

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

Housing Series  
Immediate release

FARMERS HOME  
LOANS TOLD

Farmers Home Administration loans are available to farm families and other families in rural areas and smaller communities with populations of 10,000 or less that are not associated with an urban area.

Low and moderate income families who live or will live in rural areas may qualify for assistance. There are special provisions that apply to low-income families.

A family may use money loaned by the Farmers Home Administration to:

- Buy an existing house.
- Buy a lot and build a home.
- Build or repair a home on land already owned.
- Provide service buildings for farmers who can't obtain other credit.

Since Farmers Home Administration housing loans are closed before building starts, the work may be paid for as it goes along or when it is completed. The Farmers Home Administration inspects the work as it progresses.

If a family needs housing and is not eligible for conventional credit, income to repay the loan, it may still be able to qualify under one of the programs available through the Farmers Home Administration or through the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) with the assistance of the Farmers Home Administration. Under one Farmers Home Administration program, individual homes are built under supervision of a construction expert by a group of families that exchange labor. Funds are used to pay for material and skilled labor the families cannot provide themselves. Loans may be used to buy building sites, if necessary.

Another Farmers Home Administration program is aimed at providing loans for rental and cooperatively owned housing in rural areas for senior citizens and for other rural residents. Low and moderate income families living in an urban area but working in a rural area may be considered as eligible occupants for these units.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Raking Lawn. Wait till the frost has melted and the lawn has dried before you rake this spring. The grass may be damaged if you rake when the lawn is wet. Ordinarily one or two rakings a year are sufficient--one before the first mowing in the spring and one to clean up the lawn in the fall.

\* \* \* \*

Spring Pasture Management. Farmers in a seven-county area of northern Minnesota last season got an average of three tons of hay equivalent per acre from improved pastures, Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota agronomist, says. Unimproved pastures in the study yielded an average of less than one ton per acre. Primary treatments needed for improved pasture production are fertilization, weed control and some pasture management. This means grazing or taking off the forage crop when quality is highest by some form of rotational grazing.

\* \* \* \*

Fertilizing Pastures. To determine fertilizer needs for your pasture, first have a soil test taken. Sample boxes and information sheets can be obtained from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office. Then apply phosphate and fertilizer as determined by the soil test. Applications can be made anytime this spring. Apply about 50 pounds of actual nitrogen, equivalent to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate, per acre as early as possible this spring. Then apply 50 pounds of nitrogen in mid-June, after the first grazing or mowing, to stimulate further grass growth, Charles Simkins, University of Minnesota soils specialist, recommends.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Small Poultry Operations. Melvin Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, offers these tips for small poultry operators: Order chicks appropriate for your operation early. Different types of chickens are needed for laying and broiler operations. Get good feed formulated to the needs of your birds, depending on their age and type. Using home grains may be cheaper but not as efficient. Chickens should be confined, since they are more susceptible to disease and internal parasites if they run loose. Don't let chickens run at large with hogs on your farm, since the hogs can pick up avian tuberculosis organisms from the chickens.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

STATE WINNERS  
IN 4-H POSTER  
CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Ten Minnesota 4-H members have been selected as state winners in the national 4-H poster-art contest.

They were selected from 197 young artists from 8 to 17 years old, according to Juanita Fehlhafer, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development. The winners, who will compete for national awards, included: Mary Lou Nietfeld, 17, Melrose; Julie Mack, 15, Hibbing; Kathy Linafelter, 11, Mendota Heights; Terese Sandkamp, 14, Inver Grove Heights; Mary Jo Hatchers, 14, Hamel; Marie Schneider, 17, Sacred Heart; Addie Thymean, 16, Ortonville; Lynda Petron, 12, Hibbing; Becky Wandersee, 12, Springfield and Betty Evers, 17, Butterfield.

Delegates to the National 4-H Conference in Washington April 15 - 20 will select the 10 best entries from all states for national awards. Coats and Clark, Inc., will award cameras to the national winners.

Art work from the top 10 national posters will be used in 4-H calendars, leaflets, exhibits, displays and in the national 4-H poster.

Aim of the poster-art contest is to give youth an opportunity to express what 4-H is and does for all youngpeople.

# # # #

April 2, 1973

(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.)

Food Cost Report

For Extension Home Economists

University of Minnesota economists say farmers' efficiency has kept food costs far below what they might have been, despite 25 years of inflation.

An hour of work buys more food today than ever before. Information on the food and fiber industry is available from county extension offices and the University's Institute of Agriculture in the publication, "Serving Minnesota's Citizens, Producers and Consumers."

\* \* \* \*

Preparing Meat

Save food dollars by preparing meat properly. Use a low or medium heat for meat and meat foods. High heat makes them tough and dry. Give less tender cuts, such as shoulder, beef chuck and round steak, plenty of time to cook in a pan with a tight lid.

\* \* \* \*

Buying A Sewing Machine

Don't be influenced by special offers or contests when buying a sewing machine. Get the publication, "Buying a Used Sewing Machine." It's available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

USDA Researcher Says:

Paints made from linseed oil that are used outdoors may not look as good as latex paints soon after application. But with age they often look better than the water-base coatings. USDA chemist Lambertus Princen used a scanning microscope to monitor paint performance.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

MSC  
GAZ7P

Immediate release

BUYING A NEW CHAIR?  
GIVE IT "SIT" TEST

Before you buy a new chair or sofa, give it a "sit" test. Otherwise it may turn out to be purely ornamental--or reserved only for company.

When you find a chair or sofa you think you like, take off your coat and actually sit down in it, suggests Linda Reece, extension specialist in interior design at the University of Minnesota. To be comfortable for relaxing and reading, a chair should fit the person who is going to use it most; hence that person should be the one to try it out.

Mrs. Reece gives some points to check as you "sit test" the chair:

. The pitch in the seat. Does it slant slightly to the back to help hold you in?

. The seat depth. Does the seat depth give you good back support? If the seat is too deep, your feet will not rest comfortably on the floor. On the other hand, it should be deep enough so feet will rest on the floor without your raising your knees above the hip line.

. Angle of the back. A chair back that slants will usually be more comfortable than a straight one. The deeper the seat, the more slant is needed.

. Arm rests. They should give good support for your arms without having to raise your shoulders. The chair arms should also be strong, far enough forward and easily grasped so they will serve as aids as you rise from the chair.

A chair or sofa that meets these tests should be a comfortable addition to your home. Most important, however, Mrs. Reece again emphasizes, is that it fit the persons who will use it most.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

Immediate release

DAIRYMEN EXPERIMENTING  
WITH SOUR COLOSTRUM

Dairymen are reporting fast gains, reduced scour problems and earlier weaning after experimenting with feeding sour colostrum to calves from the fourth day of birth until weaned.

"The savings in marketing whole milk or not buying milk replacer can amount to \$5 or \$10 per calf or \$400 per year for the 40 cow herdowner," says M. F. Hutjens, University of Minnesota, extension dairyman.

The extra colostrum is collected for two to four days, placed in a bucket, and stored at barn temperature. Calves are fed the fermented milk until it is gone or the calf is weaned.

The sour colostrum should be diluted (one part water to one part colostrum). Otherwise, digestive disturbances may occur from overfeeding, says Hutjens. Colostrum contains 22 to 26 percent total solids, compared to 10-13 percent for normal whole milk.

The diluted colostrum milk can be substituted for whole milk or milk replacer. The milk can take on a distinctive, strong odor. However, calves will drink it if they are fed the milk as it sours.

Hutjens offers these hints:

- Feed fresh colostrum from the calf's mother for the first three days.
- Switch to the diluted colostrum on the fourth day.
- Odor and lumpiness can be minimized by cooling (allow to set for several hours) before pouring with the other milk. Allow colostrum from a fresh cow to sour before mixing with previous sour colostrum.
- If the sour colostrum is gone before the calf can be weaned, adjust the calf to whole milk or replacer gradually, allowing several days.

-more-

add 1--dairymen experimenting

- Wean calves when they are eating one to one and one-half pounds of a nutritious calf starter.

- The sour colostrum can be held for several weeks since it is "pickled" and will not spoil.

- Mix the colostrum daily.

Research is underway at the University of Minnesota to get answers on composition changes in the milk and disease control, Hutjens adds.

-jld-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 2, 1973

Immediate release

UM VETERINARIAN RECOMMENDS  
HORSE VACCINATION PROGRAM

Vaccinating horses for Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) has received extensive publicity. However, Minnesota horse owners should be more concerned with vaccinating their horses for other diseases, says Ray Solac, University of Minnesota extension veterinarian.

VEE, the deadly horse sleeping sickness, is responsible for the deaths of thousands of horses in the South. However, Solac says "At present we do not consider VEE to be the most important horse disease to vaccinate against in Minnesota. Tetanus, Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE) and Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE) have been present in Minnesota for years and should be given preference in a Minnesota equine vaccination program."

Nevertheless, vaccination for VEE is recommended for horses not vaccinated in 1972 and subjected to interstate travel to shows, races and other events or those coming into contact with horses from other areas of the country.

Solac recommends having a veterinarian vaccinate horses for the following diseases:

- Tetanus (lockjaw). The first immunization consists of two injections two to four weeks apart. An annual booster shot is recommended following the first immunization. A booster should also be given if the horse is injured.

- Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis. Two injections are required 7 to 10 days apart. Solac recommends that the first injection be given in April or May. Both injections should be repeated annually.

- Equine Influenza (flu). Vaccination against influenza is particularly important in show and race horses since losing a horse for two to three weeks during the season could be disastrous. Any horse that comes down with influenza should be rested for a couple of weeks.

add 1--um veterinarian recommends

A combined Tetanus-toxoid-Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis vaccine may also be given. Consult your veterinarian about its use.

Solac recommends the VEE vaccine be given with no other vaccine or treatment and that vaccinated animals not be used for a few days after vaccination. He also advises against vaccinating pregnant mares in Minnesota. For more information on disease prevention programs for horses contact your local veterinarian.

-bp-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Housing Series  
Immediate release

MSC  
g A27p

TOO LITTLE SPACE  
FOR STORAGE IS  
KITCHEN PROBLEM

Insufficient storage is the most common complaint homemakers have of their kitchens--particularly lack of space to store electrical appliances.

Yet when they remodel their kitchens, 60 percent do it to redecorate and 56 percent to get more modern equipment, according to Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota. Since costs of such remodeling projects often run into several thousand dollars, they ought to include adding ample storage, she adds.

Kitchen storage may be increased by adding cabinets or by the simple device of adding shelves to doors and step shelves to existing cabinets. Door shelves and step shelves can add 30 percent more storage. The most inexpensive way of doing this for existing cabinets is to add vinyl shelves you can buy in a hardware store or housewares department.

If you are adding new cabinets, 6 feet of base cabinet with wall cabinets above is the very minimum, but 8 to 10 feet of base cabinets with wall cabinets above will be more satisfactory, Mrs. Olson says. For new cabinets, you may wish to order pull-out or swing-out shelves or a floor-to-ceiling cabinet.

Take time to check catalogs to see what the standard units cost, and for the same space find out what other arrangements like pull-out shelving or drawers would cost, Mrs. Olson advises. An 18-inch base cabinet of drawers could cost a fourth to a third more than an 18-inch standard base cabinet including one drawer and a door with one shelf. In addition to the catalog price of cabinets, there may be installation costs, costs of counter top and even of hardware.

Most establishments selling kitchen cabinets have kitchen planning aids available, as well as special consultants to help the homemaker.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
9/2/73

NEW RYE, PROSO MILLET,  
ANNUAL CANARYGRASS  
VARIETIES RELEASED

Rymin rye, Snobird proso millet and Alden annual canarygrass were released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station April 1, 1973. Developmental work on these three crops was headed by R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist.

Rymin rye was selected from a cross-pollinated plot of Von Lochow and WR5, a rye selection from the University of Manitoba. In numerous field trials from 1970 through 1972 at five Minnesota locations, Rymin was the highest yielding variety tested. It was superior in winter hardiness to Von Lochow and equal in lodging resistance.

Rymin seed is usually plump and of high test weight. Seed color is green, gray and brown, but greenish gray kernels predominate. Registered and certified seed of Rymin rye will be available for planting in fall, 1973.

Snobird proso millet and Alden annual canarygrass are new crop varieties that are grown primarily for bird feed.

Snobird is well named since it is a large seeded, white proso millet suited for bird feed as well as food and livestock feed. It was developed by combining seed from a group of high yielding, uniform plants originally selected from common white proso millet. It is early maturing and more uniform in plant type and seed color than other available white proso millet. Tests for agronomic characteristics indicate it performs as well or better than any other white proso millet available.

Annual canarygrass is a relatively new crop in Minnesota. The seed is used as food for parakeets, canaries, finches and other tame and wild birds. It does not resemble reed canarygrass, the perennial forage crop. Alden originated from material obtained from Iran by the United States Department of Agriculture North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station.

add 1--new eye, proso millet,

The University of Minnesota and Minn.-Dak. Growers Association conducted a testing program of the available canarygrass introductions. The line later named Alden was selected, since it yields significantly more than the best commercial strain previously available.

Alden is a large headed, late maturing variety suitable for caged and wild birds. Like other annual canarygrass, it tillers heavily and lodges severely when soil fertility is high and moisture plentiful. It is sown with a grain drill and can be combine harvested either direct or from the windrow. The compact, oval-shaped, spike-like panicles retain seed firmly so shattering losses are usually small.

Registered and certified seed of both Snobird proso millet and Alden annual canarygrass will be available from certified growers for planting during the 1974 growing season.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
7A27p

FIELD DAY SET  
AT TEST STATION

Top rated animals will be on display April 21 for the Minnesota Bull Testing Station Field Day and Sale, 11 miles northwest of Lake Benton.

A Charolais owned by Dr. R. A. Stewart, Lake Benton, was the top gaining bull for the first 112-day test at the Minnesota Central Bull Test Station. The average of three Charolais on test topped the breed average with 3.42 pounds per day.

Simmental crossbreds averaging 3.43 pounds per day for the first 112 days on test and owned by Clarence Blomgren Jr., Butterfield, were the top gainers in the sire progeny pen. An Angus bull owned by Robert Sallstrom, Winthrop, gained 3.25 pounds a day during the test and had the highest weight per day of age.

A Limousin crossbred weighing 1,193 pounds and owned by Leo Knoblauch, Garvin, had the highest adjusted yearling weight to date.

About 54 bulls from seven breeds will be on display at the station. Test station growth rate, weight per day of age and pen feed efficiency will be available at the field day and sale. Information is available by writing Charles J. Christians, extension livestock specialist, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101, or Jack Delaney, manager, Minnesota Central Bull Test Station, Lake Benton, Minn.

The program starts at 11 a.m. by a discussion by Christians and area extension agent Herman Vossen. Del Dearborn, head of the Animal Science Department at South Dakota State University, will speak on the "Use of Crossbred Bulls and Various Breeds in a Beef Breeding Program" following a beef dinner. The Sale will start at 1 p.m. The program is being sponsored by the Minnesota Beef Cattle Improvement Association and is being supervised by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Immediate release

MEC  
g A27P

IMPROVED PRICES  
TO EGG PRODUCERS  
TO CONTINUE

The improved egg prices that producers have experienced the past few months are expected to continue for the next year, says Melvin L. Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The latest Poultry Survey Committee report predicts New York wholesale prices for the next 12 months to be seven to eight cents above the prices of the preceding 12 months.

Most of the increase will be eaten up by higher feed costs. During the next six months feed costs are expected to be seven and one-half cents a dozen above the same period of 1972.

The laying flock size will remain under year ago levels through most of 1973, with rate of lay equal to or slightly higher than a year earlier. The hatch of egg-type chicks in the first half of 1973 is expected to be up about six percent from the same months of 1972.

Even with improved prices, many producers will have returns only near or slightly above production cost. Pay close attention to feed formulation to prevent overfeeding of costly nutrients, Hamre advises. Also try to minimize feed wastage and use other management practices that will maximize the number of clean, sound-shelled large Grade A eggs from each flock.

-jms-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
8 A27P

SCALE OF CHAIRS  
SHOULD FIT  
SIZE OF ROOM

Keep the size of the room in mind when you shop for a comfortable chair for the den or living room.

Besides fitting the size of the chair to the space you have, keep the scale of the new chair appropriate to the scale of the room, suggests Linda Reece, extension specialist in interior design at the University of Minnesota.

A bulky upholstered chair will overpower a small room. Furniture without bulky cushions, on the other hand, will appear to be lighter and smaller. Usually the smaller scale club or barrel-style chairs and those with fairly low backs will look most appropriate in small rooms.

The larger the scale of the chair, the more weight it appears to have. Skirts and heavily textured or large-patterned fabrics add to the feeling of bulk and size, Mrs. Reece says. Although chairs upholstered in such fabrics would probably be out of place in a small room, they may look very well in a spacious room.

Many of the new contour-style chairs are large, but they may still be appropriate for fairly small rooms. That's because the use of metal and see-through glass and plastics makes them look light and less bulky.

-jbn-

MSC  
GA27P

April 9, 1973

Computer Shopping Aid

A computer will help Fargo-Moorhead homemakers provide better health through nutrition for their families this month.

Home economists will be stationed at four supermarkets in the area to help shoppers select nutritious food within their budget.

Among the organizations sponsoring this program, is the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

\* \* \* \*

UM Interior Design Specialist Says:

Don't buy a chair or sofa before you give it a "sit" test. Otherwise it may become an ornament in your home.

\* \* \* \*

Buying Nutrition

Save money on your food bill and serve nutrition by offering eggs at breakfast, lunch and dinner. Two eggs about equal a serving of meat in food value.

\* \* \* \*

Buying Drape Material

University interior design specialist Linda Reece says consumers should look for a fabric that has good draping quality when buying material for curtains and draperies. Also, make sure it won't shrink, stretch or sag and is wrinkle resistant.

\* \* \* \*

MSC  
8A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

MORE PARTICIPANTS  
NEEDED IN ACRES  
FOR WILDLIFE PROGRAM

If wildlife losses concern you or your organization, inquire about the "Acres for Wildlife" program at your county extension office.

The program is coordinated by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources with assistance from 4-H Clubs of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, State Vocational-Technical Education Division and Future Farmer of America Chapters.

Program participation is open to any individual or organization.

Promotional brochures and enrollment forms are available from your county extension office.

Individuals enrolling in the project are urged to follow these steps:

- Find out what wildlife exists in your community and determine its needs for food and shelter. Consult neighbors, area game managers and conservation officers.

- Survey your farm or community to determine the amount of suitable habitat and food that is available.

- Set aside a minimum of one acre for a wildlife plot. One quarter-mile of right-of-way will qualify for a roadside plot. Participants must agree to maintain cover for at least one year.

- Plan and carry out a project to improve the wildlife habitat. 4-H'ers should take pictures of their projects for reports they'll submit to their county extension office in the fall. County agents will have report forms available in September.

-more-

add 1--more participants needed

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

4-H members will receive special awards from Minnesota Pheasants Unlimited including \$10 scholarships to the top ten project participants and \$25 awards to the top two 4-H clubs in pheasant habitat improvement. In addition, Federal Cartridge Corporation will sponsor a conservation field day in one area of the state.

-bp-

MSC  
4/12/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 9, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Nonchemical Pest Control. "In general, nonchemical pest control techniques are more sophisticated, less predictable and not as immediate as chemical controls," according to Phillip K. Harein, a University of Minnesota entomologist.

Nonchemical methods of pest control include breeding pest-resistant crops; using pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi to control pests; and altering the metabolic system of prospective pests so they're less harmful.

Although some of these nonchemical methods have promise for the future, farmers don't want to chance economic losses by using them until they're more fully developed, Harein added.

Also, lack of malpractice insurance may become a problem when recommending nonchemical pest control methods. Lawsuits, based on losses resulting from recommending inadequate pest protection, are feasible.

\* \* \* \*

Pasture Management. Put heavy grazing pressure on the pasture in early spring. Hay could be made from some of the legume grass pasture areas early to help utilize some of the first flush of growth. Dividing the pasture area with one or two cross fences and using a rotational grazing system really helps to get more production of high quality forage from a pasture area. Also, from time to time as needed, clip and spread droppings. If grass pastures start to mature, it's better to mow the grass and leave it on top rather than allow the grass to mature and go to seed, Oliver Strand, University agronomist, says.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Gardening Info on TV. Home gardeners can get useful information this season on lawn and garden problems during a segment of the half-hour color telecast, "Town and Country." Turf and planting trees and shrubs will be discussed during the April programs. "Town and Country" can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.  
(time and day) (station)

# # # #

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE and KFME) the program will be seen on: KAUS, Austin, Fridays, 8 a.m.; WTCN, Saturdays, 7:30 a.m.; KCMT, Alexandria, Sundays, 7 a.m.; KEYC, Mankato, Sunday afternoon or weekday afternoon; KS00-KC00, Sioux Falls-Aberdeen, Saturdays, 6:30 a.m.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 16, 1973

Housing Series

Immediate release

IS REMODELING  
WORTH THE COST?

Remodeling a home can be highly satisfying, yet it can also be frustrating and costly.

When the structural condition of a house dictates that invisible improvements must take priority--such as rewiring, installing new plumbing, or repairing the foundation--the most sensible decision may be to completely rebuild or sell and build elsewhere, according to William Angell, extension housing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Because most people remodel for personal as well as for economic reasons, few sound rules of thumb apply, he says. However, he suggests five points to assist you in your evaluation:

. Personal reasons. If family members are fond of the house but would like some improvements, be sure they will live in the remodeled house long enough to enjoy the changes and make them worthwhile.

. Economic reasons. The key to recovering your investment in any improvement is its popularity with buyers. The structural state and location of the house and the nature of the improvement will affect the resale value. The soundest financial investment is adding something most people want: a third bedroom, a second bath, an attractive kitchen. But don't over improve. Highly personal and specialized additions such as a greenhouse, a fountain, a sixth bedroom are not sound improvements from an investment standpoint.

. Timing. Usually a family should live in a house at least a year before making alterations or additions so they learn both its assets and deficiencies and seasonal changes. The ideal time to consider major remodeling is when appliances, plumbing, fixtures, walls, ceilings and flooring need major repair.

add 1--is remodeling worth the cost?

. Do-it-Yourself. Because labor costs can account for 40 to 50 percent of remodeling expenses, you may want to do some of the work yourself. But before you begin, be sure you have the time and skills. The job may be too time-and energy-consuming after your regular work or it may demand more experience and skill than you have. In that case, you may be wiser to consult or hire a professional.

. Financing. If you must borrow money for the remodeling, shop around for the best credit. Compare the annual percentage rate charged for interest and any additional costs for insurance or service charges.

An Extension Service publication, "Thoughts on Remodeling" by William Angell, Extension Folder 268, gives a checklist of 30 questions which will help you make the best decision about remodeling. A free copy of the publication is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or by sending a postcard to Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 16, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CAMPING SCHOLARSHIPS  
AVAILABLE TO 4-H'ERS

Four-H'ers 13 to 15 years old with outdoor interests can apply for full-cost scholarships to attend a 12-day camping program this summer at the Long Lake Conservation Center near Aitkin, Minnesota.

To apply for the scholarships, 4-H'ers need only pick up an application blank at their county extension office and explain their conservation activities and how they will use information gained at the camp. Deadline is May 1. The two \$75 scholarships are provided by the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry.

If the 4-H'ers don't receive scholarships, they can still attend the camp at their own cost. Four summer camps are planned beginning June 3 and ending Aug. 24.

Since 1965, over 150 organizations have supported the summer camping program at Long Lake by sending over 1,000 boys and girls to the Center.

The Conservation Center covers over 680 acres surrounding Long Lake in Aitkin County. A natural lake, marshlands, meadows and a variety of native plants, trees and wildlife make the Center an ideal outdoor classroom.

Facilities at the Center include a new 16-unit lodge with a dining room-kitchen complex, dormitory, classrooms, library, recreational areas and waterfront. The Center can accommodate up to 100 people.

###

April 16, 1973

### Microwave Ovens Safe

Microwave ovens that meet the radiation safety standards set by the U. S. Bureau of Radiological Health are safe to use.

That's the report from University of Minnesota extension household equipment specialist Wanda Olson. Microwave ovens that meet bureau standards carry H-E-W seals.

\* \* \* \*

### Thermos Bottles

A new voluntary program by manufacturers of thermos bottles became effective at the first of the month.

These bottles have to pass a "drop test." Also, vacuum containers will have labels warning of possible hazards from glass liners. Warning statements also will appear on replacement fillers.

\* \* \* \*

### Termites

If you suspect termites in your home, don't buy a "quicky" cleanup from a door-to-door operator. Obtain professional help. A University fact sheet, "Are They Really Termites?", is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

### Sides Of Beef

Considering a side of beef? First read the University of Minnesota's new fact sheet, "Buying A Side Of Beef," available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 16, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

BUY SOFA  
IN SCALE WITH  
SIZE OF ROOM

Buying a new sofa? No matter what style you choose, the length and general size should fit the scale of your room.

Sofa types differ in their general appearance. They may be small and light, large and heavy or somewhere in between. The important point for the consumer to remember is to choose a sofa to fit the size of the room it will occupy, says Linda Reece, extension specialist in interior design at the University of Minnesota.

Today's sofas come in many different lengths, from 60 inches to 108 inches and even longer. Some are circular. But no matter what style you decide on, the general size and length should fit the scale of your room and of course the wall space allotted to it.

If your room is fairly small, consider a sofa which has exposed wood, since it will look lighter and smaller than one that is completely upholstered. Or select a small-scale modern piece with a slim and trim look.

Completely upholstered sofas are in keeping with larger rooms. A skirt on a sofa adds to the effect of bulk and size. The skirted sofa, therefore, may be fine in a large room but less appropriate for a small room.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 16, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF:

Raking Lawn. Now is the time to rake all branches, leaves and other debris off the lawn. Be sure to use a rake with springy teeth, such as a bamboo or wire. Don't use an iron garden rake to clean your lawn and don't work on your lawn if the soil is soft, wet or soggy.

\* \* \* \*

Bare Spots. Scratch up those bare spots in the lawn now and sprinkle on a little seed. Try to use the same kind of grass seed as you have in your lawn, University of Minnesota extension horticulturists suggest.

Kentucky bluegrass and creeping red fescue grow well in the sun and creeping red fescue also grows well in the shade. A new Kentucky bluegrass, "Nugget," also grows well in the shade. Don't worry about the seeding rate, just be sure the seeds are sprinkled uniformly over each spot. Then scratch the seed in, but leave a little showing when you are done.

\* \* \* \*

Till and Seed. If the soil is not wet, you can till it now and seed. Use Kentucky bluegrass in sunny areas at two to three pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet and seed creeping red fescue with some bluegrass in shady areas. A good mixture for sunny areas is 60 percent Kentucky Bluegrass and 40 percent creeping red fescue. Use 60 percent creeping red fescue and 40 percent Kentucky Bluegrass in the shady areas.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Fertilizing Lawns. Fertilize after you clean the debris from your lawn. Most lawns need two applications of fertilizer in the spring to really perform. You can get a soil test by contacting the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Soil Testing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101 and ask them to send you soil sample information. A fertilizer recommendation will be included when the results of your soil test are returned. If you don't get a soil test, five pounds of a 20-5-10 or 24-4-8 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet applied now and about May 10 will make your lawn look good.

\* \* \* \*

Crabgrass. For best results apply pre-emergent crabgrass killers anytime before May 10. University horticulturists remind gardeners that they can't apply crabgrass killer where they plan to overseed. Tupersan (Siduron) is the only crabgrass killer that won't kill germinating grass seed.

\* \* \* \*

Aerifying Lawns. Wait until you have mowed the lawn at least once before you aerify or power rake this spring. Results are better when this procedure is followed. Anytime until May 10 is fine for aerifying or power raking. The lawn will recover faster if you fertilize seven or eight days before power raking.

\* \* \* \*

Corn Maturity. A new University of Minnesota publication explains the relative maturity rating system of corn hybrids for Minnesota. For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 27.

\* \* \* \*

Weed Control in Pastures. Broadleaf weeds, such as Canada thistle, goldenrod, yarrow and wormwood, can be controlled in grass pastures by applying 2,4-D LV ester at one pound per acre (one quart per acre of a four-pound-per-gallon concentrate).

