamison says a clerk must tidy up this mess. The cost of a clerk to keep shelves in order is charged to the cost of all items in the store.

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 damaged adds to the purchase price of every item in the store. Each cart costs from forty to sixty dollars.

* * * *

New Services Cost Consumer

Consumers have let retailers know that they want more information 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 costs range from next to nothing to more than two-thousand dollars to install and maintain unit pricing.

These 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

Open dating has nothing to do with romance. It refers to any date on a packaged food product that can be read and understood by the shopper. A recent study shows that open dating decreased financial losses by retail food outlets because of the record keeping it requires.

* * * *



EQUIPMENT CAUSES FARMERS GRIEF

Farm machinery technology has made great strides in this century, but it also has produced some fallouts. Farmers are attempting to grapple with one fallout--soil compaction resulting from the use of heavy equipment on the field.

Time is saved in the field with the larger equipment, but the edge is taken off that advantage when crop yields fall from soil packing.

In the last decade the weight of field machinery has at lease doubled if not tripled. It has been known for some time that heavy tractors and tillage machinery pack the soil, but many believe that Mother Nature will help loosen the soil through freezing and thawing.

But the natural elements have not been much help in loosening packed soil, according to research conducted at the University of Minnesota. "Freezing and thawing with or without sufficient winter soil moisture did not result in loosening the compacted zone" in a 10-year experiment on Nicollet soil in south central Minnesota, Soil Scientist George R. Blake says.

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

add 1--soil equipment

No spontaneous loosening of the soil could be found. It may indefinitely remain as dense as it was when packed unless it is loosened mechanically or plowed ^{this} and ^{is} difficult when the packed layer is in the subsoil. The problem has become one of avoiding soil packing in the first place. There are sound reasons for this.

Persistence of soil packing can be particularly troublesome if the packed layer is below the layer of soil that is plowed. Fewer roots develop when clods in the plow layer are large and these clods also reduce the uptake of phosphorus by the plant.

Rather than revert to a horse-drawn plow, soil scientists say fall plowing is one way to reduce the severity of soil packing. Some success has been reported in southern and western Minnesota with this method on moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils with clay loam or finer texture. With fall plowing, the soil at planting time is drier and has smaller clods. This provides better seed-to-soil contact and more movement of water and fertilizer to the seed and plant roots. Research shows that fall plowing increases corn yields about 10 percent.

On the other hand, spring plowing results in larger clods in the plow layer, causing problems for the farmer. Other methods are under study to prevent soil packing. One proposal needs a great deal of study--placing tillage tracks in the field.

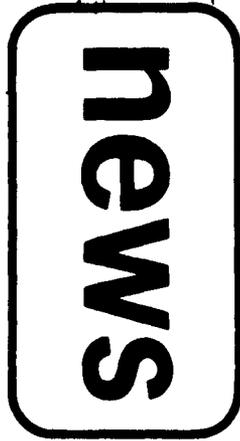
No crash programs are underway to design feather-weight field equipment, since weight is needed for traction. But Extension Agricultural Engineer John True at the University of Minnesota advises farmers to use dual-wheel and four-wheel drive tractors to "spread out" the weight.

University scientists speculate that farmers may well be aware of the compaction problem, but don't realize how persistent it is and haven't considered fall plowing as a means of easing this condition.

MSC / 8A27P

November 16, 1972

Immediate Release



NO FIRE PROTECTION FOR MANY MINNESOTANS

About 35,000 Minnesota residents have no fire protection, and another 115,000 have "minimum protection at the best."

These figures are contained in a report by the State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and Research submitted to Gov. Wendell Anderson last week.

But in addition to the 35,000 permanent residents with no fire protection--who reside in a 15,000 square mile area located mainly in northern Minnesota--"perhaps more than four times that many summer residents have none," the report stated.

Many unprotected residences and other buildings lie within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Natural Resources. These agencies provide fire protection in varying degrees to grassland and forest areas for a huge portion of Minnesota.

People living in unprotected areas may think they have fire protection provided by the forest service--but they're mistaken.

- more -

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

add 1--no fire protection

"Fire fighting capabilities for the forest services are geared to their responsibility--the fighting of wildland fire. The services have neither the equipment nor training to cope with household fires," the report said.

Another 115,000 Minnesotans throughout the state who live outside municipal boundaries have "less than minimal" fire protection since the response time for the local fire department is too long.

"Yet these residents have a false sense of security and believe they have more fire protection than they do," the report stated.

The council was created by the 1969 state legislature to advise the governor, legislature and state agencies. Consisting of 19 members, the council chairman is LaVern Freeh, assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service; vice chairman was the late Eugene Weber, state fire marshal, State Department of Public Safety; and the secretary is Frank Oberg, director of the University of Minnesota's FIRE Center.

Among its recommendations are the following:

--Minnesota should define fire control as a statewide concern.

Cooperation between local fire services and state fire protection agencies is essential.

--Surplus military equipment should be made available for fire departments--first priority to unprotected areas as encouragement for the organization of fire departments, and second priority to established departments now capable of providing minimal or less than minimal fire protection.

add 2--no fire protection

--Creation of new fire departments must be encouraged where practical. Communities without a financial base to support effective fire departments must be assisted with county, state or federal fund^s

--Permanent and vacation residents and developers of areas with no fire protection, plus people protected only against forest fires must be so informed. Self-protection courses of action for these people should be developed and publicized.

--The FIRE Center of the University of Minnesota should expand its function of providing guidance on technical, administrative and managerial problems to fire departments, government officials and other interested persons throughout the state.

--Fire service training programs must be conducted, using a variety of well qualified educational agencies. The training programs must be "conveniently located, low in cost and adequate in content."

#

JMS-72

November 16, 1972

POOR FIRE PROTECTION AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Radical measures are needed to relieve the potential fire hazard to patients and inmates at state institutions, according to a report submitted to Gov. Wendell Anderson last week.

Calling the potential fire hazard at most state medical and correctional institutions "extremely serious," the report said it is partially due to "pure luck" that the state has escaped a disastrous fire.

"A patient or inmate's odds of surviving a fire in a state medical or correctional institution are largely a matter of where he is committed or confined--and in most cases he doesn't have a choice.

"The majority of state institutions and fire departments would be helpless in the event of a major (or in some cases minor) fire."

The report, written by the State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and Research, presented an overview of fire protection in the state and made recommendations, "which if implemented, will provide better and more equal fire protection for its people--wherever they may be."

The council was created by the 1969 legislature to advise the governor, the legislature and state agencies.

-more-

add 1--poor fire protection

The council listed these examples of inadequate fire protection at state institutions:

--At Ah-Gwah-Ching Nursing Home, located three miles outside of Walker in Cass County, the fire department's ladders do not reach the top floors on most of the buildings. Fire response time is 10 minutes. This is too long--especially for an institution housing 500 aged and senile patients. Only in 1971 did the State Legislature appropriate money for safety devices long recommended by the state fire marshal.

--The Faribault Fire Department has serious problems providing fire protection for the three institutions housing 1300 patients in its city. On first alarm, only seven men and two units can respond. The Faribault State Hospital has about 1,000 severely retarded and epileptic patients. Over 400 would need help in evacuation and over 300 are totally disabled. Total hospital staff on night duty is 54.

--The Rochester Fire Department reports that water supply is inadequate for all but the smallest of fires at the state hospital, hydrants are poorly located and some are inaccessible.

--The Fergus Falls State Hospital reports low water pressure and lack of a stand-by water supply.

--The Minnesota State Prison at Bayport, housing over 800 inmates, has no evacuation plans, fire fighting organization or training. The administration has no listing of what fire fighting equipment may be available and appears "unconcerned with life safety and fire hazards."

-more-

add 2--poor fire protection

--At the Minnesota Correctional Institution for Women at Shakopee there is no written plan for fire control or evacuation and no fire fighting brigade.

Recommendations of the council included:

--The state should recognize and assume responsibility for adequate protection of the lives in its charge--a responsibility it has abdicated to local fire departments frequently ill-equipped and unpaid to assume it.

--The state should meet in its own institutions all requirements for building codes and fire protection measures that it requires of private institutions with similar populations.

--Full time fire protection coordinator positions should be established in both the Department of Public Welfare and Department of Corrections. And at each state institution, a permanent employee should be assigned responsibility for fire protection. He should be responsible to the department's fire protection coordinator.

--Fire protection departmental coordinators shall oversee development of a uniform fire plan manual--a fire training program for employees at each institution--a fire brigade at each institution--provide for communication between the institution and local fire departments--and implement a uniform fire reporting procedure for all institutions.

--When local fire departments are inadequately staffed or equipped to provide protection to a large institution, the state should provide housing, staff apparatus and equipment.

-more-

add 3--poor fire protection

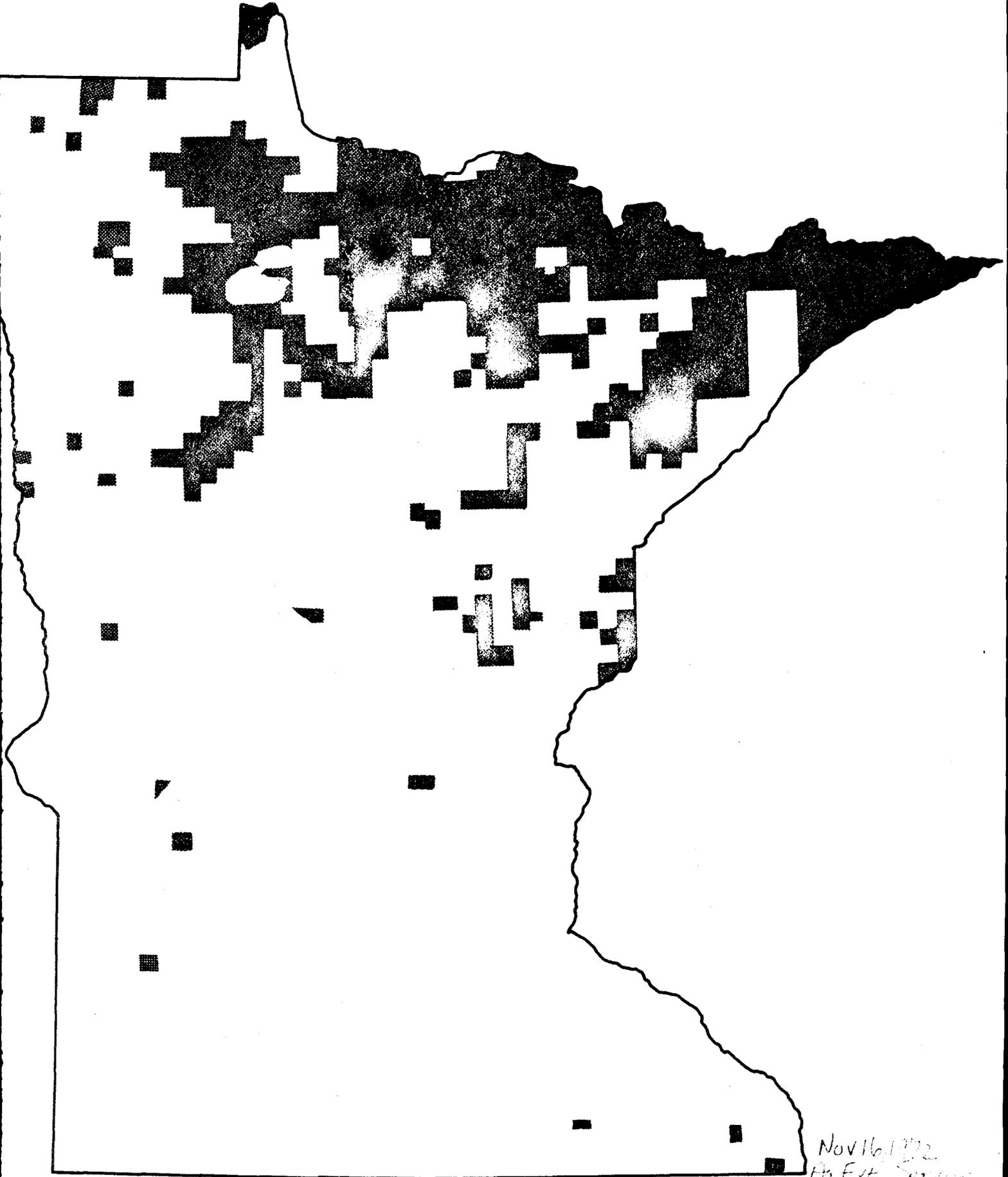
The State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and research has 19 members. Council chairman is LaVern Freeh, assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service; vice chairman was the late Eugene Weber, state fire marshal, State Department of Public Safety; and the secretary is Frank Oberg, director of the University of Minnesota's FIRE Center.

#

JMS

MSC/gA2/p

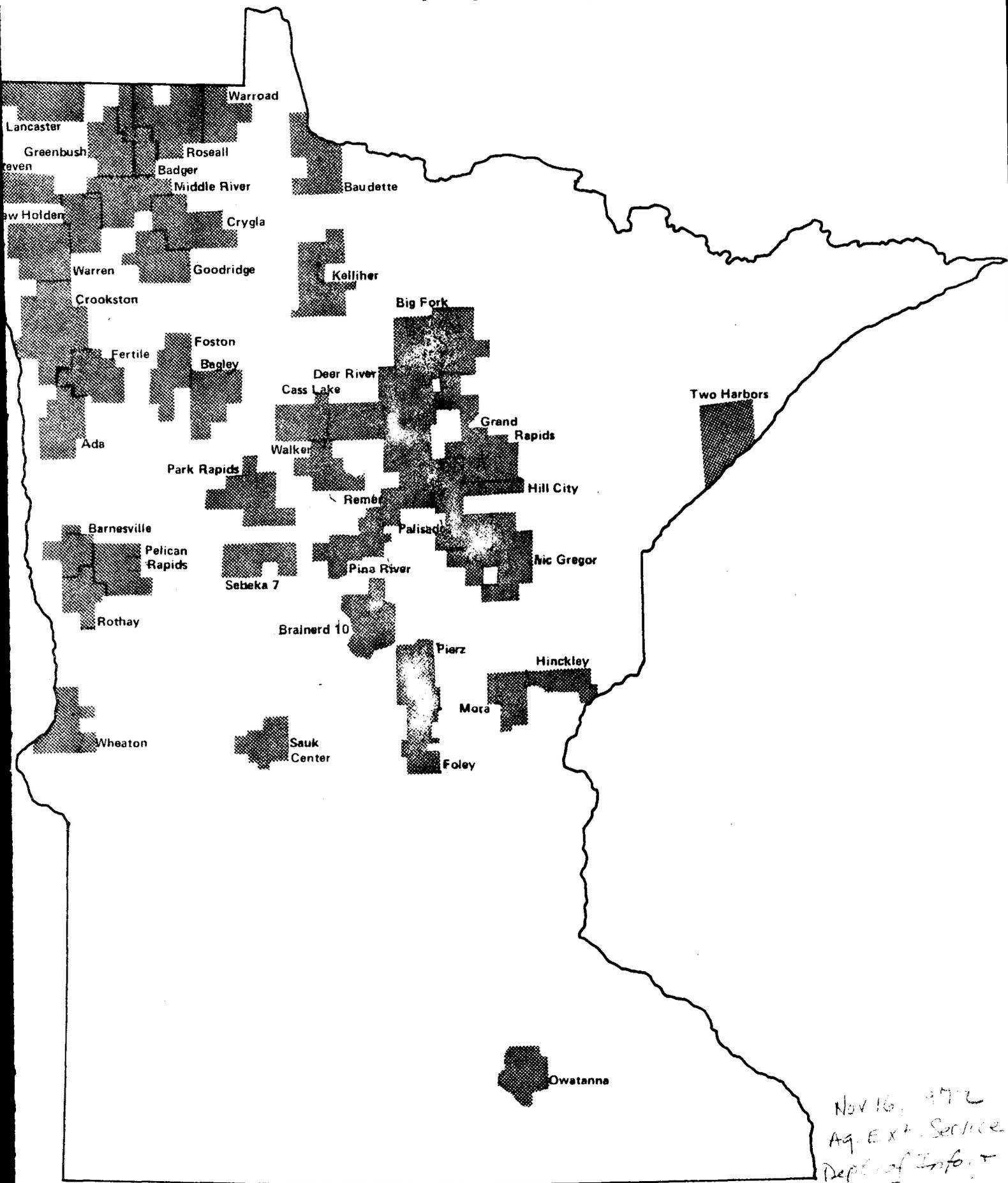
NO PROTECTION AGAINST RESIDENTIAL FIRES
for 35,000 permanent residents living in these areas



Nov 16, 1972
An Ext. Service
of the
Ag. Extension

MINIMUM PROTECTION AGAINST RESIDENTIAL FIRES

for over 115,000 people living in these areas



Nov 16, 1972
Ag. Ex. Service
Dept. of Info. &
Ag. Journalism

November 16, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC/gA27p

NEWS

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS IN USE OF ROASTING BAGS

Use of the plastic roasting bag or wrap for the Thanksgiving turkey has many advantages --but be sure to follow the directions exactly.

That recommendation comes from Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Advantages of the plastic roasting bags, she says, are that they produce a moist, self-basted bird with ample juice for gravy and eliminate the usual spattered oven walls and hard-to-clean pan.

Furthermore, there's no need of buying a special roasting pan for the big turkey. Instead, you can cook the bagged bird in your broiler pan.

