Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 6, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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

_____County 4-H members are looking forward to the 1973 Minnesota State Fair Aug. 24 through Sept. 3 in St. Paul and several of them are working on exhibits for the affair.

(Include names of exhibitors, description of exhibits, etc. if available at this time).

The exhibits will be evaluated at the State Fair through conference judging, which has proved to be enjoyable and informative for the 4-H'ers. This evaluation is done on a one-to-one relationship, with judges meeting each 4-H member individually during five to 10 minute discussion periods.

Judges may ask exhibitors where they got their ideas for their exhibit, when and how they learned about the exhibit and where the materials for the exhibit were obtained. Judges discuss good and bad points of the exhibit with 4-H members and help them see how they might improve their work.

Entering 4-H exhibits at the State Fair is intended to be a learning experience. Participants receive ribbons for their achievements.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 6, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

REMOVE FLOOR
WAX BUILDUP

Wax buildup can make your linoleum floor look dingy and spotty, but it is easy to remove.

Use one of several wax strippers available at stores or flooring companies where cleaning supplies are sold, suggests Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist, at the University of Minnesota. Linoleum manufacturers often recommend their own stripper.

Some strippers come in a ready-to-use solution. Others are concentrated, requiring equal amounts of stripper and cool water. Some have ammonia added which is helpful in dissolving the old wax. Ammonia can also be added to the stripper at home.

Read the directions and follow them carefully, she cautioned. Most solutions give off fumes which may be harmful to the eyes. Rubber gloves will protect sensitive skin. Try a small out-of-the-way area first to see what will happen to the linoleum itself or the colors in it. Some linoleums do not require waxing.

Directions are similar for most of the strippers. Generally, the solution is spread over a linoleum area the size of a card table with a soft cloth or other applicator. Mrs. Jordahl suggests leaving it on from two to five minutes to soften the wax; this will vary with the strength of the cleaner. A stiff brush or very fine steel wool can help loosen the sticky wax accumulation. Wipe up the solution and softened wax immediately.

If the wax buildup is heavy, this procedure may have to be repeated two or three times. The floor will appear dull but clean after the wax is completely removed.

Rinsing with a solution of warm water and vinegar also will help clear the waxy appearance.

When dry, the linoleum is ready for a new thin coat of floor wax.

-skm-

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August 6, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Dry Beans

Dry beans have been on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's "plentiful foods" list every month of this year.

This means that consumers should find good supplies of dry beans at reasonable prices.

Dry beans are one of the less expensive sources of protein. University of Minnesota nutritionist Muriel Brink says beans have a good supply of iron for building block and "B" vitamins to help keep nerves, skin and eyes healthy. They are low in fat and are an energy food.

* * * *

Technique For Food Packagers

University of Minnesota food scientist Ted Labuza has developed a technique to determine the least expensive and best protective film to use in food packaging.

Labuza predicts that firms will be adopting this method as consumer demands increase for open dating on food products in grocery stores.

Labuza's mathematical model helps determine how fast rancidity and browning will occur in a specific food item. A food packager could use Labuza's formulation to determine what type of packaging would be needed to insure the shelf life for an item.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 6, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Stored Grain Insects. Armyworms won't feed on grain in storage, but they have plenty of insect relatives who will, according to University of Minnesota extension entomologists. Several species of grain weevils, beetles and moths may be surviving on the remnants of last year's crop in your storage areas. Before storing this year's crop, clean out the bins and spray them with malathion, methoxychlor or pyrethrum, following directions in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 9, "Insects in Stored Grain," available from the _____County Extension Office. Apply a chemical protectant, such as pyrethius or malathion, to the grain as it goes into storage if you have had a chronic problem with stored grain insects.

* * * *

Milkhouse Flies. Use chemicals very carefully in the milkhouse to avoid contamination of milk or utensils. Remove or completely cover all milk containers or other equipment before applying insecticides. Do not store insecticide containers in the milk room. Synergized pyrethrins (0.1 percent) can be used as a space spray in the milk room, but use only minimal applications--the oily deposit from repeated treatments is undesirable. Baited sprays and dry baits should not be used in the milk room.