Spray in late May or early June when weeds are growing rapidly and before the bloom stage. Keep dairy cattle out of the pasture for seven days after spraying.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 16, 1973

Immediate release

OVA TRANSFERS  
IN CATTLE WILL  
BE PRACTICAL

Ova transfers may soon equal artificial insemination for improving genetic progress in cattle.

That's the prediction of University of Minnesota animal scientist Edmund F. Graham.

Ova transfer is the practice of removing large quantities of fertilized eggs from a selected, genetically superior female cow and placing them in inferior females to be carried through pregnancy to birth.

"Ova transfers will make it possible for outstanding females to reproduce large numbers of offspring. The average cow produces only 3.5 calves per lifetime, and superior cows may produce from six to 10 calves. But with ova transplants, the potential number of offspring from a superior cow would be many times that number," according to Graham.

"What we need to make ova transfers work is the same foresight, ambition and pioneering spirit that made artificial insemination work," said Graham. "For example, C. E. Cole (retired chairman of the University of Minnesota's Department of Animal Science) first demonstrated that large numbers of cattle could be bred artificially in 1938."

Cole was convinced that exciting possibilities lay ahead in extending the use of top sires to scores of dairymen. "The successful insemination of 1,000 or more cows per year is possible," Cole said at the time.

"But many 'doubting Thomases' said artificial insemination would never work," Graham recalled. Yet today, 70 million cattle are inseminated annually throughout the world, and it's common to inseminate 20,000 to 50,000 cows per sire in a year.

add 1--ova transfer

"Although ova transfer is extremely promising, we're hearing many of the same things that we heard about artificial insemination in its infancy--it's too expensive, too few eggs are available, eggs can't be stored, surgery is necessary to collect and implant the eggs--in short, there are too many problems.

"But although ova transfers require sophisticated surgical techniques, they will be practical in the future," Graham emphasized.

"But the practical application of ova transfers in cattle should not be an end in itself. This breakthrough should help make progress in controlling the estrus cycle, preserving fertilized eggs at low temperature and enhancing superovulation--the release of large numbers of eggs.

"In 20 or 30 years we'll be able to control the estrus cycles of cattle so they can all be bred at the same time--a tremendous development for the beef industry, especially.

"We knew ova transplants would work over 10 years ago--now it's up to someone to refine the art," said Graham, who successfully transplanted an ovum in 1960 with other University of Minnesota co-workers.

A group of Wisconsin scientists first transferred an ovum in 1951, and Graham, along with co-workers T. L. Avery, M. L. Fahning and V. G. Pursel, was the first to confirm the Wisconsin work with another successful ovum transfer. The healthy calf was born March 18, 1960.

# # # #

(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.)

April 23, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Appliances

University extension home economists warn consumers: Secondhand appliances are a definite risk. So if you're thinking of buying one, be very selective.

Make certain you know what you're getting. Look for broken parts and marred finishes. Try to get a written guarantee and shop to compare. The service life of a secondhand appliance usually is about half that of a new one.

\* \* \* \*

### Bait And Switch

Bait and switch is one of the most often used consumer frauds. The "bait" is an advertised low-priced item. The "switch" is when you are encouraged to buy something else that's more expensive.

Bait and switch tactics can occur anywhere. This practice is common in the sale of carpeting, furniture, swimming pools, used cars, sides of beef, automobile transmission repairs, lawn mowers, television sets and home improvements.

\* \* \* \*

### Health Hoaxes

Concern over health has enabled tricksters and shysters to fleece the public for hundreds of millions of dollars. Many people with aching backs have been taken in by claims for "orthopedic" mattresses allegedly approved by medical authorities. The Arthritis Foundation cautions consumers against wasting money on diets, bracelets, medicines and machines guaranteed to cure arthritis. Doctors say "sauna belts" and inflatable shorts are not effective for long-term weight loss.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

YOUTH SAFETY CAMP  
SET FOR JUNE 11-14

Youth ages 14 to 16 interested in safety education can attend a safety camp at Camp Lincoln near Brainerd June 11 to 14.

Youth should contact their county extension agent for registration forms that should be returned to the Minnesota Safety Council by May 25.

The four-day program, planned by the Minnesota Youth Safety Council, is designed to provide youth with safety information in a camp setting. Participants will gain experience through activities in bicycle, swimming, boating, fire, horseback and nature safety. The youth can then use their acquired knowledge in safety education programs in their local communities.

Also included in the program are speakers Ken Cheatham from the American Farm Bureau and Dorothy Hauser from the National Safety Council. Discussions on safety laws and legislation, a demonstration on the effectiveness of retro-reflective bicycle tires and other safety related activities will also be included.

Fourteen to 16 year-olds, including representatives from organizations such as FFA, FHA, 4-H, YMCA, YWCA and others are urged to attend.

A \$30 fee for each participant will be charged for the four-day camp. Organizations are urged to provide financial support for youth attending from their local area.

-bp-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

COLORFUL FABRICS  
ARE INDUCEMENT  
TO HOME SEWERS

The interesting array of fabrics available this season--from seersuckers to sheer voiles, in gay colors and muted pastels--should be an invitation to home sewers to add to their summer wardrobes.

Some of the newer fabrics may require different skills than traditional materials--particularly know-how in selecting patterns and findings, in cutting, stitching and pressing, caution extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

They give some basic guides for working with today's fabrics:

- . Select the fabric with a definite garment and pattern in mind.
- . Check the pattern envelope for suitability of your fabric to the pattern.
- . Ask the clerk for any free leaflet giving instructions for special handling of the fabric.
- . After selecting the fabric, choose notions, findings and trim that have the same method of care.
- . Choose machine thread suitable for the fabric.
- . Pre-shrink the fabric and findings according to the method of care for the finished garment.
- . Make any necessary alterations on the pattern to avoid changes after the garment is cut and stitched.
- . Always use sharp pins, needles and shears to avoid snagging the fabric.
- . Before stitching, test the sewing machine setting on a double-thickness of lengthwise fabric. You may need to change the needle, adjust the stitch length, the machine pressure or the tension. The general rule is that fine, lightweight fabric requires a fine needle and a short stitch. For example, a setting of 14 to 16 stitches per inch works well with a size 9 needle and finest fabric. Keep in mind, however, that too short a stitch on manmade fabric and durable press may cause seam pucker, since the fabric puckers to accommodate the extra stitches.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
2/22/73

IN BRIEF. . . .

Lock Pesticides. Store pesticides in a well-ventilated, locked building. Packages that are likely to be damaged by dampness should be kept off the floor. Don't store clothing, respirators, lunches, cigarettes or drinks with pesticides. They may pick up poisonous fumes or dusts or soak up spilled poisons.

\* \* \* \*

Home Gardening. Asparagus is one of the most popular of the perennial vegetables. Plants can be raised from seed in a carefully prepared seedbed, but it is more desirable to secure one-year-old crowns from a nursery or garden center. The crowns should be planted about May 1 while they are still dormant, Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, advises.

\* \* \* \*

May Yard 'n Garden Topics. The "Yard 'n Garden" series on the television program "Town and Country" in May will feature vegetables, the first week; fruit diseases and insects, the second week; flower borders, the third week; leaf miner and cankerworm, the fourth week; and tree leaf spot, the last program of the month. "Town and Country" can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.  
(time and day) (station)

# # # #

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE AND KFME) the program will be seen on: KAUS, Austin, Fridays, 8 a.m.; WTCN, Saturdays, 7:30 a.m.; KCMT, Alexandria, Sundays, 7 a.m.; KEYC, Mankato, Sunday afternoon or weekday afternoon; KS00-KC00, Sioux Falls-Aberdeen, Saturdays, 6:30 a.m.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

Immediate release

NOSEMA DISEASE  
INFECTS MANY  
BEE COLONIES

More than 80 percent of Minnesota's apiaries are infected by nosema, a disease deadly to bees, Basil Furgala, University of Minnesota entomologist, reports.

Furgala bases this estimate on a sampling of about 300 apiaries in the state during the past four years over which time the disease has been building.

Minnesota beekeepers generally are not taking action to check the disease because they often assume that their bee losses are due to other problems, Furgala says. But nosema should first be suspected and tested for, then treated, he adds, since the disease holds implications for the state's honey industry.

Last year's Minnesota honey crop was worth more than \$3 million, but was the second smallest on record dating back to 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A new price record of almost 29 cents a pound allowed the state's beekeepers one of the most valuable honey crops despite a yield of 11.7 million pounds, three percent less than the 1971 crop.

Minnesota ranked fourth in 1972 in U. S. honey production, which yielded a \$65 million crop. The top honey producing state last year was Florida, followed by California and South Dakota.

Bees kept in Minnesota over the winter are particularly susceptible to nosema because they must be kept in confinement during the winter. The disease spreads more readily and rapidly when bees are confined, Furgala adds.

-more-

add 1--nosema disease

The disease, which appears to be more severe in northern climate's like Minnesota, also has implications for crop growers in the state. The honey bee is vitally important to agriculture in that it is a major pollinator of legume seeds, fruits and vegetables. About \$1 billion worth of agriculture crops in the United States are dependent on pollination by insects before crops can be produced and honey bees pollinate about 85 percent of this total. An added \$3 billion worth of agricultural crops benefit to some extent from insect pollination.

Nosema, coupled with other problems bees face, spells out more problems for agriculture in future years if the disease is not brought under control. Studies have shown that a chemical, Fumidil B, if fed to the bees once in the fall each year increases the chances from one in 10 to six in 10 of not having any detectable disease in an apiary, Furgala says.

"We want to make sure we don't introduce chemicals into marketable honey. If Fumidil B is applied properly in the fall, there won't be any residue when the honey is marketed," the entomologist said.

Recommendations for feeding the chemical are in Entomology Fact Sheet 45, "Chemical Control of Bee Diseases," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

Immediate release

PLANTS SUGGESTED  
FOR SHADY PLACES

Many home gardeners find that shade in their lawns is a problem, but University of Minnesota horticulturist C. Gustav Hard views this situation differently.

"It is an opportunity in the sense that shade provides an environment that lets us look at and deal with the intricacies and infinite beauty of nature," Hard says.

Wildflowers, indeed, can be combined with several perennials and some annuals in shady spots. The wildflowers allow an exposition of the "intricacies and infinite beauty of nature" in the home garden and can transform an area relegated to junk to one of the most interesting parts of the garden.

But many gardeners may have given up. Wildflowers, although the first sign of spring in many cultures, are not highly regarded in this country and often take second place in preference to the more showy annuals and perennials. The gardener who tries his favorite annual in a shady spot often is frustrated by failure and moves on to more rewarding endeavors in other parts of his garden.

First, Hard says, gardeners should recognize the inherent incompatibilities at work. People place a high value on shade provided by trees during hot summers, but also enjoy having flowers in their gardens. And many flowers won't grow or do poorly in the shade.

Many home gardeners blame their failures in shady spots on lack of light, but there is more than light involved. Moisture and fertility deficiencies also contribute to the problem, particularly when plants are grown in the shade of trees. Flowers are hardly a match in competition with trees for nutrients and water.

add 1--plants suggested

Even looking at it as a "light" problem, the home gardener should first evaluate the intensity of the shade. Is it light shade--filtered light a good part of the day or full sun for a short period? Or is it medium shade--filtered light part of the day and generally low light conditions the rest of the day? Or is it dense shade--low light levels throughout the day? The treatment given the shady spot will depend on the degree of shade.

After the gardener has studied his own situation, he then is ready to follow nature's scheme and introduce into his garden wild plants and wild flowers. For instance, in medium and light shade, such wild flowers as wood violets, hepatica, Jacob's ladder, crane's bill, blue flag and day lilly might be transferred to your situation.

Shade-loving plants flower in the early spring, until early June, so you'll want to keep nature's cutoff date in mind. The best arrangement is to plan a garden where wildflowers are followed by the blossoming of horticultural varieties adapted to Minnesota conditions.

Suggested for light to medium shade are Lily of the Valley, impatiens, Balsam, Browallia, Nierembergia, Carpathian bellflower, bleeding heart, columbine, Dames Rocket, globe flower, Siberian iris, Hosta, tuberous begonia, garden phlox, violets and Virginia bluebell.

More perennials than annuals thrive under shaded conditions, which is advantageous to the gardener since he doesn't have to work the soil every year if he relies largely on perennials.

Soil preparation is very important to insure growth in light to medium shady areas. Most of these flowers need a high level of organic matter in the soil. Sources of organic matter include compost, barnyard manure and peat, all incorporated at two to three bushels per 100 square feet.

Insure an adequate moisture level within the shady area, Hard says. It's most convenient if you have a water tap or spigot near the area, but a sprinkling system also is desirable. Water five or 10 minutes, two or three times a day to keep the area looking "fresh."

add 2--plants suggested

The same soil preparation and watering recommendations hold for ferns, which are suitable for medium shade. Interest in ferns is growing as more people get back to nature and see these things for the first time.

Those not enthused about wildflowers may prefer shrubs on the north side of the house. One of the suitable shrubs for shady places is Alpine currant, good where a low, dense hedge is needed. Another is the Japanese Yew, a large shrub in partial shade. Some of the small shrubs for shady spots are Japanese Barberry, Snowhill Hydrangea, Flowering Raspberry and Thimbleberry, while Pegee Hydrangea, Red Chokeberry and Gray Dogwood are good medium-sized shrubs.

Growing grass in shade spots requires a different kind of seed mixture than what you use on the rest of the lawn. University of Minnesota horticulturists recommend a mixture of 60 percent creeping red fescue and 40 percent Kentucky bluegrass in shady areas.

In dense shade, use mulch materials, such as screened gravel, granite chips, commercial bark chips and wood chips in lieu of plants. These materials are more attractive than bare ground. Gravel should be from a half-inch to a one-and-a-quarter-inch screen. Granite chips come in various colors, but the earth tones may be preferable. Wood chips can be obtained from most tree-cutting services.

More information on plants for shady spots is available in the Arboretum Review fact sheets, including No. 2, "Evergreen and Woody Ground Covers," "Hebaceous Ground Covers," "Woodland Wildflowers," "Ferns in the Arboretum." Other publications include FS Horticulture 5, "Tuberous Begonias," and Bulletin 295, "Perennials for Minnesota." These publications are available in single copies at no cost from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office and the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 24, 1973

Housing Series

Immediate release

CHOICES OVERWHELM  
PROSPECTIVE BUYERS  
OF MOBILE HOMES

Due to the many choices and lack of unbiased information about mobile home living, most consumers are overwhelmed by the countless decisions they must make, William J. Angell, University of Minnesota extension housing specialist, says.

Mobile homes are factory built units that can be moved. The growing popularity of mobile homes has been influenced by a wider range of quality, sizes, features and costs than have been available in the past. A lower average price per square foot of floor area is available in mobile homes as compared to conventional housing and better planned mobile home parks and developments have been introduced in many communities.

But disadvantages of mobile homes also have become apparent:

--Although the durability and life expectancy of the mobile home is not known, on the average, it appears to be less than that of the conventionally built house.

--Rapid depreciation and lower resale value, especially of the furnishings and equipment, limit the investment return.

--Financing usually requires a proportionately higher interest rate and down payment and a shorter re-payment period than does conventionally built housing.

--Additional essential items, such as steps, skirting, support piers and "ties," usually are not included in the purchase price and so they cost extra.

--Land is not part of the purchase price. The consumer must place the home on his own land or rent a lot in a mobile home park or development.

--Well planned and properly maintained mobile home parks are not available in some areas.

-more-

add 1--choices overwhelm

Consider the three different types of mobile homes--single-wides, expandables and double-wides--family needs and income, dealers, quality standards, prices, resale value, financing and site before purchasing.

To help you compare and to select a mobile home, a worksheet has been developed by Angell in Extension Folder 266, "Selection Guide for Mobile Homes," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

-daz-

MSC  
2/27/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

BEAUTIFY LOCAL AREAS WITH  
COMMUNITY PRIDE '73 PROGRAM

Interested in improving the landscape of your community? Why not get your local 4-H club involved in the Community Pride '73 Program?

Last year over 8,000 4-H'ers and 400 4-H clubs improved their communities as part of the program by painting mail boxes, establishing teen centers, improving town halls and community buildings, planting flowers in public areas and cleaning up streets and roadsides. The 4-H'ers also developed picnic and recreational areas, cleaned and revitalized neglected cemeteries, started glass recycling centers and cleaned up unsightly public areas.

The project, sponsored by Northrup King and Company and the Agricultural Extension Service, is open to any Minnesota 4-H club.

The top participating Minnesota clubs will receive awards in two categories: First, the top club in each county can send delegates to the Community Pride Conference in St. Paul, Sept. 17 to 19.

Second, clubs submitting the top three photo documented stories of their projects will receive Polaroid cameras. Clubs ranked 4 to 10 will receive gift certificates for flower or vegetable seeds.

Reports of the projects should be submitted to your county extension agent by August 6.

For additional information and enrollment forms contact your county agent by June 1.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
GAZ 7/10

IT'S TIME AGAIN  
TO PREPARE FREEZER  
FOR NEW FOODS

Defrosting the home freezer is one of those jobs most homemakers put off as long as possible--but it's quality insurance for the vegetables and fruits you plan to freeze from your garden next summer.

Allowing too thick a layer of frost to accumulate reduces the efficiency of operation and takes up space, according to Shirley Munson, food scientist in the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science.

Another reason for defrosting and cleaning out the freezer in spring is to take inventory of foods that are stored, use those that have been stored longest and organize the freezer for the new crops of vegetables and fruits. It's always surprising to find certain foods tucked away where you hadn't noticed them.

When frost is up to one-half inch thick, scraping may be all that's necessary, Mrs. Munson says. Move food to another part of the freezer or put it under a blanket outside the freezer. Lay towels at the bottom to collect the frost. Scrape the frost with a wooden or plastic paddle--never a metal instrument. Don't shut off the electricity. Since scraping the frost is not as easy with upright models, complete defrosting may be necessary.

For quick methods of defrosting the freezer, Mrs. Monson gives these directions:

Shut off the electricity, remove the food and leave the lid or door open. To hasten thawing, direct an electric fan into the open freezer and scrape off the ice as it loosens. Or put pans of hot water in the freezer and close the lid or door for half an hour or so. Use towels on the bottom of the chest freezer or the shelves of an upright freezer to collect ice and soak up water.

-more-

add 1--it's time again

After all the ice is removed, wash the interior of the freezer with a warm detergent or soda solution, using 3 tablespoons of baking soda to a quart of water. Wipe walls and floor dry and turn on the electricity. After the remaining moisture inside has frozen, check the thermometer to see that the temperature is dropping to zero and replace the food.

Covering shelves of upright freezers with aluminum foil will make frost removal easier next time.

Although frost-free freezers will not need defrosting, they do need cleaning once or twice a year.

Another step in preparing for the freezing season is to get reliable information well in advance on proper methods of freezing various foods. Your county extension office has publications on freezing vegetables, fruits and other foods. Stop in the office for a copy.

-jbn-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

Immediate release

MIC  
9/23/73

IN BRIEF. . . .

Dandelions. Wait until dandelions and other weeds start growing in your lawn before spraying, University of Minnesota horticulturists advise. For best results spray when there is no wind and when it's at least 70 degrees. Chemicals that will kill most weeds are 2,4-D, a mixture of 2,4-D and Silvex or 2,4-D and MCP. Sometimes two or three applications 10 days apart will be required to kill some weeds. Use the low volatile form of 2,4-D and be careful not to spray trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables.

\* \* \* \*

Weed-Feed Fertilizer. Use a weed and feed fertilizer only if you have weeds. Don't stock up on it just because it is a good buy. Don't put a double application under or around your trees and shrubs. The chemicals can't tell trees and shrubs apart from weeds, University horticulturists say.

\* \* \* \*

Drug Label Directions. Dairymen must follow drug label directions or risk the chance of losing the right to use them. "It will take the cooperation of all dairymen to protect their right to use drugs," says Garth Miller, University of Minnesota animal scientist. The Food and Drug Administration has placed a zero tolerance level for certain drugs in milk moving to market.

Read the drug label--it will tell you how long to withhold the milk after last administration of the drug. And if your veterinarian uses a medication, ask him for withholding times for meat and milk before he leaves the farm.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

Att: Extension Agent  
Associate Agent  
Assistant Agent  
Home Economist

YARD AND GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MAY  
By Orrin C. Turnquist  
Leonard B. Hertz  
Jane P. McKinnon  
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables--Orrin C. Turnquist

1. Delay seeding warm season crops until mid-May. These include beans, sweet corn, cucumber, squash, pumpkin and melons.
2. Don't set out tomato or pepper plants until Memorial Day. Soil and air temperatures are usually unfavorable before that time. There is also the risk of frost until Memorial Day.
3. Cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and peppers will generally be earlier fruiting when grown in black plastic. Lay a three-foot-width along the row by inserting the edges in six-inch furrows made with a hoe. Fill in the edge of the plastic with soil and tamp down with a hoe. In the center of the plastic punch a hole for seed or transplants at the desired spacing.
4. Cucumbers can be planted next to melons with no effect on each other's quality this year.
5. Use dacthal to control weeds in vine crops, tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and sweet corn. Follow directions on the container relative to rate of application.
6. If space is a problem, grow your vine crops on a trellis or fence. The developing fruits can be held on the trellis by making a sling of cloth similar to a small hammock tied to the fence or wire.

-more-

---

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Roland H. Abraham, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. We offer our programs and facilities to all people without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

7. Fireball or New Yorker tomatoes can be seeded directly in the garden in mid-May for a crop for summer use. Thin or transplant after the first true leaves appear.
8. When planting sweet corn, be sure to sow seeds in several short adjacent rows to assure better pollination and better developed ears of corn. Four rows 25 feet long along side each other are better than one long 100 foot row.
9. When transplanting to the garden, use a starter solution consisting of one-half cup of any complete fertilizer in one gallon of water. Apply one-half cup of this solution to each plant when you transplant to the garden.

Fruit--Leonard B. Hertz

1. Raspberries (red, purple and black) should be planted in early spring. Select a well drained soil that is high in organic matter. Plant as soon as possible after nursery stock arrives. Pack the soil firmly around the roots after planting. Cut back the tops to within four inches of the ground to encourage the production of vigorous new canes. When grown in a hedgerow, set the plants two-and-a-half feet apart in rows six to nine feet apart. If grown in hills, a six-by-four-foot spacing is about right.
2. Plant fruit trees in the early spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Make the ball large enough to accommodate the root system without bending the roots and deep enough so that the newly planted tree is about one inch deeper than it was in the nursery. Work the soil around the tree roots and tamp. Leave the surface two to three inches loose with a shallow depression around the tree to catch and hold water.
3. Prune newly planted trees carefully, selecting strong, wide-angled branches to form the framework. These "scaffold" branches should be at least six inches apart up and down the trunk. Mulch the trees with hay or straw to a depth of about six inches. Start about a foot from the trunk and spread the mulch materials out beyond the branch tips.

4. Plant only Minnesota hardy fruit varieties. Fruit such as peaches, sweet cherries and the French wine grapes are not adapted to our severe winters. Fruit trees with several kinds of fruit on the same tree seldom do well in Minnesota. For additional information, see Horticulture Fact Sheet 3, "Fruits for Minnesota."
5. June bearing strawberries should be planted in early spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared. Set the plants 24 inches apart in rows four feet apart. Remove all flowers during the first year in order to develop strong runner plants that will fruit well the following year.
6. Everbearing strawberry plants are best grown in the hill system. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows spaced 18 inches. Separate each group of three rows by a two-foot walkway. Remove all runners so that each plant develops a large, healthy crown.
7. When fruit buds on your apple tree show pink at the tip, apply an all-purpose fruit spray. This mixture will control several pests. Additional sprays will be needed for season long pest control. For further information, see Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide."
8. Raspberries (red, purple and black) belong to a large group of fruits known collectively as the brambles. Other fruits of this group are blackberries, dewberries, boysenberries, and loganberries. Only the raspberries are recommended for Minnesota conditions. Those varieties suggested for Minnesota include Boyne, Newburg, Fallred (Fall Bearer), and Blackhawk (black raspberry).
9. Success with grapes depends upon the selection of a suitable site and planting of adapted varieties. Grapes require full sunlight and should be planted on a southern slope or on the south side of a windbreak. The soil should be preferably a sandy loam with a high amount of organic matter. Plant in early spring, using two-year-old plants with a well developed root system. Set the plants a little deeper than they were in the nursery and firm the soil around the roots. Space the plants about eight-by-eight feet and run rows across the slope.

Ornamental Horticulture and Landscaping

DRYNESS, COMPETITION  
ASSOCIATED WITH SHADE

Acute drouth and competition for soil nutrients often are associated with shady lawn problems, University of Minnesota horticulturists say.

Plant flowers and ornamentals adapted to your shade conditions and make sure you have enough moisture and nutrients to solve this problem. But some shade problems may not be solved with plants because the shade is too dense. Sometimes you can thin out the foliage to allow more light to penetrate the area, which in turn will allow shade tolerant plants to grow.

Weeds in the lawn sometimes indicate fertility deficiencies. Maintaining an adequate nutrient supply encourages the development of grass species and limits the development of germinating wild seedlings.

Pruning can be done on all early spring flowering shrubs as soon as they have completed their bloom period. Don't over water newly planted trees and shrubs since excessive watering of newly planted trees and shrubs growing in heavy clay soils can result in suffocation of the developing roots.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
8A27P

DRY, EDIBLE BEANS  
MAY HOLD PROMISE  
FOR MINNESOTA

Pinto, navy and red kidney beans could play a more important role in Minnesota agriculture, particularly if the price of meat remains high.

These dry beans provide an inexpensive source of protein and B vitamins, such as thiamin and riboflavin. One cup of cooked dry beans provides about half of the recommended daily iron requirement for an adult male and about one-third of the recommended amount for an adult female.

As meat prices rise, more beans will be consumed, especially by low income families, University of Minnesota extension economists Paul R. Hasbargen and Frank J. Smith say. Families in the \$1,000 to \$1,999 income bracket consume nearly four times as many beans as those in the \$15,000 and over income bracket.

Minnesota dry edible bean acreage could expand if the crop proves relatively more competitive here than in other states even if the total national acreage remains the same or declines slightly. However, acreage shifts from other states probably will have more effect on total Minnesota acreage than national growth of the bean market. For instance, Minnesota produced more beans than New York State last year and with the lower New York yields in '72, further acreage drops are expected there. Colorado and California also have declining bean plantings.

Minnesota dry bean acreage expansion will be difficult in 1973 with the currently strong outlook for soybean prices. And with the start of the new sugar beet plants in 1974, some of the current dry bean acreage will return to sugar beets. Dry beans will have to compete with other crops if Minnesota is to maintain dry bean acreage. This means that dry beans would vie for acreage with soybeans in the Renville area, with corn under irrigation in the Wadena area and with sunflowers in the northern Red River Valley, the economists say.

add 1--dry, edible beans

Producers should figure all their direct costs when comparing potential returns from edible beans with those from a competing crop. Growers should compare contracts carefully from competing firms before signing. Where price is stated in the contract, determine whether the price per hundredweight is for beans at the farm or for beans delivered to the processing plant. Also, a price per hundredweight for beans at harvest is different from a price for those delivered at a later date due to added storage costs.

Risks are greater where prices are not stipulated in the contract and are based on the local market price at the time of delivery or on prices at markets far removed from the point of actual delivery, the economists advise.

Growers interested in more information on dry edible beans should contact the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

-daz-

MSC  
7/27/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

Immediate release

MORE BORERS IN  
HIGH-LYSINE CORN

High-lysine (opaque-2) corn hybrids may have heavier infestations of European corn borer than normal corn hybrids, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

"The difference occurs at earlier sampling periods and not at larval maturity. However, the number of tunnels per plant was found to be higher at corn maturity as well as earlier," H. C. Chiang, University of Minnesota entomologist, said.

High-lysine corn provides promise for undernourished people and producers of hogs and poultry who need feed with high quality protein.

The corn borer has been in the Corn Belt for more than 40 years, during which time selection and breeding of corn have increased yield and improved many other qualities, including resistance to borer infestation.

University of Minnesota entomologists recently compared borer survival on hybrids made up of inbreds popular in the past 40 years as well as open pollinated varieties of the 1930's. Borers survive half as well on the 1970 hybrids as on the 1930 ones, Chiang reported.