An important safety measure in preventing the plastic bag from bursting open in the oven is to scatter a tablespoon of flour into the bag or onto the wrap or use the seasoning mix that comes with some of the bags. Homemakers who will be using roasting bags purchased last year should be sure to follow this pre-cooking procedure whether the directions on the bag include it or not, Miss Darling cautions.

- more -

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

add 1--roasting bags

Because of a few so-called "explosions" which occurred with the roasting bags last year, all manufacturers of the bags and wraps have rewritten their package directions to include the use of flour or seasoning mix. Also included with the instructions are warnings on possible misuse of the product. Problems might arise, for example, with too small a pan or too large a bag.

Research conducted after last year's accidents showed that the liquid, trapped under melted fat, became superheated and burst through the oil layer, with the result that the bag burst open with an exploding noise. Fat splattered, sometimes causing smoke or a fat fire, and, in a few cases, minor burns.

Once the cause of the "explosions" was pin-pointed, the prevention procedure was worked out: addition of flour or seasoning mix to the bag.

This safety measure should prevent further accidents when you follow all other directions and enable you to enjoy the advantages of using the roasting bag, Miss Darling says.

#

JBN-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8/12/72

YIELD LOSS GREATER
IN SEMI-DWARFS
FROM WEED GROWTH

Yield losses from weed competition are likely to be greater when semi-dwarf wheat and barley are grown rather than the taller varieties, University of Minnesota agronomist Richard Behrens says.

Recently developed higher yielding semi-dwarf wheat and barley varieties are six to 10 inches shorter than older varieties and some varieties have more upright leaves which allow greater light penetration of the crop canopy.

Weed scientists believe that these changes in the structure of small grains will give weeds a better competitive advantage for light.

University of Minnesota research at Rosemount showed that when weeds caused wheat yield reductions, the losses were much greater for Era, a semi-dwarf, than for Chris, a taller variety. Yields from weedy Era plots average 35 percent less than from the hand-weeded plots while the yield of weedy Chris plots averaged 19 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. Also, more weed growth was harvested from the Era plots than from the Chris plots, which is another indication of the poorer competitive ability of Era.

When weeds caused yield reductions, the losses were greater for the semi-dwarf barley, 65-220, than for Larker. Yields from weedy plots of 65-220 averaged 22 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. The yield of weedy plots of **Larker** averaged 13 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. The relative poorer competitive ability of the shorter variety was indicated in a greater weed growth weight on the 65-220 plots than on the Larker plots, Behrens reports.

MSC
g A27p

(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.)

November 20, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Raw Milk

Drinking raw milk could be harmful to your health. That's the report from University of Minnesota extension food microbiologist Edmund Zottola.

Raw milk may contain bacteria that can cause septic sore throat, rheumatic fever, undulant fever and other severe diseases. Zottola says pasteurization of milk is the only safe and sure way to guarantee that it is free of these germs.

* * * *

Health Food Advocate Claims

Food scientist Edmund Zottola says health food advocates--most notably Adelle Davis--seriously mislead their followers when they recommend the use of raw milk.

He says there's NO nutritional difference between raw and pasteurized milk. Pasteurization destroys some vitamin C and a small amount of thiamine. But milk is a poor source of these vitamins. Protein, calcium and riboflavin are the important nutrients in milk. These aren't affected in any way by pasteurization.

* * * *

Raw Milk Sale Outlawed

A state law prohibits offering raw milk for sale in Minnesota. Minnesotans can obtain raw milk for their own use from farmers, but they must go directly to the farm. There's a risk in obtaining milk directly from the farm. The farmer has no way of knowing if his cows' milk has disease-producing bacteria.

* * * *

more ...

Returning To Nature

University food microbiologist Edmund Zottola recommends that a home pasteurizer be used to assure a safe milk supply if you have cows or goats and plan to produce your own milk.

He says there's a movement back to nature. People are purchasing small farms, intending to produce their own milk.

Zottola says these people will not have any knowledge about the diseases of milk animals, particularly udder infections, such as mastitis. They could conceivably drink raw milk highly infected with disease-producing germs.

* * * *

Turkey Buying

University of Minnesota poultry specialist Robert Berg suggests a good procedure in buying turkeys:

Check the grade label first. Then check the circular inspection label that indicates wholesomeness. Then consider the price and size of the bird.

Grade is indicated in a shield with the USDA imprint. USDA Grade A guarantees that the turkey is the finest quality available. These turkeys are full-fleshed with a large broad breast and meaty legs. Also, they have no skin tears, pin feathers, crooked breasts, bruises or missing parts. Most turkeys available in Minnesota markets are USDA Grade A.

* * * *

Turkey Parts

Don't throw away those parts in the neck opening or body of your turkey. Use cooked giblets and meat from the neck and their broth in gravy or dressing.

* * * *

MISC
GAZ7p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

STEAMED PUDDINGS
CAN USHER IN
HOLIDAY SEASON

The custom of preparing steamed puddings, brought by colonists from Europe, has spread from New England and is now an accepted part of holiday tradition in many Middle Western homes.

Whether plum pudding, fragrant with spices and rich with fruits, tangy cranberry pudding or carrot pudding is a favorite with your family, any steamed pudding can be classed as one of the original convenience foods. This is one of the holiday foods you can make in quantity early, steam, store and then re-heat it by steaming when you need it.

In England it was the custom to make plum pudding weeks ahead. In fact, housewives observed the first Sunday in Advent as Stir-Up Sunday, when the entire family took a hand in giving the pudding a stir for good luck.

Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has some tips for today's homemaker on preparing steamed puddings. When you fill molds with the batter, grease the containers well and fill only two-thirds full to allow for expansion of the mixture when steaming, she suggests. Cap the mold with a tight fitting cover of heavy aluminum foil pressed closely around the sides of the container. The water should reach to about a third of the depth of the container you use for steaming.

Choice of containers for steamed puddings is almost unlimited. You can use metal cans, from pound coffee cans to soup cans, ornate pudding molds, casseroles, custard cups or fancy gelatin molds to add interesting forms to the pudding.

-more-

add 1--steamed puddings

Served in flaming splendor, with its sauce, the pudding today can be as exciting as it was on the Christmas Past of which Charles Dickens wrote. "That was the pudding! Mrs. Cratchit entered...with the pudding like a speckled cannon ball, so hard and firm, blazing...and bedight with Christmas holly stuck into the top."

You may want to establish the tradition of ushering in the holiday season by preparing steamed puddings. The fragrant aroma of the pudding as it is steaming and the glamor of the flaming pudding as it is served can become treasured memories of the family members.

-jbn-

MSC
9 A27p
5

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO DISCUSS
FOREIGN ISSUES

4-H teens and adults wishing to know more about foreign policy issues facing the United States should enroll in "Great Decisions 1973." The program is intended to promote discussion of foreign policy issues.

The program will include eight major areas of discussion, including: The Mass Media and Foreign Policy, What Limits on the Public's Right To Know; White Rule in Black Africa, Which Side Are We On?; Man on Earth, Can He Control His Environment? and Canada, Latin America and the U. S., Are We Exploiting our Neighbors?

Participants may indicate their ideas on specific policy alternatives by filling out opinion ballots. Tabulations of the ballots will be sent to the State Department and congressmen.

"Great Decisions" is a flexible program, offered in several different settings. Volunteers set up discussion groups and companies and educational institutions provide facilities and assistance. Radio, television and newspaper media develop programs during February and March.

4-H'ers will participate in the program during their club or special meetings or with other groups.

"Great Decisions" is being offered for the 19th year by the Foreign Policy Association. A nonpartisan, nonprofit organization, FPA cooperates with hundreds of national and local organizations throughout the nation to broaden their educational programs in world affairs.

For more information on "Great Decisions 1973" contact your county agent.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

WELL MANAGED
FARMS URGED
BY HORTICULTURIST

Can farmers and suburban homeowners find happiness together on the urban landscape?

John Carew, horticultural science department head at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., thinks they can. Carew addressed a recent North Central Region Extension Horticulture Workshop in the Twin Cities.

Environmentally "well managed farmland can have many of the same benefits commonly attributed to ornamental greenbelts. Fields planted to vegetables or fruit can provide similar micro-climatic influences on air temperature, humidity and wind. The soil in which crops are planted serves just as well as a reservoir for water.

"The open space free of buildings is just as good a buffer against unwanted noise, sights or population density as the same expanse of park or municipal golf course," he says.

In fact, Carew adds, well managed farms should be viewed as part of a national system of greenbelts complementing, not competing with, municipal greenbelts used for recreation.

A New Jersey fruit grower surrounded by an upper-income residential neighborhood reports that his neighbors are his best friends, Carew says. People on one side of the farm find his land as attractive as a park--it blossoms in the spring and produces colorful fruit in the fall.

The New Jersey farmer avoids spraying when the wind blows and doesn't make noise at early hours. Another public relations plus for the fruit grower is the roadside market his wife operates. She employs a large number of girls in the summer, giving preference to the neighbors' daughters.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
JH 2/5/72

REED CANARY GRASS
STUDIED AT MINNESOTA

Reed canary grass could be more acceptable to livestock if scientists can reduce or eliminate alkaloids in this grass by selective breeding or crop management, University of Minnesota research reveals.

Minnesota researchers recently found that indole alkaloids may cause reed canary grass to be unpalatable to livestock, which may in turn cause reduced intake of this grass. These alkaloids also cause "phalaris staggers," a severe neurological and cardiac disease in ruminants grazing a related grass in Australia.

American cattle and sheep sometimes perform poorly on reed canary grass, although it is very nutritious and highly digestible. The alkaloids probably cause this poor performance, Marten said.

Reed canary grass is among the most yielding of the perennial cool-season grasses and is not usually susceptible to damage by most insects and common plant diseases. It grows well under various conditions and is tolerant to flooding and drought.

The Minnesota research team currently is developing quick and accurate sampling and laboratory analysis procedures to allow efficient mass screening of plants for low alkaloids in a breeding program.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

YIELD LOSS GREATER
IN SEMI-DWARFS
FROM WEED GROWTH

Yield losses from weed competition are likely to be greater when semi-dwarf wheat and barley are grown rather than the taller varieties, University of Minnesota agronomist Richard Behrens says.

Recently developed higher yielding semi-dwarf wheat and barley varieties are six to 10 inches shorter than older varieties and some varieties have more upright leaves which allow greater light penetration of the crop canopy.

Weed scientists believe that these changes in the structure of small grains will give weeds a better competitive advantage for light.

University of Minnesota research at Rosemount showed that when weeds caused wheat yield reductions, the losses were much greater for Era, a semi-dwarf, than for Chris, a taller variety. Yields from weedy Era plots average 35 percent less than from the hand-weeded plots while the yield of weedy Chris plots averaged 19 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. Also, more weed growth was harvested from the Era plots than from the Chris plots, which is another indication of the poorer competitive ability of Era.

When weeds caused yield reductions, the losses were greater for the semi-dwarf barley, 65-220, than for Larker. Yields from weedy plots of 65-220 averaged 22 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. The yield of weedy plots of **Larker** averaged 13 percent less than that of the hand-weeded plots. The relative poorer competitive ability of the shorter variety was indicated in a greater weed growth weight on the 65-220 plots than on the Larker plots, Behrens reports.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8/22/72

IN BRIEF. . . .

Eyespot Disease. Clean plowing and planting resistant hybrids are the best control measures for corn eyespot disease. Minimum tillage will promote the disease where susceptible hybrids are grown, so plant resistant hybrids if eyespot caused losses last year, suggests Herbert G. Johnson, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Eyespot, first discovered in Minnesota in 1968, was fairly severe in a few southeastern Minnesota corn fields last year.

* * * *

Spray Cattle for Lice. Cattlemen should spray for lice before cold weather sets in. Select a mild day for spraying, but temperatures do not have to be above freezing.

Several good insecticides are available as sprays. Use one gallon of insecticide per animal and spray only five to eight at a time to insure a complete and uniform coverage. Spraying is the best method of louse control, but backrubbers are also used extensively. To be effective, backrubbers must be available in the fall before louse population is excessive.

Read and follow label directions carefully when mixing insecticides for spraying or backrubbers. Do not mix insecticides to be used on livestock stronger than the label specifies.

* * * *

Borrowing Money. Farmers are encouraged to first borrow money for items that yield a high return. Items such as fertilizer, good seed and livestock usually give the highest return on borrowed money, University of Minnesota farm management specialists say.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Controlling Brush. Use 2,4-D; 2,4,5-T or amitrole (amino-triazole) to control brush, Hy Hansen, University of Minnesota forester, recommends. Amitrol is best for controlling poison ivy, but 2,4,5-T also is good for this. Hansen says 2,4-D doesn't accumulate in the soil from one year to the next. A number of studies have been made to determine if 2,4-D contaminates water in streams and lakes. A trace of the chemical might be found if it is applied over the water, but it disappears rapidly and is not toxic to man, he adds.

* * * *

Terrariums. Terrariums are miniature landscapes enclosed in glass containers. They are inexpensive, fun to make and can be enjoyed throughout the year. They provide a useful demonstration in the principles of ecology. For more information, get Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 29-1972, "Terrariums," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Wagons Safety Hints. Start a tractor slowly when it is hitched to a wagon. If people must ride in or on the wagon, have them sit down. Never let persons on the wagon hang their legs over the edge and expose them to crushing at gates.

#

(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 A27p

November 27, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Smooth-top Ranges

Glass ceramic smooth-top ranges offer good looks and relative ease in cleaning. But these also must be cleaned, and regularly if one hopes to remove spilled food without too much fuss.

University of Minnesota extension household equipment specialist Wanda Olson says several models are available. Some have thermostatically-controlled heating units. Others have the more conventional heating systems that don't automatically check on and off.

* * * *

Smooth-top Costs

Smooth-top ranges are NOT "economy models." They retail for about five-hundred to six-hundred dollars each.

Conventional ranges with deluxe options retail from two-hundred to three-hundred dollars. The glass ceramic cook top built into a counter costs about 330-dollars, excluding installation.

* * * *

Cleaning The Smooth-top

Apply the cleaner-conditioner sold by smooth-top range manufacturers with a clean paper towel. Don't use a dish rag or sponge, since they may contain some detergent and grease.

* * * *

more ...

Special Cookware

Special cookware with a very flat, highly ground polished base is sold with some glass ceramic ranges and cook tops.

University specialist Wanda Olson says replacements for these glass ceramic utensils can be found or ordered at appliance stores and appliance departments rather than in houseware departments.

If special cookware is not required for a smooth-top range, be sure to use cookware with smooth, flat bottoms. Cast aluminum and cast iron cookware with flat bottoms can be used on some models.

* * * *

Supplementary Equipment

University specialist Wanda Olson says you may want to get additional kitchen equipment to supplement your smooth-top range.

A hot plate may be needed if you do much canning. Also, you may want to consider a deep fat fryer for that kind of cooking.

* * * *

Buying Potatoes

Raw potatoes should be clean, firm, well-shaped, medium to large size and shallow-eyed.

Avoid potatoes with decay or green spots. Green spots are sun-burns. They give potatoes a bitter flavor and may even be poisonous.

Dirty, odd-shaped potatoes are wasteful. When prepared for cooking, raw potatoes should lose no more than ten percent of their original weight in waste.

Decide how long you want to store potatoes. Potatoes with thin, feathery skins are immature and should be used within a week. Those with thicker, dry skins have a longer storage life.

* * * *

MSC
8 AZ 7 P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

4-H SERVES NEEDS OF
HANDICAPPED YOUTH

Nearly 3,000 Minnesota boys and girls enrolled in special education classes are adding new meaning to their lives through the "4-H in the classroom" program.

Now in its sixth year, the program usually involves youth who are blind, have learning difficulties, are handicapped, or who have above average IQ's but who are slow learners due to problems ranging from emotional instability to poor eyesight.

One key to success of 4-H in the classroom is that each pupil can choose an activity he will enjoy working on. The organized club gives them a sense of belonging, of accomplishment and recognition.

"Through 4-H many have enjoyed the first success of their lives," says Martin Foss, a St. Paul teacher. "Many times their academic work is too difficult for them but through 4-H they are often able to achieve success in some other area," explains Foss.

4-H clubs are organized in classroom settings just as any other club. With teachers serving as club advisors, officers are elected, meetings are conducted and students participate in various projects including cooking, arts and crafts, sewing, woodworking, grooming and food and nutrition.

"The program has not only helped the young people but it has also stimulated parent involvement," says Eileen Anderson, Twin Cities area extension agent.

"Parents often heard only negative things about their children, but since 4-H in the classroom was created they have seen something positive about their children."

4-H programs for handicapped youth are part of 120 special education classrooms, 20 day activity centers, 12 institutions and 12 4-H clubs in Minnesota.

For more information on how 4-H can serve the needs of handicapped youth in your area contact your county extension agent.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8 A27P

SOILS, FERTILIZER
AND PESTICIDES
COURSE SET

A combined soils, fertilizer and agricultural pesticides short course will be held Dec. 12 to 14 at the Minneapolis Auditorium. The course will be presented by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

The three-day course is open to professional and technical personnel in the soils, fertilizer and pesticide industry and those in production agriculture. A \$5 registration fee will be charged.

Agricultural extension specialists, out-state agricultural experts, farmers and other guest speakers will head up the program.