Dichlorvos (Vapona) resin strips can be used for fly control in the milkhouse. One eight-inch strip is required for each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

More information on fly control is available in Entomology Fact Sheet No. 35, "Fly Control for the Dairy Herd."

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Tomato Problems. University of Minnesota plant pathologists have been receiving reports from home gardeners of tomato disease problems.

Most of the reports involve non-infectious disease and two infectious ones--early blight and verticillium wilt.

Leafroll is quite common this year. Symptoms are most prominent on the leaves at the base of the plant. Leaf margins roll upward, often until they touch or overlap. Ordinarily leafroll doesn't cause any yield reduction. It can be avoided by planting in well drained soils, using only moderate fertilization and maintaining uniform soil moisture by mulching.

* * * *

Blossom End Rot. Blossom end rot is a non-infectious disease of tomatoes and can appear on fruits in any stage of development. The first symptom is a water-soaked spot on the blossom end of the fruit.

The spot enlarges and becomes dry, sunken and brown to black. This dead tissue often is invaded by microorganisms which cause the fruit to rot.

Blossom end rot most often is associated with extreme fluctuations in the water supply. Other factors include high fertility levels, staking of plants and root diseases which may limit water and nutrient uptake in the plant.

# # # #

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 6, 1973

Immediate release

UM STUDY CHALLENGES ASSUMPTION ON QUARTERS DRYING

A University of Minnesota study challenges the common assumption that the non milked quarter of a cow goes dry when you continue to milk other quarters on the same cow.

Milk production data obtained at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston during preliminary lactation and subsequent lactation indicates that length of dry periods of 25, 35, 45 and 55 days in length on different quarters on the same cow did not effectively influence production in the subsequent lactation.

George D. Marx, dairy scientist, says milking may influence other physiological effects on the dry quarters of the cow. The dry quarters, in reality, may be reacting in the same way as milked quarters as long as at least one of the quarters is still being milked, he added.

These physiological effects would not be exhibited in cows where all four quarters are dried at one time. The stimulus for milking, washing in preparation for milking and the release of oxytocin for milk let-down may affect the quarters which are not milked.

A decrease of five percent in production in this study in lactation following drying-off apparently resulted from a short dry period of only 25 days duration. The study suggests that all quarters had one effective dry period which began after stopping milking the last quarter, the dairy scientist said.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 10, 1973

Immediate release

CHECK SILO FILLING EQUIPMENT

Now is a good time to check your silo filling equipment and locate bottlenecks in the filling process, John True, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer, says.

"Harvesting corn silage is an annual ritual for most dairymen and one that may seem pretty routine. The process has not changed over the years, but some of the equipment has," he adds.

Make sure the capacities of the forage harvester, transport and blower match. An old blower that can't quite keep up can nullify any advantage gained by using a high capacity harvester with a large new tractor.

Also, running one wagon short to save money can be expensive when you cause both the harvester and blower to be idle when time is short and the crop is ready, the agricultural engineer says.

Don't let bottlenecks at the silo slow you down. Arrange traffic patterns for easy access to the blower. Be sure the blower is running at its recommended speed and that the blades are adjusted close to the housing without hitting. Keep the blower pipe as straight and as near vertical as possible. Rinse off the blades with water if gum accumulates. Use a distributor in the silo to prevent separation of leaves and stalks and uneven pressures in the silo, which will make for better operation of your unloader.

Take a look at how you are transporting silage. Have enough wagons with roofs to reduce blow-over when loading and when traveling. Smooth travel lanes and roadways for safe, rapid travel and to save wear and tear on you and your equipment.

-more-

add 1--check silo

Check out your field operation. Simplify hitching and unhitching of wagons to the harvester. Keep knives sharp, since dull ones can double the amount of power required. Keep the shear-bar square and knives adjusted to it. Even sharp knives will tear and pull against a rounded shear-bar.