If growers are losing \$1 million a year due to borer infestation with today's improved varieties, they would be losing \$2 million if they planted the old ones, he added.

Corn borer also is a problem in Europe. Chiang is a coordinator for an international cooperative project to study the response of the borer to corn varieties at 10 different locations--the United States, Austria, Canada, France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Spain and Yugoslavia.

-more-

add 1--more borers in

Data from the U. S. study site--the University's Southern Experiment Station, Waseca--from 1969 to date show that several exotic corn inbreds had lower borer survival and tunnel counts, including two from France, two from Spain, one from Yugoslavia and one from the Soviet Union. These inbreds could contribute to the effort to breed borer-resistant varieties in the U. S. and elsewhere.

Work through 1974 will involve testing crosses of native and exotic inbreds made in 1972 to incorporate borer resistance and early maturity. Faster maturing corn varieties are particularly important in eastern Europe.

As this international project gains momentum, it attracts the attention of other countries. Bulgaria contributed a line in 1972 that has been planted for observation in all 10 countries. Czechoslovakia became the eleventh cooperating country in 1973.

-daz-

(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.)

April 30, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### House Remodeling

Remodeling a home can be highly satisfying, yet it can also be frustrating and costly.

It may be wise to rebuild a home or buy another when the structure itself needs repairing.

A University of Minnesota publication, "Thoughts on Remodeling," Extension Folder 268, gives a checklist of 30 questions which will help you make the best decision about remodeling. A free copy of this publication is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

### Food Dollars

Extension home economist Isabel Wolf says expensive out-of-season fruits and vegetables contain no more of the valuable vitamins than home grown ones.

She offers these tips: Buy in-season fruits when they are ripe on trees and vegetables when they are growing in gardens. Buy only what you need. Shop for the plentiful--they usually are priced reasonably.

\* \* \* \*

### Sofa Buying

The length and general size of the sofa you buy should fit the scale of your room. Today's sofas range from 60 to 108 inches long and some are circular.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
April 30, 1973

Housing series

MSC  
8 A27P

CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES  
BEFORE LOCATING  
YOUR MOBILE HOME

Moving a mobile home from its original site is costly, so mobile home owners should consider location alternatives before placing their unit on a lot, William J. Angell, University of Minnesota extension housing specialist, says.

"Location is so important that many buyers find a desirable site before they buy a home. Frequently, mobile home parks will not rent a lot unless you bought your home from their dealership," he adds.

Some mobile home residents buy their own lots, but zoning regulations may prohibit locating mobile homes in some areas of a community. It may be more convenient to rent a space from a mobile home park or development that provides utilities.

To find a suitable mobile home development, ask a mobile home dealer for a list of parks with available lots. Study the "Yellow Pages" of the phone book and scan want ads in the newspaper for more ideas. Another source of information, "Woodall's Mobile Home Park Directory," may be available in libraries or from a mobile home dealer.

Visit three or more parks and get a feeling of the atmosphere by talking to several residents and the manager. Look for indications of a good development. A useful worksheet in assessing a mobile home development is contained in Extension Folder 265, "Site Selection for Your Mobile Home," available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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

MSC  
8AZ7P

May 7, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

#### 4-H Consumerism

Teenagers have become the target of some very high-pressure merchandising.

That's the report from 4-H and youth development specialist Phyllis Worden at the University of Minnesota.

She says much of the exploitation problem arises from the preoccupation of teenagers with music. Teens spend more than a billion dollars a year for records alone.

\* \* \* \*

#### Report On Health

A recent government study shows that Americans' health knowledge is fair at best and generally poor.

Misconceptions or a lack of information prevent millions of consumers from making sound health choices. For instance, about 75 percent of the population think that extra vitamins provide more pep and energy. This belief is not only mistaken but can be expensive and even dangerous. A normal level of nutrition easily can be achieved through wise selection of readily available foods.

\* \* \* \*

#### Grapefruit

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says ample supplies of Texas grapefruit are expected in markets throughout May.

Look for firm, well-shaped fruits that are heavy for their size. Thin-skinned grapefruits have more juice than the coarse-skinned ones. Grapefruits pointed at the stem end are likely to be thick-skinned.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

MISC  
9/11/73

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND  
CONSERVATION CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend the Minnesota 4-H Conservation Leadership Camp June 4-8 at Itasca State Park. (Insert junior and adult leaders who will attend from your county. You might include a short background sketch since only 2-3 will be attending from each county).

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

The purposes of the 39th Annual Conservation Leadership Camp are to promote the 4-H conservation program in Minnesota, recognize 4-H junior and adult project leaders for their leadership in the conservation project, provide a meaningful group-living experience in an outdoor setting and train junior and adult county project chairmen in conservation.

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

State extension staff specialists will include Marvin Smith and Bill Miles, extension foresters; Clif Halsey, extension conservationist; O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturalist; Dave Noetzel, extension entomologist; Warren Gore, extension training specialist and Grady Mann, wildlife extension specialist.

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

#####

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
8A27P

LIVESTOCK, MEATS  
JUDGING CLINIC  
SET FOR JUNE 4,5

A livestock and meats judging clinic sponsored by the University of Minnesota will be held June 4 and 5.

The beef cattle clinic is set for the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station on Monday, June 4. All other clinics will be held June 5 on the University's St. Paul Campus. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on both days.

Purpose of the clinic is to improve the competence of livestock judges and promote uniformity in selecting desirable meat animals at state, regional and county shows.

A portion of the clinic will be devoted to meats judging and evaluation, according to Jerry Hawton, extension swine nutritionist at the University. Meats sessions will be held in the University's new Meat Science Laboratory.

"Nationally known livestock judges will head up all committees," Hawton stated. Dan H. Gee from South Dakota State University will serve as head of the cattle and hog committees.

There is a \$5 registration fee for the clinic. For more information contact Jerry Hawton, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

The clinic is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Animal Science in cooperation with various livestock organizations.

-jms-

MSC  
GAZ7p

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

Immediate release

SCIENTISTS STUDY  
WEATHER'S EFFECT  
ON BORER EGGS

Northern corn rootworm eggs are adapted to Minnesota conditions and almost have to have cold weather before they will hatch, H. C. Chiang, University of Minnesota entomologist, reports.

But the western corn rootworm eggs survive just as well without cold exposure and average temperatures of 7.5 or 10 degrees centigrade for the winter are better than lower temperatures, he adds.

Results of this research at the University of Minnesota's insect ecology laboratory will help the entomologists forecast the infestation levels in the following year. The research also helps by producing eggs for artificial infestation, which is an important contribution to the corn breeding program. In selecting corn lines that are resistant to rootworm, it is essential that all lines in the trial have the same initial infestation. Entomologists want to know what are the best conditions to keep the eggs from September, when they are laid, to the following May when they are placed in corn plots.

Researchers are looking at both sides of the situation: Temperature conditions that favor rootworm survival are bad for the farmer but good for the researcher in producing viable eggs for breeding programs. On the other hand, temperature conditions that adversely effect egg production would be good for the growers.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
GAZP

IN BRIEF. . . .

Corporate Farming. It's a myth that large corporations are taking over agriculture in terms of what's happened to date, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist, says. However, there is some reason for the concern that led to the anti-corporate farming bill recently passed by the state legislature, he adds. Although conglomerates are not buying large acreages in the state, large corporate farms do exist in other states. There are more and more large farms in the Midwest and more are incorporating, but it appears that these incorporated units primarily are family farms.

\* \* \* \*

Tornado Season. It's a good idea to listen to a radio station to keep informed during possible tornado weather, Clifton Halsey, extension conservationist, says. A good battery-powered radio is valuable, particularly when power goes out during severe storms, but sometimes the static is so intense during storms that warnings can't be heard on AM radio.

\* \* \* \*

Advertised Trees. Many of the trees nationally advertised in newspapers and magazines are not suited to Minnesota temperatures, Jane P. McKinnon, extension horticulturist, says. These include Lily of the Valley tree, flowering dogwood, Judas tree, Redbud Tulip tree and Wisteria "tree." More information on hardy flowering shrubs and trees is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Showy Trees. Flowering crabapples are the showiest ornamental trees adaptable to most Minnesota locations, Jane P. McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says. Radiant, Sparkler and Vanguard are University of Minnesota introductions. These three have bright pink blooms and small fruit attractive to birds. Radiant is compact, oval-shaped and about 20 feet high when full grown. Sparkler is wide-headed, horizontally branched and interesting in an open location. Vanguard is small and upright, blooms when young and can be grown in a narrow space. Red Splendor bears a very small bright red fruit that hangs tightly on the tree in the fall and winter until eaten by birds.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

Att: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
8/2/73

MONEY MANAGEMENT  
PLAN IMPORTANT

A major point of dissension in many families is money management. Good money management can begin at any point in life, but the sooner the better, emphasized Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A budget for take-home-pay is important in good money management. Include all money coming into the family purse. Family members who help draw up the plan usually feel more committed to it. To live within the limits of a plan, each member of the family should have an idea of when to spend cautiously and when to allow a little more for "extras."

First, consider the fixed expenditures that must be paid, such as rent or house payments, insurance and installment purchases. An outline of months and the various categories of expense (rent, utilities, insurance, taxes, education, transportation, food, clothing, recreation and entertainment) will help give the broad picture of when such expenditures are due.

Think about the amount you want to set aside for savings and investment. This amount may change as the family situation changes. When salaries go up, this portion of the plan may also increase. After children are married or have completed their education, a couple (often in the 45-55 age bracket) can usually set aside the largest amount for savings. When income is low or expenses high, there may be little or no money for this category.

Now estimate the amounts spent for current items such as food, clothing and utilities each month. Add up the amounts for the year and compare the balance with your budget. Is it over or under the amount left after fixed expenditures and savings have been budgeted? Either way, you may wish to make some adjustments.

add 1--money management

Remember, a plan is only a guide meant to be helpful in making your money do what you want it to do, says Mrs. Jordahl. Each family must tailor a plan which considers its own unique characteristics. Plan it. Change it. Use it. It can improve your family's well-being.

How can you tell when family finances are not handled well?

--There is no evidence of long range planning.

--There is generous use of installment buying.

--There is no provision to meet emergencies.

--There is no balance in expenditures.

The balance in spending may be lost when too much money goes for luxuries, or too much is in speculative investments, costly furnishings, or any other area of spending such as eating out or vacationing. When any one aspect of money management gets out of line, the entire family's well-being can be jeopardized, observed Mrs. Jordahl.

-skm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 7, 1973

Immediate release

MS  
5/10/73

LIVESTOCK, MEATS  
JUDGING CLINIC  
SET FOR JUNE 4,5

A livestock and meats judging clinic sponsored by the University of Minnesota will be held June 4 and 5.

The beef cattle clinic is set for the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station on Monday, June 4. All other clinics will be held June 5 on the University's St. Paul Campus. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on both days.

Purpose of the clinic is to improve the competence of livestock judges and promote uniformity in selecting desirable meat animals at state, regional and county shows.

A portion of the clinic will be devoted to meats judging and evaluation, according to Jerry Hawton, extension swine nutritionist at the University. Meats sessions will be held in the University's new Meat Science Laboratory.

"Nationally known livestock judges will head up all committees," Hawton stated. Dan H. Gee from South Dakota State University will serve as head of the cattle and hog committees.

There is a \$5 registration fee for the clinic. For more information contact Jerry Hawton, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

The clinic is sponsored by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Animal Science in cooperation with various livestock organizations.

-jms-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 8, 1973

To Selected Counties

LAMBERTON FORAGE  
FIELD DAY JUNE 6

Forage field day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton, is scheduled for Wednesday, June 6. In case of rain, the alternate date is June 8.

The morning program starts at 10 a.m. with tours of forage production research plots. Also on the morning agenda: forage utilization by livestock and alfalfa variety trials.

"There will be 25 or 30 alfalfa variety trials side by side, and this should be a good time to look at them since the field day is scheduled about the time the first cutting should be taken," says Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

A pasture species survey will show how six species of grass with four different levels of nitrogen fertilization performed. Purpose of this survey was to determine how grasses fit into pasture systems for southwestern Minnesota, Otto said.

Also shown will be birdsfoot trefoil and crown vetch, which were grown to provide ground cover, erosion control and cover for wildlife habitat.

The afternoon program features machine operation for loose stacking of hay, large round hay bales and making low moisture silage or haylage.

# # # #

(Column short)

Lamberton Forage Day. Forage day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton is set for Wednesday, June 6 with an alternate date of June 8 in case of rain.

The program starts at 10 a.m. Morning topics include alfalfa varieties, forage production plots and forage utilization by livestock. Also, a pasture survey, designed to show which grasses fit into pasture systems for southwestern Minnesota.

Birdsfoot trefoil and crown vetch plots for ground cover, erosion control and wildlife cover also will be shown.

The afternoon program features machine operation for loose stacking of hay, large round hay bales and making low moisture silage or haylage.

\* \* \* \*

(radio brief)

Forage Day at Lamberton June 6.

Forage day at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton is scheduled for Wednesday, June 6. In case of rain, the event will be held June 8.

Here are some program highlights:

- Forage production plots and forage utilization by livestock.
- Alfalfa varieties. About 30 alfalfa variety trials will be on display.
- A pasture species survey. Purpose of the survey was to determine which grasses fit into pasture systems for southwestern Minnesota.
- Birdsfoot trefoil and crown vetch for erosion control, ground cover and wildlife cover.
- And, machine operations for loose stacking of hay--large round hay bales--and making low moisture silage or haylage.

Remember the date of the Lamberton forage day--Wednesday, June 6, starting at 10 a.m.

# # # #

MSC  
AZ 4

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

Immediate release

CONTROL STEPS  
TOLD FOR MAGGOT

Home gardeners should use diazinon in the furrow at planting or transplant time to control cabbage root maggots, David M. Noetzel, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says.

In spring early planted radishes are damaged from cabbage root maggot feeding. About the same time onions also show maggot damage, but from a different fly--the onion root maggot fly. These flies and their larvae may be resistant to chlordane, which normally is used for soil insect control.

Diazinon can be used in dust, granular and liquid form. Protect radishes and green onions by applying it at the rate of one ounce per hundred foot of row, Noetzel says.

A similar furrow treatment should be applied when rutabagas and turnips are seeded. After 45 to 60 days a liquid solution of diazinon--one fluid ounce of 48 percent emulsifiable concentrate or two fluid ounces of 25 percent emulsifiable concentrate per gallon of water--should be applied directly over the row. The second treatment is required because diazinon is not persistent enough to protect rutabagas or turnips for the entire season, he adds.

-daz-

MSC  
g AZ 7p

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

TIPS GIVEN FOR  
BUYING RANGE

If you're in the market for a new range, either gas or electric, your selection will probably be influenced by four things, says Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Personal preference may be considered first. You may have developed skill and confidence in using one type, whether it's gas or electric. Gas burners provide instant heat but do not retain heat. Electric units require a short time to heat up, but they do retain heat after the unit is turned off.

The type of fuel available is another consideration. Gas ranges require installation of gas lines and a source of gas, either LP or natural gas. They must be plugged into an outlet on a 115/120 volt circuit to operate such features as clocks, automatic oven controls, appliance outlets and, in a few models, for electric ignition. Electric ranges must be plugged into an appliance outlet on a 230/240 volt circuit.

Of course, you'll want to consider cost when buying a range. Gas ranges usually cost less to buy than comparable electric models, said Mrs. Olson. The cost of operation will vary with the costs of gas and electricity in any location. But consider also the efficiency of the fuel--in ranges, gas is about 50 percent efficient, electricity about 80 percent efficient.

You will also want to check with your dealer or utility company about the services available.

Be sure to check for the safety seal of the Underwriters' Laboratories (for fire, electrical shock and related accident hazards) and the certification seal of the American Gas Association (for safety and/or performance and durability), emphasized Mrs. Olson. If you wish to compare performance or capacity characteristics, look for the certification seal of the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.

MSC  
3/23/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

Immediate release

WOOD FIBER COMPARES  
FAVORABLY AS MULCH

Mulch or compost made from wood fiber is as effective in the garden as peat moss and costs less than peat, Dennis R. Darnell, assistant forest products extension specialist at the University of Minnesota, says.

Home gardeners spend thousands of dollars each year for expensive products, such as peat moss and mineral fertilizers, to improve their soil. Many of these gardeners are overlooking fiber-based products and don't realize that raw peat moss contains no mineral substances that are of direct benefit to plants, he adds.

But up to 10 percent of many bark composts may have the mineral substances--calcium, sodium, magnesium, phosphorus and potassium--that benefit plants, the forest products specialist says.

Some of the beneficial effects of mulches include improved soil aeration, increased water absorption, reduced soil erosion, weed control and improved fertility. But gardeners should keep in mind that raw organic fiber will consume nitrogen during decomposition, which will reduce plant growth unless nitrogen is added to the soil. Nitrogen supplements, such as ammonium nitrate, are available to home gardeners. Apply about one pound of nitrogen per 100 pounds of bark mulch. About twice as much nitrogen is required when sawdust mulches are used because sawdust tends to decompose more rapidly than bark. A mixture of half barnyard manure and bark mulch will eliminate the need for additional nitrogen, Darnell advises.

Bark and sawdust materials can be obtained at little cost from several small sawmills and wood processors throughout Minnesota, he adds.

(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  
GA27P

May 14, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Low-Fat Cheese

Two Upper Midwest firms report good consumer response to low-fat colby type cheese they are making and marketing in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Marigold Foods of Rochester and Bass Lake Cheese Factory of Somerset, Wisconsin, are using a concept developed by University of Minnesota food scientist Howard Morris.

Morris used existing research knowledge and developed a technique that gave flavor and soft texture to low-fat products. If low-fat cheese was made as standard cheese is, it would be hard, tough and lack flavor.

\* \* \* \*

### Breakthrough In Cheese Research

A University of Minnesota food scientist has made a breakthrough toward reducing the incidence of fruity and bitter flavors in cheddar cheese.

Larry McKay has found a system that may enable the development of a starter culture with the "right" characteristics. In the first stage of cheese making, the curd is soured by adding a starter culture to the milk.

\* \* \* \*

### Sympathy Approach

The Better Business Bureau warns consumers to be wary of the sympathy approach in door-to-door sales. Last summer many youths canvassed the metropolitan area selling candy and small household goods. The price of these goods generally is inflated to cover commissions. Sales pitches suggest the money will help disadvantaged youngsters.

\* \* \* \*

MSC  
8A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

LOCAL YOUTH TO  
ATTEND SAFETY CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend a Safety Camp at Camp  
(Name)

Lincoln near Brainerd June 11 to 14. (You might include a short biographical sketch on those attending mentioning things such as age, address, past safety activity, participation in outside events, year in school and school attended, parents name, etc.)

The four-day program, planned by the Minnesota Youth Safety Council, is designed to provide youth with safety information in a camp setting. Participants will gain experience through activities in bicycle, swimming, boating, fire, horseback and nature safety. The youth will then use their acquired knowledge in safety education programs in their local communities.

Also included in the program are speakers Ken Cheatham from the American Farm Bureau and Dorothy Hauser from the National Safety Council. Discussions on safety laws and legislation will also be included.

(If those attending are sponsored by a local organization, include the name of the organization.)

###

MSC  
6A17P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Weeds in Small Grains. Weeds are a serious problem in wheat, barley and oat crops in Minnesota, Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says. Annual broadleaf weeds--wild mustard, common lambsquarter, wild buckwheat and pigweed--are very competitive in small grain and can reduce grain yields by 50 percent or more if they are not controlled. Also serious problems in these crops are perennial broad leaf weeds--Canada and sow thistle.

\* \* \* \*

Chemicals for Broadleaves. Two of the least expensive and most widely used herbicides to control common broadleaf weed problems in small grain fields are 2,4-D and MCPA. Wild mustard, pigweed and lambsquarters are effectively controlled by as little as one pint or less per acre. This application costs less than \$1 an acre for the chemical. University extension agronomist Oliver Strand says 2,4-D or MCPA resistant weeds, such as wild buckwheat or smartweed, can be controlled with dicamba (Banvel) in wheat and oats and with bromoxynil (Buctril Brominal) in wheat, oats or barley. These chemicals may be used with MCPA to control a broad spectrum of weeds, he adds.

\* \* \* \*

Controlling Thistles. Extension agronomist Oliver Strand says 2,4-D, MCPA or dicamba will control thistles, but not usually kill them at the rate you can use these chemicals in small grain fields. Use follow-up sprays--2,4-D or dicamba --after harvest and additional tillage for continued control of thistles.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Wild Oat Control. Since most of the small grain is seeded now, barban (Carbyne) is the only chemical that can be used to control wild oats--a serious problem in northwestern Minnesota this year. Apply Carbyne when most of the wild oats are in the two-leaf stage, from four to 10 days after emergence, at four to six ounces per acre, Oliver Strand, extension agronomist, advises. Reduce crop injury by not spraying Carbyne after wheat or barley are in the four-leaf stage or more than 14 days after emergence. Do not mix Carbyne with any other herbicide as it will reduce wild oat control.

\* \* \* \*

Watching Weather. Keeping a sharp eye on the weather is important if you live in an area where tornadoes first form. One clue to an approaching tornado is a sound similar to thousands of planes flying overhead. Take shelter immediately if you hear this sound during a storm.

\* \* \* \*

White Crabapple Trees. Consider white flowering crabapples in a setting with a red brick or brightly painted building. Flame is a University of Minnesota introduction named for its bright red fall fruit color. Siberian crabapple is a hardy, older variety with small pink buds, white blossoms and tiny fruit.

# # # #

MISC  
8A27

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 14, 1973

Immediate Release

DAIRYMEN: OBSERVE  
WITHDRAWAL TIMES  
FOR ANTIBIOTICS

"Dairymen must observe recommended drug dosage and withdrawal times on labels before returning the milk to market or selling the treated cow for slaughter," warns a University of Minnesota veterinarian, Dr. James O. Hanson.

"Drugs or antibiotics in food may have severe consequences for the consumer. People sensitive to antibiotics may become desperately ill when they consume even minute amounts of certain antibiotics.

"Dairymen will face even more stringent regulations on the availability of drugs and antibiotics if residues are found in milk and tissue samples of cows sold for slaughter," Dr. Hanson emphasizes.

The most likely source of antibiotic and drug residues in the cow's body are injections and dry udder infusion products. Unless label directions for intramammary dry treatments specifically permit earlier release of treated animal, do not ship cows to market for 30 days following treatment.

However, treatments for diseases other than mastitis will cause tissue residues. Make sure your veterinarian informs you of all treatments given to your cattle, Dr. Hanson stressed. Cows given intramuscular injections of penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin must be held at least 60 days following treatment to be safe. And, do not give a dry udder treatment to any cow that may be sold before calving.

"Dairymen must recognize their responsibility for observing adequate withdrawal times, and these will not be less than stated on the label," Dr. Hanson concludes.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 16, 1973

Immediate release

U OF M AND STATE FAIR  
TO COMBINE ART SHOWS

Artists in \_\_\_\_\_ will have an opportunity to  
(Editor: insert town or county)

participate in a new, expanded program of art exhibits sponsored jointly by the Minnesota State Fair and the University of Minnesota.

The State Fair fine arts exhibit and the amateur shows sponsored throughout the state by the University's Agricultural Extension Service and Continuing Education and Extension are now combined. Planners hope the changes will make the State Fair show more representative of the entire state rather than the largely metropolitan-area show it has become in recent years.

All classes will be open to all artists--professionals and amateurs will exhibit in the same categories.

For the first time, there will be no separate categories for different types of art entries. All works in each show will be judged together. Eligible media are painting, sculpture, drawings, prints, photographs, ceramics, fabrics and jewelry completed within the last year.

Outstate regional exhibits will be held at Morris, July 1 through 22; at Duluth, July 14 through Aug. 5; and at Rochester, July 23 through 29. The fourth will be held during the State Fair, Aug. 24 through Sept. 3, at the Fairgrounds in St. Paul. This will be the regional show for residents of the 16 counties surrounding the metropolitan area.

-more-

add 1--U of M and State Fair

Award-winning works from the three outstate regional shows will also be shown at the Fairgrounds. Awards will include first, second and third prizes and a number of merit awards. Approximately 25 works from each regional show will go to the State Fair show.

The Town and Country show, formerly held each winter on the St. Paul campus culminating the regional amateur exhibits sponsored by the University, will be held following the State Fair, Sept. 16 through Oct. 5, in the St. Paul Student Center. About 125 district award works will be exhibited.

To facilitate entries in the regional shows, seven collection points have been set up at: Brainerd, Bemidji and International Falls for the Duluth exhibit; and at Crookston, Worthington, Moorhead and Marshall for the Morris exhibit. Arrangements will be made to ship winners' works to the Fair.

Flyers and entry cards for each regional show are available from your County Extension Office. For more information, contact Huldah Curl, Continuing Education in the Arts, 320 Wesbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; phone (612) 373-5147.

-skm-

MSC  
#127p

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 21, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

SAFE FOODS  
FOR PICNICS

Many of you may be planning picnics for summer weekends. Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has some suggestions for keeping foods safe on picnics.

Food becomes unsafe to eat when bacteria, which causes food poisoning, are permitted to grow. Bacteria need a warm, moist environment and time to grow and multiply on the food. Some food items promote bacterial growth more than others, said Miss Brink. Special care must be taken to prevent food poisoning--an unhappy ending to any get-together--or else these foods should not be included on the picnic menu.

Foods requiring special care include: egg-based foods such as creme fillings and desserts, custards; eggs; poultry; pork; processed meats; salads--egg, potato, tuna; sandwich fillings and milk products.

Proper handling and storage of food at home can prevent bacteria growth. Refrigeration temperatures should be below 40 degrees F. Bacteria multiply most rapidly between 40 degrees and 140 degrees F.

Clean hands, utensils and work area also limit the possibility of contamination. Plan to finish some of the food preparation at the picnic site. For example, prepare the sandwiches there.

Be sure to have good refrigeration for the picnic foods. Three hours is the maximum amount of time that food should be exposed to temperatures between 40 and 140 degrees F. As the amount of time increases, the risk of food poisoning increases.

add 1--safe foods

If you are cooking food at the picnic area, thoroughly cook the food and eat it while it is hot. For larger pieces of meat, such as roasts, Miss Brink recommends using a meat thermometer. Cook pork to an internal temperature of 170 degrees F., chicken to 185 degrees F., beef should be at least 140 degrees F. for rare meat and lamb must be cooked to an internal temperature of 170 to 180 degrees F.

If all the food is not eaten, either throw it away or refrigerate it below 40 degrees F.

-skm-

Department of Information  
And Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 21, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . .

Tax Laws. Some changes are needed in the income tax laws to discourage large scale farm development, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist, says. But these changes should be made nationally, rather than at the state level so Minnesota farmers will not be penalized. Also, income tax law changes should not discriminate against one type of farm operator as opposed to another, Hasbargen says.

\* \* \* \*

Cost Factor. University of Minnesota studies show that lambs turned on pasture will return the producer \$7 to \$10 less per lamb than lambs fed a growing finishing ration in drylot. Extension animal scientist R. M. Jordan says a big part of this loss is due to a \$4 to \$6 per hundredweight lower selling price in October when pastured lambs are ready as compared to July. "Pastures are great for ewes, but simply will not maximize profits with lambs," he adds.

\* \* \* \*

Storms in Open Land. Move away from a tornado's path at a right angle if you're in open country. If there is no time to escape, lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch or ravine, or crawl into a culvert.

\* \* \* \*

Storms on the Farm. Most farm buildings are poor protection from tornadoes, Clifton Halsey, extension conservationist, says. If there is time, the farmer should put his stock outside and he should stay in the basement of his house until the danger has passed.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

TV Program. Subjects for June's "Yard 'n Garden" television program include tomatoes, the first week; roses, the second week; summer pruning, the third week, and tree diseases, the last week. "Yard 'n Garden" can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_  
(time and day)

on \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.  
(station)

\* \* \* \*

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE and KFME) the program will be seen on: KAUS, Austin, Fridays, 8 a.m.; WTCN, Saturdays, 7:30 a.m.; KCMT, Alexandria, Sundays, 7 a.m.; KEYC, Mankato, Sunday afternoon or weekday afternoon; KSOO-KCOO, Sioux Falls-Aberdeen, Saturdays, 6:30 a.m.