The Tuesday morning session on soil and fertilizer will include results of an Illinois study of soil, facts and fallacies of organic farming and discussions on animal waste disposal.

The afternoon session will include results of adding sulfur to soils in southern Minnesota, using urea as a nitrogen source for corn, nitrogen use by corn, agricultural services for crop production and using wet and dry fertilizers.

The use of agricultural chemicals in 1975, the effects of the federal environmental pesticide control act and the disposal of pesticides and containers will highlight the Wednesday morning session.

Jim Klobucher, columnist for the Minneapolis Star, will be Wednesday's luncheon speaker.

Afternoon sessions will include crop insect control for 1973, mosquito control in metropolitan areas, insect problems in sunflowers and new problems and developments in controlling insects in stored grain.

Discussions on controlling new weeds, differences in corn hybrid tolerance to herbicides, using herbicides for pasture improvement and controlling weeds in field crops will be part of the Thursday morning session.

New laws for handling crop pesticide complaints and diagnosing crop damages from chemicals will conclude the program on Wednesday.

##

MSC
8 A 27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

MANAGE TIME, ENERGY
AS YOU PREPARE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Work smarter, not harder to get all those jobs done that are an important part of holiday preparations.

That advice comes from Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

She gives some tips to help you manage your time and energy efficiently--an essential aspect of working smarter:

- . Make a list of all the jobs that must be done before the holidays. There's a psychological satisfaction in checking them off, one by one.

- . Make a plan, deciding when you want to do various tasks. However, let it be flexible, and allow enough time for daily interruptions.

- . Break your jobs down in sections so they will seem easier. For example, don't try to do all your baking in one day. Set aside a block of time to bake breads, another day to make cookies, still another for candies. Taking one group at a time will blend better with other jobs to be done. Follow the same plan in decorating for Christmas, doing one area of the house at a time.

- . Set priorities--the most important things first, and one thing at a time. Revise your plan if it doesn't work well. The plan is to help, not hinder you.

- . Begin now to do whatever jobs can be accomplished well in advance of the holidays: writing the Christmas cards, shopping for gifts, wrapping the Christmas packages, baking and freezing holiday breads and cookies, shining the silver, ironing table linens for holiday entertaining, cleaning the refrigerator.

-more-

Add 1--manage time

. Allow time to rest between jobs. Take a coffee break or read the newspaper for 5 or 10 minutes to renew your energy. If you're exhausted when the holidays arrive, you won't enjoy them.

. Let the family help so they, too, get into the holiday spirit. Ask for their ideas of ways to decorate the house and the tree, what cookies to bake, what holiday menus to serve. Remember that ingenuity, time, energy and skills of family members can sometimes substitute for money.

. Think happy thoughts. Your frame of mind can lift the spirits of other family members or depress them. Besides, worry takes more time than work--and perhaps more energy--and doesn't pay off as well!

-jbn-

MSC
g A21p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

HORT THERAPY
BENEFITS TOLD
AT WORKSHOP

Gardening is good medicine, according to Rhea R. McCandliss, horticultural therapist for the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kan.

Miss McCandliss addressed a recent North Central Region Extension Horticulture Workshop in the Twin Cities.

Horticultural therapy is used by some institutions and clinics as part of a program to restore people physically and psychologically to healthy lives.

Volunteers are used in some of these programs, particularly garden club members in hospitals. Volunteers provide the patients with a beneficial diversionary program, but are not involved in the treatment of the patients. Working with plants, many patients learn new skills, develop new interests and learn how to handle anxieties and how to relate more comfortably to others, she said.

Volunteers get started by their own enthusiasm and soon find they get others involved. Miss McCandliss recommended horticultural therapy volunteering as a good project for older 4-H club members. Working in nursing homes, the young people might bridge the generation gap, she added.

-daz-

MSC
GA 27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 27, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

DHI Pays. Records show that proper use of Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) information returns over \$14 for each dollar invested. This is the best investment a dairyman can make.

Get started in January so you'll have a complete yearly record by next December. See your county extension agent for more information.

* * * *

Picking Beef Sires. Use performance records when you pick your beef herd sire. The first step is locating herds that are on performance test. Check the progeny of the herd sires for weaning and yearling weights, and check the dam's record. The dam should have consistently good records on several calves. Also check the bull's own records for weaning and yearling weights.

Don't just pick the bull that looks best or that was a show winner. Conformation and soundness are important--but should be used to supplement information in the performance records.

* * * *

Sources of Falls. Falls caused nearly one-third of injuries on farms, according to a survey. The main sources of falls were ladders, horses and wagons.

To avoid falls, use good lighting on stairs, keep floors clear and clean and remove ice and snow promptly. Set ladders out one foot at the base for every four feet in length and don't try to reach too far.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Raspberries. Raspberry plants frequently need protection from Minnesota's cold and warm periods in late winter. Usually the canes can be protected by bending them over and holding them close to the ground with clods of dirt before the ground freezes. The earth clods are removed in spring. For more information on raspberries, get Horticulture Fact Sheet 20 from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Strawberries. Use mulch to protect strawberry plants from Minnesota's severe winter weather. Exposure to temperatures as low as 20 degrees seriously reduces the yield of quality berries. Usually the mulch is applied after the plants have been subjected to a few good frosts to help harden the plants. Mulching also protects strawberry plants from rapid alternate freezing and thawing. Apply straw or marsh hay three to four inches deep over the entire plant. For more information, get Horticulture Fact Sheet 19 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
November 27, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8/11/72

FARM PROTECTION
MAY REQUIRE
SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Special agricultural districts may provide the best means to protect commercial farms from non-farm development pressures, Robert W. Snyder, extension land economist, said at the recent Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting.

Several methods are being tried to protect farms from higher taxes, trespassing, vandalism and regulation of farm activities that generally results when farms and residential neighborhoods are combined in the same area.

None of the methods are foolproof--in fact, none of them are likely to be very effective in the long run, Snyder said. But special agricultural districts, apparently successful in New York State, may be the best answer.

One of the most attractive features of this program is that it leaves most of the land use decisions to farmers. So farmers could take advantage of an opportunity to sell building lots to non-farmers who want to live where the natural effects of a productive agriculture are part of their environment, he added.

Other methods to protect farmland:

--Large lot zoning. It may be a temporary deterrent, but it takes large chunks of land out of farming or requires lease back arrangements with the residential owner. The opportunity to lease 80 percent of a five-acre lot back to the farmer also offsets the incentive to locate elsewhere.

--Special use permit. Requiring rural lot owners to get special permission from the county board of commissioners or the planning commission before building on their property is a common practice in many Minnesota counties. In most instances, this is likely to be little more than a delaying tactic that forces more red tape on the lot owner and increases the time and money cost of administering the zoning ordinance. There will be few circumstances where permission to build can be legally denied.

-more-

add 1--farm protection

--Exclusive agricultural districts. It probably hasn't been tried in Minnesota. No non-farm residential development is allowed in these districts. Although some planners may advocate this plan, more knowledgeable ones recognize the practical political and economic roadblocks making this an effective mechanism. This is particularly true when farmers receive attractive offers for parcels of their property.

-daz-

November 28, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
A27P
NEWS

TIPS GIVEN ON BUYING BEEF FOR FREEZER

If you're planning to buy a side of beef for the freezer, there are several factors to consider to be sure you're getting the best buy for the money you spend.

Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota, has some suggestions for consumers.

If you want tender, juicy, flavorful meat, it's best to freeze only high-quality beef. That's why federally graded U.S. Choice (or its equivalent), the most popular grade of beef, is widely used in home freezing. Look for the federal grade mark on the meat. That grade mark is your assurance that the beef will be the quality you want and are paying for.

Check the yield grade to help you get the most beef for your money. In addition to grading for quality, the U.S. Department of Agriculture grades beef for yield. There are five numerical grades ranging from yield grade 1, which marks carcasses of the highest yield, to number 5, found on carcasses of lowest yield. Yield grade 1, a very trim and meaty side of beef with little fat, will yield about 82 percent of its hanging weight in semi-boneless retail cuts.

- more -

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

add 1--tips on buying beef for freezer

By comparison, a very fat side of beef such as yield grade 5 will provide about 64 percent of its hanging weight in semi-boneless retail cuts.

The meatier carcasses will cost more, but a No. 1 or No. 2 carcass will have more usable meat than a No. 5 of the same quality.

If you decide to buy a half or a quarter side of beef, decide whether you want more steaks and roasts or more stewing and ground meat. A hindquarter gives you more steaks and oven roasts, while the forequarter will contain more cuts that must be pot roasted or made into ground and stew meat. Because they contain more desirable cuts, hindquarters generally cost several cents per pound more than forequarters of the same grade.

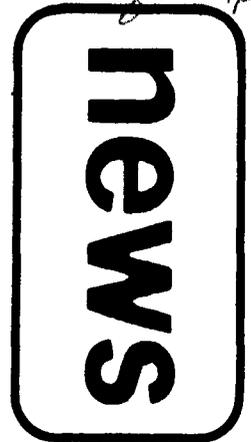
Be sure in figuring cost per pound of the carcass to add the charges for cutting, wrapping and locker storage--which usually run about 10 center per pound. Make sure also to have the meat packaged in portions which fit the size of your family. Most dealers will cut the meat to suit your needs.

You may find different prices quoted per pound of hanging weight. In that case, ask the meat dealer how many edible pounds you can expect to get from the carcass. Then take your pencil and figure how much you are paying per edible pound of beef.

An advantage of buying a side of beef for the freezer is that it can save money on grocery bills by allowing you to stock up on meat when supplies are plentiful and prices favorable, Epley says. But buying beef cuts the family does not care about--especially if they are of inferior quality--may actually not be economical. In such cases, supermarket specials on particular cuts may be the best way to stock your freezer with the family's favorites. Buying meat this way assures you of getting only the cuts you prefer.

November 29, 1972

Immediate Release



UM STUDENTS WIN CROPS JUDGING CONTEST

For the fourth straight year the University of Minnesota crops judging team from the St. Paul Campus won first place at the International Collegiate Crops Contest held in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.

Team members were Larry Draheim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Draheim, Waseca; Clifford Hanson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Hanson, Dawson; Donald Mathews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Mathews, Glencoe; and Timothy Schultz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schultz, Fergus Falls.

The team took top honors in the crop identification and grain grading phases of the contest, and third in seed analysis. A total of 12 university teams competed. The University of Minnesota Technical College team from Crookston took second place.

Mathews had the top individual score in the contest, Draheim was third and Schultz was eighth. Hanson was the team alternate.

Earlier in the week the team placed third in the National Intercollegiate Crops Contest at Kansas City, Mo.

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

add 1--crops judging contest

The team traveled by auto and stopped at the Truman Library, Kansas City Board of Trade, several Chicago museums, the homes of Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain and the headquarters of the American Society of Agronomy.

The students, all juniors or seniors majoring in agronomy, were accompanied and coached by Prof. Laddie J. Elling.

#

DAZ-72

November 29, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
8A272
NEWS

ALLEN RECEIVES ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

C. Eugene Allen, 1715 Lindig, Falcon Heights, has received a special recognition award for young scientists from the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS).

Allen, an animal scientist at the University of Minnesota, was presented the award at a recent society meeting for outstanding achievement in animal agriculture research and potential for valuable service in the future.

Allen was appointed to the University of Minnesota staff March 1, 1967. A native of Idaho, he received his B.S. at the University of Idaho and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Wisconsin. Before coming to Minnesota, he was a National Science Foundation postdoctoral Fellow at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Australia.

He is a member of the American Meat Science Association, the ASAS and the Institute of Food Technologists.

#

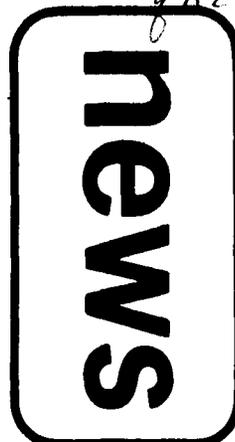
DAZ-72

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

November 30, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
GAZTP
0



CHECK LABEL ON CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR FOR SAFETY

Many Christmas shoppers are raising questions about the "flammable" or "non-flammable" labels they are finding in children's sleepwear, reports Sheryl Nefstead, assistant extension consumer information specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Not all children's sleepwear on the market is fire-safe, she adds.

"When I saw the word 'FLAMMABLE' on the label in a little girl's nightgown, I really got worried, but I never used to worry before when I bought children's sleepwear," a grandmother told Mrs. Nefstead.

The fact is that the fire hazards in children's sleepwear are an old story; they have merely been brought to the attention of consumers by the new labeling.

The reason for the labeling, Mrs. Nefstead says, is the new mandatory standard set by the Department of Commerce which requires that all children's robes, pajamas, sleepers and nightgowns in sizes 0 to 6X manufactured after July 28, 1972 must either pass a strict flame test or be permanently and conspicuously labeled "FLAMMABLE." Garments which were manufactured before July 29, 1972 may, however, not be labeled. This type of sleepwear can be sold only until July 30, 1973.

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

add 1--check label on children's sleepwear

Fabrics specifically sold for home sewing of children's sleepwear should also be identified as "flame retardant" or flammable." Because flame-retardant fabrics neither feel nor look different from fabrics without a finish, it is necessary to check the label on the bolt for the information. Sew-in care labels are also available with the purchase of such fabric.

A flame-retardant garment or fabric is one which is self-extinguishing, that is, it will not continue to support a flame when removed from the source of fire, according to the University's extension consumer information service. To make a garment or fabric flame resistant, such flame-retardant fibers can be used as the modacrylics. Or, cotton flannel, polyester broadcloth and nylon tricot, which are not in themselves flame resistant, can be treated with chemicals so they become flame retardant.

To comply with the new government standards, children's sleepwear to size 6X must not only be flame retardant but must retain its flame resistance through fifty launderings.

At this point, the consumer who buys the sleepwear is responsible for following the care instructions on the label. Extensive laboratory testing shows that using non-phosphate detergents or soap in moderately hard water to launder the new lines of cotton flannelette flame-retardant children's sleepwear leaves a deposit that destroys the fire-resistant characteristics. On the other hand, washing the garments in a phosphate detergent does not affect flame retardancy even after 50 washings. However, chemically treated polyester or nylon is not affected by the kind of detergent used.

add 2--check label on children's sleepwear

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota give these basic guidelines for laundering chemically treated cotton flannel.

Do not use bleach. Chlorine bleach renders the finish ineffective.

Do not use soap or non-phosphate detergents because they leave a deposit which will burn.

Do not send such garments to a commercial laundry where strong chemicals may be used which can impair the flame-retardant finish.

#

JBN-72

November 30, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
8A270

NEWS

FRESH CHRISTMAS TREES ARE SAFE, SAYS FORESTER

Are Christmas trees fire hazards? Not if they're fresh and owners observe prudent safety precautions, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

"The typical Christmas tree contains too much moisture in its trunk and needles for it to support combustion," explains Smith.

"The tree burns only as long as a flame or other heat source is held to its needles."

A Christmas tree is freshest at harvest time, when moisture content may range between 110 and 120 percent, says Smith.

(Foresters measure moisture as a percent of a tree's oven dry weight.) During storage and travel some evaporation occurs. When brought inside and placed in water, a "fresh" tree will recover moisture previously lost.

"Keeping the water level in the stand above the stump end is the secret to maintaining a fresh tree," adds the forester. "If the moisture content can be kept above 100 percent, the tree will hold needles well and will not support combustion."

- more -

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

add 1--fresh trees

How can you--the average buyer--spot a fresh tree? You can't measure moisture, but try these tests:

1. Run a finger down a branch. The needle should adhere to each twig.
2. Bend a few needles. If they break, the tree is not fresh.
3. Shake or bounce a tree lightly on the ground. If only a few needles drop off, the tree is fresh and with proper care should maintain its freshness during the holidays.
4. Fresh trees have moist, sticky stumps.

Finding a fresh tree will not be difficult this year, says Smith. "Minnesotans are fortunate to live near where the trees are grown and where the climate is not conducive to rapid drying out of trees after cutting."

Minnesota is one of the leading Christmas tree producing states he explains. Also, one of the heaviest concentrations of the state's Christmas tree plantations is within a 100 mile radius of the Twin Cities.

After purchasing a tree, store it outside in the shade or in an unheated garage, Smith suggests. When bringing the tree inside, cut the butt an inch or two above the original cut. Keep the tree standing in water or in a bucket of wet sand during the entire period the tree is in the house and add a pint to a quart of water to the stand or bucket every day, Smith adds. Sprinkling water on the branches and needles before decorating the tree will help retain freshness.

Be certain the tree is well supported and away from heat sources, he warns. That means fireplaces, radiators, electric heaters, televisions, lighted candles and frayed electrical wiring. Do not overload electric circuits and avoid placing electric toys directly under the tree.

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

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC
8 AZ7p

WATCH FOR TV PROGRAMS
ON SNOWMOBILING

Nearly 2,000 teenagers participate in the 4-H snowmobile program, one of the largest state enrollments in the nation.

With such an enrollment, it's important that 4-H'ers understand snowmobile safety. A series of four TV programs has been planned to keep 4-H'ers and other snowmobile enthusiasts up-to-date on the latest developments in snowmobile laws and safety.

The programs will be televised on (station, channel, and location) from 9:30-10 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 4, 11, 18 and 25.