Don't cut too short. Changing from one-eighth-inch cut to one-quarter-inch will reduce power requirements by about nine-tenths horsepower-hours per ton. Changing from one-quarter to one-half-inch cut will save another seven-tenths horsepower-hours per ton. So if you cut nine tons per hour, you need six to eight horsepower less to do the job with each change. Cut short enough so cattle won't separate out the cobs. A distributor in the silo helps avoid separation of material and air pockets with coarser chopping.

A good pre-harvest maintenance check can prevent trouble. Inspect chains and sprockets for wear. (It's easier to change worn parts than to replace broken ones under stress a mile and a half from the shop.) Check slip clutches and make sure they will slip, since too often they are tightened to keep another poorly adjusted mechanism going. Follow lubrication recommendations in the operator's manual.

Inspect your entire operation to make sure safety controls work and tractors and running gear are in good shape. Use coffee breaks and change-off jobs to avoid fatigue. Operate the blower to ventilate the silo before entering it. Ventilate the silo room after filling it and be aware of silo gas problems. Too often wagon hauling jobs are given to less qualified persons. Wagons rate high on the list of machines involved in farm accidents. Be sure all equipment operators are qualified.

-daz-

MSC
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.)

August 13, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Food For Better Health Trailer (0:30)

Attendants will be on hand to answer questions August 7th through the 17th in the Food for Better Health Trailer at the N-S-P Plaza on the Nicollet Mall of Minneapolis.

The air conditioned unit will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. on Saturday.

The trailer is a classroom on wheels operated by the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

* * * *

Mail Order Insurance (0:40)

University extension specialists advise consumers to understand the terms of any mail-order insurance policy before they buy it.

Be sure you clearly understand the kinds of injury or sickness the policy covers and how much and under what conditions it will pay. It's too late after you have paid premiums for several years to learn that the policy doesn't cover the losses you thought it did.

Questionable practices in the sale of mail-order insurance should be referred to the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 13 , 1973

FUEL SHORTAGE MAY PROMPT ACID TREATMENT OF CORN

A possible shortage of LP gas for drying corn this fall is a good reason for checking into acid preservatives for high moisture corn.

"Demand for acid preservatives could be high this fall, so check into acid supplies and applicators now," suggests Mike Hutjens, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Propionic acid preservative is a good alternative if you can't get your corn dried. University of Minnesota research trials at Waseca, Rosemount and Morris have shown that high moisture corn treated with one to one and one-half percent propionic acid was palatable--cows ate the feed well.

"When buying an organic preservative, make sure there's some propionic acid in the mixture," advises Hutjens. Propionic acid is essential since it retards mold growth and preserves the corn by "pickling." Mixtures of propionic and acetic acid are on the market, but make sure there's some propionic in the mixture. Propionic acid and propionic/acetic acid mixtures are sold in liquid form.

Sodium propionate in dry form also is on the market--this does a good job of stopping mold growth but doesn't have the essential pickling action, according to Donald Otterby, University of Minnesota researcher.

Ammonia has also been studied by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a preservative.

-more-

add 1--fuel shortage

Costs for treating with propionic acid figure out to roughly one cent for each percent moisture that must be removed. Propionic acid costs 25 to 30 cents a pound and it should be added at a rate of from one to one and one-half percent. So adding six-tenths of a pound of propionic acid per bushel of corn would cost 18 cents per bushel.

"Don't look for acid preservatives to increase milk production," says Hutjens. "Research has shown no effect on milk production or fat test. The only function of the acid is to preserve the high moisture corn."

Another advantage of using acid preservatives is that treated corn can be stored in almost any dry place--you don't need a silo. If you use a steel grain bin, you may want to line the interior with polyethylene plastic.

"Acid treated corn has the same corrosive effect as silage does on a silo's interior," Hutjens points out. "Remember that you're working with an acid, so be careful when handling it. Be sure to rinse augers and elevators used to move the acid treated corn."

-jms-

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 13, 1973

Immediate release

UREA IN CORN
SILAGE CUTS
FEED BILL

Adding urea to corn silage can mean a big saving on your feed bill, say University of Minnesota dairy scientists.