\* \* \* \*

Adding Garden Color. Want more color in your spring garden? Nanking cherry, the edible cherry-plums and Moongold and Sungold apricots are other flowering shrubs and small trees adding color and variety to early Minnesota springs. Apricots are best suited to southern Minnesota, but Nanking cherry and cherry plums can be grown in appropriate locations anywhere in the state, Jane P. McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says.

# # # #

MSC  
4-11-73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 21, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM  
NEEDS HOST FAMILIES

A shortage of host families is putting a crimp into a new youth exchange program, aimed at exposing 10-to-13-year-olds to different people and lifestyles.

Called "Friendship Visits," the program this summer will give urban youngsters the chance to spend a week with rural families and rural and Indian reservation youth a similar opportunity to live with urban families. Co-sponsors of the friendship effort are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Council of Churches.

"We have been working with inner city youth agencies, and they have many anxious youths waiting to participate in the program," says Kathy Brown, of the state 4-H staff, who is co-ordinating the effort.

"Our only limiting factor in reaching our goal of placing 1,000 youth in homes throughout the state is the number of families volunteering as hosts. We need the help of adults who want to share in an enriching human relations experience."

Last year some 500 youth visited host families through two former programs. Urban youngsters brought home excited reports about new experiences, like smelling a skunk or seeing a sunset for the first time, says Brown. Rural youth chattered about freeways and tall buildings.

"Friendship Visits" are scheduled for the weeks of July 9-16, July 23-30 and August 6-13. Youth and families wishing to participate must apply at least one month before the dates of their choice. Adults should contact county extension agents, and youngsters local youth centers.

add 1--youth exchange program

"Because of screening by agencies, children with records of behavior problems are identified," says Brown. Families can request problem children, but must be capable of meeting their needs.

Program features include transportation for youth from city to farm and vice versa, liability insurance for host families and health and accident insurance for participating youth. A \$5 fee will be charged to each youth participant.

-SVC-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 21, 1973

Immediate release

UM ECONOMIST  
NOTES DECLINE  
IN MIGRATION

The number of Minnesota farms declined by 3,500 every year during the 1960's, but this decline was cut by more than 70 percent in 1972, Paul R. Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist, said.

Hasbargen compared changes in Minnesota agriculture with those reported for the nation recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The cost-price squeeze on America's farmers eased in 1972 as prices farmers received gained faster than prices they paid. Farm management record in Minnesota, with the exception of northwestern Minnesota, showed sharp gains in net income in 1972, Hasbargen said.

The USDA report, "A Year of Breakthroughs," said that farmers comprise less than five percent of the population but have assets exceeding \$250 billion, spend \$40 billion a year to pay production expenses, pay property taxes of more than \$3 billion a year, and have a \$60 billion debt load that is expected to double within seven years.

They also lose nearly \$100 billion in assets to cities every generation, since more than half of all farm-reared youth leave the farm and inherit over one-half of all farm assets left by deceased parents.

The average farmer invests nearly \$100,000 in land, machinery, livestock, working capital and farm buildings other than his house. The amount for these farm investments has doubled in the decade. Minnesota farmers invested from \$50,000 to \$250,000 in large cash crop farms during the '60's, Hasbargen reported.

###

(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.)

May 21, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Billing Errors

Notify the credit office immediately when you discover a billing error.

Make a note of the name of the person you spoke to and the date. This information may be useful in the future.

If you want to handle billing errors through the mail, write a letter rather than making notations on the bill. Include your credit card number in your letter and any other important information. Keep a copy of the letter for later references.

\* \* \* \*

### Canning Publication

Useful information on home canning is available in a newly revised publication, Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables." Single copies of this folder are available at no charge from county extension offices or by writing the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

\* \* \* \*

### Labeling For Meat Products

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is proposing regulations to prevent consumer deception in buying processed meat products containing textured vegetable product.

Product names would depend on the size and amount of textured vegetable product particles used. For instance, chili con carne with more than three percent large-particle textured vegetable product would be labeled chili con carne with textured vegetable product.

\* \* \* \*



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

May 22, 1973

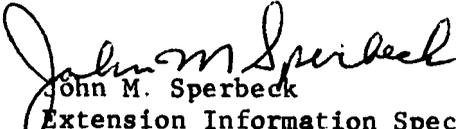
TO: Extension Home Economists

RE: May 14 news release, "Tips Given for Buying Range"

There was a mistake in the fourth paragraph of the above news release. The last sentence in the fourth paragraph should have read "But consider also the efficiency of the appliance--gas ranges are about 50 percent efficient; electric ranges, about 80 percent efficient." In other words, we're talking of the relative efficiency of appliances, not fuels.

A corrected version is enclosed. Please distribute it to the same outlets that received the original release.

Sincerely,

  
John M. Sperbeck

Extension Information Specialist

JMS:pah  
enclosure

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 24, 1973

Housing Series

Immediate release

MOBILE HOME OWNERS  
NEED PROTECTION  
AGAINST HIGH WINDS

High winds damage or destroy nearly 5,000 mobile homes every year and this total will rise unless protective measures are taken, William Angell, University of Minnesota extension housing specialist, said.

Many insurance companies now refuse to insure mobile homes unless they are adequately anchored with tiedowns. Also, some communities are considering ordinances and regulations or have modified codes requiring that mobile homes be adequately secured with tiedowns.

"Tiedowns usually cost from \$40 to \$100 plus labor--a small amount when compared to the value of human life and the cost of the home," Angell said.

Mobile homes are quite vulnerable to high winds since they are of lightweight construction with flat sides and flat ends. The winds of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms can toss mobile homes around, roll them over and smash them into other structures. The federal Office of Civil Defense recommends tiedowns, but tiedowns are not considered protection against tornadoes, Angell added. Mobile home occupants should go to a shelter in the event of a tornado.

Information on anchoring mobile homes with tiedowns is available in the publication, "Protecting Mobile Homes from High Winds." This publication is available for review through the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office, mobile home dealers and most mobile home park operators. Single copies are available from the State Office of Civil Defense, State Capitol Building, St. Paul 55155.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 25, 1973

"The University of Minnesota adheres to the principle that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to facilities and programs in the University without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin."

**SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (June-November 1973)**

- June 2 Small Animal Medicine Seminar at the Radisson Duluth for practicing veterinarians. This is a continuing education program on small animal medicine, abdominal surgery and related surgical topics.<sup>o</sup>
- June 4-5 1973 Livestock and Meats Judging Clinic. The June 4 Beef Cattle Clinic is at the Rosemount Experiment Station. The June 5 Swine and Sheep Clinic in the morning and the Meats Evaluation in the afternoon are at the Livestock Pavilion on the St. Paul Campus. This course is for livestock judges, vo-ag instructors, county agents, livestock producers and University administrators to improve their competency in these fields.\*
- June 4-5-6 Diagnostics in Equine Reproduction at Rm. C-208, Veterinary Clinic, St. Paul Campus for practicing veterinarians. This course consists of lectures and laboratory workshops.<sup>o</sup>
- June 5-6 Agricultural Education Seminar, Arrowwood, Alexandria. To organize a coordinating council for agricultural education in Minnesota and to establish some task forces to study current issues facing agricultural education. Seminar participants are to be administrators and selected educational faculties.\*
- June 12-13 Athletic Field Turf Management, St. Paul Campus. To inform personnel who are responsible for the upkeep of athletic fields about the latest recommended turf maintenance techniques. The course will cover sod management, fertilizer rates and recommended analysis, disease control, and selected educational faculties.\*
- June 26-27 Branch Station Crop and Soil Field Days. June 26, Waseca; June 27, Lamberton. For people to see the research facilities and the range of programs in the branch stations.+
- June 26-27-28 Farmland Industries Special Northern Region Feed Short Course, University of Minnesota-Morris. To update managers and mid-management personnel in management techniques, research data and industry developments.\*
- July 6-7-8 Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association Summer Clinic, Arrowwood Lodge, Alexandria for practicing veterinarians. To provide a continuing education program in large and small animal medicine and equine medicine.<sup>o</sup>

---

<sup>o</sup>For further information call (612) 373-1154, James Hanson

\*For further information call (612) 373-0725, Office of Special Programs

+For further information call the Experiment Station designated

add 1--special short course schedule

- July 9-10-11 Agricultural Education Workshop, Radisson Downtown Hotel and St. Paul Campus. A workshop for instructors and administrators of vocational and technical education courses in agriculture to become informed of current developments and trends in agricultural education.\*
- July 12, 18-19 Branch Station and Soil Field Days. July 12, Morris; July 18, Crookston; July 19, Grand Rapids. For people to see the research facilities and the range of programs in the branch stations.+
- July 15-20 Microbiology and Sanitation in the Food Industry, St. Paul Campus. To introduce production personnel in the food processing industry to microbiology and related sanitation in the food industry. Emphasis upon the role of micro-organisms in food spoilage and food-borne disease. The importance of sanitation, disinfection and processing details in the production of high quality foods is also stressed.x
- August 6-11 Minnesota Dairy Tour for Minnesota dairy farm operators and their wives. To acquaint them with the latest dairy technology and management practices in the northeastern United States. This will be accomplished by: twelve farm visits located in three states; visits of two land-grant research facilities; attend regional empire field days; visit Agway Cooperative Research Station--largest in U.S.; and presentations by dairy specialists from industry U.S.D.A., and educational institutions./
- August 22 Teachers Environmental Education Workshop, Brown County--Location to be announced. These sessions are on solving our natural resource problems. For teachers of general science and biology at the secondary level, elementary teachers, and school administrators interested in broadening their curriculums in natural resource education.\*
- Sept. 10-14 Dairy Herd Improvement Assoc. Supervisor Training Short Course, St. Paul Campus. To train prospective DHIA supervisors. For individuals or married couples who are interested in doing this kind of work.\*
- Sept. 11-12-13 Branch Station Crop and Soil Field Days. Sept. 11, Waseca; Sept. 12, Lamberton; Sept. 13, Morris. For people to see the research facilities and the range of programs in the branch stations.+
- Sept. 13-14 Sanitarions Conference, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom in the Student Center. To discuss a variety of developments in dairy and food plant sanitation and field work. To provide an update of information for those attending related to the field of milk, food, and environmental sanitation.x

---

\*For further information call (612) 373-1082, Edmund Zottola

/For further information call (507) 289-2321, Ext. 250

add 2--special short course schedule

- Sept. 15-22-29 Minnesota Woodland Field Days. Sept. 15, Northern Minnesota, location to be announced; Sept. 22, Central Minnesota, location to be announced; Sept. 29, Southern Minnesota, location to be announced. To promote good woodland management for holders of private woodlands; to introduce interested people to forest management technology and to help people understand the forest environment, to introduce landowners to programs of assistance available to them for woodland management. For farmers, woodland owners, teachers, students and all others interested in woodland management.\*
- Sept. 17-18 Minnesota Nutritional Conference, Sheraton Inn, Minneapolis. A north central area regional conference for animal nutritionists. Major emphasis is on nutrition topics of current interest for animal nutritionists representing producers, industry, universities and research.\*
- Sept. 17-18-19 Teachers Environmental Education Workshop. Sept. 17, Camp  
20-21 Salie, Anoka County; Sept. 18, Tartan Park, Washington County; Sept. 19, Morris Baker Park, Hennepin County; Sept. 20, BSA Camp Heritage, Wright County; Sept. 21, Holland-Jensen Park, Dakota County. These sessions are on solving our natural resource problems. For elementary teachers and school administrators interested in broadening their curriculums in natural resource education.\*
- Sept. 20 Logging Equipment Field Day, Cloquet Forestry Center, Cloquet. Field demonstration and displays of logging equipment and tools. For timber producers and woodland owners.\*
- October 4 Beef Cattle Institute, Red River Valley Winter Shows Building, Crookston. The Northwest Experiment Station seminar begins at 3 p.m. and continues into the evening and is for beef feeder farmers.\*
- October 11 Commercial Flower Growers, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom, Student Center. To acquaint the audience with information concerning flower culture; new techniques and management practices to increase efficiency and profits. For commercial flower growers.\*
- Oct. 22-26 Annual Conference Agricultural Extension Service, Radisson Hotel Downtown, Minneapolis. Overall theme--the Extension professional priorities and personal growth. For county and state staff of the Agricultural Extension Service.
- October 23-  
November 16 Property Valuation Short Course. Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, St. Cloud; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Hibbing; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Bagley; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Fergus Falls; Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, Willmar; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Marshall; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Waseca; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Rochester. To help assessors, auditors, treasurers and county boards to understand the importance of their role in the administration of the property tax.

add 3--special short course schedule

- Nov. 12-14      **Farm Income Tax Short Course, Radisson Downtown Hotel, Minneapolis.**  
To improve the skills of those preparing income tax returns through better understanding and application of procedures of computation and regulation. To increase awareness and understanding of the issues of taxation in Minnesota and in the United States. For tax consultants, accountants, lawyers, bankers, insurance agents, educators and others involved in preparing income tax returns.\*
- Nov. 17      **Milk Judging School, St. Paul Campus, Food Science and Nutrition Building.** To impart the fundamentals of milk judging, common flavor defects in milk laboratory identification of milk flavors. Open to interested students and vocational agriculture instructors.\*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 29, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Use Pesticides Up. Buying small amounts of pesticides that you will use up in a short time is the best way to avoid surpluses. But if you do end up with some surplus pesticides, here are some disposal tips from Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Small quantities--no more than one gallon of liquid or five pounds of non-liquid material--can be buried in a sanitary landfill approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency once per year. Large quantities of pesticides should not be disposed of at sanitary landfills by repeated trips.

Landfills are not to be used to dispose of large quantities of pesticides. Harein says that large quantities buried in one place may complicate pollution problems.

If you can't use up the pesticide as directed on the label, either store it or return the material to the dealer. There are no approved disposal methods for large quantities of pesticides at this time.

See your county extension agent for more information. Ask for a copy of Extension Folder 281, "Surplus Pesticide and Container Disposal."

\* \* \* \*

Hired Managers. The number of hired managers has stayed about the same on Minnesota farms during the past 10 years, Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist, says. Throughout the past 20 years less than one percent of the farms have been run by hired managers. Also, hired labor is less important now than it was 20 years ago. But with three new sugar beet plants scheduled to begin operation in 1974, a significant increase in hired labor can be expected throughout western Minnesota, he adds.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Problems in Pasture. Lambs on pasture can't get enough nutrients to gain satisfactorily, R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota animal scientist, says. Parasites also are a problem in pasture. No matter how many times an anthelmintic drench is used or the lambs are rotated among pastures, internal parasites will deny eight to 10 pounds of gain per lamb. On the other hand, lambs in drylot are virtually parasite free.

# # # #

MSC  
8AZ7P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 29, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN FOR  
BUYING PORTABLE  
APPLIANCES

Portable appliances are popular wedding gifts. If you are looking for a wedding gift to give this summer, what should you consider when buying a portable appliance?

Manufacturers are bringing out new lines and new features, so be aware of what's available first, says Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota. Remember you're buying this for someone else. Something that is just right for you may be too big, too heavy or unusable for someone else.

Storage space can be a problem. Most portable appliances are large, often 12 inches by 12 inches with legs or other attachments that take space. Many are quite heavy, thus they can't be stored too high up or too low down. A large, counter-height space near by is best, otherwise, appliances won't be used often if it's too much trouble to get them.

Safety should be considered when shopping for a portable appliance. When buying heating appliances, such as coffee pots, fondue pots or anything that could possibly tip over with hot water or fat, be sure it has good support--wide, sturdy, legs or base.

Check the controls. Are they easy to read and easy to clean? Small crevices can fill with grease and be hard to clean, making instructions harder to read.

Look for a small plate on the appliance which indicates the wattage. Consumers want heating appliances to heat up quickly, said Mrs. Olson, so they have been built with a particularly high wattage. Broilers take a lot of current --maybe 1600 watts. If there are only regular household circuits in the kitchen, perhaps all they will allow is 1800 watts at one time. Use only one heating appliance in a circuit unless it's a special appliance circuit.

add 1--tips given

How do you know the wattage allowance in a kitchen? Check the fuse box to see what size fuse is guarding that circuit. If it says 15 amps, you should not use more than 1800 watts at one time. There may be more than one circuit in the kitchen. To find which circuits are in the kitchen and which outlets are on each circuit, remove the fuse or trip the circuit breaker and plug in a small lamp in the various outlets. The outlets with no current (the lamp will not light) are on the same circuit.

Some of the new products and features on the market include coffee makers, similar to those used in restaurants, which make filtered coffee. The fast coffee makers (30 seconds to make one cup of coffee--those that take 9 seconds per cup are not considered faster than any other kind when several cups are done at once) are about 1685 watts. They are expensive and bulky, needing about 8 to 12 inches of counterspace and 12 to 14 inches of storage height.

Blenders, now considered a staple appliance, usually have seven or more speeds. New features include automatic off-on for chopping dry foods and mini-jars as accessories for those with removable blades so the container you blend in can be put right into the refrigerator.

Self-cleaning irons may be useful if you do a lot of steam ironing and use tap water, observed Mrs. Olson. Minerals can clog the iron if tap water is used. In the self-cleaning irons you simply push a button and the water left in the iron comes out with a strong force flushing away any sediment either through the water vents in the sole of the iron or through an opening behind the container.

Slow cookers, similar to dutch ovens, are on the market now. They have a low wattage of about 75 watts on low and 150 watts on high compared to 1000 or more watts in electric fry pans and casseroles. Therefore, they are not designed to heat large amounts of food in a hurry, cautioned Mrs. Olson. Because of low wattage, the type of food and length of time needed to bring the temperature of the food above 140 degrees, special care should be taken to prevent food poisoning. Foods such as those with cream bases, milk, eggs and meat should be started on top of the stove or in the oven to bring the temperature above 140 degrees quickly. Then transfer food to the slow cooker to simmer.

####

MSC  
AZMP

(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.)

May 29, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Breads And Cereals

University of Minnesota extension nutritionist Mary Darling says breads and cereals need special care at home.

Store cereals at room temperature in tightly closed containers to keep out dust, moisture and insects. Cereals tend to pick up odors, so don't store them near soap or other products with strong odors.

Remember to refold the inner wrapper on ready-to-eat cereals to keep them crisp and flavorful. Store bread in a bread box or bread drawer at room temperature. Store breads in the refrigerator to prevent mold in hot, humid weather.

\* \* \* \*

Food Poisoning

Handle foods properly to prevent food poisoning on picnics and other outings this summer.

Extension nutritionist Muriel Brink reminds homemakers that food becomes unsafe to eat when bacteria are allowed to grow. Bacteria thrive in a warm, moist environment.

Foods requiring special care include creme fillings, custards, eggs, poultry, pork, processed meat, milk products, sandwich fillings and egg, potato and tuna salads.

\* \* \* \*

Home Economist Tip:

Save food dollars by buying day-old bakery products. They usually are about half the price and the same food value as fresh ones. Many bakeries have "thrift stores" for their day-old specials.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 29, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H LEADER CONFERENCE  
TO BE HELD JUNE 18-22

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H'ers will represent \_\_\_\_\_ County at the 4-H Junior  
(number)

Leader Conference to be held on the St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota,  
June 18-22.

They are: (list names and addresses)

Some 600 junior leaders from throughout Minnesota are expected to attend the  
conference.

The five-day conference will revolve around the theme "SEARCH." The theme  
will be broken down into three topics: self-awareness, communication and  
selecting alternatives. Activities include small group recreation, discussions,  
Twins' baseball game, pledges, songfest, picnic, show and dance.

A banquet, sponsored for the 51th year by the greater Minneapolis Chamber of  
Commerce, will be held at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis on Thursday,  
June 21.

Four-H Federation officers will be elected on the last day of the conference.  
One voting delegate per county is allowed to participate in the federation. The  
federation meets each year in conjunction with the Junior Leader Conference.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 29, 1973

Immediate release

4-H NEWS

#### 4-H'ers GET CONSERVATION CAMP SCHOLARSHIPS

Three Minnesota 4-H'ers have won scholarships to attend Long Lake Conservation Camp, Aitkin Co., for two weeks this summer.

Financing the scholarships are the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry (MACI) and the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts (MASCOD).

The camp, operated by the Aitkin County Park Commission, is for youths, age 13 to 15, who are not necessarily members of a youth group.

Winners of MACI awards are Ted Meyer, Fergus Falls, Rt. 1, for June 3 through 15 and Daniel Wold, Princeton, Rt. 1, for June 17 through 29. Alternates for the respective sessions are Thomas Eggert, 11989 Point Douglas Rd. S., Hastings and Tim Bongs, Star Route, Deerwood.

The MASCOD award for the June 1 to 13 camp went to Maureen Reeder, Montgomery, Rt. 1. Diane Bowman, of Twin Valley, was named as alternate.

Scholarship candidates receiving honorable mention were Julie Hahnert, Brainerd, Rt. 6; Donald Drewry, Hampton; LuAnn Sauder, Cannon Falls, Rt. 2; Stuart Stark, Thief River Falls, Rt. 2; David Erickson, Thief River Falls, Rt. 5; Dean Hanson, Glenwood, Rt. 4; Margaret Fogarty, Belle Plaine, Rt. 2 and William Herzfeld, 2960 Manning Ave. N., Lake Elmo.

-svc-

MSC

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Department of Information and  
Agricultural Journalism  
433 Coffey Hall  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

May 30, 1973

TO: Minnesota Editors

RE: Mass Media Research Stories

The role of the mass media in public issues has always been a hot issue (especially for newsmen). Social scientists in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture have examined the role of the mass media in public issues, specifically in controversial issues, in several Minnesota communities.

Some of their research is reported in the enclosed series of four articles. I think you'll find them useful and interesting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John M. Sperbeck".

John M. Sperbeck  
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:pah

enclosures

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
May 31, 1973

Att: Extension Agent  
Associate Agent  
Assistant Agent  
Home Economist

YARD AND GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JUNE  
By Orrin C. Turnquist  
Leonard B. Hertz  
Jane P. McKinnon  
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables--Orrin C. Turnquist

1. If you have plenty of room in your garden, don't plan on pruning and staking your tomatoes. Space them at least three or four feet apart each way. In pruning, you will remove potential fruiting laterals and also run the risk of more problems from sunscald and blossom end rot.
2. If space is a problem, you can have your plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows three feet apart. Place a six-foot stake  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  alongside each plant at planting time. You may damage the root system by doing it later. As lateral branches begin to develop, select two or three and prune all others. Tie these shoots loosely around the plant and tightly to the stake as they grow and develop.
3. Keep in mind early, shallow cultivation for weed control. Deep hoeing often results in root pruning and irregular growth will result. This leads to poor quality produce.
4. Thin your early seeded vegetables--carrots, beets, kohlrabi, leaf lettuce, onions and radishes. Carrots should be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to two inches apart; beets, two to three inches; kohlrabi, three to four inches; leaf lettuce, four to six inches; onions, two to four inches; and radishes, one to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
5. Remove seed stalks from rhubarb plants as the large buds appear. This will prevent the depletion of food reserves for next year's crop.

- more -

---

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Roland H. Abraham, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. We offer our programs and facilities to all people without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

6. Spray the area around your garden plot frequently with malathion to control leafhoppers. These insects often infect the garden plants with virus diseases which don't always show up until later. This treatment may help prevent wilting of tomatoes and other abnormalities later.
7. Stop cutting asparagus and pulling rhubarb by the end of the month. The growth the rest of the season is needed to supply food to the storage roots for next spring's crop.
8. Water tomato plants with a fertilizer solution about once a week to speed up development until flowering starts. Use one-half cup of any complete fertilizer like 10-10-10 in 1 gallon of water. Use one-half cup of this solution per plant.

Fruits -- Leonard B. Hertz

1. Reports that the more "winter-tender" plums, apricots and grapes have failed in some cases to blossom or set fruit are common this year. Also, injury to strawberry flowers has been observed. The late season frost of May 16 is certainly responsible for a portion and in some instances all of the observed injury. Nothing, however, can be done to overcome "frost injury" this year since the damage is already present.
2. Pick strawberries often during the fruiting season, at least every third day, and pick all the ripe fruit each time. Over ripe berries often become moldy and attract insects, such as the sap beetle.
3. For information on control of insects and diseases in home fruit plantings, see Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide."
4. Cultivate raspberries to control suckers that come up between the rows. They are just as bad as weeds if allowed to grow. Cultivate until the berries are ripe. Keep the rows about a foot wide at the base.
5. Strawberries require a continuous moisture supply during their development. A dry period following planting reduces plant production. A dry period during harvest greatly reduces the crop.

6. The flowers of June bearing strawberries should be removed the first year. These flowers produce only small fruit and reduce growth and development of strawberry runners. The main function of plant growth the first season is to develop strong runner plants that will fruit the following year.
7. Remove all flowers on everbearing strawberry plants up to about July 1 of the first year. Flowers that develop after that date generally produce a fine fall crop.
8. Birds often damage many berries and fruit during the ripening period. If possible, locate your plantings away from trees where birds nest. The best technique is to cover the rows or trees with some of the newer types of "bird screens." These plastic nettings allow free passage of air, sunlight and rain for healthy plant growth, but keeps birds at a safe distance.
9. Many apple varieties, including Haralson, Beacon and Wealthy, tend to be "alternate bearing," they may set a heavy crop one year and produce very little or no crop the next. This is an off year for many varieties. To reduce the tendency toward alternate bearing, hand thin about July 1. Where fruits are clustered, remove all but one fruit in each cluster. Space the fruits from five to eight inches apart. Thinning also results in large and better colored fruits.

Ornamental Horticulture --Jane P. McKinnon

GERANIUMS OFFER  
MUCH VARIETY

Few plants offer variety in flower color, growth and leaves as geraniums do, University of Minnesota horticulturists say.

Geraniums come in whites, pinks, salmons, red and bi-colors. Double flower types and old-fashioned singles are available. Geraniums may grow on vines or grow upright. Leaves may be smooth or have a heavy covering of hair.

Here are some tips on planting geraniums outdoors:

The soil should be at least 60 degrees and there should be no danger of frost. The plants need at least eight hours of sunlight each day. Open up your soil with sand, peat, perlite or compost to allow water and air penetration. Place two to three inches of these additives on the surface and work them eight to ten inches into the bed. Avoid green manures and vermiculite.

At planting you can incorporate two pounds of 10-10-10 DRY fertilizer or four pounds of 5-10-5 DRY fertilizer for 100 square feet. A half-rate application of this DRY fertilizer can be spread in July. Water these DRY fertilizers into the soil. An alternate fertilizer scheme: Use one ounce per five gallons of WATER SOLUBLE 20-20-20 fertilizer at 21-day intervals. Use either DRY or WATER SOLUBLE fertilizer methods, but don't use both or you'll overfeed the plants.

For more information, get "Outdoor-Indoor Geranium Culture," Horticulture F. S. No. 34-1973, from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

## ##

MSC  
8A27p

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 4, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Pesticide Disposal. Minimize your pesticide disposal problems by following these tips.

- Don't overstock--buy pesticides for the current season only.
- Try to arrange for the return of large containers of pesticides to your supplier if the pesticides are not needed.
- Use pesticides that will break down quickly.
- Minimize purchases of pesticides that are likely to be restricted.
- Mix only enough pesticide for your immediate needs. If you have some left over, try to use it elsewhere as instructed for Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Chemical Sprayers. Farmers may be operating their chemical sprayers at the wrong pressure, John A. True, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer, says. Studies show 30 to 35 pounds per square inch of pressure works best for the nozzles and ground equipment most commonly used by Minnesota farmers, he adds. Check the label on the chemical container for specific recommendations.

\* \* \* \*

Finishing Rations. Fifteen years of University of Minnesota grazing studies show there's a definite advantage in feeding lambs growing finishing rations in drylot rather than turning them on pasture. University animal scientist R. M. Jordan says some of the "robbers" are death loss--it's three percent higher on pasture--and weight gain--it's about 25 pounds per lamb on pasture as compared to 40 to 45 pounds per lamb in drylot.

# # # #

MSC  
8A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 4, 1973

Immediate release

MARK FARM EQUIPMENT  
FOR HIGHWAY TRAVEL

Chances of having an accident with a tractor are five times as great on a highway as in the field.

Many farmers occasionally must use the highways, but following simple precautions may avoid a serious accident.

--Observe all traffic regulations, including signals.