The Jan. 4 program, entitled "Laws and How They Affect Young People," will include a discussion on certification laws and when they apply to youth.

"Snowmobiling Hazards," the Jan. 11 program, will include avoiding collisions with other vehicles and safe methods of crossing lakes. Bill Severson, a member of the Department of Natural Resources, will be the guest.

An Air Force survival instructor from Fairchild Air Force Base in Washington will discuss "Survival" on the Jan. 18 program. Discussions will include survival techniques if lost in a snowstorm and emergency first aid techniques.

"Snowmobile Clothing," the Jan. 25 program topic, will include discussions on wearing proper attire when snowmobiling. The show's guest will be John Nesvitt from the International Snowmobile Industry Association.

The programs are part of "Town and Country," a weekly, half-hour program produced by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Host for the snowmobile series is Mike Harris of the University of Minnesota.

#

Note to county agents--

The snowmobile series will be produced on the following stations:
KTCA-TV (2) Twin Cities; WDSE-TV (8) Duluth; KWCM-TV (10) Appleton;
KFME (TV) (13) Fargo. Print the names exactly as typed here.

MSC
gAZ78

(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.)

December 4, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Automatic Grocery Check-out

Streamlining grocery shopping is expected. An automatic check-out system is being developed that could contribute greater efficiency and economy for consumers and retailers.

University extension nutritionist Muriel Brink says an improved check-out system will eliminate errors in cash register operation and insure accurate pricing. Also, it will provide consumers with itemized and detailed purchase records. The check-out tape will include the total price, unit prices and item names.

More rapid check-outs are envisioned with this automatic system. One of the benefits of this streamlining would be automatic shelf replacement. Hopefully the consumer would gain by finding store shelves stocked with the items she wants when she wants to buy them.

* * * *

Grocery Shopping

Grocery shopping may soon become more of a science than it is now when consumers use computers to prepare their shopping lists.

Such computer programs are being developed by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Consumers using the computer program will be provided with an itemized shopping list.

* * * *

more ...

Beef Buying

U. S. Choice, the most popular grade of beef, is widely used in home freezing because it generally is tender, juicy and flavorful.

University of Minnesota meat specialist Richard Epley suggests that consumers look for the federal grade mark on the meat to get the most beef for your money.

* * * *

Buying Beef In Large Quantities

Decide whether you want more steaks and roasts or more stewing and ground meat when you buy a half or a quarter side of beef.

A hindquarter gives you more steaks and oven roasts, while the forequarter will contain more cuts that must be pot roasted or made into ground and stew meat. Hindquarters generally cost several cents a pound more than forequarters of the same grade because they contain more desirable cuts.

* * * *

Figuring Costs

Add charges for cutting, wrapping and locker storage when figuring cost per pound of a beef carcass. These costs usually are about 10 cents a pound.

University meat specialist Richard Epley advises consumers to make sure the meat is packaged in portions that will fit the size of your family. Most dealers will cut meat to suit your needs.

* * * *

Prices Confusing?

If different prices are quoted per pound of hanging weight, ask the dealer how many edible pounds of beef you can expect to get from the carcass. Then figure how much you are paying per edible pound of beef.

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8/12/72

REVISIONS TOLD
IN VARIETIES
FOR MINNESOTA

The Crop Variety Review Committee of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station recently revised the list of field crop varieties recommended for planting in Minnesota in 1973, Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist, announced.

Highlights include:

Barley

Newly recommended for 1973 are Cree and Nordic--both somewhat higher yielding than Dickson or Larker. Nordic is resistant and Cree, moderately resistant, to leaf spotting diseases. Cree is resistant to loose smut. Both have been rejected by the Malting Barley Improvement Association as malting varieties. Certified seed of Cree and Nordic are available. Other recommended varieties are Conquest, Dickson and Larker.

Burk and Prilar were placed in the "other variety" category. Both have been yielding lower than Cree and Nordic.

Oats

Recommended are Diana, Froker, Garland, Lodi, Otter and Portal. Sioux was removed from the recommended list.

Dal, from Wisconsin, and Mariner, from Michigan, are new varieties, but both have not been adequately tested in Minnesota. Dal foundation and registered seed will be distributed to seed growers in 1973 and certified seed will be available in 1974. A small amount of Mariner foundation seed will be distributed to Minnesota seed growers in 1973, but certified seed probably will not be available in quantity until 1975.

Rye

Cougar and Von Lochow are recommended.

-more-

add 1--revisions told in varieties

Wheat

Hard red spring: Chris, Era, Fletcher and World Seeds 1809 are recommended.

(Polk, which has not been well accepted by farmers, was removed from the recommended list. Bounty 208, a semidwarf that has not yielded any better than Chris or Polk in Minnesota tests, also is not recommended in Minnesota. New varieties include Napayo, a Canadian variety similar to Manitou, and Protor, which is an early semidwarf with good lodging resistance, high yield, medium bushel weight and stem and leaf rust resistance. Limited data on Protor indicate it is low in milling and baking qualities).

Durum: Leeds is recommended.

(Wells was removed from the recommended list due to its small seed size as compared to other varieties available. Wascana also is not recommended because of its low yield and bushel weight. A new variety, Ward, matures earlier and produces higher yields than Leeds, is intermediate in height and lodging resistance, is resistant to stem rust and is moderately resistant to leaf rust. It has large kernels and quality is satisfactory for macaroni-type products. Certified Ward seed should be available in limited quantities in 1974).

Winter: Minter and Winoka are recommended.

Millet

Turghai, Empire and White Wonder are recommended.

Flax

Linott, Nored, Norstar, Summit and Windom are recommended.

Soybeans

Four new varieties released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1972, Steele, Swift, Wilkin and Ada, are recommended. Other recommended varieties include Altona, Anoka, Chippewa 64, Clay, Corsoy, Hark, Merit, Norman and Rampage.

add 2--revisions told in varieties

Steele is about one day later in maturing than Chippewa 64, but has produced higher yields. It is about the same height as Chippewa 64, but is slightly poorer in standing ability. Swift matures about three days earlier than Chippewa 64 and three days later than Merit. Swift has yielded more than Chippewa 64 and Merit in Minnesota tests.

Wilkin matures slightly later than Clay, but has produced higher yields and has better standing ability. Ada matures about the same as Altona, nearly a week earlier than Clay and Wilkin. Ada has yielded better than Altona at Crookston and standing ability is better for Ada than for Altona.

(Portage was removed from the recommended list because it shatters more readily than the other very early maturing varieties. Vansoy, tested for several years, is not recommended because it does not yield as well as other varieties of comparable maturity. Wells, a new variety, has about the same maturity rate as Corsoy, but produced lower yields in Minnesota tests. It has better standing ability than Corsoy and is resistant to Phytophthora root rot. Only Wells seed of certified classes can be sold. Foundation seed will be distributed to seed growers in 1973 and limited quantities of seed should be available in 1974).

Sunflowers

No variety recommendations will be made. Testing data will be published in Miscellaneous Report 24.

Dry Beans

Pinto: U. I. 114 is recommended.

Navy: Seafarer and Sanilac were added to the list of recommended varieties.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Empire is recommended.

Red Clover

Dollard and Lakeland are recommended.

Bromegrass

Baylor, Fox, Lincoln, Sac and Saratoga are recommended.

add 3--revisions told in varieties

Timothy

Climax, Itasca and Lorain are recommended.

Reed Canarygrass

Frontier, Ioreed and Rise are recommended.

For more information, see Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," available in early January from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

Plant certified seed of recommended varieties for best performance, Otto says. Certified seed is not more than three generations from foundation seed, must be high in germination and meets high standards for freedom from weeds, other crop seeds and inert material, he adds. Within certified seed, differences exist in individual lots on germination. So some certified seed is better than others. Study the analysis tag to determine quality factors for each individual lot, he suggests.

-daz-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
A27p

MILWAUKEE
BEAUTIFICATION
SUCCESS TOLD

Wisconsin extension workers find that successful inner-city neighborhood horticultural programs also can be taken to rural towns to help neighborhoods with low-income families.

Many of the conditions found in the central city also exist in the outlying area, Lee C. Hansen, Milwaukee County community beautification agent, told a recent North Central Region Extension Horticulture Workshop.

He has found several areas in Milwaukee that are eyesores. Vacant parcels of land detract from the appearance and usefulness of the areas. Hundreds of renters and new homeowners lack knowledge about home yard maintenance. Improvement is needed in the pride, cooperation and trust among residents.

Hansen initiated community beautification projects in 1967 after discussing community needs with many area residents and city officials. Here are some of the demonstration projects undertaken:

--More than 150 window boxes have been placed on 150 central city homes. Neighborhood residents constructed the boxes and assisted in planting and maintenance. Training was provided. The project stimulated the painting of 75 homes and many home repairs.

--Six mini-parks have been established by the agent to demonstrate how eyesores can be made into useable neighborhood areas.

--Several tot lots have been developed. The residents received \$4,000 from the community for one of these lots. Residents assisted in the project, which was designed by the agent and a landscape architect.

-more-

add 1--Milwaukee beautification

--A demonstration home landscaping project was done with a \$625 contribution from a garden club and the assistance of neighbors. Hansen used the project as a learning experience for the residents.

--Landscape architecture students at the University of Wisconsin designed plans for future neighborhood development in the central city.

--A model block was selected by residents for improvement. Window boxes were installed, flowers planted, lawns were mowed and landscaping was done. Prizes were awarded for the most improved block. Neighbors got to know each other better, Hansen said.

--Vacant public land was used by 50 neighborhood families for individual vegetable gardens. Prizes were awarded by a garden club, which also provided tools and seeds. Considerable food was produced and the families began to indicate a greater interest in their own yards.

-daz-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
A27p
D

IN BRIEF. . . .

DHI Feeding Program. A computerized grain requirement is calculated for each cow under the Dairy Herd Improvement program, based on feed quality and production level of the cow. A dairyman can tell at a glance if he's feeding too little or too much grain for the cow's production level. Correct feeding saves money by avoiding waste on low-producing cows. See your county extension agent or DHI supervisor about joining.

* * * *

Returns From Firewood Cutting. Landowners who cut and sell firewood won't get rich in a hurry, but the long range returns may be substantial. Estimated labor returns are only \$1 to \$1.50 per hour, University of Minnesota foresters say. However, forest landowners who do their own marketing will increase their returns.

Firewood production to improve woods for future timber production, prepare for recreation or development alternatives, or for speculation may net long range returns that will more than offset low immediate returns.

* * * *

Livestock Feeders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Feeders' Association will be held January 17, 8:30 a.m., at the Orchid Inn in Sleepy Eye. The association numbers about 550 members from throughout the state. Cow-calf operators from northern Minnesota are especially invited to attend.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Electronic Insect Control. Insect control in stored grain with microwaves and other radio frequency electric fields is possible, but probably not economically feasible, USDA agricultural engineer Stuart O. Nelson says. Adult rice weevils, granary weevils and lesser grain borers are more susceptible to control by radio frequency when exposed in infested wheat than the immature forms, which develop inside the kernel, Nelson adds.

* * * *

Foam Insecticide Applications. Air and ground foam application of insecticides proved effective for European corn borer control, U. S. Department of Agriculture researcher Edwin C. Berry reports. "As far as control of corn borer populations is concerned, foam application is as good if not better than granular and spray application methods," Berry says.

* * * *

Farm Accidents. A survey in Minnesota and seven other states indicates that chore-time can be accident time, warns Wayne Hanson, University of Minnesota extension agent.

The survey of 70,000 persons on 16,780 farms revealed 134,000 injuries, of which about 20 percent occurred in farms and other buildings. Primarily animals and hand tools were involved in these indoor accidents. Besides Minnesota the survey by the National Safety Council included Wisconsin, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Louisiana.

#

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
8 AZ7p

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES
CAN BE FLAMEPROOFED

A simple but effective flame-retarding treatment for the costumes children wear at holiday programs may prevent the consequences of a tragic fire that might occur if the youngsters get too close to lighted candles.

Fabrics treated with flame-resistance solutions will reduce the danger of a blaze if a fire does occur, says _____ County Extension Home Economist

_____.

The flame-retarding treatment uses common household chemicals available at drug or grocery stores and is easy to apply. It can be used on ordinary cotton, linen and rayon fabrics, but not on acetate, nylon, orlon, other synthetics or crease resistant fabrics. Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these directions:

Make a paste of 3 ounces (slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup) of powdered boric acid and a little water. Dissolve this paste in 2 quarts of hot water. Then add 7 ounces of borax (slightly less than 1 cup) and stir until it dissolves.

Be sure the garments you treat are dry. Soak them in the solution until they are thoroughly wet. If the fabric does not soak up water easily, add a half teaspoonful of liquid detergent for each 2 quarts of solution.

-more-

add 1--children's costumes

If you have an automatic washer, you may put the treated fabrics through the spin cycle to get out most of the moisture, but be sure to rinse out the washer immediately afterward to remove deposits from the solution. Hang the fabrics on a clothesline to dry, and use only a moderately hot iron for pressing.

Since the flame retardant washes out of treated materials, it has to be renewed after each laundering.

To test the effect of the flame-retarding solution, try it out on a small scrap of the fabric treated. When the test sample is dry touch a match to it, but don't hold the fabric in your hand for this test and don't lay it on a surface that fire might damage. The fabric will burn as long as it is in contact with the lighted match, but if properly treated it should stop burning as soon as you take the match away. The glow remaining in the charred portion should die a few seconds later.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
AZP

BUY SAFE TOYS
FOR CHILDREN

When you do holiday or birthday shopping for the children, take time enough to select toys that are appropriate to their stages of development but are also safe for the youngsters.

Check the toys to be sure that nothing can be pulled off and swallowed or broken off, leaving sharp edges that are a real hazard, suggests _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

Marbles may be an appropriate gift for the 10-year-old but dangerous for a small youngster who might pop them into his mouth.

To be sure the toys you select are safe, extension family life specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest some questions to ask yourself before you buy:

- . Do dolls and stuffed animals have button eyes that may be bitten off and swallowed by young children?
- . Do metal cars and trucks have sharp corners that can cut the child?
- . Will the toy break or chip easily?
- . Is there any danger from poisonous or lead-base paints on the toy?
- . Does the electrical toy carry the Underwriters' label insuring its safety?

Are definite instructions included for its operation?

Hobby and sports equipment make welcome gifts for older children and may be safer than chemical sets. Many lifelong hobbies have had their beginnings during childhood.

Toys wisely chosen and used safely will provide fun and enjoyment, stimulate imagination and contribute to the social and physical development of the children.

-jba-

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

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economics

Immediate release

MSC
GAZ7p

HERE ARE TIPS
ON CHOOSING
CHRISTMAS PLANTS

If you're buying a plant as a Christmas gift or as a decorative accent for your own home, you may wonder whether to buy one with flowers in bud or in full bloom.

That depends on the particular plant you choose, according to Jane McKinnon, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Here are some suggestions from Mrs. McKinnon on what to look for in selecting plants.

Poinsettia. If pink or white would look best in the color scheme of the room, you may want to select one of the new pink or white poinsettias, which are actually hybrids of the original scarlet flower. But to many people, the familiar cluster of scarlet or crimson is the only poinsettia to choose. In that case, look for plants with bright red bracts and healthy looking green leaves. If the plant is already producing pollen, it has reached the peak of its maturity and will not last long in the home.

Choose a low or a tall plant, according to the place it is to be displayed. For a table centerpiece you will want a low, compact plant. If you want to set it on the floor, a larger, taller plant may be best. Remember that the poinsettia is always more attractive when viewed from above.

Azalea, Christmas begonia and cyclamen. These flowering plants will last for several weeks if purchased with a display of open flowers but with enough buds to provide continuing bloom.

add 1--christmas plants

Jerusalem cherry. Select a plant with brightly colored fruits and fresh, dark green leaves.

Chrysanthemum. Choose a plant with most of the flowers open but with some buds to extend the flowering period.

Wise choice of the flowering plant along with the kind of care you give it at home will determine the length of time it will last. Keeping the plant in bright light during the day and in a cool room at night, checking the soil each day for moisture and providing enough water of room temperature are the essentials for extending the period of bloom as long as possible. Always keep the plants away from radiators and from hot or cold air drafts.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
9A27P
8

REVISIONS TOLD
IN VARIETIES
FOR MINNESOTA

The Crop Variety Review Committee of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station recently revised the list of field crop varieties recommended for planting in Minnesota in 1973, Harley J. Otto, extension agronomist, announced.

Highlights include:

Barley

Newly recommended for 1973 are Cree and Nordic--both somewhat higher yielding than Dickson or Larker. Nordic is resistant and Cree, moderately resistant, to leaf spotting diseases. Cree is resistant to loose smut. Both have been rejected by the Malting Barley Improvement Association as malting varieties. Certified seed of Cree and Nordic are available. Other recommended varieties are Conquest, Dickson and Larker.

Burk and Prilar were placed in the "other variety" category. Both have been yielding lower than Cree and Nordic.

Oats

Recommended are Diana, Froker, Garland, Lodi, Otter and Portal. Sioux was removed from the recommended list.

Dal, from Wisconsin, and Mariner, from Michigan, are new varieties, but both have not been adequately tested in Minnesota. Dal foundation and registered seed will be distributed to seed growers in 1973 and certified seed will be available in 1974. A small amount of Mariner foundation seed will be distributed to Minnesota seed growers in 1973, but certified seed probably will not be available in quantity until 1975.