Corn silage normally runs about 8 percent crude protein, and adding 10 pounds of urea per ton of wet corn silage will up the protein content to 12 to 13 percent, points out Extension Dairyman Mike Hutjens.

Corn silage should have a dry matter content of 30 to 35 percent when urea is added--which means it's doubly important to harvest at the proper maturity, when corn is well dented.

If you harvest when the corn is too high in moisture, you'll lose the urea through silo run-off. And if you put silage up too dry, the urea will escape as ammonia and you'll have an unpalatable mixture that cows won't eat.

Hutjens says if you're feeding all corn silage you'll need a 20 percent crude protein grain mixture to balance the ration. By adding urea to the silage, you can cut the protein content of the grain ration down to 15 or 16 percent. This will save you about 80 pounds of protein, or 200 pounds of a 40 percent supplement per ton of feed. Figuring soybean meal at $15 per hundredweight, the saving would be $30 per ton of grain ration.

Iowa and Wisconsin research shows that best use is made of urea when it's added to high energy, low protein rations--such as corn silage. The research trials also showed that best use is made of urea when it's added to the ration so it can be consumed throughout the day, instead of with the grain ration twice a day.

-more-

add 1--urea in corn

"So corn silage fits the bill perfectly. On the basis of this research, it makes good dollars and sense to add urea to corn silage," Hutjens says.

Minnesota specialists also recommend urea, opposed to anhydrous ammonia, as an additive to corn silage. The researchers say urea is easier to handle (there's no bulk or volume, opposed to anhydrous ammonia, which must be mixed with water when it's added to corn silage). Costs of urea and anhydrous ammonia are comparable, and there may be less loss with urea.

-jms-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 13, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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

_____young 4-H models from _____ County will take part in
(number)
the 4-H Dress Revue on _____at the 1973 Minnesota State Fair.
(date)

(Include names of 4-H'ers, address and other personal info. as convenient.)

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

The County 4-H'ers will participate in a clothing seminar entitled "Girl Talk," with Pat Lowenberg, Wendy Ward Director for Montgomery Ward, leading the discussion and giving tips on makeup.

Suggestions on modeling will be given by Elaine Hall, Sears Roebuck self improvement teacher and model.

Young men's fashions will be displayed by 4-H ambassadors during the Public Dress Revues.

-daz-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

August 13, 1973

COUNTY 4-H'ERS PLACE IN
STATE LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____County 4-H'ers exhibiting livestock at the Minnesota State Fair on Saturday, September 1, received awards, according to County Extension Agent _____ _____.

(In the next paragraph list livestock championships and reserve championships plus name and address of 4-H'er and class of competition, and any other special honors like showmanship. Then list blue, red awards, etc.)

Honors also went to the (dairy, general livestock judging teams). Team members included (give names and addresses). (Mention if any members were in the top ten individual rankings and give team ranking.)

_____County was one of eight counties awarded a plaque in the herdsmanship contest. Judging in this contest is based on cleanliness of stalls of all county 4-H exhibits, upkeep of stalls during the livestock show, arrangement of exhibits and conduct of 4-H exhibitors.

# # # #

Note: If your county is one of the eight herdsmanship winners, you may want to use that award as the lead paragraph in the story.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

August 13, 1973

COUNTY JUDGING TEAMS WILL COMPETE AT STATE FAIR

4-H general livestock and dairy judging teams from _____(Name)County will compete for state honors at the Minnesota State Fair on Thursday, August 30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Participating on a judging team helps a 4-H'er recognize high quality livestock, develop his communicative skills through oral reasons and learn effective methods of defending his opinion," according to Larry Tande, Extension Specialist, 4-H Youth Development, at the University of Minnesota.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

August 13, 1973

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS
SCHEDULED FOR
STATE FAIR

About 1,300 4-H livestock and poultry winners will compete at this year's Minnesota State Fair, including _____ 4-H'ers from _____ County.
(no.) (Name)

Livestock exhibitors will be: (list names, addresses and exhibitors).