--Mark the trailer or implement with a slow-moving vehicle emblem. A red flag on a rod also can be helpful; the red flag should be above the implement but not more than 3 feet above the driver's head.

--Place a rear view mirror on the tractor. If it can be installed in such a way that it does not vibrate excessively, a rear view mirror makes it possible for a tractor driver to watch traffic coming from the rear.

--Use one entire lane. Pulling off the road far enough to use only one-half the lane still blocks that lane for all traffic, and it may cause some driver to attempt to pass when he actually does not have the room to do so. If any part of the lane is to be used, use the full lane.

--Install and use a large red taillight on the rear of a trailer and all other implements to be used on a highway at dusk or after dark.

--Highways are designed for and are being used by fast-moving traffic. Remember this when traveling on them with a slow-moving vehicle.

# # # #

MSC  
GAZP  
8

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 4, 1973

Immediate release

DAIRYMEN TO TOUR  
THREE STATES

Forty-eight Minnesotans will visit outstanding dairy farms in Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan in a six-day excursion sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service starting Aug. 6.

Some of the highlights of this year's tour are a dairy farm herd averaging 20,000 pounds of milk a year, a 5,000-acre vegetable farm in combination with a dairy operation, a farm with a circular milking parlor with automatic take-off on each quarter and the largest registered Holstein herd, over 2,600 head, in the northwestern United States.

Dairymen will visit research facilities at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

The tour starts Aug. 6 when the 48 people registering travel by charter plane to Harrisburg, Pa. From there they will go to farms in York, Pa., and then tour an Amish area.

After two days in Pennsylvania, the group will spend three days in Upstate New York and then continue by charter plane to Michigan.

The tour is limited to the first 48 persons each sending deposits for \$50 to reserve a place in the tour. Others will be returned immediately. The total registration fee of \$270 per person includes the charter plane and charter bus transportation, lodging and all banquet meals. Checks should be made payable to the University of Minnesota and sent to the Office of Special Programs, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

MSC  
8A27p

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 4, 1973

4-H NEWS  
Immediate release

MINNESOTANS LEAD  
4-H CARAVANS ABROAD

Two Minnesotans represent half of the adult leadership for this summer's 4 H Caravan program through which 56 youth from 19 states will live in foreign countries.

Leading the group destined for Finland is Gwen Western, of 1510 W. Larpenteur Ave., St. Paul, assistant extension specialist for 4-H youth and development. The Denmark-bound group is led by Marge McAndrews, of 620 Garmon, Shakopee, extension home economist in Scott County.

Western and McAndrews will fly to Washington, D. C. where they will conduct an orientation for the Teen Caravan participants at the National 4-H Center. This will include a visit to the respective countries' embassies and a visit to the United Nations. The caravaners will leave for Europe June 21 and return to the U. S. August 15.

The Caravan program, for 4-H youth ages 17 to 25, is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service through the National 4-H Foundation in the U. S. and cooperating agencies in host countries. The young travelers this year will head for Japan, Finland, Denmark and Switzerland.

The five to eight week program is designed to give participants a chance to experience a different culture as members of host families, not just as tourists.

Western and McAndrews are responsible for helping caravaners, many of them away from home for the first time, adjust to new environments.

Besides visiting the youth with their host families, the two leaders will spend time with their professional counterparts in their host countries and get an overview of 4-H programs there. The co-operating 4-H organizations are Suomen 4-H Liitto in Finland and Denmark Landboudom in Denmark.

add 1--Minnesotans lead

Before returning home, Western and McAndrews will spend six days visiting other European countries with Caravan members.

Living abroad is not new to either of the two leaders. Western, the daughter of Mrs. Helen Western, Redwood Falls, was a delegate to India in 1969 with the International Farm Youth Exchange program (IFYE). Originally from Rosemount, McAndrews was an IFYE delegate to Uganda in 1970.

-svc-

MSC  
8A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 4, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN  
FOR FISH  
PREPARATION

Clean freshwater fish as soon as possible after they are caught, says Karel Strandness, assistant consumer information specialist at the University of Minnesota. To store fresh fish, wrap in moisture-proof paper and store in coldest part of the refrigerator. She recommends using or freezing the fish within two days.

It is best to clean and freeze fish as soon as possible because fish deteriorates rapidly. Fish must be frozen at 0 degrees F. to maintain quality. Store it in the coldest part of the freezer. If you are unable to freeze it immediately, pack it in crushed ice and keep it cold.

Fish dries out and develops an off-taste when exposed to oxygen, so use a moisture-vapor proof wrap for freezing. Ms. Strandness suggests using heavy duty aluminum foil or saran-type film wrap to prevent rancidity.

A popular way to freeze fish is to use milk cartons. Ms. Strandness does not recommend using used plastic coated milk or cottage cheese cartons because they cannot be sterilized. They may harbor bacteria that can contaminate the fish, she warned. If you can purchase unused cartons, these are fine, but do not use the used cartons.

Fish is one thing that may easily be forgotten at the bottom of the freezer, so it is important to use it during the recommended storage time. Storage length varies with the type of fish. Northern, smelt and lake and rainbow trout can be kept frozen for four to six months; bluegills, bass, crappies and sunfish for seven to nine months and walleyes for nine months.

Thaw fish in the original wrap and cook as soon as it has defrosted.

add 1--tips given

Most people have a favorite way of preparing fish, but the type of fish affects which cooking method you use. Lake and brook trout, carp and white fish are considered "fat" fish. They can be baked, poached, steamed or panfried with little additional fat. Bass, perch, walleye, crappies and sunfish are considered lean, so you will need to use additional fat when panfrying, broiling or baking.

Overcooking is more common than undercooking. There is no such thing as "tough" fish, so cook only until the fish flakes easily with a fork or it will dry out.

-skm-

MSC  
5/11/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

Immediate release

UM BRANCH STATION  
FIELD DAYS SET

Minnesotans will have a chance to view the latest in agricultural research and farming practices at field days in the next few weeks at the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment stations.

Summer field days at branch stations will feature current research on crops economically important to the state. Special programs to answer questions and acquaint the public with agricultural research will be held at many of the branch stations.

Dates and programs for the field days are:

--June 26, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Tour stops include weed control on corn and soybeans with special work on velvet leaf in soybeans, studying the effect of animal waste management, long range studies in corn management and tillage, small grain and alfalfa varietal studies, alfalfa fertilization and horticulture. An open house will be held in the livestock facilities. Other features include a women's program and an opportunity for tours and visits at the Technical College.

--June 27, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Continuous field tours from 9 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. will include weed control techniques, small grain varieties, fertilizer materials, effects of insecticides on corn rootworm and corn borer, planting studies of sorghum, corn, soybeans and dry beans.

--July 10, Sand Plains Experiment Station, Elk River. Highlights of the field day include warm water research, blueberry and potato research and a new precision seeder made in England.

--July 12, West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Tour stops will include small grain varietal trials and fertilization, weed control in corn and soybeans, corn and forage fertilization and manure studies on corn. A horticulture tour will be at 10:30 a.m. Times for the field day are 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

-more-

add 1--um branch station

--July 18, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. On display will be fertilization with small grains, sugar beet rotation, grain varieties, wheat competition studies, wild oats studies, sunflowers, breeding nurseries for wheat, oats, barley and flax and in the afternoon a special tour of the potato breeding plots and alfalfa plots. Tours will run from 8:15 a.m. until 2:30 p.m.

--July 19, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Wagon tours will be to the garden area and agronomy plots in the morning. In the afternoon, the wild rice area will be toured. Livestock and forestry areas will be open for public inspection.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Pig Ration Costs. The rapidly escalating price for soybean meal has forced increased prices for all other high protein feeds used in pig rations, Lester E. Hanson, University of Minnesota animal scientist, says. Swine producers can reduce their costs by using synthetic lysine if it can be purchased at a "reasonable" price, he adds. But synthetic lysine has been extremely scarce during the past six months.

\* \* \* \*

Boom Heights. Booms on spraying equipment should be at the right height and parallel to the ground for uniform coverage. Boom heights are determined by the pattern angle of the nozzle and by the target area, John A. True, extension agricultural engineer, says. If you are spraying the ground, measure the boom height from the ground, but if you're spraying six to eight-inch foliage, measure the boom height from the foliage area.

\* \* \* \*

Use Diesel Equipment. The supply of gasoline is tighter than the supply of diesel fuel, so use diesel tractors where possible. Match the tractor to the job to be done and use small tractors for lighter jobs. Operate equipment at proper engine and field speeds and keep it properly tuned for maximum fuel efficiency. Shut the engine off if you're likely to be stopped for some time.

\* \* \* \*

Pesty Plants. Poison ivy grows in abundance in almost every part of the United States. These attractive looking vines and groundcovers cause nearly two million cases of skin poisoning serious enough to require either medical attention or at least a day of restricted activity. Identification and eradication are the keys to poison plant control. June and July are the best months to eradicate poison ivy from backyards, gardens, playgrounds and other recreational areas.

# # # #

MSC  
FAZMP  
D

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

DON'T DRINK  
RAW MILK

Health food advocates who recommend drinking raw milk are seriously misleading their followers, warns Edmund A. Zottola, University of Minnesota extension food microbiologist.

"Raw milk may contain bacteria that can cause septic sore throat, rheumatic fever, undulant fever and other serious diseases. Pasteurizing milk is the only safe and sure way to guarantee that it is free of these germs," he explained.

Health food advocates claim there is a nutritional advantage in drinking raw milk, but Zottola says there is no nutritional difference between raw and pasteurized milk.

Although pasteurization destroys some vitamin C and a small amount of thiamine, milk is a poor source of these vitamins. Ten to fifteen glasses of milk per day would be required to meet the recommended daily allowance for vitamin C (60 milligrams) whether milk is raw or pasteurized. Protein, calcium and riboflavin are the important nutrients in milk and these are not affected in any way by pasteurization, said the food scientist.

Pasteurization is required to prevent widespread outbreaks of diseases common more than 50 years ago before laws required that milk be pasteurized.

"Consumers should not become complacent over pasteurization of milk simply because we have not had a major epidemic caused by consumption of fluid milk in the past 60 years. There is a movement currently underway in our country to go back to nature. People are purchasing small farms with cows or goats and plan to produce their own milk. These people will not have any knowledge about the disease of milk animals, particularly udder infections such as mastitis, and could conceivably drink raw milk highly infected with disease-producing germs," he said.

add 1--don't drink raw milk

Zottola recommends using a home pasteurizer to assure a safe milk supply. Pathogenic bacteria can live in the udder of a cow or goat without causing any infection. When the animal is milked, these germs are in the milk and can't be detected even with extensive examination of the milk.

He also recommends using pasteurized milk for home cheese-making, especially cottage cheese which is consumed fresh. There is also better control of fermentation if pasteurized milk is used, he added.

A state law prohibits offering raw milk for sale. Minnesota consumers can obtain raw milk for their own use from farmers, but they must go directly to the farm. Under a state law, farmers can't deliver raw milk. There is a risk in obtaining milk directly from the farm, said Zottola, since the farmer has no way of determining if his cows' milk has disease-producing bacteria.

Any advantages claimed in drinking raw milk are "truly minimal" when compared to the serious illnesses that have been associated with drinking raw milk, he adds.

For more information on pasteurizing milk at home, ask for Food Science and Industries Fact Sheet No. 13, "Care of Milk in the Home," available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55101.

MSC  
3/2/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H SLATES EXPRESSION  
WORKSHOPS FOR CHILDREN

\_\_\_\_\_ County will hold a Workshop of Expression for \_\_\_\_\_  
Indian, Black, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_ youngsters, ages six to 12 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_  
or leave blank \_\_\_\_\_ day, date

at \_\_\_\_\_  
place

The workshop is one of 10 similar events being held throughout Minnesota during June and July. Sponsored by the 4-H program, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the event is not limited to 4-H members.

No participation fee will be charged, and art and other materials will be provided.

"We hope we can put children in touch with their feelings through the introduction of music, movement, poetry, film, art and puppets," explains Lianne Anderson, assistant extension specialist, 4-H and youth development (theatre arts).

"Children will be encouraged to see, hear, smell, and taste a variety of things and express these experiences in a free and imaginative way."

Parents, friends and the public are invited to view youngsters' art work at 3:30 p.m. Some of the work will be selected for showing at a state wide event, possibly the State Fair.

The workshops are expanded versions of last summer's American Indian Children's Workshops of Expression, which focussed on visual art.

SCHEDULE OF EXPRESSION WORKSHOPS (for agents' information)

Ramsey County, June 21- 22

White Earth, June 27

add 1--4-H news

Mille Lacs, June 29

Redwood, July 5

Itasca, July 6

Fond du Lac, July 18

Nett Lake, July 19

Duluth, July 20

Hennepin County, July 23 (possibly some additional dates)

-svc-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

Immediate release

LEAF SPOTS  
REPORTED  
ON OAK, ELM

Anthracnose leaf spot has been reported on white oak trees in the northeastern metropolitan area and it is fairly common this spring in elms throughout Minnesota, Ward C. Stienstra, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, said.

Small twigs on white oaks and maples occasionally die as a result of extensive infection from the leaf spot and the disease can be severe on elm, white oak and maple species not native to Minnesota, the plant scientist added. It occurs on American and Siberian elms and sycamore trees. In most cases the disease affects leaves on the lower third of the tree. On maples and oaks, more than half of the leaf may have brown, irregular shaped spots.

"You can't wait until leaf spots appear and then control them," Stienstra said. It's too late now for most people to apply protective chemicals for these leaf spots. Fungicides should have been applied when the leaves were emerging from buds, followed by two or three applications at seven-day intervals. If the disease is severe this year, the use of protective chemicals can be considered next year, Stienstra added.

Fungi that cause the disease overwinter in infected leaves and small twigs. The plant pathologist said it's important to destroy sources of the fungi. Trees with dead twigs and branches from past infections should be pruned. Also, pruning to thin out the crown promotes greater air movement, leaves dry faster and the time for infection is reduced.

For more information, get PL-1 form, "Leaf Spot Diseases of Trees," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 11, 1973

Immediate release

VERTICILLIUM WILT  
FOUND IN TREES  
IN MINNESOTA

Verticillium wilt, a disease of ornamental trees and shrubs, has been found in Minnesota, particularly in the Twin Cities area, Ward Stienstra, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, reports.

The disease has been found most frequently on maple and Russian olive trees, but over a dozen species are susceptible, Stienstra adds. No chemicals are available to treat verticillium wilt.

Persons unfamiliar with verticillium wilt symptoms may confuse the disease with transplanting shock and winter injury. A laboratory test is needed to tell if verticillium wilt is involved, or if the wilt is caused by something else.

For more information, homeowners should contact the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or send a sample from suspect trees to the Plant Disease Clinic, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. However, Stienstra cautions homeowners to submit samples from the area of the tree where there's leaf drop or where twigs or branches show brown discoloration under the bark.

"Symptoms of the disease include a decline in twig growth, die-back of individual twigs and branches and a yellowing of the foliage," Stienstra says. Large trees usually die slowly, while small trees may die quickly. Usually the first external symptom is a sudden wilting of the foliage on several twigs of a branch.

The disease can affect both old, established trees or young trees and shrubs that have been recently planted.

-more-

add 1--verticillium wilt

Although verticillium wilt is considered a serious disease, it is less severe than Dutch elm or oak wilt, and some infected trees have survived several years after infection. "As far as we know, forest stands aren't affected by the wilt, but it's common in ornamentals," Stienstra says.

Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 23, "Verticillium Wilt of Trees and Shrubs," is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-jms-

MSC  
FAZP

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

June 11, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Read Before Signing

Read before you sign. Check the terms of an agreement carefully before joining a club offering books, records, fruits, flowers and other merchandise on a regular basis.

Some of these clubs send out unwanted merchandise to people who fail to return a notice on time. Often people joining these clubs become obligated to buy a specific amount.

University extension home economists say the Federal Trade Commission has issued a regulation governing "pre-notification negative-option" sales plans to protect consumers. "Pre-notification" refers to the consumers' responsibility to notify the club not to send the merchandise. "Negative-option" means that the consumer may reject the selected merchandise.

\* \* \* \*

Cleaning Fish

Clean freshwater fish as soon as possible after they are caught. University of Minnesota consumer specialist Karel Strandness suggests storing fresh fish in the coldest part of the refrigerator after wrapping it in moisture-proof paper. Use or freeze the fish within two days.

\* \* \* \*

Baby Cribs

A bureau of the Food and Drug Administration is drafting a proposed regulation to eliminate hazardous features of baby cribs. The regulation would become effective this coming January.

FDA officials believe the new ruling should help protect babies from injury or accidental death as a result of crib construction defects.

\* \* \* \*

MSC  
3/12/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Yard 'n Garden. Subjects for July's "Yard 'n Garden" television program include mulches and ground covers, first week; harvesting and using vegetables, second week; cutting and showing flowers, third week; and garden and fruit diseases, last week. "Yard 'n Garden" can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_ on  
(time and day)

\_\_\_\_\_ in this area.  
(station)

\* \* \* \*

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE and KFME) the program will be seen on: KAUS, Austin, Fridays, 8 a.m.; WTCN, Saturdays, 7:30 a.m.; KCMT, Alexandria, Sundays, 7 a.m.; KEYC, Mankato, Sunday afternoon or weekday afternoon; KSOO-KCOO, Sioux Falls-Aberdeen, Saturdays, 6:30 a.m.

\* \* \* \*

Saving Gasoline. Reducing the number of tillage operations will help save fuel, John True, University of Minnesota Agricultural engineer, says. Plow only if necessary and couple light draft machines together to make efficient use of tractor power. Shift up and throttle down for light work.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Confined Sows. For those who keep their sows confined and feed them individually, University of Minnesota animal scientist Lester E. Hanson suggests: Feed a diet of four pounds corn or other grain, one pound alfalfa meal, a mineral supplement and vitamins D and B-12. The alfalfa dehydrating season soon will be underway and the price of alfalfa meal likely will decrease. Alfalfa, like soybean meal, is a good source of lysine, but its relatively high fiber level restricts its use in diets for small pigs. However, it is excellent for bred sows.

\* \* \* \*

Nozzle Chart. Familiarize yourself with the nozzle chart for the chemical spraying equipment you use, John A. True, extension agricultural engineer, advises growers. Follow the calibration procedure outlined in Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 5-1973. The sheet also explains how to calculate herbicide rates. Single copies of this publication are available at no cost from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

M SC  
8/17/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

Immediate release

ENTOMOLOGIST SUGGESTS  
FOGGING WITH CHEMICAL  
FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL

Fogging, a rapid, temporary treatment, may be the best answer for controlling mosquitoes in the home yard, according to David M. Noetzel, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

Fogging has little residual effect and works only where there is little or no wind in the evening. Be sure not to spray close to trees, shrubs and other plants to avoid leaving an oily film on the leaves, Noetzel says.

Fogging units operate on propane or electricity and range in price from \$30 to \$125, Noetzel says. Formulations and materials normally used in foggers are given in Entomology Fact Sheet 29 (revised 1973), "Outdoor Mosquito Management." Single copies of this publication are available free from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

Mosquito repellents are very useful where it's not feasible to use an insecticide, such as when camping or fishing. They also can be used where mosquitoes are few in number and insecticide control is not warranted. Commercial repellents, such as Cutters, Off, 6-12 and others, are very effective against mosquitoes. Combinations of two or more repellent chemicals generally provide the best protection, the entomologist says.

From time to time several remedies are promoted to control the mosquito problem. Advertisements appear for black lights and sonic devices. Noetzel says several studies show that black or ultra-violet lights are ineffective for controlling mosquitoes. Also, none of the sonic devices tested practically repel mosquitoes.

MCC  
5/27/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

Immediate release

SEPT. 17-18  
SET FOR MEET  
ON NUTRITION

Using non-protein nitrogen and other current topics in livestock nutrition will be discussed during the two-day 34th annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference starting Sept. 17 at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Twin Cities.

The program starts at 9 a.m. on Sept. 17. During the morning session, University of Minnesota dairy scientist Michael F. Hutjens will discuss displayed abomasums and feeding implications. Other topics for the morning include managing milking for profit and recent developments in calf and turkey nutrition.

The afternoon session on Sept. 17 will focus on non-protein nitrogen for feedlot cattle, in the dairy cow ration, for the range cow, in the swine program and in poultry rations. The session will conclude with a panel discussion.

Topics for the Sept. 18 morning session include salt and other minerals for feedlot cattle, conditioning feeds for new feedlot cattle, utilizing corn belt crop residues and interpreting feedlot data and nutrition experiments.

In the afternoon on Sept. 18, subjects include nutrition interrelationships for confinement swine, moldy grain identification, tests and use of high moisture grains prepared with organic acids for livestock feeding. The session will conclude with a panel discussion.

Speakers include experts from the University of Minnesota, other universities and industry. Registration is through the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

MSC  
8 A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

Immediate release

DUTCH ELM DISEASE  
DOESN'T AFFECT ALL  
SPECIES OF ELM

Dutch elm disease only infects elm trees and some elm species are less susceptible to the disease than others, Ward C. Stienstra, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, says.

At this time of the year many Minnesotans may suspect Dutch elm disease on their trees.

Individual trees, especially in the Chinese and Siberian elm group, have some resistance to the disease.

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

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

Otherwise, area residents who suspect Dutch elm disease in their elm trees, should cut four pieces of small, newly wilted branches, one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter and about six inches long, that show discoloration in

add 1--dutch elm disease

the outer wood. Wrap the sample in waxed or heavy paper, include your name, address and location of the tree and send them to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, 670 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. There is no charge for this diagnosis of the disease.

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

-daz-

MSC  
8 AZP

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PASTEURIZE MILK,  
SPECIALIST SAYS

All milk produced and/or consumed at home should be pasteurized, recommends V.S. Packard, Jr., extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Milk is pasteurized to destroy any disease-producing bacteria that can be present and to increase its shelf-life by destroying spoilage bacteria, says Packard. Though care is taken to control the kinds of bacteria in raw milk, the presence of disease-producing bacteria is always a possibility.

Pasteurization is the process of heating every particle of milk to a specified temperature for a given length of time, explained Packard. Low temperatures require longer hold times than high temperatures. The heat treatment given milk is just sufficient to kill the most resistant disease cells that might be present.

Minimum time-temperature requirements are used because milk flavor may change at higher temperatures or over longer holding periods. It may taste cooked or even scorched. This cooked flavor will disappear after storage, said Packard.

In routine home pasteurizing, Packard recommends using electric pasteurizers, which are completely automatic. Milk is placed in the pasteurizer, a control is set and the pasteurizer heats, maintains temperature and shuts off after the proper interval. Electric pasteurizers for use in the home are not as readily available in retail stores as they have been in the past. Two of the larger mail order houses, Montgomery Wards and Sears, still carry them, however.

add 1--pasteurize milk

Packard said a double-boiler may be used for heating milk at home. For instructions on using this method of pasteurization and other information on keeping milk, ask for Food Science and Industry Fact Sheet No. 13, Care of Milk in the Home, available from your local county extension office or the Bulletin Room, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

-skm-

MSC  
8/2/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 18, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO ATTEND  
CITIZENSHIP COURSE  
AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_ County will be represented by \_\_\_\_\_ 4-H'ers at a six-day  
(number)

citizenship short course at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C.,  
starting \_\_\_\_\_.  
(date)

Those attending from \_\_\_\_\_ County include

The course is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation to supplement  
citizenship training provided on the state level. Young citizens attending the  
course are helped in realizing their potential as an effective participant in a  
democratic system of government. They also gain leadership training to implement  
local programs and better understand the federal government.

Citizenship topics are covered in assemblies and opportunity sessions at the  
center. The youngsters will participate in field trips to historical sites and  
government offices and will attend a performance at the John F. Kennedy Center  
for Performing Arts. Foundation personnel, summer staff and guest speakers  
provide a broad spectrum of resources during each week's program.

The course is open to 4-H teens. Cost of the trip for each person is \$212.  
Local firms and individuals sponsoring trips for these youngsters include

#####

(Agents: The first group leaves July 14 and the next three groups leave in the  
succeeding three weeks).

(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  
9 22 74

June 18, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Air Conditioners

A University of Minnesota agricultural engineer says air conditioning systems must be selected, installed, maintained and controlled properly to utilize the system to best advantage with minimum use of energy.

Harold Cloud says consumers should be concerned with air conditioner efficiency, but efficiency of the unit is not the overriding factor in determining the most efficient operation.

Often air conditioning units are installed that have too large a capacity for the space being cooled. When this occurs, the system will operate inefficiently.

\* \* \* \*

### Insuring Air Conditioner Efficiency

Homeowners can follow several practices to insure efficient use of their air conditioners:

Keep air filters operating efficiently by cleaning them frequently and replacing them as needed. Use reputable, high quality equipment and controls.

You can zone your home to provide only the amount of cooling needed in each major section of the home by closing doors in some rooms. Use continuous circulation to keep room air in motion.

Ventilate attic space and use storm windows or double-glazed windows and storm doors. Vent the kitchen, bathroom and clothes dryer exhaust. When building a new house, have a wide enough roof overhang to shade windows from the sun in summer.

\* \* \* \*

(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 AZ7P

January 22, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Try Beans

With meat prices on the rise, consumers may be buying less meat and using beans as an inexpensive protein supplement.

Dry beans are rich in vegetable protein. University of Minnesota nutritionist Muriel Brink recommends serving beans with meat, eggs, cheese or milk to get the most good from them. Vegetable protein is not as complete a protein as animal protein. All protein is vital and helps build skin, muscle, blood, hair, organs and other parts of the body.

Beans also contain iron for building blood and "B" vitamins which help keep nerves, skin and eyes healthy. Soak, simmer and season beans. Cull out the bad ones and wash the others several times in cold water before soaking.

\* \* \* \*

### Rental Housing

Finding housing to rent may be difficult for those who are not familiar with an area they're moving to.

University housing specialist Bill Angell suggests four resources that may be of help in finding rental housing. Tell your friends in the city what you're looking for. Find out which realtors handle rentals and check the want ads. School housing offices often can help college and university students.

\* \* \* \*

more ...

### Signing A Lease

University housing specialist Bill Angell says a lease will give protection to the landlord and renter because it defines the rights and responsibilities of each.

But it's important to understand lease provisions. The technical jargon may be difficult to understand. You may want to take a copy of the lease to your attorney or a legal aid clinic to interpret it for you. Never rely on verbal promises of a landlord.

\* \* \* \*

### Rent Rule Of Thumb

Whether you're renting or buying housing, monthly housing costs should not exceed one week's pay. Rent, utilities and furnishing costs should be figured in the total housing costs.

A fair monthly rent in most areas would be about one percent of the purchase price of a house of a similar age, size and location.

\* \* \* \*

### Inexpensive Cocoa Mix (Corrected from 1/12/73)

Instant hot cocoa mixes may be too expensive for some family food budgets, so University of Minnesota home economists offer this suggestion:

Mix instant non-fat dry milk with cocoa. Use seven cups of dry milk, one cup of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of cocoa and one-quarter of a teaspoon of salt. Stir in a little warm water to make a paste in a cup one-third full of the dry milk-cocoa mix. Fill the cup with boiling water, constantly stirring.

For cold chocolate milk, make the mix the same as for hot cocoa, but chill it several hours. Stir well before serving.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 25, 1973

Immediate release

SOIL SCIENTISTS  
GIVE RECOMMENDATIONS  
ON YELLOW BEAN LEAVES

Yellow and unhealthy appearing leaves have been observed in many soybean fields in western Minnesota, John MacGregor, University of Minnesota soils scientist, said.

These spots usually start to appear in early June on the rim of slight depressional areas that are sometimes flooded following heavy rains, but the yellowing may extend throughout the entire depression.

This yellow usually is termed "iron chlorosis," although deficiencies of available iron in these soils is only one of the contributing causes, MacGregor added. High lime soils, wet and cold soils, high soluble salt concentrations and the growing of less adapted soybean varieties contribute to this condition that affects flax and many other plant species including ornamentals.

Cold and wet soil conditions during and following soybean planting increase the severity of the spotting condition, that often may disappear with warmer summer weather. Yields usually are reduced with the degree of chlorosis. Severely affected plants may live only a few weeks.