Rye

Cougar and Von Lochow are recommended.

-more-

add 1--revisions told in varieties

Wheat

Hard red spring: Chris, Era, Fletcher and World Seeds 1809 are recommended.

(Polk, which has not been well accepted by farmers, was removed from the recommended list. Bounty 208, a semidwarf that has not yielded any better than Chris or Polk in Minnesota tests, also is not recommended in Minnesota. New varieties include Napayo, a Canadian variety similar to Manitou, and Protor, which is an early semidwarf with good lodging resistance, high yield, medium bushel weight and stem and leaf rust resistance. Limited data on Protor indicate it is low in milling and baking qualities).

Durum: Leeds is recommended.

(Wells was removed from the recommended list due to its small seed size as compared to other varieties available. Wascana also is not recommended because of its low yield and bushel weight. A new variety, Ward, matures earlier and produces higher yields than Leeds, is intermediate in height and lodging resistance, is resistant to stem rust and is moderately resistant to leaf rust. It has large kernels and quality is satisfactory for macaroni-type products. Certified Ward seed should be available in limited quantities in 1974).

Winter: Minter and Winoka are recommended.

Millet

Turghai, Empire and White Wonder are recommended.

Flax

Linott, Nored, Norstar, Summit and Windom are recommended.

Soybeans

Four new varieties released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1972, Steele, Swift, Wilkin and Ada, are recommended. Other recommended varieties include Altona, Anoka, Chippewa 64, Clay, Corsoy, Hark, Merit, Norman and Rampage.

add 2--revisions told in varieties

Steele is about one day later in maturing than Chippewa 64, but has produced higher yields. It is about the same height as Chippewa 64, but is slightly poorer in standing ability. Swift matures about three days earlier than Chippewa 64 and three days later than Merit. Swift has yielded more than Chippewa 64 and Merit in Minnesota tests.

Wilkin matures slightly later than Clay, but has produced higher yields and has better standing ability. Ada matures about the same as Altona, nearly a week earlier than Clay and Wilkin. Ada has yielded better than Altona at Crookston and standing ability is better for Ada than for Altona.

(Portage was removed from the recommended list because it shatters more readily than the other very early maturing varieties. Vansoy, tested for several years, is not recommended because it does not yield as well as other varieties of comparable maturity. Wells, a new variety, has about the same maturity rate as Corsoy, but produced lower yields in Minnesota tests. It has better standing ability than Corsoy and is resistant to Phytophthora root rot. Only Wells seed of certified classes can be sold. Foundation seed will be distributed to seed growers in 1973 and limited quantities of seed should be available in 1974).

Sunflowers

No variety recommendations will be made. Testing data will be published in Miscellaneous Report 24.

Dry Beans

Pinto: U. I. 114 is recommended.

Navy: Seafarer and Sanilac were added to the list of recommended varieties.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Empire is recommended.

Red Clover

Dollard and Lakeland are recommended.

Bromegrass

Baylor, Fox, Lincoln, Sac and Saratoga are recommended.

add 3--revisions told in varieties

Timothy

Climax, Itasca and Lorain are recommended.

Reed Canarygrass

Frontier, Ioreed and Rise are recommended.

For more information, see Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," available in early January from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

Plant certified seed of recommended varieties for best performance, Otto says. Certified seed is not more than three generations from foundation seed, must be high in germination and meets high standards for freedom from weeds, other crop seeds and inert material, he adds. Within certified seed, differences exist in individual lots on germination. So some certified seed is better than others. Study the analysis tag to determine quality factors for each individual lot, he suggests.

-daz-

December 5, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
A27P
NEWS

UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS STUDY SEALS IN ANTARCTICA

While some Minnesotans are booking passage to Nassau in the Bahamas and other tropical spots, Jack S. Otis, a cytogeneticist at the University of Minnesota, plans to spend the winter in Antarctica.

Otis, an assistant scientist in the Department of Animal Science, will be leaving the Twin Cities Dec. 20 for the southern summer near the Ross Sea in the Antarctica, when the mercury rises somewhat above Minnesota's low winter readings. He plans to return in mid-February.

For the third straight year, Otis will be participating in a seal study project funded by the National Science Foundation. He will be helping other scientists determine whether it is economically feasible to harvest seals for food, fur and other uses. If the scientists find that this is possible, they next will determine how many seals can be harvested without endangering the species. Several large whale species and the southern fur seal almost have been hunted to extinction, Otis said.

- more -

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

add 1--study seals

Heading the Antarctic Seal Project are Donald B. Siniff, an associate professor in the University of Minnesota's Department of Ecology and Behavioral Biology, and Albert W. Erickson, Moscow, Idaho, of the Wilderness Research Center, University of Idaho, and formerly with the University of Minnesota.

Otis will accompany Erickson, flying to Christ Church, New Zealand, then sailing on a U.S. Coast Guard icebreak to McMurdo Station, Antarctica. The trip is expected to take about seven days. Siniff, who is now working in Antarctica, is expected to return shortly before Erickson and Otis depart.

Basic information will be gathered on seal population distribution and density. Radio-telemetry devices will be placed on the seals to learn about the movement of individuals and entire populations.

Although the project primarily is concerned with seals, Otis will be gathering blood samples from penguins to study the birds' chromosomes in an attempt to further basic knowledge of the species. At the University of Minnesota, Otis researches chromosomes, the threadlike bodies that carry genes in the cells of animals and plants.

Conditions in Antarctica now are expected to be more ideal than at any other time of the year for research work. During this time there will be daylight 24 hours a day and the chill factor is expected to be less severe than during other seasons.

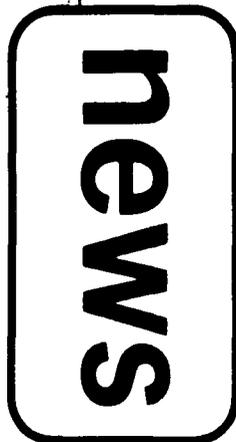
#

DAZ-72

December 5, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC
A 27P



CHRISTMAS TREES CAN PROVIDE USEFUL PRODUCTS

Christmas trees can provide useful products for Minnesotans --ranging from oxygen during growth to insulation board after holiday use. However, economics are working for the first and against the second.

Botanists have known for years that plants use the sun's energy and carbon dioxide to make sugars and starches and release a by-product necessary to man--oxygen. In this process, known as photosynthesis, an acre of young forest produces enough oxygen during a year to supply the needs of 18 humans, says Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. In mature forests oxygen is used up in the decay process.

Economics are helping to bring young Christmas tree forests nearer to populated areas. "Where the harvest of trees was once centered in northern and northeastern Minnesota, the trend to intensive management of Christmas tree plantations has extended the industry into almost every section of the state," says Smith.

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

add 1--christmas tree products

"One of the heaviest concentrations of plantations is within a 100 mile radius of the Twin Cities," he adds. "Not the least of several reasons are the facts that the trees are closer to markets and cutting operations can proceed with less setback by cold and snow than in the far north."

After holiday use Christmas trees can be chipped into pieces through the use of machines commonly used by municipal park or public works departments and utility companies. Some municipal personnel are reluctant to use chippers on Christmas trees because some people use wire and nails to put them up. This metal can chew up the blades of the smaller machines.

Organizations that do use their chippers for Christmas trees have another problem. What do you do with the chips?

They can be an ingredient for a low density insulation board developed at the University of Minnesota, says Lewis Hendricks, extension forest products specialist.

"We know we can do that, but it's not economical," explains Hendricks. One problem is transporting the trees from scattered household to the chipping machines and from there to the manufacturers. Another is difficulty of handling the trees.

Once the trees are chipped, pulp and paper industries won't use the material because the high percentage of bark makes the manufacturing process long and difficult, says Hendricks. Other industries can use material with a higher percentage of bark, but they still have the transportation problem.

- more -

add 2 --christmas tree products

The chips also are good for mulch, "but the Christmas tree disposal season comes at the wrong time of the year," notes Hendricks. If the material could be economically collected and transported to forests, it could be blown over the area to supply nutrients to the trees. More attention might be paid to restoring nutrients removed during cutting operations, he adds.

Whole Christmas trees can serve as shelter and food for zoo animals, says Carlo Pyhaluoto, foreman at St. Paul's Como Park Zoo. Deer consume the needles and soft stems, porcupines the bark and Cameroon goats the harder branches. However, not all zoos have these animals. Those zoos keeping animals outside in the winter use the trees as windbreaks and perching places for birds. (Como Park did this last year but has no plans to this season.)

Sometimes municipal parks departments and farmers collect trees for windbreaks and shelter for animals, adds Pyhaluoto. Then when the ground thaws, the trees are sent through chipping machines and used as mulch.

The solution to the disposal problem is still the neighborhood garbage man, says Luther D. Nelson, chief of the environmental division of Hennepin County's public works department.

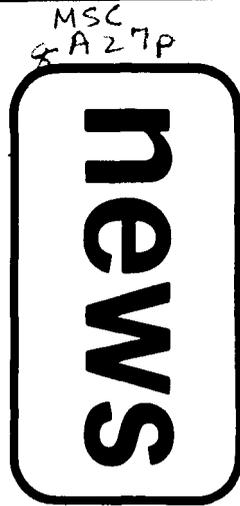
"Most refuse companies will accept Christmas trees if they are cut down to pieces of a reasonable size and bundled," says Nelson. A "reasonable size" is three feet long or smaller. "If the trees are mixed in with the rest of the garbage, they just aren't a problem by the time they get through the garbage compacter."

#

SVC-72

December 8, 1972

Immediate Release



MRS. GALLAGHER GETS OIL CAN AWARD

Natalie Gallagher, 2274 Hillside Avenue, St. Paul, an associate professor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, has received the Little Red Oil Can award for 1972.

The award goes to a member of the St. Paul Campus staff who has a special concern for others, a wide circle of friends and is held in high esteem within the campus.

Mrs. Gallagher, also coordinator of undergraduate programs for the College of Home Economics, is the 56th recipient of the Little Red Oil Can. The award first was given in 1916 in jest to E. M. Freeman, then dean of the College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Gallagher joined the university staff in 1951. She serves on the Policy and Planning Committee, Curriculum Committee and Student Scholastic Standing Committee, all of the College of Home Economics. She is an advisor to the Home Economics Board, Student Center Board of Governors and Fort Valley Exchange Program.

She is president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association, past president of the Minnesota Council on Family Relationships and secretary of the family relationships child development section of the American Home Economics Association.

#

DAZ-72

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Controlling Insects in Stored Grain. U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists say they have found "a promising" new way to control insects in stored grain by replacing the normal atmosphere in the storage structure with one containing less than one percent oxygen. In initial tests, oxygen concentrations of less than one percent for 24 hours killed confused adult flour beetles, but they were not effective against immature stages of the rice weevil with exposures of 72 to 96 hours. With the potential value of this alternative to conventional fumigation demonstrated, research is continuing to determine the susceptibility of the rice weevil throughout its development cycle and the length of treatment needed to control all stages of this and other important stored-grain insects.

* * * *

Insecticides Tested. Six insecticides tested at the Iowa State Experiment Station for control of European corn borer showed a yield increase large enough to justify one application for each generation of borers during a normal growing season with moderate borer populations. "If borer populations are low and corn growing conditions are exceptionally good, as they were in this year's tests, then our results indicate there is little advantage in making applications for either the first or second generation of corn borers in central Iowa," G. M. McWhorter, Iowa State entomologist, said. The insecticides were EPN, Sevin, malathion, furadan, Diazinon and toxaphene. Malathion and furadan don't have federal labels for use on field corn.

* * * *

Elevators Can Maim. Elevators and augers were connected with nearly 20 percent of farm accidents in which a body part was severed, according to a survey. Turn the power off on elevators and augers before adjusting or unclogging them, and never wear ragged sleeves when working close to these machines.

* * * *
-more-

add 1--in brief

Herd Records Vital. Dairymen can help guard against bad luck by keeping complete, accurate and up-to-date herd records. Good records that are put to use can lead to higher production, good breeding efficiency and increased herd profits. Records also can help correct serious problems before they cause a large dollar loss. For more information on herd records, request Dairy Reproduction Series 5, Extension Pamphlet 225 from your county extension agent.

* * * *

Cutting Woodlots. Landowners with woodlots should consider long range goals before cutting all or part of the area, say University of Minnesota foresters.

If a woodlot has never been managed, many low grade and cull trees can be identified for removal by the owner. But a professional forester should be consulted if you plan to cut beyond the obvious low grade and cull trees.

How you should cut a woodlot depends on goals such as planned roads, recreation areas or opening areas for wildlife. A poorly planned and executed cutting can leave the forest in worse shape than before the cut, the foresters warn.

* * * *

False Aralia. One of the best foliage house plants for Minnesota is the False Aralia. It lasts well in the average home since it can stand less light and lower humidity than many plants. It has metallic, red-brown leaves and eventually develops into a large plant. For more information, see Extension Bulletin 274, "Care of House Plants," available from the county extension office.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 11, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MIC
5
1

PROGRESS NOTED
IN ANIMAL
DISEASE REPORTING

Progress is being made towards a meaningful, successful animal disease reporting system in Minnesota, Dr. Stanley L. Diesch, University of Minnesota veterinarian, said.

For the past three years Diesch has served as chairman of the Infectious Disease Committee of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association.

Four voluntary systems were implemented in 1971, after a year of study, including one for food producing animals such as cattle, sheep and swine, a second for horses, a third for turkeys and a fourth for cats and dogs.

Veterinarians from 59 practices in different geographic areas of the state have been selected and volunteered to cooperate in the program dealing with food producing animals. Each practice in the system reports clinical diseases from five to 10 farms monthly for a total of 500 cooperating farms.

Animal diseases from cooperating farms in the system are diagnosed and tabulated by private veterinarians and collected by district state or federal veterinarians who report this data to the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, St. Paul. The board tabulates the information. Programmed reports are printed every three months and annually at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus Computer Center. The reports are distributed to all veterinarians, participating clients and other interested persons in the state, Diesch reported.

Reporting identifies new cases, incidence, geographic distribution, changing trends and emergence of new diseases. It helps reduce livestock industry disease losses and helps veterinarians recommend disease prevention measures to their clients. Also, reporting identifies and justifies the needs of research on specific diseases that are major problems, he added.

(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
9A27P

December 11, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Buying Christmas Toys

University of Minnesota family life extension specialist

Susan Meyers says realistic gifts are best for children.

Some scraps of wood and a real hammer and nail are much better than hobby kits. Mrs. Meyers says the real thing lasts longer and serves as a learning device as well.

But remember that parents need to be involved with play when children are handling real hammers and saws.

* * * *

Toys Should Involve Children

Keep this in mind when buying toys: Young children are doers and won't be entertained long by something that doesn't involve them.

If a toy looks too simple for the parent, it might be just what the child would enjoy. Take heed if the glitter, noise and movement of the toy captures an adult's attention. It may be that the parent is trying to relive his childhood.

* * * *

Last Minute Gift Ideas

A dress up box or old suitcase filled with discarded hats, men's vests, dresses, purses or an old briefcase might make a good last minute Christmas gift for a young child.

Another idea is a large crate, such as one used to ship a piano or refrigerator. It can be used as a house, theater or hideaway.

* * * *

more ...

Buying Safe Toys

About 700-thousand accidents are expected from toys this year. That report comes from Federal Food and Drug Administration consumer specialist Blanche Erkel.

She says the F-D-A has banned 800 different types of toys because of mechanical hazards. University family life specialists say toys should be built so that nothing can be pulled off and swallowed or be broken off to leave sharp edges.

Mrs. Erkel says high-rise seats on bicycles are responsible for an increased number of bicycle accidents in the past few years. Children riding these bikes lose control of them. She advises consumers to make sure a bike has a horn or bell and a light reflector that is kept clean. She says some parents require their children to wear safety helmets when bike riding.

* * * *

Storing Toys

University extension specialists remind shoppers to keep in mind where a particular toy gift will be used and stored.

If the family lives in a small apartment, there may not be enough room to set up a big play house or store a hundred-piece farm set.

* * * *

MPIRG Toy Report

The Minnesota Public Interest Research Group warns consumers to be aware of about 276 different kinds of potentially harmful toys currently on the market.

MPIRG's (em-perg) toy report is available at 25 cents a copy from MPIRG, 3036 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414.

* * * *

MSC
8 A27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 11, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

USE THRIFT TIPS
TO CUT FOOD COSTS

A few money-saving tricks can help to stretch the food budget at holiday time when expenses soar, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

She passes on some tips from Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

. Use instant nonfat dry skim milk in cooking, baking and as a beverage. It will cut the cost of milk by about one-third, yet it is just as nourishing as liquid skim milk.

. Dry out old bread and dinner rolls for your turkey stuffing. The prepared dressing mixes in the store are expensive.

. Plan leftovers and store them carefully in freezer or refrigerator. Leftovers that disappear as between-meal snacks eat away your food budget.

. For the family and company dessert, capitalize on the seasonal favorite, pumpkin pie, now that canned pumpkin is inexpensive. Look for a recipe using evaporated milk instead of cream, and you'll have a tasty holiday pie.

. Pop corn to help stretch the supply of baked cookies when hungry family members come in out of the cold.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 11, 1972

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H STRESSES
HOLIDAY SAFETY

The 4-H safety project, though important throughout the year, takes on special significance during the holiday season.

Hazards involving fires, electrical overloads, toys and pedestrians occur more often during the holidays than any other time of year.

Pedestrians are involved in one out of four holiday accidents. Motorists are urged to be especially aware of pedestrians since their attention is often diverted from traffic by sidewalk congestion and store windows. The pedestrians may also be heavily clothed, making it hard for them to see traffic clearly.

To minimize fire hazards caused by traditional Christmas trees, buy a tree with fresh needles, put the tree in water, wet dirt or sand so it doesn't dry out. Water it regularly, and keep it away from any source of heat or areas where people walk.

If buying toys for youngsters, make sure they are unbreakable and have no sharp edges. Avoid toys that burn, splinter or come apart easily. Also avoid toys that could be swallowed.

Fireplaces present special holiday safety problems. The 4-H safety manual outlines the following tips for fireplace safety:

- Avoid hanging stockings or greens from the fireplace mantel if fires are lit in the fireplace.

- Have a tight screen on the fireplace to completely cover the fireplace opening.

- Soft woods, like pine and spruce, throw sparks and coat the chimney with tars and resins which could cause chimney fires.

- Do not burn large amounts of trash in the fireplace since uncontrolled fires could start from tars and resins in the chimney.

Youth and parents who are interested in learning more about the 4-H safety project should contact their county extension agent.

#

December 12, 1972

Immediate Release



UM Economist Urges:

SAVE FARM LAND FROM NON-AG. DEVELOPMENT

Establishing exclusive farming areas of at least 5,000 acres might be one way to save farm land from nonfarm development pressures, according to a University of Minnesota land economist.

Such a plan is being used in New York State where counties establish specific agricultural areas of at least 5,000 acres following landowner petition, local hearings and review by certain state agencies. The districts continue for eight years after which they may be abolished, continued or modified and continued, said the economist, Robert W. Snyder.

The New York method gives commercial farmers favorable land assessment values and requires state agencies to modify regulations to encourage the maintenance of commercial agriculture.

It also restricts public agencies from acquiring land or funding nonfarm development and requires them to consider alternative areas, according to Snyder.

- more -

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

add 1--save farm land

"The New York effort, if adopted in Minnesota, might allow farmers to strengthen their relative competitive positions in regional, national and world markets. One of the most attractive features of the program is that it leaves most land use decisions in the hands of farmers," Snyder emphasized.

"Land use planning and zoning efforts, which have come to most Minnesota counties in the past 10 years, try to protect agriculture from problems that develop when farming activities and nonfarm residences are mixed.

"However, no zoning efforts are foolproof at protecting farmers from higher taxes, trespass and vandalism and other problems resulting when farm and nonfarm areas are combined," Snyder concluded.

#

DAZ-72

December 14, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

UM SCIENTISTS SPEED CYCLAMEN BLOOM

University of Minnesota horticulturist Richard E. Widmer has found a way to cut the normal growth time almost in half for cyclamen, a flowering plant popular this time of year.

Generally it takes about 15 months for a cyclamen to develop and bloom from seed, but Widmer has altered some cultural practices to enable him to accomplish this feat in about eight months.

Cyclamen research is being conducted in greenhouses on the University's St. Paul Campus. One of Widmer's students has accelerated flowering by decreasing the amount of nitrogen and increasing the amount of potash normally given these plants.

Other changes in cultural practices to speed growth include adjustments in growing temperatures and light practices and the use of gibberellic acid.

Cyclamen seed usually are planted a year before the plant blooms. Widmer planted cyclamen seed on April 19, growing them at 68 degrees at night until Oct. 15 and 62 degrees thereafter.

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

add 1--cyclamen bloom

Usually they are kept at 60 degrees at night. From June 15 to Aug. 15, they were placed under high intensity lights to provide 24 hours of daylight. More growth resulted and by Oct. 15 they were larger than cyclamen plants not given this added treatment, Widmer reported.

On Oct. 18, half of the cyclamen were sprayed once with gibberellic acid. The plants sprayed with acid flowered sooner and more uniformly, he said.

Most of the plants have grown to average sizes rather than becoming excessively large. Many will bloom for Christmas, eight months from seed planting. Studies are continuing to learn more about the specific requirements of this attractive plant.

Cyclamen plants should last a month or more in the home if they are properly cared for. Place them in a bright location. Night temperature should be 70 degrees or below and they should be watered regularly so they won't wilt. Don't leave the plants sitting in water once the soil is wet.

#

DAZ - 72

December 15, 1972

Immediate Release

NEWS

QUICK REMOVAL OF STAINS IMPORTANT

Stains on clothing and table linen are almost surely an aftermath of holiday entertaining and feasting.

A key to successful stain removal is to act promptly in treating the spot, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Many stains can be removed easily when they are fresh but are difficult or impossible to remove later, especially if they have been set by heat. Immediate treatment with cool water will often prevent lasting stains.

Here are some tips from the clothing specialists on removing specific stains: Alcoholic beverages - Sponge stain with cool water or soak in cool water for a half hour or overnight. If the stain remains after sponging or soaking, work a soap or detergent into it and rinse.

An alternate method if alcohol does not affect the color of the fabric is to sponge the stain with rubbing alcohol. Before using it on acetate, dilute the alcohol with two parts of water. If a stain remains, use a chlorine or peroxygen bleach.

- more -

MSC
2A270
Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism • St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota • (612) 373-0710

add 1--quick removal of stains

The alcohol in alcoholic beverages may cause loss of color or formation of a dye ring around the edge of the stain. In either case, it is impossible to restore the original appearance of the fabric.

Candle wax - Scrape off excess wax. Apply ice, if necessary, to make the wax solid. Put the fabric between white blotters or paper towels and iron over the spot until the wax is removed, shifting the blotters or towels frequently. Use a grease solvent spot remover to get rid of any remaining color.

Cranberry and other fruit stains - Sponge with cool water. If the stain remains and if the fabric is washable and colorfast, stretch it over a bowl and pour boiling water through the spot.

On nonwashable articles, sponge the stain with cool water or force cool water through the stain with a small syringe, absorbing the water underneath with a towel or sponge. If the stain remains, work soap or detergent into it and rinse. A final sponging with alcohol helps to remove the soap or detergent and to dry the fabric, but test the alcohol on the fabric first to be sure it does not affect the dye.

When any fruit juice is spilled on a fabric, sponge the spot immediately with cool water. Citrus and some other fruit juices are invisible after they dry but they turn yellow on aging or heating. This yellow stain may be difficult to remove later.

Gravy or meat juices - Sponge with cool water. Hot water will set the stain. If a grease spot remains, launder washable materials in warm, soapy water. On non-washable fabrics, use a grease solvent or dust an absorbent powder over the stain and let it stand until it absorbs the grease; then brush off.

add 2--quick removal of stains

Lipstick - Use a grease solvent spot remover.

Soft drinks - Sponge the spot immediately with cold water. Like citrus juices, some soft drinks are invisible after they dry but turn yellow on aging or heating.

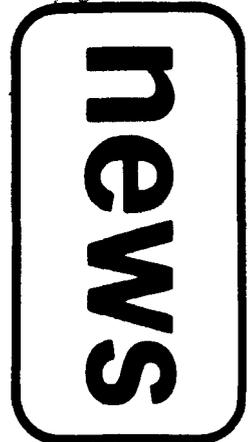
#

JBN-72

MSC/3/12/72

December 15, 1972

Immediate Release



PROPER CARE WILL KEEP HOLIDAY PLANTS BLOOMING

Satisfy the needs of your Christmas plants for light, moisture and proper temperature if you want to enjoy the gay blossoms during the entire holiday season.

Keep the plants in bright light--preferably sunlight-- during the day, in a cool room at night and water them before the soil soil is dry to the touch. Never keep the flower pot standing in water once the soil is thoroughly wet, advises R. E. Widmer, professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

New varieties of the poinsettia, probably the most popular Christmas plant, have greatly improved its keeping quality and made it less sensitive than was the case with the plants of 5 and 10 years ago though it still requires proper care. Temperatures below 60 degrees F. or above 75 degrees F. will shorten the life of the blooms. Avoid setting the plant near a hot or cold air register or a door or near a window at night unless the window shade is pulled.

Poinsettias thrive best if kept in bright light--preferably sunlight--during the day. Keep the soil moist, using water of room temperature. If the soil is allowed to dry, the leaves will turn yellow and drop.

- more -

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

add 1--holiday plants

Bright light and sufficient moisture are also requirements of other flowering plants of the Christmas season. Widmer gives these tips on care of specific plants:

Azalea. Blossoms will last longest if the plant is kept in a cool room at night at about 60 degrees F. The plant does best kept in bright light during the day. A constant moisture supply is important. Soak the pot in water occasionally so the moisture will penetrate to the center of the pot. Allowing the soil to become dry will cause the flowers to wilt and dry prematurely.

Reiger begonia. This plant, which has recently become popular, will thrive under good light and average care. It has above-average keeping quality. It is characterized by its dark green foliage and orange, red or salmon coral blossoms.

Christmas cactus. While the cactus is blooming it needs sunshine but not too much water. It should be kept in a cool place at night. When it has finished blossoming, water it once or twice a week and give it plant food once a month. It should not have full sunshine from April to October. Next Christmas the delicate pink flowers will appear again, provided the night temperature is not above 65 degrees F. when flower buds are setting and developing.

Chrysanthemum. Partially opened flowers will not develop their full color if the plant is kept out of the sunshine. Sunshine during the day, cool temperature at night and abundant moisture will give you long-lasting blooms.

add 2--holiday plants

Cyclamen. Always water around the edges of the pot or set the plant in a dish of water. Water in the crown may cause rot. Never let the soil dry out completely while the plant is in flower or leaves will turn yellow. Leaf yellowing as well as bud blasting may also occur if the night temperature is too high or if the plant is not getting enough light during the day.

Jerusalem cherry. Bright light during the day and a cool room at night are essential. Water moderately. Fruits drop naturally after they mature--so discard the plant when all the fruits have dropped.

#

JBN-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8/1/72

IN BRIEF. . . .

Green Holiday. The second annual Green Holiday sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service will be held Saturday, February 17 at the University's St. Paul Campus.

This indoor plant short course will feature discussions on seeds and slips, plants for difficult spots, home greenhouses, flowering plants and bonsai. African violets and foliage will be on display and a clinic on disease and insect problems will be held.

Registration is through the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Baby Pig Losses. Health, sanitation and nutrition are three areas that require special attention to prevent unnecessary baby pig losses. Sows and gilts should be treated for external parasites three to four weeks before farrowing, and farrowing facilities should be scrubbed with hot water mixed with lye. Diet during farrowing should be moderately laxative to avoid constipation problems. For more information, ask your county extension for a copy of Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 15.

* * * *

Electric Motor Failure. Replacing an electric motor several times can mean the motor isn't right for the job or wiring is inadequate. Most equipment comes with recommended motor sizes and types. However, it's not easy to determine proper motor size on homemade or modified equipment, so continued motor trouble can mean inadequate wiring.

An electric motor can produce more than its rated power. But continued overloading causes the motor to run hot, insulation to weaken and the motor to fail. One way to determine the motor size you need is to install the motor you think is needed and have an electrician check the current or see if the motor will run with an overload protection device installed. On variable loads, an installed ammeter will tell you if the motor is overloaded.

-more-

add 1--in brief

Use Dairy Bulls. Breed dairy heifers to dairy bulls, stress University of Minnesota dairy specialists. The advantage of fewer calving problems when dairy heifers are bred to beef bulls does not offset the loss in future herd replacements and potential genetic improvement of your herd.

Also, crossbred dairy-beef calves are only slightly smaller than straight-bred dairy calves. Calves are smaller only when bulls of a small beef breed, such as Angus, are mated to heifers of large dairy breeds such as Holstein or Brown Swiss.

* * * *

Animals Cause Accidents. One in every 10 farm mishaps is caused by an animal, a survey of Minnesota and other states has shown. Cows were involved in 40 percent of all animal accidents and two-thirds of animal accidents in buildings. As a safety measure, don't crowd animals. Speak to them before approaching.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MISC
gmp

SWINE FEEDERS' DAYS
COMING IN JANUARY

University of Minnesota swine specialists will present highlights of last year's nutrition, management, breeding and pork research at three locations in January.

All meetings start at 10 a.m. with registration and coffee at 9:30. Dates and locations are:

- Jan. 9, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- Jan. 10, Worthington Jr. College, Worthington.
- Jan. 11, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

Researchers will present the following reports: antibiotics for growing pigs--population density--pen shape on performance of finishing pigs--protein level and lysine supplementation for early weaned and finishing pigs--Pietrain swine breeding project--artificial breeding of swine--causes of stress susceptibility in swine--and a look at swine arthritis.

Guest speaker will be Robert D. Fritschen, extension swine specialist from the University of Nebraska. Prof. Fritschen will discuss the latest research on "The Effect Of Confinement Rearing On Swine Performance."

Time will be allowed for questions. Also, printed swine feeding and management information will be available and a proceedings of the event will be given to those who register.

The meetings will adjourn about 3:15 p.m.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC
5A27P

4-H PET PROJECT OFFERS
ADVICE TO PET OWNERS

Many youngsters will be first-time pet owners at Christmas and no doubt they'll have questions about pet care. The 4-H pet project offers some answers.

The project includes background information on different kinds of animals-- their care, housing, grooming, training and breeding.

Dr. Ray Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, gives the following recommendations for the care of dogs and cats, two pets commonly given as Christmas gifts.

- For the first two to three days after receiving the pet, feed it the same food it was receiving from its previous owner to allow it to adjust to its new environment.

- Feed either dry or moist commercial pet foods. It's usually best not to try preparing your own. The dry pet foods are usually cheaper than moist pet foods.

- Feed young animals more often than older animals. Solac recommends feeding a dog three to four times daily for the first three to four months of age, two times daily from six to twelve months of age and once daily thereafter. Feed young kittens four times daily while two times daily is sufficient for an adult cat. Solac says this will vary with the pet since some grow faster and require more energy than others.

- Water should be provided at all times.

- Have both dogs and cats vaccinated for distemper, a contagious disease often resulting in death. Consult your veterinarian for other possible vaccinations.

- Control parasites at all times. Most dogs have roundworms and a veterinarian can treat them or they can be treated by the owner. Consult the veterinarian for advice on the treatment of other parasites.

Youth interested in more information on the care of pets or the 4-H pet project should contact their county agent.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
GAZP

STORE CANNED
FOOD IN COOL, DRY
PLACE FOR SAFETY

How long will canned foods keep?

That question is often asked by homemakers who discover canned food that has been pushed to the back of a shelf and forgotten, says _____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

How long canned foods will keep depends on a number of factors, including the conditions under which they are stored. If the can itself is normal in appearance, the food inside should still be wholesome, regardless of length of storage. A regular turnover of about once a year is a good idea, however, according to Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

For good keeping, store canned foods in a dry place at moderately cool but not freezing temperatures. Avoid storage near the kitchen range, radiators, steam pipes or the furnace.

Rust or dents will not affect the contents of the can as long as it does not leak. However, if the can is leaking or if ends are bulging, or if the contents have an abnormal odor or appearance, discard the can without tasting the contents, since spoilage may have taken place.

Inspect carefully any canned food that has been frozen. Freezing causes the contents to expand, putting extra stress on the can. After the can has thawed, the ends should return to their normal flat appearance. If they do not, the food should be thrown away because air has entered the can.

-jbn-

December 19, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC 18A27p

NEWS

PORK ROAST OFTEN OVERCOOKED

Use a meat thermometer when you cook a pork roast if you want juicy, flavorful meat.

Too often pork roast is over-cooked because homemakers use oven temperature as the only guide to doneness, according to Richard Epley, extension specialist in meats at the University of Minnesota.

The length of time a pork roast should be cooked will depend on its size, the amount of fat and bone and whether the roast is fresh or frozen.

That's why the most accurate guide to the proper doneness of pork is to use a meat thermometer, cooking it to an internal temperature of 170 degrees F. Pork is much juicier cooked to 170 degrees F. than to the now outdated recommendation of 185 degrees F. found in many cookbooks, Epley says. A roast cooked to 170 degrees F. internal temperature will also yield more meat than if cooked to 185 degrees. Pork is safe when it is cooked to an internal temperature of 137 degrees F.; hence homemakers need not worry about the safety factor when pork is cooked to 170 degrees F. Cooking fresh pork to 170 degrees F. also has the advantage of saving as much as an hour of cooking time.

- more -

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

add 1--pork roast

For a richly browned pork roast, use an oven temperature of 325 degrees F. Insert the meat thermometer into the center of the roast, being sure the point does not rest on fat or bone.

#

JBN-72

MSC 19A 27p



RIFE ELECTED SOIL AND WATER COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

John Rife, a farmer-businessman from Sebeka, has been elected chairman of the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission for 1973.

Rife was elected at the commission's annual meeting held recently on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. Roland H. Abraham, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, was re-elected vice chairman.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, is an ex-officio member of the commission, which coordinates the work of Minnesota's 91 Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Rife, who was supervisor of the Wadena Soil and Water Conservation District for 12 years, is chairman of the WesMin Resource Conservation and Development program in west central Minnesota and a member of the Governor's Advisory Commission to the Department of Natural Resources.

He was chairman of the Northern Great Lakes Task Force Committee on economic development, which included Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He is listed in the 1972 edition of "Who's Who in the Upper Midwest."