The University soil scientists recommend:

- Drain the affected spots where possible. Dryer soils are warmer.
- Select soybean varieties with resistance to this condition.
- A heavy manure application may increase soil temperature.

-more-

add 1--soil scientists

Extensive experiments have been conducted by University soil scientists for 15 years to correct this condition. They have found that foliar sprays and soil treatments have been ineffective or not economical. Such treatments are not likely to be practical for soybeans, even at present prices, but may be justifiable for home plantings, such as roses.

Dusting the weeds with iron chelates and other dusts before planting is ineffective, the research indicates. Coated compounds of iron and manganese applied near the seed showed no response.

Chelated iron compounds showed considerable effectiveness when applied to the soil near the seed, especially Chelated Fe 138 (APCA). But the cost of such treatments varied from \$10 to well over \$100 per acre. These were not practical, even at present soybean prices, MacGregor said.

No treatment was effective on some soils in Lyon County where high concentrations of soluble salts were present. These salts can be removed by adequate drainage.

Breeding studies are underway in the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics for soybean varieties that adapt better to soil conditions where this yellowing occurs.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 25, 1973

FOR RELEASE June 26

CHEMICAL COMBO  
HAS POTENTIAL  
IN WEED CONTROL

WASECA--University of Minnesota scientists doing research at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, have found a combination of chemical treatments that controls broadleaf weeds.

Results of the research were discussed at the Southern Experiment Station Crop and Soil Field Day today (June 26).

Basagran in combination with other chemicals that control grasses has excellent potential. This chemical has shown that it can control velvet leaf and cocklebur, two broadleaf weeds that generally escape commonly used soybean herbicides.

Basagran has experimental label clearance at this time and it is hoped that complete clearance will be received by the 1974 cropping season.

Scientists at the Waseca station are comparing drilled versus 30-inch soybeans to determine the feasibility of growing soybeans in narrow rows without cultivation.

The research is being done by Robert Andersen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service and the University's Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics and William E. Lueschen of the Southern Experiment Station.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 25, 1973

FOR RELEASE June 27

SCIENTIST CHECKS  
UREA PERFORMANCE  
AT LAMBERTON

LAMBERTON--Urea nitrogen is equal to or possibly a little better than ammonium nitrate nitrogen as a source of nitrogen in Webster loam soil near Lamberton, 13 years of field research at the University of Minnesota's Southwest Experiment Station shows.

When the research began in 1960, it generally was assumed that urea nitrogen might be less effective than ammonium nitrate, but scientists felt that it would become a popular fertilizer, soil scientist John MacGregor said.

Now with growing production of urea nitrogen in the Mideast, urea nitrogen is expected to offer strong competition for other nitrogen sources in terms of price and possibly performance on many Minnesota soils, he added.

Results of the University research were discussed today (June 27) at the Southwest Experiment Station's Crop and Soil Field Day.

The study also shows that corn can be grown on the same soil year after year in the Lamberton area without any loss in yield using adequate fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides. MacGregor said urea nitrogen compared favorably to ammonium nitrate nitrogen where corn is grown with annual applications at the approximate rate of 100 pounds per acre. Nitrogen might be applied at 150 pounds per acre a year in the Lamberton area, but MacGregor said he doesn't recommend going any higher than this.

Results of the study show that average annual corn yields with annual applications of nitrogen ranged from a low of 36 bushels an acre in 1966 to a high of 148 bushels an acre in 1963. The entire area received an additional 14 pounds of nitrogen per acre annually in the 175 pound per acre rate of 8-24-12 used as starter.

-more-

add 1--scientist checks

The average annual corn yields of all fertilizer treatments varied from 59 bushels per acre in 1960 to 129 bushels per acre in 1972.

MacGregor said the research shows that it doesn't make much difference if the nitrogen fertilizer is fall plowed into the soil or left over winter on the plowed surface. When nitrogen was plowed down a foot at Lambertton in the fall and it rained in the late fall, more loss resulted from leaching than from possible loss to the air. In the early stages of the research, a definite advantage was seen in spring application of fertilizer. Fall application of nitrogen was originally resulting in seven or eight bushels less corn per year than equal amounts applied at planting or side dressed in late June, but these averages for time of nitrogen fertilization are narrowing as the study continues, MacGregor said.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 25, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Recommended Protein. With soybean meal prices increasing and synthetic lysines continuing to be scarce, University of Minnesota animal scientist Lester E. Hanson suggests: Feed a 15 or 16 percent protein starter to baby pigs nursing the sow. Feed an 18 percent starter to pigs that are weaned at three or four weeks and to all weaned until they weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Reduce the protein content to 15 percent when the pigs weigh 40 to 50 pounds and to 12 percent when they weigh 100 to 125 pounds. Their feed-to-gain ratios may be reduced slightly, but the cost per pound of gain will be reduced too.

\* \* \* \*

Leaf Scorch. University of Minnesota plant pathologists say leaf scorch has become quite common this year on maple and other tree species.

Fall and spring tree transplants have been most severely affected. Also showing symptoms of leaf scorch are well established specimens growing in sandy soil or other dry sites. Affected leaves become bronzed in irregular areas and this may occur on a single branch or on the entire tree depending on the cause.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Lack of Water. Leaf scorch is due to a lack of water to the leaves. To control scorch you must determine the nature of the water shortage. Severe disease, excessive salt, severe root injury or excessive fill or paving over established roots may mean the plant is too far gone for controls. If none of these can be identified, then additional water, fertilizer, some top pruning and mulching the soil is suggested.

For more information, get Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 12, "Noninfectious Diseases of Trees," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

\* \* \* \*

Improving Pastures. Horse pastures may be unproductive because of low soil fertility, presence of weeds and bush and lack of suitable forage species. Sometimes weed killers can be used to improve pastures. For more information, get Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet 16-1972, "Horse Pastures," from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

MSC  
3/27/73

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

June 25, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Space Food

Fruit and nut bars that Skylab crew members ate were the basis of research done by food scientists at the University of Minnesota.

Research done at Minnesota has scored a success with the astronauts. An apricot based intermediate moisture food resembling a fig newton was dispensed in space suits during the last Apollo mission. This food was formulated on the basis of University research. The bar is high in calories per unit of weight and will last about six months without refrigeration.

\* \* \* \*

Consumer Benefits From Space Food

Astronauts are not the only ones that will benefit from University of Minnesota research on intermediate moisture foods.

A drug company is interested in these foods for use in the diets of people who have lost their kidneys and must have time consuming, costly dialysis treatments every two or three days.

By consuming low moisture, nutritious foods developed for space travel, it is hoped that these persons could extend the dialysis treatments to 10 to 15-day intervals.

\* \* \* \*

Candy Substitutes

Intermediate moisture space foods could lead to the development of substitutes for candy. These substitutes would be highly balanced in protein, fat, sugar and vitamins and would taste good.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
June 25, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
3A27P

EXAMINE JARS  
BEFORE CANNING

Don't use antique jars or packer's jars for home canning, cautions Isabel Wolf, extension specialist in food and nutrition at the University of Minnesota.

The glass in very old canning jars is probably not as rugged as the glass in modern ones, says Mrs. Wolf. She recommends using such heirloom jars for foods that do not require heat processing, such as jams and jellies.

Packers' jars, such as those used for peanut butter and mayonnaise in commercial stores, are not safe for canning either, warned Mrs. Wolf. Even if packers' jars do not break during the processing, they can break when taken out of the boiling water bath and are exposed to room temperature, this can cause serious burns and cuts

The home canner may also run the risk of having the jars not seal because two-piece sealing lids do not fit the standard size mayonnaise and peanut butter jars.

Check all of your canning jars before using them each year. Cracks and nicks in the rims will prevent lids from sealing. If you buy canning jars at auctions or garage sales, check for nicks and cracks before you buy, if possible.

Do not test for seals on jars with two-piece lids by turning the jars upside down. This can break the seal. The metal screw band should be screwed down firmly but not with great force. If it is too tight it can prevent a seal from forming.

As the jar cools after processing, a vacuum is formed in the top of the jar which creates the air tight seal. Do not turn or tighten the screw band after removing the jar from the canner even if the band has loosened. This can break the seal also, said Mrs. Wolf.

MSC  
8A27P

add 1--child needs

Parents face many demands for their time and energy. It's easy to forget to pay attention. Simply paying attention to your child, talking to him, showing interest in his activities and efforts will make him feel important.

Make an effort not to make demands on children that are beyond their capacity to fulfill. This means being realistic about what to expect children to accomplish, Pitzer pointed out.

In their eagerness to have their children excel and be a credit to them, some parents make the mistake of measuring one child against another. This competitiveness often boomerangs, causing a child to feel that he must be something or somebody that he is not if he is to win his parents' approval. It helps to keep in mind that children in the same family are often unlike each other. But when parents respect each child for his individuality and praise him for his particular achievements, they help to give him the self-confidence he needs to stimulate his enthusiasm for living and learning.

Perhaps the most basic prescription for assuring a child's feeling of self-worth is a generous dose of parental love and tenderness, said Pitzer. A child who is appreciated for what he is, and who is not constantly being compared unfavorably with others, generally learns to like himself.

###

MSC  
1/1/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Biography of Dean A. Kruckeberg

Dean A. Kruckeberg is an extension information specialist in publications and an instructor in agricultural journalism at the University of Minnesota.

Before his arrival at the University in February 1973, Kruckeberg worked for four years in the public relations department at Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, Illinois.

A native of Owatonna, Minnesota, he was graduated from Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa in 1969. He is completing work on a Masters degree in journalism from Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Biography of Albert J. Linck

Albert J. Linck is dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota. Appointed to his present position in October 1971, he served as assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station from 1966-71.

Prof. Linck joined the University in April 1955 after completing work on a Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Originally from Portsmouth, Ohio, Linck received his B.S. and M.S. from Ohio State in 1950 and 1951. He has researched the translocation of organic and inorganic compounds, the mechanism of herbicide action and plant growth phenomena at the University.

From 1964 to 1968 he directed the National Science Foundation Academic Year Institute in Biology. He also has served as president, 1971 to 1972, Minnesota Chapter, Sigma Xi Society; national president, 1960 to 1964, Gamma Alpha; council member, 1960 to 1964, American Association for the Advancement of Science; and chapter president, 1966 to 1967, Gamma Sigma Delta, agricultural honor society.

Linck's memberships include--American Association for the Advancement of Science, Botanical Society of America, Scandinavian Society for Plant Physiology, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Japanese Society of Plant Physiologists, American Institute of Biological Science and Minnesota Academy of Science.

He has authored and co-authored more than 40 scientific papers.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Biography of William R. Miles

William R. Miles is an associate professor and extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

He joined the University staff in 1959 as an instructor in forestry and in September 1961 assumed the duties of extension forester. Prior to this he was employed for 10 years by the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Oregon and Washington. He also was a research assistant in forestry at the University of Minnesota for a year after getting his bachelor's degree.

A native of Boise, Idaho, Miles holds three degrees from the University. He received his bachelor of science degree with a forest management major in 1949, his master of forestry degree with a major in silviculture in 1959 and his Ph.D. degree with a forestry major in 1971. In 1946 he studied at Biarritz American University, Biarritz, France.

As an extension forester, he works with county agents in passing along results of the University's research as the basis for improved forestry practices throughout the state. As an associate professor, he teaches classes in forestry and environmental education on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Cloquet campuses.

Miles also is chairman of the Governor's Environmental Education Council and the university extension Environmental Education Program Development Committee.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Biography of Isabel Wolf

Isabel Wolf is an extension specialist in food and nutrition at the University of Minnesota. She and other University scientists discovered the property in ginger enzymes used to tenderize meat.

Ms. Wolf was appointed to the present position in December 1972 after being a teaching assistant in the College of Home Economics at the University since September 1969. She was an instructor in the Department of Food Science and Nutrition from January 1972 to December 1972.

A holder of a B.S. degree from Simmons College, Boston, Mass. she received her M.S. from the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Wolf was born November 21, 1933 in Boston, Massachusetts.

She is a member of Omicron Nu, the Home Economic Honor Society, Institute of Food Technologists Society for Nutrition Education, AHEA, MHEA and the Minnesota Nutrition Council.

She is the mother of three children: Isabel, 14; August, 12 and Erika, 10.

-jld-

MSC  
9A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

Immediate release

APPLICANTS SOUGHT  
FOR ARTS WORK-IN

Applications are still being accepted for the 1973 state "arts work-in," which will be held Aug. 12-18 at the 4-H Building, Minnesota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

Youngsters from ages 15 through 19 are encouraged to apply for this program at the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

"Teens attending the arts work-in will find new ways of expressing themselves," according to Darrol Bussler, extension specialist, 4-H and youth.

The "arts work-in" will feature many activities of interest to boys as well as girls, including lighting and sound work, construction and performing in a band or combo. Teens involved in the program might produce a play, paint pictures on canvas, visit an art studio, dance or share ideas of creativity with other people.

The event will be held a week before the State Fair so many of the youngsters participating can include their talents in the state Share-the-Fun program, a part of State Fair 4-H activities. A \$25 fee will be charged each participant for the week-long event to cover some of the expenses.

-daz-

(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  
D

July 2, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Air Conditioner Efficiency

For Extension Home Economists

A University of Minnesota agricultural engineer says all residential air conditioning units do NOT cool with the same efficiency.

Harold Cloud says an eight-thousand B-T-U-H window unit may draw nine-hundred watts, while another eight-thousand B-T-U-H window unit may draw twelve-hundred watts. In one hour, each of these units will give the same cooling effect, but the first unit will consume 75 percent as much energy as the second unit.

\* \* \* \*

Engineer Says:

Air conditioners are rated by their cooling capacity which generally appears in catalogs and other product publications as B-T-U-H.

The B-T-U-H rating is the cooling capacity of the unit as determined by a standard test under specific outside and inside temperatures.

Consumers should make sure that they buy a unit that is rated according to the specifications of the American Refrigeration Institute or the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.

\* \* \* \*

Proper Cooling Recommendation

Here's the present recommendation for proper sizing and most efficient use of an air conditioner: Maintain the conditioned space 10 to 15 degrees lower than the outside temperature rather than attempting to condition for a specific temperature at all times.

\* \* \* \*

MSC  
8A27P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

**FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR JAMS, JELLIES AND PRESERVES**

When making jams, jellies and preserves with added pectin, either powdered or liquid, follow the instructions precisely, emphasizes Isabel Wolf, extension specialist in food and nutrition.

Home canners using two piece lids may find it difficult to get a seal unless they use the heat process. But, do not use the heat process if you use added pectin, she said. The pectin is broken down during the heat process into compounds in other forms which do not form gels. Follow the recipe you're using exactly, as instructions will vary.

Powdered pectin and liquid pectin are not interchangeable in recipes said Mrs. Wolf, and could prevent gelling because they are added at different points in the process. Powdered pectin is added with the fruit before boiling and liquid pectin is added after the fruit has been brought to a boil.

If you have problems with your jelly not forming a gel, write for USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 56 "How to Make Jellies, Jams, and Preserves" from the Bulletin Room, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55101. This bulletin has instructions for remaking soft jellies.

Mrs. Wolf recommends using a candy thermometer when making jelly to assure the proper temperature for gelling--220 degrees, or 3 degrees over the boiling temperature. She also cautions against making large quantities of jelly at one time. You are more likely to have problems with your jams and jellies if you have large batches.

add 1--follow instructions for jams

If sealing jars with paraffin, only an eighth of an inch thickness is needed. If the layer of paraffin is too thick, it will take longer to cool and the heat from the paraffin will draw moisture out of the jelly. A layer of moisture will form between the jelly and the paraffin which provides ideal growing conditions for mold and can also cause "weeping" jelly.

Never heat paraffin on an open burner, warns Mrs. Wolf. Vapors alone can start a fire. She suggests thoroughly cleaning and scalding a tin can with boiling water. Put the block of paraffin in and pinch the rim to form a pouring spout. Place this in a pot of hot water to melt and you don't have to worry about cleaning or ruining a pot.

-skm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
AZIP

IN BRIEF. . . .

Dutch Elm Disease Control. Benlate, technically called Benomyl, is a systemic fungicide active against the Dutch elm disease fungus. The label states that Benlate-Benomyl fungicide is recommended for use on elm trees as a foliar spray or trunk injection as "an aid in the control of Dutch elm disease." It is to be used by trained arborists in conjunction with sanitation and insect control programs.

\* \* \* \*

Beef Cows. One of the deficiencies in the rations of lactating beef cows on pasture or on forage rations in dry lot is phosphorus, Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal scientist, says. A cow nursing a calf needs a ration that contains at least .30 percent calcium and .25 percent phosphorus. Grass, on a dry matter basis, contains .50 percent calcium, which is adequate, but only has .15 percent phosphorus. Lack of phosphorus adversely affects the cow's milking ability, the time when the cow may come into heat and the conception rate.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Two-Compartment Feeder. Put out a two-compartment salt and mineral feeder for beef cows on pasture, Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal scientist, suggests. Plans for building this covered feeder can be found in the "Beef Housing and Equipment Handbook," available for \$1 plus four cents tax for each copy from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. One compartment should contain granulated trace mineralized salt, which provides trace amounts of iron, copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese and, more important, iodine. The other compartment should contain free choice tripolysodium phosphate, monosodium phosphate or dicalcium phosphate.

\* \* \* \*

Fuel Saving Tips. If possible, move your large equipment by truck instead of driving it several miles on the highway. Postpone operations such as ditch clearing and land leveling when possible for at least a few weeks until the fuel situation improves from the present peak use period. Work the long way of the field when possible to cut down the number of turns that result in inefficient fuel use.

# # # #

152  
0834

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

Immediate release

AGRICULTURE COORDINATING  
COUNCIL FORMED

The Minnesota Council for Coordinating Education in Agriculture has been formed by 55 administrators and faculty members from colleges and schools offering educational programs and courses in agriculture.

Sherwood O. Berg, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, called a meeting in early June at Alexandria to organize the council.

The council has been organized to provide a formalized, voluntary means for coordinating the resources committed to agricultural education in Minnesota and to effectively project them through programs, courses and information.

A structure for continuing and improving communication among those who are responsible for the various programs and courses in agricultural education in Minnesota is another purpose in organizing the council. The council also will advise the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission in its routine review process.

Council members will include representatives of administration, faculty and non-administrative staffs of the participating public and private institutions, agencies and systems. Also included will be a limited number of representatives from agencies and institutions related to agriculture or agricultural education.

MSC  
8/17/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

Immediate release

U M DISTRICT  
REUNIONS SCHEDULED

Alumni members and former students at the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will gather for four district reunions on four successive Sundays in July.

Members of the board of directors of the School of Agriculture and staff members from the Institute of Agriculture will be present at each meeting. A potluck picnic dinner will begin at 12:30 p.m. and a program is scheduled at 2:00 p.m. at each location.

The reunion for District 1, Southeastern Minnesota, will be held at Mineral Springs Park, on Highway 14 at Owatonna on July 8. Officers of the district association are: president, William Beiser, Glenville; vice-president, Loren McMartin, Owatonna; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Luverne Bergerson, Clarks Grove.

The District 2 reunion for Southwestern Minnesota, will be held on July 15 at the Sportsmen Club, four miles south of Gibbon. Officers of the District 2 Association are: president, Holmer Berlin, Gibbon; vice-president, Clifford Anderson, Winthrop; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. William Paulsen, Redwood Falls.

The reunion for District 3, Northern Minnesota, will be held on July 22 at the Lake Koronis Community Park, south of Paynesville on the south shore of the lake. Officers of the District are: president, Glen Dahlgren, Bird Island; vice-president, Gerald Thorpe, Grove City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lyle Bishman, Dassel.

-more-

add 1--um district reunions

The District 4 reunion, Twin Cities area, will be held July 29 on the St. Paul Campus near the Home Economics Building. Ted Stark, Cokato, Agriculture Alumni Association, will preside. Arrangements for the reunion are being made by Mr. and Mrs. Mauritz Linder, Stillwater, chairmen, and Mrs. Peggy Belz, Stillwater, secretary-treasurer.

-daz-

MISC  
9A-118

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 2, 1973

Immediate release

HUMIDITY, HEAT  
THREATEN BIRDS

Hot weather and high humidity can raise the mortality rate in the hen house unless poultry producers take specific steps, George M. Speers, University of Minnesota animal scientist, says.

When heat stress is severe, deaths may result, particularly in high density cage units, if the temperature approaches 95 to 100 degrees and the humidity is high.

Often during hot weather egg production slumps are experienced and egg shell quality problems become more severe. Producers may find smaller size eggs and poor interior quality of the eggs.

The ventilation system in modern, high density cage units is designed for hot weather. Producers should provide maximum air movement through the house and across the birds, bringing the air from the outside and not from the attic or loft, Speers recommends.

It may be beneficial to run fans to circulate the air within the house so it passes across the birds. As an emergency measure to prevent losses, birds may be sprinkled with a water mist. Avoid getting the birds extremely wet. Evaporation of this water in the house will have a cooling effect.

Water consumption of hens will double as the temperature increases from 70 to 90 degrees. Added water space may be needed in some situations. Where cage watering systems are timed to restrict water consumption automatically, the watering time may have to be extended to allow the birds more water during hot weather.

add 1--humidity, heat

Problems with shell quality may be attributed to a general decline in feed intake as temperatures and humidity rise. Chickens' need for energy is less during warmer weather. About a 10-percent reduction in feed intake can be expected during summer as compared to spring and fall. Nutrient intake is reduced during summer and the consumption of essential nutrients may not be adequate.

Protein and calcium are the two most critical nutrients. Consider feeding a slightly high protein level in the summer, perhaps one to two percent, depending on the age and feed intake of the flock, Speers suggests. Reduced protein consumption likely will limit maximum egg production. Part of the decline in shell quality in summer may be prevented by providing a higher level of calcium in the feed.

Watch the flock's feed consumption pattern, noting changes in feed intake early so ration adjustments can be made, Speers advises poultry producers.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

THIRTY TO ATTEND  
4-H AMBASSADOR  
ORIENTATION MEET

Thirty Minnesota 4-H'ers selected as 1973-74 4-H ambassadors will attend a 4-H Ambassador Orientation Workshop July 22-25 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Registration starts at 3 p.m. July 22 (Sunday) at the hotel. The workshop is aimed at giving the new ambassadors an increased understanding of the scope of the 4-H program of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Other objectives of the three-day event are to develop competencies that contribute to carrying out the roles and duties of 4-H ambassadors.

Ambassadors have many duties during the State Fair, including staffing of the 4-H Information Booth, acting as demonstration platform assistants and explaining 4-H to the fair visitors in the 4-H Building. The ambassadors plan and conduct the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference which was held in the Twin Cities in June.

The 4-H ambassadors in the past have told the 4-H story to Minnesota's leading business and industry people and conducted television programs and interviews on 4-H throughout the state. Others have met with state and county legislators and other government officials, served on the state Safety Council and assisted with the filming of educational 4-H films.

-more-

add 1--4-H news

The 1973-74 Minnesota 4-H ambassadors include Bill Cooper, Kimball;  
Jeff Hawkins, Rosemount; Tim Olsen, Heron Lake; Daniel Smith, Holloway;  
Kathy Arndt, Hanska; Kari Holmberg, Cottonwood; Nancy Kennedy, Pequot Lakes;  
Cleo Sedlacek, Warren; Randy Ball, Lengby; Dan Edgren, Foreston; Ron Erickson,  
International Falls; John Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Lila Athmann, Pierz; Peg Bisek,  
New Prague; Claire Klingelhutz, Chanhassen; Debra Lang, Braham; Sherry Paulson,  
Anoka; Susan Mattson, Milaca; Roger Fellows, Worthington; Duane Theuninck,  
Marshall; Debbie Dose, Glencoe; Margaret Severinson, Hawley; Steve Fresk, Hadley;  
Mary Malecha, Farmington; Frederic Demolee, Warroad; Mark Floding, Alexandria;  
Robin Karas, Pine City; Kathy Bryce, Glenwood; Joel Krueger, Litchfield, and Joli  
Then, Rice.

-daz-

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.)

July 9, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Meat Processing

A two-day meat processing short course will start Thursday (July 12) in the Meat Science Laboratory on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

This program is for small and medium-size meat processing plant operators, including owners and operators. The course is aimed at improving and competence of these operators and updating them in techniques and methods.

\* \* \* \*

### Charcoal Warning

The number of deaths from using charcoal as a heat source or for cooking in tents has been increasing.

The American Medical Association warns that even leaving a window open a little is no insurance against dangerous charcoal fumes. Poisoning from charcoal fumes happens quickly. The gas is odorless, tasteless and non-irritating.

\* \* \* \*

### New Meat Products Labeling

Meat processors have until September 7th to put new, more descriptive labels on frankfurters, bologna and knockwurst.

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials say consumers may begin seeing the new labels on these products before the September deadline. The new regulations should help consumers more readily identify what ingredients are used in these products.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSL  
3A27P

REDWOOD FURNITURE  
USED INDOORS OR OUT

Redwood is a popular wood often used in all-weather furniture. It has a rustic look and used to be left outdoors to weather the winter storms. Now, however, indoor furniture construction methods are being used, said Linda Reece, extension specialist in interior design-furnishings, and it is quite suitable for indoor use as well.

When shopping for redwood furniture, she suggests checking for the following features. Redwood should be a deep red with the color penetrating well into the wood. Seating pieces should be free of knots or bark-like material. If knots appear on barbecue tables and benches, they should be tight and hard. No knots should appear on edges or end boards.

Also check to see if all edges are rounded and sanded smooth. Table tops screwed on rather than nailed are a mark of higher quality in redwood furniture, said Miss Reece.

Redwood is highly durable and climate resistant. It resists decay, moisture and termites and has great structural integrity. The furniture is strong but relatively lightweight.

To care for redwood, simply suds and hose when needed in the summer, recommends Miss Reece. At the end of the season, she suggests giving the wood a coat of penetrating sealer before returning the furniture to the family room.

Do not use varnish or shellac on redwood furniture. Use a special preservative especially for redwood.

M50  
7/12/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

FOR RELEASE JULY 12

LESS CORN ROOTWORM  
DAMAGE RESULTS  
WHEN MANURE SPREAD

MORRIS--Less corn root damage from rootworm resulted in Morris test plots on which manure had been applied than on plots without manure.

Results of this research were reported today (July 12) at the Crop and Soil Field Day at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

Corn roots were pulled in early August, 1972, from the portion of each plot not receiving insecticide, Samuel D. Evans, Morris researcher, reported.

The scientists also found that at harvest time there was much less lodging in the manure treated plots than in plots with no manure in 1971. In 1972 there was no lodging in any of the treatments.

There were no significant corn grain yield differences when fertilized and manure treated plots were compared. In 1972 the untreated plots were significantly lower in yields than the fertilized and manure treated plots.

Corn germination and emergence was not affected by the manure treatments, Evans said. Scattered wilting occurred in plots receiving liquid beef manure in mid-June of 1971 and 1972. Analysis of the soil in the root zone showed a very high level of soluble salts. After some fairly heavy rains in late June and early July, the problem disappeared.

-more-

add 1--less corn rootworm

Scientists at the Morris station are studying the problems resulting from confinement feeding and greater concentrations of livestock which necessitates disposal of increased amounts of manure without causing pollution. Solid manure was applied at 100 tons per acre and liquid manure at 68,000 gallons per acre. The manures were applied in the falls of 1970 and 1971 under a split application procedure which involved a shallow plowing after the first half of the manure had been applied. There was considerable difficulty in incorporating the liquid beef manure because the soil remained quite wet for a number of days following application, Evans added.

Check plots were set up with inorganic fertilizer at recommended rates and no manure or fertilizer so that comparisons could be made. Also, a portion of each manure treated plot and each check plot was treated with the insecticide Furadan and the remainder was left without insecticide so that the effect of the manure on the corn rootworm could be determined.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

Immediate release

FUNGI CAUSE  
ROOT ROTTING  
IN SOYBEANS

Pythium and Rhizoctonia root rotting fungi are causing severe stand losses in some Minnesota soybean fields, University of Minnesota plant pathologist Barry J. Jacobsen reports.

There are no varieties resistant to these common fungi, he adds. Many growers, due to the high cost and short supply of quality soybean seed, planted low quality seed. Low quality seed is more susceptible to Pythium or Rhizoctonia root rot, the plant pathologist says.