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

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 18, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

SWINE FEEDERS' DAYS
COMING IN JANUARY

University of Minnesota swine specialists will present highlights of last year's nutrition, management, breeding and pork research at three locations in January.

All meetings start at 10 a.m. with registration and coffee at 9:30. Dates and locations are:

- Jan. 9, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- Jan. 10, Worthington Jr. College, Worthington.
- Jan. 11, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

Researchers will present the following reports: antibiotics for growing pigs--population density--pen shape on performance of finishing pigs--protein level and lysine supplementation for early weaned and finishing pigs--Pietrain swine breeding project--artificial breeding of swine--causes of stress susceptibility in swine--and a look at swine arthritis.

Guest speaker will be Robert D. Fritschen, extension swine specialist from the University of Nebraska. Prof. Fritschen will discuss the latest research on "The Effect Of Confinement Rearing On Swine Performance."

Time will be allowed for questions. Also, printed swine feeding and management information will be available and a proceedings of the event will be given to those who register.

The meetings will adjourn about 3:15 p.m.

#

MSC
5/13/72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release
Last in Series

FIGURE COSTS
OF FEEDING
FEEDER PIGS

Feeding costs and expected slaughter price determine how much you can afford to pay for feeder pigs and make a reasonable profit.

Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, suggests a pencil pushing exercise to help determine whether to buy feeder pigs or take the market price for corn and let someone else feed it.

Feeding costs include feed, fuel, medicines, death loss, utilities and other miscellaneous cash costs. In addition, you'll want a return for labor and facilities.

Ten to 12 bushels of corn plus 120 to 130 pounds of protein supplement will be required to take a 40 pound feeder pig to market weight. Adding minerals and antibiotics will bring total feed and supplement costs to \$24 to \$28 at current prices. But with lower corn and soybean meal prices, feed costs could be considerably less than this \$13 per hundredweight of gain, Hasbargen points out.

Interest on animals will add another 75¢ and death loss of three percent another \$1 when the original cost of the pig is \$27. Adding in other cash operating costs of \$2 to \$3 per pig brings total feed and cash costs to over \$33. When you add the \$28 purchase cost, you have \$60 in each hog.

To this, add labor and facility overhead costs. If you value these at \$5 per pig, you'll need a net sales price of \$27.65 (65 divided by 235 pounds) per hundredweight to cover all costs.

This price must be compared with the outlook price four months from now. The futures market and current outlook both suggest that hog prices should still be in this neighborhood next April and May.

add 1--figure costs

For farmers who don't like to do their own pencil pushing, Hasbargen suggests they contact their local county agent and get a computer print-out on current hog feeding profit potentials using their own feed conversion and operating cost figures.

Such a program is now available through area extension agents in six state locations.

More and more Minnesota farmers think there is money to be made in feeding out purchased feeder pigs, since the proportion of feeder pigs that change hands before going to slaughter has increased steadily in recent years.

Hog enterprises are following beef enterprises in this greater specialization by farm, Hasbargen says. In 1971 21 percent of the state's pig crop was sold for further feeding before going to slaughter, compared to 11 percent in 1961. Operators of larger farms with surplus corn but limited labor for farrowing want to buy feeder pigs, since the hog finishing phase requires much grain but relatively little labor.

#

MSC
GAZ 7p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release
Second in Series

CONSIDER COSTS
OF EXPANDING
HOG PRODUCTION

Expanding hog operations may make sense--even though expanding production in 1973 will bring lower prices again.

"Even with average prices, hog enterprises consistently give higher returns to Minnesota farmers than other major agricultural enterprises," says Paul Hasbargen, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

But expanded hog production requires additional investments in buildings and equipment. And most farmers considering expansion want to invest in higher cost, lower labor facilities, according to a recent survey of hog producers in southern Minnesota. Robert Koehler, Noble County extension agent who summarized results of the survey, noted that most producers also wanted liquid manure handling systems, which require added investment in liquid manure storage pits and slotted floors.

Investment costs for such facilities are quite high. Farrowing houses with slotted floors and feeding equipment cost \$500 to \$600 per sow. A recent survey of hog building costs made by Hasbargen and Larry Christensen, area extension farm management agent in Waseca, found costs ranging up to \$800 per sow capacity. The average was about \$600.

Expenditures for finishing houses with slotted floors also were obtained in this survey. They ranged from \$35 to \$50 per unit of capacity. Typical cost for a warm, total slot building completely equipped was about \$45 per hog. If three groups of hogs are finished in such a building each year, the investment cost is still \$15 per hog fed.

add 1--consider costs

These high investment costs required for expansion are one reason that economist Hasbargen sees for the slowdown in hog expansion. Most farmers do not want the high labor requirements associated with old hog buildings--but they don't like the high price tags on the modern facilities.

Or, they don't like the financing available on a high cost building since it puts a strain on the cash flow position of the average farm to pay a building loan off in only five years. There would be no strain at current prices, Hasbargen points out, when hog prices drop below \$22 it would take more than five years to repay the loan for a set of modern hog buildings.

"I suggest a minimum loan of 7 years on new hog buildings. And, farmers currently in a tight financial position should put major building investment under long term land financing.

"But the experienced hog producer shouldn't let high investment cost deter him from expansion. These costs won't get lower--and the long-term outlook for returns from hog production is very good," Hasbargen concludes.

#

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release
First in Series

MSC
EAD/JP

HOG PRODUCTION
IS PROFITABLE

Expansion minded farmers should consider hogs--but with average prices in mind, not the record high of 1972.

"Research shows that hog production has an advantage over other livestock enterprises on most Minnesota farms," says Paul Hasbargen, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. "Farm records show that farmers with expanded hog operations earn higher returns on their investment than other Minnesota farmers."

Record high hog prices mean that hog production will again earn the "mortgage lifter" title on many Midwest farms in 1972. But even when you average in low price years hogs have been very competitive on most corn belt farms, Hasbargen says.

When planning for the future, "figure market hog prices will be \$22 and not \$32 per hundredweight, and that feeder pig prices will be \$18 per head instead of the current \$25," Hasbargen advises.

Even with average prices, hogs can still be a mortgage lifter on those farms where the farm family is interested in developing a well managed hog business, says Hasbargen. Reason: "Many farmers are not interested in hog production, so opportunities will remain good for those who are."

There's a hog enterprise to fit almost every Minnesota farm, Hasbargen points out:

-more-

add 1--hog production profitable

--Producing feeder pigs for sale at 35 to 40 pounds fits well on small farms that don't produce much feed grain. And the demand for feeder pigs grows each year as farmers with surplus grain want to increase their hog production, but don't have the time to farrow pigs.

--Finishing feeder pigs to market weight fits well on larger farms where excess feed grain is available, but labor too limited to handle hog farrowing operations.

--The complete hog enterprise fits on the intermediate size farm, Hasbargen says. This may be a second livestock enterprise on farms that have beef cows, dairy or sheep.

#

MSC
3A27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate Release

AVOID OVERFEEDING
SOWS AND GILTS

Avoid excessive feeding of sows and gilts during prebreeding, breeding and gestation periods, warn University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Overfeeding interferes with potential to maximize profits by increasing feed costs and by affecting the reproduction performance of the sow, says J. D. Hawton, a University animal scientist.

A high embryo death rate often occurs when sows are overfed immediately after breeding or throughout gestation, he explains. The result may be smaller litters than those produced by properly fed sows.

"Also, overfed sows frequently become too fat and clumsy, and they tend to overlay and crush more baby pigs," Hawton adds. "In addition, more conception problems are observed with gilts that are allowed to self-feed until breeding."

Four to five pounds per head daily of a nutritionally adequate diet will provide enough energy for sows and gilts during gestation. "This amount can be reduced by one or even two pounds if bred sows and gilts are maintained on good quality pasture," says the scientist. "In this case, however, increase feed intake by one pound daily during the last third of gestation."

"During extremely cold weather, increase daily feed intake by one to two pounds to provide sows and gilts with additional energy to aid in keeping warm," Hawton adds.

Be certain the diet contains sufficient protein, vitamins and minerals and provide an unlimited supply of fresh water, he cautions.

Further information about nutrition of bred sows and gilts is available from county extension agents. Ask for Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet Number 14.

MSC / 8 A27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties

Immediate Release

**AVOID UNNECESSARY
BABY PIG LOSSES**

Unnecessary baby pig losses and other complications can result from improper management of swine during farrowing and the first few days of lactation, according to University of Minnesota extension specialists.

Health, sanitation and nutrition are three areas that require special attention, said animal scientist J. D. Hawton.

Worm sows and gilts and treat them for external parasites three to four weeks before farrowing, said Hawton. If erysipelas is a problem in your herds, ask your veterinarian for his recommendations.

"Thoroughly clean farrowing facilities by scrubbing them with hot water mixed with lye," said the scientist. "A steam cleaner or high pressure water sprayer will do an excellent job of loosening and removing hard-to-get materials."

"Allow cleaned and disinfected farrowing facilities to stand unoccupied for at least two weeks between farrowings," he added.

Use disinfectant footbaths at doorways of the farrowing house and restrict entry of visitors and other possible disease carriers, such as pets, rats and mice, suggested Hawton. Scrub sows and gilts thoroughly with soap and water. If bedding is required, use clean straw or wood shavings. Clean pens regularly.

Diet during farrowing should be moderately laxative to avoid constipation problems. "Including such feedstuffs as wheat bran and linseed meal should alleviate any such problems," said Hawton. Do not feed animals from 12 hours before to 12 hours after farrowing.

During lactation feed a high energy diet to support milk production. The day after farrowing, feed sows at a rate of two to three pounds and increase the intake gradually until the animals are on full feed.

For further information ask your county agent for Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet Number 15.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate Release

MSC
8/11/72

SOW LITTER SIZE
AFFECTS PROFITS

Obtaining maximum litter size from each sow or gilt is essential to achieving maximum profits in a swine enterprise, according to University of Minnesota extension specialists.

"About 10 to 20 percent of all sows and gilts fail to produce litters for one reason or another," explained J. D. Hawton, an animal scientist. "Also, a substantial percentage of eggs shed do not develop into viable pigs, resulting in additional loss in potential litter size before farrowing."

Proper management prior to and during the breeding period can help reduce such losses, Hawton continued.

"Select replacement gilts with above average growth rate, length and muscling and sound and prominent underlines," he suggested. "Do not select gilts with unsound feet and legs or arthritis. Gilts should be sired by tested boars or by boars obtained from herds that have constructive breeding and testing programs."

Breed gilts when they are about eight months old and weigh at least 250 pounds, Hawton said. Waiting until the third heat before breeding increases the chance of maximizing litter size.

Diet control can help increase the number of eggs shed during heat, said the scientist. Feed a nutritionally adequate 14 to 16 percent protein diet at a rate of four to five pounds per head daily until shortly before breeding. From ten to fourteen days before breeding add two pounds more per head of a high energy (low fiber) ration.

Reduce feed intake of sows and gilts immediately after breeding to four pounds per head daily. "Continued feeding at a high intake level during this period is associated with high embryo mortality," warned Hawton.

Further information on breeding management of sows and gilts is available from county extension agents. Ask for Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet Number 13.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 20, 1972

To all counties
Immediate Release

MSC
8A27P

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
NEED DIET SUPPLEMENTS

Bred sows and gilts need adequate proteins, vitamins and minerals in their diets, especially when maintained under programs of confinement and restricted feeding, according to University of Minnesota extension specialists.

"The vitamin A dietary requirement is considerably higher during the sow's and gilt's reproductive phase than during the growth phase," said J. D. Hawton, an animal scientist. A deficiency of vitamin A is associated with an increase in number of stillborn or very weak pigs and abnormal development of the eye in the pig embryo.

"Vitamin D is essential for proper utilization of calcium and phosphorus and skeletal development," he continued. "Since cereal grains, their byproducts and high protein feed provide virtually no vitamin D, it is necessary to add this vitamin to diets during gestation, unless the sow herd is exposed to sunshine."

Certain other vitamins normally are supplemented in swine diets, because "diets of only natural feedstuffs usually fail to meet reported requirements," said Hawton. These vitamins include niacin, pantothenic acid, riboflavin, vitamin B12 and sometimes choline.

Recommended daily protein intake is six-tenths of a pound. Four pounds per head daily of a 15 percent protein diet, five pounds per head of a 12 percent diet or three pounds of a 20 percent diet will satisfy this requirement, he said.

Sufficient amounts of calcium and phosphorus must be provided during gestation for fetal development and growth, said the scientist. Using an iodized salt containing trace minerals helps insure that diets will not become deficient in other minerals.

Further information on nutrition of bred sows and gilts is available from county extension agents. Ask for Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet Number 14.

December 21, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC/BAZTP
NEWS

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT MICROWAVE OVEN

Many people have misconceptions about microwave ovens -- what they can and cannot do, according to Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Once regarded as a costly luxury item, portable models are not available for as low as \$200. For the busy homemaker and for family members with irregular schedules, this appliance can be a real time-saver, and possibly a money-saver as well, the University specialist says. An advantage of the microwave oven is that it can be used in conjunction with a standard range, to start or finish the cooking.

Misconceptions consumers have about portable microwave ovens, Mrs. Olson points out, concern:

Speed of cooking. Although speed is the main advantage of microwave cookery, the amount of food will determine how quickly it will cook. Since the microwave oven has no temperature settings, the power is either on or off. Increasing the amount of food means increasing the amount of cooking time. For example, heating a cup of soup to boiling may take 2 minutes, while heating 2 cups of soup will take nearly 4 minutes -- about double the time. Food heats to its boiling point; it cannot be simmered.

- more -

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

add 1--microwave oven

. Cool cooking. Microwaves cause moisture to get hot; hence food heats and dishes get hot by absorbing heat from the food. Usually pyroceram, glass, plastic and paper utensils and dishes are used which do not conduct heat quickly. In most cases the food is heated before the dish becomes very hot. However, when a roast must be cooked a long time, the container will get hot by the time the meat is done.

. Tenderizing effect. Microwave cooking does not have a tenderizing effect; it is not the same as pressure cooking. For a food like a pot roast, long cooking is necessary for tenderness, even in a microwave oven.

. Browning. Unless the oven has a special browning unit, browning will take place only when foods are cooked about 10 minutes or more. Some manufacturers have browning grills which are special utensils designed to absorb microwave energy and thus become very hot when the empty utensil is pre-heated. Food placed upon the grill and in full contact with its surface will brown.

Consumers considering the purchase of a portable microwave oven should be sure there is a convenient location and sufficient space in the kitchen for it. A microwave portable oven requires about an 18 - by - 24 inch space. Although most portables will fit under the wall cabinet, it is advisable to check the height dimensions with your clearance space, Mrs. Olson suggests.

#

JBN-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties
4-H NEWS
Immediate release

MSC
GA27P

4-H PROJECT OFFERS ADVICE
TO NEW CAMERA OWNERS

The 4-H photography project can answer questions of youngsters who received cameras for Christmas.

The project is divided into four main units plus an advanced unit on movie production.

The first unit teaches the beginning photographer the care and use of a simple camera, how to recognize and correct common mistakes and how to handle and store negatives and pictures.

Unit two teaches the 4-H'er how to make documentary and story telling pictures and how to use light and an adjustable camera effectively.

Color photography, choosing a camera and film, photo composition and controlling the action, light and subject are part of the third section. It also covers dark room work and showing and caring for slides.

The fourth or last unit in still photography covers enlarging and developing film, the use of filters, close-up lenses, multiple flash techniques and other advanced skills.

A new unit for the advanced photographer, entitled "Exploring Movie Making," introduces the 4-H'er to motion pictures. It covers qualities of a good movie, how to use a movie camera, titling, editing and showing movies. It also includes a section on caring for movie film and cameras.

A series of six "4-H Photo Fun Club" programs for _____ county boys and girls 9 to 12 years of age will begin at _____ starting * _____ over
(hour) (day and date)

Station _____, Channel _____, _____, The series will cover
(call letters) (city)

the basics of good photography.

-more-

add 1--4-H project

Youth who want to join the 4-H Photo Fun Club may send name, address, county and age to: 4-H Photo Fun, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. A membership card, pin and 4-H Photo Fun Club manual will be sent each person who enrolls. The manual will help plan picture stories of everyday happenings.

Youth interested in learning more about photography projects should contact their county agent for more information.

#

(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
8A27P

December 22, 1972

For Extension Home Economists

Caring For Pets

Soon many Minnesota families will become the new "parents" of Christmas pets.

University of Minnesota veterinarian Ray Solac offers some pointers for new pet owners:

Allow your new pet to adjust to its new environment. For the first two or three days feed it the same food it was getting from previous owner. Feed either dry or moist commercial pet foods. It's usually best not to try preparing your own. Dry pet foods are usually cheaper than moist foods.

* * * *

Feeding Young Animals

Feed young animals more often than older ones. Feed a dog three to four times daily for the first three to four months of age.

Feed a dog two times daily from six to twelve months of age and once daily thereafter.

Feed young kittens four times daily. Two times daily is sufficient for an adult cat. This varies with the pet since some grow faster and require more energy than others.

* * * *

Some Other Pet Tips

Provide pets with water at all times. Have dogs and cats vaccinated for distemper. Check with a veterinarian about other vaccinations that may be needed.

* * * *

more ...

Cooking Pork Roast

University specialists recommend using a meat thermometer when cooking a pork roast for juicy, flavorful meat.