Also, many soybeans were planted in cool, wet soils or in soils which became wet following planting. These conditions are favorable for the fungi and are unfavorable for good plant growth. The warm weather that followed in early June placed a stress on the plants and caused the Rhizoctonia fungus to become more active, Jacobsen explained.

Another distressing factor is that the fungi are able to attack a wide variety of crops, so crop rotation is of little value in preventing stand losses from these fungi.

These losses could have been prevented by planting high quality seed that had been stored under proper conditions. Avoid two-year-old seed, under-sized seed or seed produced under disease or stress conditions, he suggests. Captan or thiram, which protect against seed decay, should be used whenever two-year-old seed or seed with a germination of less than 80 percent is used. With soil cool and wet, even high quality seed may have benefited from seed treatment.

-more-

add 1--fungi cause

Soybeans can suffer quite extensive stand losses and still produce a respectable crop, since each remaining plant had more room to grow. But, in some cases, growers may want to re-plant a shorter season variety. Although Pythium and Rhizoctonia aren't generally a problem beyond the seedling stage, long periods of wet weather later this season could result in more losses from Rhizoctonia.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

Immediate release

EGG PROMOTION  
ADVISORY BOARD  
VOTE SET AUG. 6

Minnesota egg producers on Aug. 6 will elect 9 members to the Minnesota Egg Promotion Advisory Board in 9 districts throughout the state.

The polling place for \_\_\_\_\_ County is the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office. Anyone having egg-producing chickens is eligible to vote, but only one vote is allowed for each producing unit. The polls will be open from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m.

The advisory board is being established under a 1969 state law which allows producers of agricultural commodities to assess themselves to provide funds to improve the methods of production, processing and marketing of any agricultural commodity.

Minnesota egg producers have petitioned State Agricultural Commissioner Jon Wefald to implement the provisions of the Agricultural Commodities Promotion Act as it applies to eggs. After members are elected to the advisory board, they would develop a promotional order which would describe how much funds would be generated equitably from egg producers in the state for establishment of market development and research projects to benefit the Minnesota egg industry in the production and sale of its product.

One board position is to be filled from each district. Candidates for District \_\_\_\_, which includes \_\_\_\_\_ County, are:

(Agents: Here is the list of candidates. Find the ones that will be on the ballot in your district.)

add 1--egg promotion

DISTRICT 1 Counties--Scott, Dakota, Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Mower, Fillmore, Houston.

Lee Wahlberg, New Prague. Egg producer, pullet grower, hatcheryman.

Vernon Haugen, Wanamingo. Egg producer, pullet grower, hatcheryman, general farming.

DISTRICT 2 Counties--LeSueur, Blue Earth, Waseca, Steele, Faribault, Freeborn.

Henry Soost, Wells. Egg producer, general farming.

Neil Ingvaldson, Blooming Prairie. Egg producer, egg marketer, general farming.

DISTRICT 3 Counties--Nicollet, Brown, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Jackson, Martin.

Ivan Stone, Hanska. Egg contractor, pullet grower, hatcheryman, general farming.

Beryl Morton, Westbrook. Egg producer, egg marketer.

DISTRICT 4 Counties--Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Murray, Rock, Nobles.

Bernie Van Roekel, Bigelow. Egg producer, pullet grower, hatcheryman.

Malcolm McLean, Garvin. Egg producer, general farming.

DISTRICT 5 Counties--Redwood, Renville, McLeod, Carver, Sibley.

Avron Rosenberg, Gaylord. Egg contractor, pullet grower, egg processor, egg marketer.

O. H. Sanden, Redwood Falls. Egg contractor, pullet grower.

DISTRICT 6 Counties--Big Stone, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Meeker.

John Evans, Montevideo. Egg producer, general farming.

David Offerman, Montevideo. Egg contractor, pullet grower, hatcheryman.

add 2--egg promotion

DISTRICT 7 Counties--Stearns, Sherburne, Wright, Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington.

Clayton Schad, Osseo. Egg producer, egg marketer, general farming.

Aloys J. Wenker, Freeport. Egg producer, general farming.

DISTRICT 8 Counties--Norman, Mahnomen, Clay, Becker, Hubbard, Wilkin, Ottertail, Wadena, Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Todd, Morrison, Benton, Mille Lacs.

Dean Myhro, Moorhead. Egg contractor, egg marketer, pullet grower, hatcheryman.

Laurel McKenzie, Detroit Lakes. Egg producer, egg marketer.

DISTRICT 9 Counties--Kittson, Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Polk, Pennington, Red Lake, Clearwater, Beltrami, Koochiching, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Itasca, Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Isanti, Chisago.

Norman Nelson, Bagley. Egg producer, egg marketer, egg processor, pullet grower.

Ted Luoma, Finlayson. Egg producer, egg marketer, general farming.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 9, 1973

Immediate release

MSC  
8/1/73

IN BRIEF. . . .

JULY YARD'N GARDEN FACT SHEET--Vegetables, O. C. Turnquist

Harvest Tip. Plan to stop harvesting asparagus and rhubarb during the first part of July. This will allow plenty of time for plants to produce top growth and store food in the underground parts for next spring's crop.

\* \* \* \*

Cultivation. Don't cultivate too deeply. Deep cultivation cuts off roots and abnormal plant growth results. Blossom end rot of tomatoes can be caused by root pruning in cultivation.

\* \* \* \*

Applying Mulch. Mid-July is a good time to apply a mulch of grass clippings, clean straw or ground up corn cobs between rows of tomatoes, egg plant, pepper, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons. If this is done after a watering or rain, it will conserve moisture and also reduce the need for cultivation.

\* \* \* \*

Cutting Suckers. Don't cut suckers off sweet corn plants. Research shows that these suckers also make a significant amount of food for the rest of the plant and thus improve the yield and quality.

\* \* \* \*

Pruning, Staking Tomatoes. The main reason for pruning and staking tomatoes is to conserve space. If they are to be pruned and supported to a stake, pinch out the small shoots that develop in the axils of the leaves. Allow only one or three stems to develop.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Chewing Insects. Control chewing insects on cabbage and related crops with Sevin. Use methoxychlor on vine crops, such as cucumbers, squash and melons.

\* \* \* \*

Aphids, Lice. Watch for the presence of aphids or plant lice. Malathion gives good control, but follow label directions carefully.

\* \* \* \*

Foliage Blights. Spray potatoes and tomatoes with maneb to control foliage blights. Apply the chemical every seven to 10 days and follow directions.

\* \* \* \*

Tie Leaves. To get quality cauliflower heads, tie the leaves up over the heads when they are about two inches across. This practice will blanch the heads as they develop in size.

# # # #

MSC  
9/17/76

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 10, 1973

"The University of Minnesota adheres to the principle that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to facilities and programs in the University without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin."

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (July-November 1973)

- July 9-10-11 Personal Growth and Professional Development in Agricultural Education, Radisson Downtown Hotel and St. Paul Campus. A workshop for instructors and administrators of vocational and technical education courses in agriculture to become informed of current developments and trends in agricultural education.\*CN
- July 12 Dutch Elm and Oak Wilt Workshop, St. Paul Campus. To provide an on the spot field exercise in Dutch Elm Disease and Oak Wilt diagnosis and treatment for municipal, county and commercial arborists to be brought up-to-date on the latest information and proper techniques of field diagnosis and treatment.\*RM
- July 12,18-19 Branch Station and Soil Field Days. July 12, Morris; July 18, Crookston; July 19, Grand Rapids. For people to see the research facilities and the range of programs in the branch stations.+
- July 12-13 Meat processing Short Course, Meat Science Laboratory, St. Paul Campus. To improve the competence and update the small-medium sized meat processing plant operators in basic techniques and methods of sausage manufacture, meat curing, using soy products in fresh meat manufacturing, meat, plant, and employee sanitation, naming of retail cuts and beef grading for small and medium meat processing plant operators, including both owners and employees, from Minnesota and a few from South Dakota and Wisconsin.\*GW
- July 15-20 Microbiology and Sanitation in the Food Industry, St. Paul Campus. To introduce production personnel in the food processing industry to microbiology and related sanitation in the food industry. Emphasis upon the role of micro-organisms in food spoilage and food-borne disease. The importance of sanitation, disinfection and processing details in the production of high quality foods is also stressed.<sup>x</sup>

\*For further information call Office of Special Programs:

GW--Gerald Wagner	(612)	373-0725
CN--Curtis Norenberg	( " )	" - "
RM--Richard Meronuck	( " )	" - "
LW--Lillian Werling	( " )	" - "
PS--Paul Stegmeir	( " )	" - "
VF--Vern Freeh	( " )	" - "

+For further information call the Experiment or Research station designated.

<sup>x</sup>For further information call (612) 373-1082, Dr. Edmund Zottola.

add 1--special short course schedule

- August 6-11 Minnesota Dairy Tour for Minnesota dairy farm operators and wives. To acquaint them with the latest dairy technology and management practices in the northeastern United States. This will be accomplished by: twelve farm visits located in three states; visits of two land-grant research facilities; attend regional empire field days; visit Agway Cooperative Research Station--largest in U.S.; and presentations by dairy specialists from industry U.S.D.A., and educational institutions. /
- August 22 Teachers Environmental Education Workshop, Brown County--Location to be announced. These sessions are on solving our natural resource problems. For teachers of general science and biology at the secondary level, elementary teachers, and school administrators interested in broadening their curriculums in natural resource education. o
- Sept. 10-14 Dairy Herd Improvement Assoc. Supervisor Training Short Course, St. Paul Campus. To train prospective DHIA supervisors. For individuals or married couples who are interested in doing this kind of work.\*LW
- Sept. 11-12-13 Branch Station Crop and Soil Field Days. Sept. 11, Waseca; Sept. 12, Lamberton; Sept. 13, Morris. For people to see the research facilities and the range of programs in the branch stations.+
- Sept. 13-14 Sanitarions Conference, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom in the Student Center. To discuss a variety of developments in dairy and food plant sanitation and field work. To provide an update of information for those attending related to the field of milk, food, and environmental sanitation. x
- Sept. 15-22-29 Minnesota Woodland Field Days. Sept. 15, Northern Minnesota, location to be announced; Sept. 22, Central Minnesota, location to be announced; Sept. 29, Southern Minnesota, location to be announced. To promote good woodland management for holders of private woodlands; to introduce interested people to forest management technology and to help people understand the forest environment, to introduce landowners to programs of assistance available to them for woodland management. For farmers, woodland owners, teachers, students and all others interested in woodland management.\*PS
- Sept. 17-18 Minnesota Nutritional Conference, Sheraton Inn, Minneapolis. A north central area regional conference for animal nutritionists. Major emphasis is on nutrition topics of current interest for animal nutritionists representing producers, industry, universities, and research.\*CN

---

/For further information call (507) 289-2321, Ext. 250, Mervin Freeman  
o For further information call (612) 373-1060, Clifton Halsey

add 2--special short course schedule

- Sept. 20 North Central Cheese Industries Association, Radisson South, Bloomington. Annual meeting of the North Central Industries Associations. Program portion of meeting directed toward updating technology used in the manufacture of cheese. For individuals interested in the manufacture of cheese and problems associated therewith, and association members.<sup>x</sup>
- Sept. 20 Logging Equipment Field Day, Cloquet Forestry Center, Cloquet. Field demonstration and displays of logging equipment and tools. For timber producers and woodland owners.+
- October 4 Beef Cattle Institute, Red River Valley Winter Shows Building, Crookston. The Northwest Experiment Station seminar begins at 3 p.m. and continues into the evening and is for beef feeder farmers.+
- October 11 Commercial Flower Growers, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom, Student Center. To acquaint the audience with information concerning flower culture; new techniques and management practices to increase efficiency and profits. For commercial flower growers.\*RM
- Oct. 16, 18-19 Beginning Practitioner, Farm and Individual Income Tax Short Course. Oct. 16, Staples; Oct. 18, Owatonna; Oct. 19, Redwood Falls. A one day short course designed for beginning income tax practitioners. Basic principles and practices will be covered regarding Minnesota state and federal income tax filing procedures.\*CN
- Oct. 22-26 Annual Conference Agricultural Extension Service, Radisson Hotel downtown Minneapolis. Overall theme--the Extension professional priorities and personal growth. For county and state staff of the Agricultural Extension Service.\*GW
- October 23-  
November 16 Property Valuation Short Course. Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, St. Cloud; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Hibbing; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Bagley; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Fergus Falls; Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, Willmar; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Marshall; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Waseca; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Rochester. To help assessors, auditors, treasurers and county boards to understand the importance of their role in the administration of the property tax.\*VF
- Nov. 13-14 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Radisson Hotel, downtown Minneapolis. To improve the skills of those preparing income tax returns through better understanding and application of procedures of computation and regulation. To increase awareness and understanding of the issues of taxation in Minnesota and in the United States. For tax consultants, accountants, lawyers, bankers, insurance agents, educators, and others involved in preparing income tax returns.\*CN
- Nov. 17 Milk Judging School, St. Paul Campus, Food Science and Nutrition Building. To impart the fundamentals of milk judging, common flavor defects in milk laboratory identification of milk flavors. Open to interested students and vocational agriculture instructors.\*CN

add 3--special short course schedule

Dec. 11-12-13 Combined Soils, Fertilizer and Agricultural Pesticides, Minneapolis Auditorium. To present research, regulatory, and technical information on soils, fertilizers, and pesticides used in the production and marketing of food and fiber. For professional and technical personnel in the soils, fertilizer, and pesticide industry and those engaged in production agriculture.\*PS

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

Immediate release

PORK PRICES  
TO REMAIN HIGH

Pork prices probably will remain high for the next 12 months unless there is some reduction in feed prices, Kenneth Egertson, University of Minnesota extension economist, said.

Market analysts had predicted a seasonal decline in hog prices this fall as supplies built up, but that decline doesn't seem probable with pork producers cutting back on their production plans, the economist added.

A recent U.S. Department of Agriculture pig production survey showed that the spring pig crop was down three percent from a year ago, which was surprising because producers last December indicated that they planned to increase production five percent. In fact, they indicated the same percentage increase in production as of March 1.

There has been a substantial cutback in actual farrowings in the spring and in plans to farrow this fall, Egertson said. This cutback signifies the importance of hog production costs in planning. Production costs have increased because of the rise in corn prices. Feed costs account for 85 percent of the total hog production costs, the economist said. Also, protein costs have almost tripled due to the increased cost for soybean meal.

The ceilings on meat prices have caused hog producers to re-think their production plans. Also, the news about meat packing plants closing down has had an effect on producers, Egertson added.

MSE  
1/12/73

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

FOR RELEASE JULY 18

YIELD POTENTIAL  
FOR SEMIDWARFS  
TOLD BY SCIENTIST

CROOKSTON--Some semidwarf wheat varieties, particularly Era, have yield potentials of 70 to 80 bushels per acre if adequately fertilized, Olaf C. Soine, Northwest Experiment Station soil scientist, says.

Research at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, was highlighted today (July 18) during the annual Crops and Soils Field Day.

Adding nitrogen fertilizers has resulted in significant yield increases in these new wheat varieties, provided that supplies of other plant nutrients are adequate. Two-year data shows that a total of 120 pounds of nitrogen is needed to produce the highest yield. Of this amount, 80 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer was applied and about 40 pounds of soil nitrogen was available, he adds.

Era wheat produced a two-year average yield of 61 and 72 bushels an acre from 40 and 80-pound rates of nitrogen fertilizer (ammonium nitrate) per acre respectively as compared to 39 bushels an acre when no nitrogen fertilizer was added. The yield when 120 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer per acre was added was 68 bushels per acre.

Adding nitrogen fertilizers to semidwarf barley and oat varieties did not produce as large increases as that for wheat, Soine says. The best rate of nitrogen fertilizer for barley and oats was 60 pounds per acre in addition to the natural soil supply of about 40 to 50 pounds of available nitrogen per acre. Farmers should use soil tests to determine proper types and rates of fertilizers, he adds.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

FOR RELEASE JULY 18

TOO MUCH NITROGEN  
LOWERS SUGAR IN BEETS

CROOKSTON--Too much nitrogen fertilizer significantly lowered the percent of sugar in beets, resulting in lower sugar yields and less monetary return to growers, Northwest Experiment Station research shows.

Research at the Crookston station was highlighted today (July 18) during the annual Crops and Soils Field Day.

A total of 125 to 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre from fertilizers plus available soil nitrogen is adequate, field trials show.

Starting this fall, each grower's sugarbeets in the Crookston factory area will be analyzed for sugar content and this will be the basis for payment. In the past, growers have been paid on the average yearly sugar content of all beets processed. This new method of payment will be an incentive for growers to produce beets with high sugar content and quality.

Soil tests that give the amount of available nitrate-nitrogen in the 0-24-inch soil depth will be helpful to growers in determining the proper nitrogen rates for sugar beets, Olaf C. Soine, soil scientist, says.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

JAPANESE YOUNGSTERS  
TO VISIT FAMILIES  
IN MINNESOTA

Japanese youngsters learning the English language will visit families in four Minnesota Counties from late July through Aug. 19.

Youngsters ages 11 through 17 participating in the "Labo Party"--the Japanese Children's Organization to Learn English--will arrive July 25 at Twin Cities International Airport. Aboard the flight from Tokyo will be 165 Japanese youngsters. Of this number, 45 will stay with families in Minnesota's Nicollet, Waseca, Dodge and Sibley counties; 50 will visit Nebraska families and 45 will visit families in North Dakota.

This cross-cultural exchange is aimed at improving the children's abilities to speak English and to help them and their host families gain an appreciation for each other's culture. The 4-H and Youth Development Department of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service made arrangements to locate host families.

The Japanese youngsters will put on a show in their native costumes at 8 p.m. July 26 in the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Host families in \_\_\_\_\_ County include:

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
3A27P

DON'T CAN IN  
MICROWAVE OVENS

No published research data indicates that food canned in the microwave oven is microbiologically safe, says Edmund A. Zottola, extension food microbiologist at the University of Minnesota.

Home canning recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) are based upon a number of detailed studies to determine the time and temperature required for the destruction of food spoilage organisms and pathogenic organisms likely to be present in the food. Reports of studies of this type have not yet been published for the microwave oven, said Zottola.

A high incidence of product spoilage may occur in acid foods such as fruits, tomatoes and pickles canned in the microwave oven. Also, it could be very dangerous to can low acid foods (corn, beans, spinach, etc.) in microwave ovens because of the possibility of botulism, a food-borne disease caused by the micro-organism Clostridium botulinum. This micro-organism produces one of the most deadly toxins (poisons) known when it grows in food. Scientists estimate that one cupful of this purified toxin would kill all the people on earth.

All USDA recommended procedures for home canning are based upon conditions necessary to ensure destruction of C. botulinum. Growth of this organism in some foods may result in a foul, rancid odor that might cause people to refuse to eat the food. Even though growth in other foods may result in little, if any, change in odor and appearance, these foods will be just as toxic, said the microbiologist. He advises rejecting all foods that show signs of spoilage and never using any canned foods that appear to have pressure in the container, such as bulging sides or a broken seal.

-more-

add 1--don't can in microwave ovens

Isabel Wolf, extension specialist in foods and nutrition, said the method of heat transfer in a microwave oven is not the same as in pressure canners and boiling water baths. Microwave energy may not be evenly distributed in many microwave ovens, therefore heat transfer may not be even in the food. As a result, the food in some portions of a jar may be inadequately processed.

Though we do not have adequate research information on canning in microwave ovens now, future studies may prove this possible, said Mrs. Wolf. However, based on the available research, we cannot recommend canning in microwave ovens.

-skm-

MSC  
GAZ 7p

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

July 16, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

### Organic Food Syndrome

A University of Minnesota food scientist says a poorly educated generation of food buyers may be developing an "organic food syndrome."

Ted Labuza says "we eat three times a day, yet we have very little knowledge of our food supply. All many people seem to know is the basic four nutrition groups. Consumers don't know much about chemicals in food or that foods are chemicals."

Labuza says a new generation is interested in health, natural and organic products. He adds that many of the chemicals which people express concern about occur naturally in foods. They become additives when these compounds are added to other foods.

\* \* \* \*

### Naturally Toxic Compounds In Food

Food scientist Ted Labuza says many foods naturally contain compounds that can be toxic to humans. Examples are potatoes, nutmeg, raw soybeans, raw eggs, spinach, rhubarb, chickpeas, cabbage, brussels sprouts and cassava.

A toxic substance doesn't harm everyone who eats it, whether it's present in food naturally or through food processing. What matters is the amount eaten by a person and the ability of his body to break down the compound.

Labuza says every food additive including salt is toxic to the human body at some level of ingestion.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

FOR RELEASE JULY 19

WILD RICE  
RESEARCH  
PROGRESSES

GRAND RAPIDS--Wild rice research underway at the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, was viewed today (July 19) during the station's annual Crops and Soils Field Day.

About five acres of land have been diked and are now in wild rice research trials. Plans are underway to double the developed area for next year's research.

University of Minnesota scientists since 1960 have recognized the problems that impede wild rice production, but research funds were not available until July 1971. The research program now is in progress to find answers to some of the problems.

Plant breeder Anson Elliott is evaluating selections made from present commercial types, collections from natural stands and hybrids in an effort to identify and combine the desired traits into a variety.

Plant pathologist Milton Kernkamp is identifying causes and control measures for diseases occurring in commercial and wild stands.

Agronomist Ervin Oelke is evaluating studies involved with production problems, including rate, date and method of seeding, thinning and harvesting, herbicides and water management.

Entomologist David Noetzel is studying the life cycles of insects harmful to wild rice and searching for better control procedures. Soil scientist John Grava is determining the nutrient requirements of the wild rice plant and agricultural engineers John Strait and Cletus Schertz are working on thinning and harvesting equipment.

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 16, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Yard 'n Garden. Subjects for August's "Yard 'n Garden" television program include lawn care, first week; raspberries and other fruit, second week; perennial flowers, third week; lawns, fourth week, and spring flowering bulbs, last week.

\* \* \* \*

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE and KFME) the program will be seen on: KAUS, Austin, Fridays, 8 a.m.; WTCN, Saturdays, 7:30 a.m.; KCMT, Alexandria, Sundays, 7 a.m.; KEYC, Mankato, Sunday afternoon or Weekday afternoon; KSOO-KCOO, Sioux Falls-Aberdeen, Saturdays, 6:30 a.m.

\* \* \* \*

Horse Pastures. The major advantage of horse pastures is that they provide a natural environment that assures exercise and a healthier foot, but pastures involve an element of risk. Horses can get cuts from wires, escape onto a road and cause an accident or consume poisonous weeds.

\* \* \* \*

Pasture Fencing. Besides providing a labor-free source of nutritious feed for horses, a good pasture should provide a secure confinement area. This calls for good fences. A five-foot rail fence is ideal, but usually too expensive for anything other than corrals or small paddocks. The next safest fence is a four-foot woven wire fence with a barbed wire on top. Horses tend to "ride" a smooth five-strand wire fence, but have more respect for a tight barbed wire fence. The less good forage available, the better the fence must be.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Treating Elms for Disease. Home gardeners often ask if they can treat their own trees with Benlate (benomyl), a fungicide active against the Dutch elm disease fungus. University of Minnesota plant pathologists say it is illegal for this chemical to be used by persons other than trained arborists. Also, methods of treatment that have been tested to date require either expensive equipment, which most individuals can't afford, or considerable experience in injection techniques for proper uptake of the chemical or both.

\* \* \* \*

Results from Benlate. Should I treat a tree showing advanced symptoms of Dutch elm disease? No, say University of Minnesota plant pathologists. You will be wasting your money and energy and will be providing the beetles a tree in which they can breed, which will jeopardize sanitation programs.

#.# #.#

(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.)

11-10  
5-2-73

July 23, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Pork Prices

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist says pork prices probably will remain high for the next 12 months unless there is some reduction in feed prices.

Kenneth Egertson says there has been a substantial cutback in actual farrowings in the spring and in plans to farrow this fall. This cutback signifies the importance of hog production costs in planning.

Production costs have increased because of the rise in corn prices. Also, protein costs have almost tripled due to the increased cost for soybean meal.

Ceilings on meat prices have caused hog producers to re-think their production plans. Egertson says the news about meat packing plants closing down also has had an effect on producers.

\* \* \* \*

Canning

A University of Minnesota food microbiologist says a high incidence of product spoilage may occur in acid foods, such as fruits, tomatoes and pickles, canned in microwave ovens.

Edmund Zottola says no published research data indicates that food canned in the microwave oven is microbiologically safe.

It could be very dangerous to can low acid food, such as corn, beans and spinach, in microwave ovens because of the possibility of botulism.

\* \* \* \*

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 23, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

SELECT, PREPARE  
FLOWERS PROPERLY  
FOR FAIRS

\_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H'ers showing flowers at the \_\_\_\_\_ County  
Fair will want to make sure they have selected and prepared their flowers  
properly.

Even though they stand perfectly in the garden, they may be far from perfect  
when the judge examines them unless they have been properly prepared.

Cut flowers, regardless of how they are to be used, must be gathered and  
hardened properly. Flowers should be cut early in the morning or in the evening,  
12 to 24 hours before use. Use a sharp knife, cutting long stems on the slant  
or straight across. If the flowers are to be used in a floral design, the  
straight cut is preferred.

Remember to cut a few extra flowers. Remove all excess foliage, being  
careful not to damage the stem and place the flowers in warm water immediately.  
Keep them out of the wind to prevent excess evaporation and keep the pail in the  
shade. Remember not to crowd the flowers, since this can lead to damage.

Flowers will be damaged if they are kept with apples in the refrigerator.  
If you use a home refrigerator to harden your flowers, remember that ethylene  
gas can cause premature aging or floret drop, especially in snapdragons.

More information is available from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 23, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Many Accidents. Farmers should think twice about having Junior or Grandpa help out during busy months by hauling hay or grain from the field or over public roads. Youngsters under 15 have three to four times the number of accidents of persons between 25 and 44. And for those over 65, the accident rate is nearly six times that for the middle-age bracket.

If it's necessary to put youngsters or senior citizens on the tractor, follow these suggestions:

--Be sure the operator understands the job to be done and how to operate the tractor.

--Make sure tractor operators under 16 have taken the Hazardous Occupation training.

--Anyone operating on the highway should have a drivers license. If he can't get one, he probably doesn't belong on the highway with farm machinery. SMV emblems should be kept in good condition and in plain sight on all machinery that goes on the highway.

\* \* \* \*

-more-

add 1--in brief

Livestock Safety. Livestock exhibitors with stock housed in public buildings on fairgrounds are encouraged to observe these safety rules:

--Enforce "no smoking" rules in barns and have a watchman on duty at all times where livestock are on exhibit.

--Post signs and warn visitors at fairs and shows not to pet or handle exhibit animals.

--Animals need water and cool air during hot weather. Make sure electric lines are adequate to carry fans, and keep animals watered.

--Move animals and ride horses slowly and carefully through areas where crowds are assembled.

--Make sure livestock restraints are adequate. This includes chutes, catching gates, pens and halters and other constraint equipment.

--Disinfectants and other chemicals used around livestock should be kept under lock and key to avoid injury or accident.

--Use special stalls for animals that kick (horses), and for bulls and horned animals.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 23, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC  
8 A27p

FALLS LARGEST CAUSE  
OF HOME FATALITIES

Falls in the home cause more deaths than any other home accident. In 1972, home accidents killed 423 Minnesotans. About one-third (140) of those fatalities, the highest number, were caused by falls. Three out of four fatalities happened to persons over 65 years of age.

Why do accidents happen? You may be overly tired or just want to do a little bit more. You are in a hurry, more concerned about getting it done the fast way than the safe way. Maybe you've been pushed all day, had all kinds of other things on your mind. Or perhaps you simply haven't been feeling up to par, either physically or emotionally.

Most accidents need not happen. Here are some reminders to check around your home.

Take a short rest or lunch break in mid-morning or mid-afternoon. Keep yourself at your physical best.

To prevent falls, keep toys, brooms, mops and other clutter off stairways. Wipe spills from the kitchen floor immediately. Anchor rugs to prevent slipping. The old adage "A place for everything and everything in its place" is a good safety rule.

Don't leave shovels, rakes or bikes where someone can stumble over them.

Stairways should be well lighted. Good lighting is good safety insurance in all traffic areas. Always keep electrical cords out of walkways.