Too often pork roast is overcooked because the only guide used for "doneness" was the oven temperature. The length of time that a pork roast should be cooked depends on its size, amount of fat and bone and whether the roast is fresh or frozen.

That's why the most accurate guide to proper "doneness" is a meat thermometer. Cook the roast to an internal temperature of 170 degrees rather than the outdated recommendation of 185 degrees.

Pork is much juicier when cooked to 170 degrees. There's no need to worry about safety when cooked to the new recommendation since pork is safe when cooked to an internal temperature of 137.

* * * *

Cure For A Humid Problem

When relative humidity is too high in a house, condensation may form on windows as frost or water running off the casting.

University extension specialists suggest that if this is a problem you should air your house out a few minutes each day. Run ventilation fans longer and more often than usual.

Turn off any humidifying device which you may have in the house. Install storm windows or double glazing. It may be necessary to install an outside air intake for your furnace, install ventilating fans or vent gas-burning heaters and appliances.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
GAZP

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
TELEVISION SERIES
SET FOR JAN. 9

A series of 11 half-hour programs on child development will be aired on educational television stations throughout Minnesota starting Jan. 9.

"Preparing Children for Life in the 21st Century" will be presented by Ronald L. Pitzer, University of Minnesota extension family life specialist, with assistance from the University's Department of Family Social Science and Twin Cities' experts.

The series will be offered for three hours of University credit through the Department of Continuing Education and Extension. Registration material and the viewer's guide are available by writing: 21st Century, 125 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

The series is aimed at helping parents, family day care workers and others involved in the care of young children to better understand how children develop. In the first program--"The Future of the Future"--several social observers and educators will speculate about life in the year 2000 and discuss characteristics a child should have to be prepared for life in the 21st Century.

The programs will be aired at 8:30 p.m. Tuesdays on KTCA, Twin Cities; KWCM, Appleton; WDSE, Duluth, and KFME, Fargo-Moorhead. Commercial stations telecasting "The 21st Century" include WTCN, Twin Cities, 9 a.m. Saturdays starting Jan. 13 and KEYC, Mankato, 4 p.m. Thursdays starting Jan. 11, and KAUS, Austin, 8 a.m. Tuesdays starting Jan. 16.

-daz-

MSC
GAZ7P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties
ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

PORK PROVIDES
GOOD NUTRITION,
FEW CALORIES

Pork is one of the protective foods which can improve diets by providing nutrients that are lacking, without adding a great many calories, says _____
_____ County Extension Home Economist _____.

Development of the meat-type hog has produced lean meat and easily trimmed off surface fat. Hence pork is no longer a fat, high-calorie meat. Dr. Philip L. White, secretary of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, recently reported that analyses show that today's pork has 22 percent more protein, 57 percent less fat and 36 percent fewer calories than pork of a few years ago.

Pork is especially valuable because it is an excellent source of the B vitamins, especially thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, essential to food utilization, appetite, skin and oral health. Pork has three times as much thiamine as any other food source and also supplies iron in generous amounts, according to Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

With less fat and fewer calories, but its important contribution in such essential nutrients as thiamine and iron, pork plays an important role in the diet for weight control. Loin roast, pork chops, ham, tenderloin and picnic shoulder are under 250 calories for an average serving of 3½ ounces of cooked lean meat. At the same time, that serving will supply between 40 and 50 percent of the daily recommended allowance of protein for adult men and women. This protein is good quality and highly digestible.

Nutritive value of pork cuts varies, of course. For example, bacon contains much less protein than Canadian bacon. Regular bacon, therefore, should not be thought of as a source of protein but used as an accompaniment to add flavor and texture contrast to meals, says the University nutritionist.

MSC
8A27p

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

BETTER PRICES,
HIGHER COSTS
EXPECTED

Egg producers finally have seen some relief from two years of egg prices at or below cost of production, Melvin L. Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, says.

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report says wholesale egg prices in 1973 will be about seven cents above the preceding 12 months. Feed costs for the first nine months of 1973 probably will average three cents a dozen higher than in 1972, while other costs are expected to continue on a long-run upward trend, the committee says.

The laying flock in the United States on Jan. 1 is expected to be down about six percent from a year ago. Experts predict that decreased hen numbers and an increase laying rate will result in about four percent fewer eggs in the first quarter of the new year.

But egg production is expected to reach year-earlier levels by the fourth quarter of '73. Even though producer prices will improve, close attention still needs to be paid to sound management practices to maximize returns, Hamre says.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
gA27p

DAIRYMEN PONDER
UREA FOR PROTEIN

With protein supplements continuing to rise in price, dairy farmers are considering using urea as a protein source in dairy cattle rations.

Urea is five to seven times cheaper compared to vegetable protein sources on a protein equivalent basis, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, Michael F. Hutjens says.

A few precautions must be observed when you begin urea supplementation:

--Uniform mixing of urea in the grain ration is a must.

--Gradually adjust the animals to the urea ration allowing a three-week period to reach desired levels.

--The urea should be fed with the grain portion of the ration. This provides enough energy for urea utilization.

--One percent of the grain mix (20 pounds per ton), one-third of the protein equivalent of the grain portion or four-tenths of a pound of urea per cow a day are safe guidelines.

--Molasses may be needed to overcome palatability or reduced grain intake problems.

For further information, get revised Dairy Fact Sheet Four, "Using Urea as a Protein Substitute in the Dairy Ration" from the _____ County Extension Office.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 22, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
5/11/72

IN BRIEF. . . .

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

* * * *

Using Screens to Protect Trees. It may be too expensive and time consuming to use screens to protect trees and hedges from animals if there are a number of plants to protect. Repellents may be the best solution, but remember that a repellent is not a poison. It simply renders the tree undesirable through taste or smell.

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

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

* * * *

Hard Hats Needed. A hard hat would have prevented three of every four head injuries reported in a farm accident survey. Safety goggles, glasses and face shields also are recommended accident prevention items.

#

December 22, 1972

Immediate Release

MSC 19A27P



HAROLD R. SEARLES, UM DAIRY EXPERT, DIES AT HOME

Services for Harold R. Searles, 81, 2279 Folwell, St. Paul, a former University of Minnesota extension dairyman who died Thursday (Dec. 21) morning at his home, will be at 10 a.m. Saturday (Dec. 24) at the St. Anthony Park Congregational Church.

Searles, who served the University 38 years, was honored in 1968 for his pioneering efforts in educational programs for the state's dairy industry when his portrait was placed by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association in the University's Livestock Hall of Fame on the St. Paul Campus.

He was born Aug. 2, 1891, and reared on a farm near Elgin. He was graduated from the University in 1917 with a major in dairy husbandry. He joined the University staff in 1922 as extension dairyman and held that position until retirement in 1960.

He worked with the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, organized in 1938, on signing up creamery boards in a new dairy program. He helped organize the Cooperative Creameries into a federation now known as Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc. Until 1956, Searles carried on most of the extension work in improved milk quality, and in 1948 he developed a traveling exhibit emphasizing milk and eqq quality.

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

add 1--harold r searles

He developed a point system of scoring the 4-H dairy exhibit, helped organize the Minnesota Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, served for 25 years as superintendent of the cattle department at the Dairy Cattle Congress, spent many years as an official judge for Holsteins, Guernseys and Brown Swiss, and was an official classifier for the Brown Swiss breed.

He was dairy editor of "The Farmer" magazine for 35 years and was active in the American Dairy Science Association for nearly 50 years. In 1957 members of the American Dairy Science Association presented him with the DeLaval Dairy Extension Award for his outstanding service and achievement as an extension dairyman.

He is survived by his wife, Maude, St. Paul, and a sister, Mrs. Earl Weaver, Mason City, Mich. The family requests that memorials be made to the University of Minnesota.

#

DAZ-72

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 29, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
5/1/73

INTERNATIONAL TEAM
INVESTIGATES CORN
BORER CONTROL

An international research team, including University of Minnesota scientists, is taking a non-insecticide approach to control of one of the state's major pests, the European corn borer.

The team is testing the resistance of 40 varieties of corn from 10 countries to the corn borer. At the moment the plan is to find varieties with the greatest resistance and crossbreed them with varieties having other favorable characteristics, such as early maturity. Eventually the scientists hope to develop corn borer resistant varieties that would reduce the need for insecticides, yet meet the other requirements of local corn producers.

International corn borer research is a natural outgrowth of work at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and in other states, according to an article in the current Minnesota Science magazine, published by the station. Authors are University entomologists H. C. Chiang and Mark B. Windels.

Minnesota research, begun in 1948, at first focused on controlling the corn borer with "minimum dosages of insecticides" and breeding corn varieties for resistance and tolerance to the pest, say Chiang and Windels.

"Corn varieties planted by farmers in recent years are five to fifteen percent more resistant to corn borers than varieties used a decade ago," they add.

Cooperative corn borer studies on a regional and national scale began in 1953, with Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio participating. Results indicated that the corn borer population in each state "was affected by local weather conditions, farming practices and corn varieties," say the authors.

Another of the group's investigations revealed three distinct biological types of corn borers differing in number of generations per year, speed of development and extent of damage done to host plants.

add one--corn borer

"European and Asian scientists were very aware of work by Minnesota and the regional group on the corn borer," say Chiang and Windels. At a scientific meeting in 1968 in Moscow researchers working on this insect met informally and laid the groundwork for the international project.

Participants now include Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U. S., Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Austria, Canada, France, and Spain. "As the international project has gained momentum, it has attracted the attention of other countries," say the authors. Both Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have expressed interest.

Thus far project results indicate that local environmental conditions may cause the response of a particular corn variety to the corn borer to vary, say Chiang and Windels. Testing responses over different geographic areas gives scientists a better indication of the degree of resistance to the insect.

"We expect that the research will add to our understanding of how the corn borer adapts to varied environments in different areas of the world," say the Minnesota scientists.

"It is also possible that a corn inbred shown to be susceptible in one country may become resistant in another area because of environmental differences," they add. "Thus the exchange of exotic inbreds may reveal some useful varieties previously overlooked."

-SVC-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 29, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
8 AZ TP

DRUG RESIDUES IN
MEAT "UNNECESSARY
AND INEXCUSABLE"

"Occurrence of antibiotic and other drug residues in tissues of animals raised for food is unnecessary and inexcusable." says L. E. Hanson, University of Minnesota animal scientist.

Residues occur because some livestock producers fail "to follow dosage instructions and required withdrawal times before the treated animal is slaughtered," explains Hanson. His remarks are taken from an article in the current Minnesota Science magazine, published by the University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Findings of residues by U. S. Department of Agriculture meat inspection teams in slaughtered animals represent only a small percentage of carcasses sampled. "In April, 1971 USDA reported that 76 of 4,043 livestock carcasses (1.8 percent) tested had residues exceeding legal tolerances, as did 0.74 percent of the poultry sampled," says the scientist.

Yet "these findings and the unfavorable publicity associated with them threaten the future use of feed additives," he warns.

The law requires that there be no residue in meat, he says.

Quoting from Feedstuffs, weekly newspaper for agribusinessmen, Hanson says that the Food and Drug Administration ordered a halt to diethylstilbestrol (DES) production "not because there is a proof of danger from DES, but because at this time the new USDA study shows a lack of clear and convincing evidence that the requirements of the law are fully satisfied."

-more-

add 1--drug residues

DES is a hormone used not only to produce faster animal weight gain but also to treat human medical problems, he explains. The government found residue levels of 5 to 10 parts per billion (ppb) in a few beef cattle but the residue remains only in the liver.

Dosage rates in human medical treatment are 1 milligram per day or more. "When liver contains 10 ppb, a person would have to eat 220 pounds of liver per day to get one milligram," says Hanson.

"There is a tendency among all of us to take feed additives for granted," says the scientist. "We forget how valuable they are in maintaining herd health and high production levels."

As examples he cited research on use of antibiotics to increase daily weight gain in pigs. Results over the years indicate that pigs gain more weight per day and eat less food per pound of gain when they are given antibiotics to prevent disease.

Weight gain response to antibiotics depends upon the initial health of the pig, says Hanson. "In tests with germ-free animals at the Lobund Institute, University of Notre Dame, researchers showed that there was no response from feeding of antibiotics.

"This contrasts sharply with my experience with a swine herd infected with bloody dysentery. A combination of antibiotic and arsenic in the feed reduced the feed/gain ratio (amount of food per pound of weight gain) from 21 to 3.5, a six-fold improvement."

Specific instructions and regulations exist for all drugs used in animal production, notes Hanson. Dosage levels are limited and withdrawal times prior to slaughter of animals are specified. The purpose is to prevent drug residues.

-more-

add 2--drug residues

"We now have 18 years of experience with DES, 22 years with antibiotics and 24 years with coccidiostats (drugs that prevent a poultry disease). Billions of pigs, calves, and poultry have been fed diets containing one or more of these drugs. Not one documented case of harm to humans from the consumption of meat or eggs from these animals has been recorded," he says.

"Reports of residues being found in meat usually result in negative publicity for the livestock industry. There is no reason why drug residues should appear in meat if the user reads the label on the feed tag and follows instructions given for its use."

-SVC-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 29, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
GALT

MINNESOTA SHEEP
DAY PROGRAMS SET
FOR EARLY FEB.

Dr. C. C. Beck, one of the nation's top sheep disease authorities, will highlight sheep day programs at three Minnesota locations in early February, 1973.

The programs are scheduled as follows: Morris, West Central Experiment Station, Feb. 1; Slayton, Club Royal, Feb. 2; and the town of Blue Earth, Feb. 3. All programs begin at 10 a.m.

Dr. Beck, who writes a monthly column for The Shepherd magazine, will discuss specific diseases related to farm flock health problems.

Research reports on using sunflower hulls for finishing lambs, all-concentrate rations for early weaned lambs and a new attitude on pastures for lambs will be aired by H. E. Hanke and R. M. Jordan, animal science researchers at the University of Minnesota.

Also included is a discussion especially geared to larger producers on lambing barn facilities and ewe management during lambing. R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, will demonstrate the new technology of detecting pregnancy in ewes.

###

MSC
8 A27P

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 29, 1972

To all counties

Immediate release

MINNESOTA SHEEP
DAY PROGRAMS SET
FOR EARLY FEB.

Dr. C. C. Beck, one of the nation's top sheep disease authorities, will highlight sheep day programs at three Minnesota locations in early February, 1973.

The programs are scheduled as follows: Morris, West Central Experiment Station, Feb. 1; Slayton, Club Royal, Feb. 2; and the town of Blue Earth, Feb. 3. All programs begin at 10 a.m.

Dr. Beck, who writes a monthly column for The Shepherd magazine, will discuss specific diseases related to farm flock health problems.

Research reports on using sunflower hulls for finishing lambs, all-concentrate rations for early weaned lambs and a new attitude on pastures for lambs will be aired by H. E. Hanke and R. M. Jordan, animal science researchers at the University of Minnesota.

Also included is a discussion especially geared to larger producers on lambing barn facilities and ewe management during lambing. R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, will demonstrate the new technology of detecting pregnancy in ewes.

###

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 29, 1972

To all counties
Immediate release

MSC
2/27/73

INTERNATIONAL TEAM
INVESTIGATES CORN
BORER CONTROL

An international research team, including University of Minnesota scientists, is taking a non-insecticide approach to control of one of the state's major pests, the European corn borer.

The team is testing the resistance of 40 varieties of corn from 10 countries to the corn borer. At the moment the plan is to find varieties with the greatest resistance and crossbreed them with varieties having other favorable characteristics, such as early maturity. Eventually the scientists hope to develop corn borer resistant varieties that would reduce the need for insecticides, yet meet the other requirements of local corn producers.

International corn borer research is a natural outgrowth of work at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and in other states, according to an article in the current Minnesota Science magazine, published by the station. Authors are University entomologists H. C. Chiang and Mark B. Windels.

Minnesota research, begun in 1948, at first focused on controlling the corn borer with "minimum dosages of insecticides" and breeding corn varieties for resistance and tolerance to the pest, say Chiang and Windels.

"Corn varieties planted by farmers in recent years are five to fifteen percent more resistant to corn borers than varieties used a decade ago," they add.

Cooperative corn borer studies on a regional and national scale began in 1953, with Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio participating. Results indicated that the corn borer population in each state "was affected by local weather conditions, farming practices and corn varieties," say the authors.

Another of the group's investigations revealed three distinct biological types of corn borers differing in number of generations per year, speed of development and extent of damage done to host plants.

add one--corn borer

"European and Asian scientists were very aware of work by Minnesota and the regional group on the corn borer," say Chiang and Windels. At a scientific meeting in 1968 in Moscow researchers working on this insect met informally and laid the groundwork for the international project.

Participants now include Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U. S., Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Austria, Canada, France, and Spain. "As the international project has gained momentum, it has attracted the attention of other countries," say the authors. Both Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have expressed interest.

Thus far project results indicate that local environmental conditions may cause the response of a particular corn variety to the corn borer to vary, say Chiang and Windels. Testing responses over different geographic areas gives scientists a better indication of the degree of resistance to the insect.

"We expect that the research will add to our understanding of how the corn borer adapts to varied environments in different areas of the world," say the Minnesota scientists.

"It is also possible that a corn inbred shown to be susceptible in one country may become resistant in another area because of environmental differences," they add. "Thus the exchange of exotic inbreds may reveal some useful varieties previously overlooked."