During Minnesota winters, remove snow and ice promptly and use sand or salt on icy spots.

-more-

add 1--falls

Install strips of abrasive tape or a rubber mat on the floor of the bath tub to discourage slips. Grab bars are a protector too, particularly if there is an elderly person in your household.

Why not get the whole family involved in making a check of your house and yard? Then correct hazards that could mean an unnecessary accident.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 23, 1973

Immediate release

#### FALLS LARGEST ACCIDENT CAUSE

Falls account for nearly one-third of all farm accidents.

A recent Minnesota survey showed one of every five farm families suffered some kind of accident during the year, and 32 out of 100 were due to falls. All told, there were nearly 1,000 accidental falls to Minnesota farm families during the year.

Here are some examples of falls suffered by two people included in the survey

--A 40-year old man was adjusting an elevator auger. He stepped back and stumbled over a small box of junk. He broke some ribs and twisted his spine. The farmer was laid up for 14 days, had a hospital bill of \$212 and paid another \$160 for hired labor to replace him.

--An 18-year old youth said he had been out late for three nights in a row. While putting gas in the swather motor, he stepped across from the truck to the swather, lost his balance and grabbed a belt shield on the swather. The belt shield was light metal--it ripped open three fingers and cut two tendons. He was laid up 21 days and had a hospital bill of \$577.

Here are some simple precautions to prevent falls in the home and around the farm:

--Keep stairways clear and well lighted--provide handrails.

--Keep all junk that you can stumble over or fall on off the yard, floors and walkways.

--Have a firm grip on something with one hand before stepping off or on machinery, wagons and tractors.

-more-

add 1--falls

--Put guard rails around openings in hay mow and grainery floors.

--Sand icy spots on walkways and steps.

--Check ladders for defects before using.

--Be alert at all times to prevent falls. Think before acting--move slowly when there's danger of falling.

-jms-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 23, 1973

Immediate release

COMFREY NOT  
RECOMMENDED

Comfrey has little value as a forage crop, according to University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Harley Otto.

Promoters of the crop claim high yields plus high protein and ash content. However, research shows these claims are not justified, Otto says.

He lists these disadvantages of comfrey, compared to common forage crops such as alfalfa and red clover:

--Comfrey is difficult to use as feed. Grazing quickly destroys comfrey plants, and the high water content (85 to 90 percent) causes problems in haymaking and ensiling. In one research trial, only two of four attempts to make silage were successful, and even then 30 percent of the dry matter was lost during the ensiling process.

--Costs of establishing a stand are high. Comfrey produces little good seed, so plants are usually started from pieces of root or crown.

--The crop must be cultivated for weed control, and high fertilizer rates are required.

--Dry matter yields are low.

# # # #

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE-S 68 MORRILL HALL  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 24, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, 373-7513

U OF M ART, POTTERY  
WORKSHOPS TO OPEN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Pottery and theatre workshops for both beginners and experts will open Monday, July 30, as part of the University of Minnesota's fifth annual Summer Arts Study Center at Quadna Mountain Resort in Hill City, Minn.

From July 30 to August 11, Douglas Johnson, University of Wisconsin, River Falls artist, will lead a studio course in pottery. Students in the class will learn salt glazing, raku firing, bon firing, fuel oil firing, kiln and potter's wheel construction, clay mixing, wheel throwing and hand-building.

Johnson, who describes himself as "a painter, potter, printmaker, sculptor, glassblower, hornblower, daredevil, motorcyclist, dilettante-at-large and all-around-good-guy," has exhibited in more than 25 shows and won several art awards.

Fee for the four-credit course is \$91 and both beginners and professionals will be accepted.

From July 30 to August 3, two theatre workshops will meet at Quadna. Director, writer and actor Warren Frost will teach a two-credit course focusing on the practical application of techniques used in the director-actor relationship. Students in the class will make use of improvisation and extension.

Frost has appeared in television, films and on stage and had a role in the recent film "Slaughterhouse Five." Fee for his course is \$60.

That same week, Robert Moulton, University theatre professor, will teach a theatre research course designed for graduates and near graduates who have worked in the area of stage movement and dance.

(MORE)

Where possible, people familiar with the national scene will be invited as guest lecturers. In addition to his faculty duties at the University, Moulton is a widely-known choreographer whose career includes major works in the repertoire of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet Company and the Canadian Contemporary Dancers.

Fee for this two-credit workshop is \$60 and prospective students must have prerequisite courses in history and technique of stage movement or the instructor's permission to register.

For further information on all three workshops, contact Dale Huffington, Summer Arts Study Center, 320 Wesbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1,C1,4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE-S 68 MORRILL HALL  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 24, 1973

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
contact JUDY VICK, 373-7515

'STEPHEN FOSTER' SELLING OUT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Tickets for the University of Minnesota's current Showboat production of the musical play "Stephen Foster" are selling out two weeks in advance, according to Merle Lopnow, assistant to the director of the University Theatre.

The play, written by Earl Hobson Smith and directed by Frank M Whiting, will be presented at the Minneapolis campus landing through Aug. 25. Performances are at 8 p.m. Monday through Friday and at 7 and 10 p.m. Saturday. All Thursday matinee, Friday evening and Saturday 7 p.m. performances are sold out for the rest of the season. Tickets for other times are on sale at Scott hall ticket office and Dayton's.

The red-and-white-striped Peppermint Tent on the bank of the Mississippi River near the Showboat is entering its final three weeks of production. Two plays, "The Mirrorman," for younger children, and "The Hide-And-Seek Odyssey of Madeline Gimple," for older children, are being presented in repertory through Aug. 17. Performances are Sunday through Friday at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are \$1 each and are on sale at Scott hall and Dayton's.

-UNS-

(A1-5,25;B1;C1,4)

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 30, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

NEW 4-H HORSE  
SHOW GUIDE

\_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H'ers showing their horses in the State 4-H Horse Show should get a copy of the new "4-H Horse Show Guide" to familiarize themselves with guidelines and rules.

Although you may understand the 4-H requirements for local areas, requirements may vary from state to state and with adult show rules. The new bulletin is intended to serve judges and 4-H youngsters as a uniform score card, for all halter showmanship classes.

The guide also explains how to show a halter horse in a showmanship class and covers the proper protocol and showing manners for performance classes such as Western and English pleasure classes and equitation.

Novice riders will find the discussion on appropriate rider dress helpful.

Equally helpful is the section on basic position of hand, body, legs and cues to be employed when riding in a Western saddle. The English flat saddle or hunt saddle is discussed along with a list of common faults that riders should avoid.

For further information concerning the new "4-H Horse Show Guide" 4-H M-249 contact the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office.

-jld-

MSC  
8/27/73

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

July 30, 1973

For Extension Home Economists

Chemicals In Foods

Concern has been expressed about what goes into food. Lately investigations into food additives and chemical residues in the diet have made some people suspect everything they eat.

University of Minnesota food scientist Ted Labuza says "we never hear anything positive" about chemicals in food. Yet some research findings can furnish encouragement to the consumer.

One investigator reported that pesticide residues in the average American diet in 1967 were twelve-tenths of a milligram per a day, which is about one-millionth of an ounce. By 1970 the amount had decreased by almost one-half.

Labuza says the reasons for the improvement are better farming techniques, better pesticide use, pesticides that are more biodegradable and changes in food handling.

\* \* \* \*

Good Old Days

Many Americans, worried about commercially processed food, want to return to the good old days when almost everybody processed food at home.

But University food scientist Ted Labuza says frequently inexperienced home canners expose themselves to botulism--a type of food poisoning.

\* \* \* \*

MSC  
8AZ7P

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 30, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists  
Immediate release

EGGS CAN STRETCH  
FOOD DOLLAR

If you're finding your food dollar doesn't go as far these days, especially in the meat department, try serving eggs for variety. Although egg prices have increased also, they are still one of the cheaper sources of protein and other nutrients, says Muriel Brink, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Eggs are part of the meat group of food and are good sources of high quality protein, iron, vitamin A and riboflavin (vitamin B2), said Ms. Brink. Egg size and quality have no effect on nutrients. She recommends using USDA grades AA and A for frying, poaching or any time when appearance is important, and USDA grade B or C for general cooking.

Egg prices vary according to the various egg sizes as well as grades. Egg sizes are usually labeled small, medium, large and extra large. Individual eggs may vary within a carton, but USDA graded egg sizes are based on minimum weight per dozen. One dozen small eggs weigh 18 ounces; medium eggs, 21 ounces; large eggs, 24 ounces and extra large eggs, 27 ounces.

One large or extra large egg equals one serving, based on the recommended two to three ounce serving of lean, cooked, boneless meat, said Ms. Brink. Two small or medium eggs equal one serving. One large egg (two ounces) has about 80 calories. She suggests figuring prices on the basis of cost per serving as one way of determining costs. The cost of one dozen eggs divided by the number of servings equals cost per serving. For instance, one dozen large eggs at 84¢ a dozen divided by 12 servings equals 7¢ per serving.

add 1--eggs can stretch food dollar .

Eggs may also be priced according to cost per pound. The cost per pound of one dozen large eggs at 82¢ per dozen is 53½¢ per pound. One dozen medium eggs at 69¢ per dozen costs 52¢ per pound

A general rule that's easy to remember at the supermarket is: if there is less than seven cents difference between the cost of a dozen eggs of one size and the cost of the next smaller size, you get more protein for your money by buying the larger size. If the difference is more than seven cents, the smaller size would be the best buy. Remember to compare eggs of the same grade.

Keep eggs clean, cold and covered. Before buying eggs, make sure they are clean and not cracked. A cold temperature maintains quality--eggs kept in the refrigerator can be kept for several weeks. Covering eggs (Keep them in the carton) retards moisture loss and helps prevent absorption of odors.

-skm-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 30, 1973

Immediate release

SAVE ON  
FARM FUEL

Farmers can do a number of things to use fuel more efficiently in this period of limited farm tractor fuel supply.

Here are some suggestions from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ county extension agent.

Keep the fuel storage tank painted reflective aluminum. Place the storage tank in the shade if possible. Underground storage also cuts evaporation during warm weather. Use pressure vents and filters on storage tanks.

Tune all engines for peak efficiency. Adjust the carburetor. Replace spark plugs, points and condensers. Clean diesel fuel injectors. Have your diesel service man adjust the fuel injection pump for most efficient power and performance. Check engine timing.

Clean or replace the air filter. It takes 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of air to burn 1 gallon of gasoline. Plugged air filters act like a choke on gasoline engines and cut power on a diesel.

Watch the exhaust stack on your tractor for excessive black smoke. This is a sign the engine is using excessive fuel.

Minimize the number of trips across the field. Use minimum tillage or machinery "ganging" techniques to reduce trips over a field.

Allow soil to dry before plowing. Plowing wet soil consumes more fuel. Plowing around square or rectangular fields rather than up and down saves fuel because you aren't running empty on the turns.

-more-

add 1--save on farm fuel

Plan for adequate fuel storage on your farm. Adequate is 1/12th of your annual supply.

Use clean filters on transfer (nurse) tanks to prevent dirty fuel from entering the engine, causing repairs and needless down time.

Do not let tractors or trucks idle for long periods when not in use.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 30, 1973

Immediate release

"X" FUNGUS  
WATCHED BY  
SCIENTISTS

A corn blight fungus that grows on normal cytoplasm hybrids and those susceptible to southern leaf blight bears watching, although it hasn't been found in Minnesota, University of Minnesota plant pathologist Herbert G. Johnson said.

The fungus, being called *Helminthosporium* "X" until it's completely identified, produced symptoms similar to those for southern corn leaf blight on 23 normal hybrids and three hybrids carrying Texas male-sterile cytoplasm in studies by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists.

Southern corn leaf blight swept through the Corn Belt in 1970, reducing the crop by about 15 percent.

The USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) at Ames, Iowa, obtained 43 isolates of the "X" fungus from corn growing in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota and 17 Iowa counties. Infection was light in fields where the fungus was found and no economic damage was noted, Jack R. Wallin, ARS plant pathologist said.

-DAZ-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 30, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Fly Control. Chemical treatments for fly control around dairy buildings are worthless unless fly breeding places are cleaned up. Remove manure from around buildings at least twice a week and spread it thinly on fields to aid in fly control. A well-drained loafing yard will also help. For more detailed information, see your county extension agent for a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet No. 35, "Fly Control for the Dairy Herd."

\* \* \* \*

Lightning Tips. About 600 people in the United States are killed by lightning each year. Here's how to avoid being struck:

Lightning tends to strike the highest point, so if you're out in the open in a thunderstorm, get under shelter. Get off the tractor and out of the swimming pool. Stay away from fences, trees, overhead wires, doorways and windows, where lightning tends to travel.

Most buildings of any size offer some protection, but the best protection is in a reinforced-steel building, such as modern public business buildings. A steel-topped automobile offers good protection. A tractor or a golf cart is a very unsafe place to be. If you're caught out in the open with no protection, lie down in the lowest spot you can find.

\* \* \* \*

Flood Control. Most flood losses would be eliminated if people did not locate homes and businesses in the path of floodwaters. If flood plain land is to be put to its best use, landowners must consider the economic costs of occupancy, according to an article in the August Minnesota Agricultural Economist, published by the University's Agricultural Extension Service. Flooding would be a less serious economic problem if people would weigh the benefits of living in flood plains against possible consequences, author Alan R. Hopeman points out.

# # # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 31, 1973

Immediate release

UM NAMES HARRIS  
TO MORRIS CRD POST

Allan J. Harris, a native of Willmar, Minn., has been named area extension agent in community resource development in west central Minnesota by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.

Harris' office will be at the University's Morris Campus. He will develop and coordinate Extension educational programs in community resource development in economic development regions 4 and 6W, which include Clay, Becker, Wilkin, Otter Tail, Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Stevens, Pope, Big Stone, Swift, Chippewa, Lac qui parle and Yellow Medicine counties.

Also, he will serve as a resource person in community processes and group decision making for extension agents in county community resource development programs, for Morris Campus staff in planning and organizing area wide program thrusts and for other agencies and organizations in educationally related community resource development problems.

He will be administratively responsible through the district extension director to the director of the Agricultural Extension Service. He will be responsible to relevant University departments for his subject matter and professional development.

Harris has been serving in the Center for Economic Development, North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. D. He was an instructor at Central State University, Oklahoma, and was on the staff in the Department of Economics at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan., from 1967 to 1973.

-more-

add 1--UM names Harris

Harris received a bachelor of science degree in agricultural economics from the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, in 1962, a master of science degree in agricultural economics from North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. D., in 1967 and a doctorate degree in resource economics from Kansas State University in 1972.

He is a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association; Omicron Delta Epsilon, the economics honorary; Delta Theta Sigma, the professional agriculture honorary, and the Community Development Society.

-daz-

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
July 31, 1973

MS  
1A27D  
"The University of Minnesota adheres to the principle that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to facilities and programs in the University without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin."

**SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (August-December 1973)**

- August 6-11 Minnesota Dairy Tour for Minnesota dairy farm operators and wives. To acquaint them with the latest dairy technology and management practices in the northeastern United States. This will be accomplished by: twelve farm visits located in three states; visits of two land-grant research facilities; attend regional empire field days; visit Agway Cooperative Research Station--largest in U.S.; and presentations by dairy specialists from industry USDA, and educational institutions./
- August 22 Teachers Environmental Education Workshop. Aug. 22, Brown County, Sleepy Eye; Sept. 17, Camp Salie, Anoka County; Sept. 18, Tartan Park, Washington County; Sept. 19, Morris Baker Park, Hennepin County; Sept. 20, BSA Camp Heritage, Wright County; Sept. 21, Holland-Jensen Park, Dakota County. These sessions are on solving our natural resource problems. For teachers of general science and biology at the secondary level, elementary teachers, and school administrators interested in broadening their curriculums in natural resource education.\*PS
- Sept. 10-13 Workshop on Programs for Young Families, Sheraton Ritz Hotel, Mpls. For participants to look to the future when planning with young families, to understand the definition of statistics concerning research summaries about young families, and to gain appreciation for techniques used to effectively identify and involve young families in programs.\*PS
- Sept. 10-14 Dairy Herd Improvement Assoc. Supervisor Training Short Course, St. Paul Campus. To train prospective DHIA supervisors. For individuals or married couples who are interested in doing this kind of work.\*LW
- Sept. 13-14 Sanitaricians Conference, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom in the Student Center. To discuss a variety of developments in dairy and food plant sanitation and field work. To provide an update of information for those attending related to the field of milk, food, and environmental sanitation.\*X
- Sept. 15-22-29 Minnesota Woodland Field Days. Sept. 15, From Tree Farm, near Cambridge; Sept. 22, Rolbiecki Tree Farm, near Zumbro Falls; Sept. 29, Oakland Demonstration Woodland near Mahanomen. To promote good woodland management for holders of private woodlands; to introduce interested people to forest management technology and to help people understand the forest environment, to introduce landowners to programs of assistance available to them for woodland management. For farmers, woodland owners, teachers, students and all others interested in woodland management.\*PS

---

/ For further information call (507) 289-2321, Ext. 250, Mervin Freeman  
\* For further information call (612) 373-1082, Dr. Edmund Zottola  
\* For further information call Office of Special Programs:  
PS--Paul Stegmeir " (612) 373-0725  
LW--Lillian Werling " " " "

add 1--special short course schedule

- Sept. 17-18 Minnesota Nutritional Conference, Sheraton Inn, Minneapolis. A north central area regional conference for animal nutritionists. Major emphasis is on nutrition topics of current interest for animal nutritionists representing producers, industry, universities and research.\*CN
- Sept. 20 North Central Cheese Industries Association, Radisson South, Bloomington. Annual meeting of the North Central Cheese Industries Associations. Program portion of meeting directed toward updating technology used in the manufacture of cheese. For individuals interested in the manufacture of cheese and problems associated therewith, and association members.\*X
- Sept. 20 Logging Equipment Field Day, Cloquet Forestry Center, Cloquet. Field demonstration and displays of logging equipment and tools. For timber producers and woodland owners.\*†
- Sept. 24-26 The Hospitality Firm in a Dynamic Market, North Star Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul Campus. To provide managers of hospitality firms in Minnesota and the upper midwest with information, concepts and tools which they might use to keep their firms in adjustment with the changing life styles of our society.\*RM
- October 4 Beef Cattlemen's Institute, Red River Valley Winter Shows Bldg., Crookston. The Northwest Experiment Station seminar begins at 3 p.m. and continues into the evening and is for beef feeder farmers.\*†
- October 11 Commercial Flower Growers, St. Paul Campus, North Star Ballroom, Student Center. To acquaint the audience with information concerning flower culture; new techniques and management practices to increase efficiency and profits. For commercial flower growers.\*RM
- Oct. 16, 18-19 Beginning Practitioner, Farm and Individual Income Tax Short Course. Oct. 16, Staples; Oct. 18, Owatonna; Oct. 19, Redwood Falls. A one day short course designed for beginning income tax practitioners. Basic principles and practices will be covered regarding Minnesota state and federal income tax filing procedures.\*CN
- Oct. 22-26 Annual Conference Agricultural Extension Service, Radisson Hotel downtown Minneapolis. Overall theme--the Extension professional's priorities and personal growth. For county and state staff of the Agricultural Extension Service.\*GW
- Oct. 23-  
Nov. 16 Property Valuation Short Course. Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, St. Cloud; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Hibbing; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Bagley; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Fergus Falls; Oct. 23 and Nov. 13, Willmar; Oct. 24 and Nov. 14, Marshall; Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, Waseca; Oct. 26 and Nov. 16, Rochester. To help assessors, auditors, treasurers and county boards to understand the importance of their role in the administration of the property tax.\*VF

---

\* For further information call Office of Special Programs:  
CN--Curtis Norenberg " (612) 373-0725  
RM--Richard Meronuck " " " "  
GW--Gerald Wagner " " " "  
VF--Vern Freeh " " " "

+ For further information call the Experiment or Research Station designated.

add 2--special short course schedule

- Nov. 12-14 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Radisson Hotel, downtown Minneapolis. To improve the skills of those preparing income tax returns through better understanding and application of procedures of computation and regulation. To increase awareness and understanding of the issues of taxation in Minnesota and in the United States. For tax consultants, accountants, lawyers, bankers, insurance agents, educators, and others involved in preparing income tax returns.\*CN
- November 17 Milk Judging School, St. Paul Campus, Food Science and Nutrition Building. To impart the fundamentals of milk judging, common flavor defects in milk laboratory identification of milk flavors. Open to interested students and vocational agriculture instructors.\*CN
- December 3 Beef Day, Technical College, Waseca. Beef cattle feeders and producers will hear results of beef cattle research. Southern Experiment Station.†
- Dec. 11-12-13 Combined Soils, Fertilizer and Agricultural Pesticides, Minneapolis Auditorium. To present research, regulatory, and technical information on soils, fertilizers, and pesticides used in the production and marketing of food and fiber. For professional and technical personnel in the soils, fertilizer, and pesticide industry and those engaged in production agriculture.\*PS

# # #

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Agricultural Extension Service  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
July 31, 1973

YARD AND GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST  
By Orrin C. Turnquist  
Leonard B. Hertz  
Donald Steinegger  
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables--Orrin C. Turnquist

1. Harvest your vegetables often. If green beans, lima beans, tomatoes and cucumbers are kept closely picked, they continue to bloom and bear for a longer period.
2. If cabbage heads are growing so fast that they burst open, bend the heads of the sound ones over sharply so that the roots on one side are broken. This will slow the growth and check further damage.
3. A mulch of clean hay or straw, grass clippings or ground corn cobs around your tomato plants will keep the soil cool, conserve moisture and eliminate the need for cultivation. Using a hoe around tomato plants often results in blossom-end rot of the fruit.
4. Sow your fall vegetable garden the first week of August. This includes Chinese cabbage, spinach, kohlrabi, lettuce, radishes and turnips. Sow winter onion seed now for green onions next spring.
5. Small green tomato-like fruits on your potato plants are not unusual. They are due to the natural fruiting of the potato and have not crossed with a tomato. The fruits are not edible and are more common on some varieties than others.

-more-

---

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Roland H. Abraham, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. We offer our programs and facilities to all people without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

6. Don't remove broccoli plants after the center head develops. Small heads will develop in the axils of the leaves after the center head is cut off. These small heads are as good in quality as the larger ones.
7. Continue to tie up cauliflower when the heads are two inches across. They will produce nice white heads.

Fruit--Leonard B. Hertz

1. Raspberries grown in Minnesota are often afflicted with virus diseases. The most distinct symptoms of virus diseases are mottling, yellowing and crinkling of the leaves. As a result, the plants are weakened, often stunted and the fruit is dry, seedy, crumbly and often worthless. To control the disease, remove infected plants as soon as you find them. Remove wild raspberries and blackberries from the vicinity of cultivated raspberries. It is well to remember that once a plant is infected it remains infected.
2. Apple maggot flies are common this year, especially in neglected orchards. To control maggots, orchard sanitation and prompt disposal of fallen apples is desirable. In addition a thorough spray program should be practiced by yourself and all fruit growers in the neighborhood. Use Sevin or Diazinon (do not apply Diazinon within 14 days and Sevin within one day of harvest). For additional information, see Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide."
3. Fireblight has been severe on both apple and pear trees this year. When the fruit tree is infected, the blossoms and leaves are dark brown or black as if they were scorched by fire. Usually only the terminal six to 18 inches of a branch are affected. Dormant pruning of infected branches will control light infections. Summer pruning is not advisable. If practical, wipe pruning tools with liquid household bleach between cuts. Additional information can be obtained by sending for Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 17, "Fireblight."

4. If those apple and pear trees have set an excessively heavy crop of fruit, you can still prevent late-season limb breakage. First, remove all but one fruit from the most heavily loaded fruit clusters. Then, support the heavily loaded branches with "wooden props."
5. If you plan to continue your strawberry patch for another year, consider renovating (rejuvenating) the patch. Remove the coarse mulch material and cultivate or plow between the rows, leaving a narrow band of plants about either inches wide. Remove the old plants with a hoe, leaving only strong young plants. A sidedressing of a complete fertilizer applied at the rate of one pound for 25 feet of row generally proves beneficial.

Lawn Care--Donald Steinegger

IMPROVE LAWNS  
IN LATE SUMMER

Late summer to early fall is one of the best times to improve the appearance of Minnesota lawns, Donald Steinegger, University of Minnesota turf specialist, says.

What you do at this time determines the quality of next year's lawn. After hot, dry weather in July and early August, rain and cool temperatures bring about active grass growth. August 15 to September 10 is the optimum time for fall lawn care.

Beginning in mid-August, weeds, like turf, resume active growth. Effective broad-leaf control is possible from August 20 through mid-September. The more active growing the weed, the more effective the control procedures can be. An application of fertilizer 10 days before the herbicide will usually improve the degree of control obtained. Most broad-leaved weeds (dandelions, plantain) can be controlled with 2,4-D, although some weeds, like white clover, and knotweed, require the use of MCPP (Mecoprop), Trimac or Traxsan for their control. Don't water the lawn for a day or two after application, as the chemical must be absorbed by the leaves. Don't apply excessive chemicals or herbicides as this is harmful to the grass plants, is not ecologically sound and actually results in a reduced degree of weed control.

August through September is not the recommended period for crabgrass control. Post-emergence control of crabgrass (killing the plant after it has germinated) is generally ineffective and not recommended. Crabgrass control chemicals should be applied to the lawn before Memorial Day in the spring. Four to eight weeks prior to seeding you can control coarse-textured grasses like tall fescue and quackgrass or the often undesirable fine-textured grasses like bentgrass. Use a non-selective herbicide like Dalapon or Amitrole-T. Reseeding the treated areas should be done August 15 to September 10. All plants contacted by these chemicals are killed.

Generally you shouldn't fertilize the home lawn during the warm, dry summer months. However, the latter part of the growing season, with its ideal growing conditions for turf, is favorable for fertilization.

If you are fertilizing your lawn according to the recommendations made in "The Home Lawn" Extension Bulletin 366, you would apply nitrogen at approximately the following times during this fall period: The common Kentucky bluegrasses, such as Common, Newport, and Park, require four pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year in four applications. The two fall applications are applied in one pound increments--one pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet--August 20 and September 5.

The elite bluegrasses, such as Marion, Flyking and Baron, requires six pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year in six applications. No more than one pound of actual nitrogen should be applied per 1,000 square feet at one time. The three fall applications can be applied approximately August 14, August 28, and September 10. Don't fertilize later than September 10. Fertilization with nitrogen after this date leads to lush or soft vegetative growth which is readily subject to winter injury. Low potassium levels may also lead to increased winter injury. Soil test will indicate the need for this element.

If your lawn has an excessive thatch layer--greater than one-half inch--you should power rake-vertical mow between August 25 and September 15. Rake off the material brought to the surface and then measure the thatch layer that remains. This can be done by cutting a pie-shaped layer and measuring the layer between the green surface and soil surface. Maintain a one-quarter-inch thatch layer. After you have power raked, coring the lawn will aid in the control of future thatch buildup.

Coring or aerifying (bringing cores of soil to the surface) is a recommended fall cultural practice. Coring will help control of thatch, alleviate soil compaction and improve water infiltration by reducing run-off after a rain or irrigation. An optimum time for fall aerification is from about August 25 to September 15.

During the hot, dry summer weather a cutting height of 2½ inches is recommended for common Kentucky bluegrass and 1½ inches for the elite bluegrasses. With cool, moist fall weather, you can reduce the mowing height of Common to 1½ to two inches and the elites to one inch. Continue to mow your lawn until it goes dormant in November.

August 15 to September 10 is the best time to establish a lawn from seed or sod. There is less competition from weeds and the cool, moist weather provides optimum conditions for seed germination and seedling growth. Seed Kentucky bluegrass at two pounds per 1,000 square feet and creeping red fescue at four to five pounds per 1,000 square feet. A Kentucky bluegrass-creeping red fescue mixture is sown at three pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Don't seed later than September 10 as you must allow for plant development before the winter or dormant season. Sodding can be done later in the year but one must still allow time for the rooting or knitting of the sod. Ordinarily, sodding later than October 1 is not recommended.

Overseeding of your lawn to fill in bare spots or increase turf density can be done at this time of the year. You may also overseed to change the type of grass being grown in the shade, overseed the area with creeping red fescue which is better adapted to shade.

# # # #