Pens and stalls for 4-H livestock will be ready by 7 a.m. Friday, August 31. All 4-H exhibits must be in place in the barns by 2 p.m. that day. The public is urged to come and see the livestock exhibits and talk with the 4-H'ers after that time.

All dairy and beef judging will be held on Saturday, September 1. Dairy will start at 8 a.m. and beef will start at 2:00 p.m. in the Arena, says County Agent _____ _____. Judging of all breeds will start with calf classes except grade Holsteins, which will start with advanced cow class.

Swine will be judged in the sheep barn also on Saturday, September 1, beginning at 9 a.m. followed by sheep judging at 1:15 p.m. Judging of chickens and rabbits will start at 9 a.m. in the poultry barn. Duck, geese and turkey judging will begin at 2 p.m. in the poultry barn.

All showmanship contests will be held after the championship placing of the particular exhibit except the dairy contest which will be at 3:15 p.m. on Saturday, September 1.

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

August 13, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ERS RECEIVE AWARDS AT STATE FAIR

Several 4-H members from _____County received awards for excellence in demonstrations and exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, according to an announcement from County Extension Agent, _____ _____.

Receiving ribbons for their demonstrations were:

Purple:

Blue:

Red:

White:

(Add a sentence or two on the subject of the purple and blue demonstrations).

Participants in non-competitive, informal Youth-In-Action demonstrations were: (Include names, address and other pertinent info.)

Junior leaders from _____County who were demonstrating also served as junior evaluators. Included were: (Give names of junior leaders, address and other pertinent info.) The junior leaders attended a training session and joined with the official judge in demonstration conferences with 4-H members.

Approximately 800 young people competed in 4-H demonstrations during the 11 days.

4-H'ers who received awards for their exhibits are: (List names, addresses, exhibit class and ribbon received. If your county booth received a ribbon, mention and describe the booth here.)

___(Name)___, __(Address)__, was selected for the Court of Honor in the state 4-H Dress Revue. _____ wore describe).

All Dress Revue participants modeled clothes they had made. More than 225 girls from all over the state took part in the four dress revues during the State Fair.

-more-

add 1--4-H'ers receive awards at State Fair

In addition to the fact that every 4-H'er who demonstrated or exhibited at the State Fair received an award, _____County 4-H'ers agree that attending the fair was an interesting and educational expdrience, _____ said. About 1,500 4-H members from throughout Minnesota participated in State Fair activities.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 13, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

BEEF NEEDS AGING FOR BEST TASTE

Most of the retail beef cuts sold in supermarkets have been "aged" from five to ten days, says Richard J. Epley, extension meat specialist at the University of Minnesota. He defines aging as the time, in days, from slaughter until the beef carcass is broken down into retail cuts.

Cooked, unaged beef has been described as "metallic" tasting and lacking in typical beef flavor, said Epley. Aging gives beef a "gamy" flavor. True beef flavor is fully developed after about eight days of aging and increases with the length of aging time.

Aging increases tenderness. Though research results are conflicting, said Epley, it is generally believed that tenderness decreases immediately after slaughter while rigor mortis is taking place, then increases gradually. Tenderness continues to increase from seven to 14 days, after which the increase is minimal. For certain restaurants that desire the combination of a strong beef flavor and maximum tenderness, beef is aged from 21 to 28 days.

Aging also decreases the shelf life of fresh meat products. Ground beef made from trimmings of aged beef carcasses usually has a shorter shelf life in the retail case and in your refrigerator. This is mainly because of increased microbial growth that occurs on certain parts of the carcass during the aging process, explained Epley.

If you are buying a side of beef and want it aged, you can also expect a weight loss caused by dehydration of the lean during the aging process. Fat protects the meat from dehydration, therefore, a beef carcass with very little fat would mean a higher weight loss, said the meat specialist.

-more-

add 1--beef needs aging

The length of time to age beef is strictly a personal preference. Some people prefer aged beef while others find the aged beef flavor objectionable. Your personal preference for the aged beef flavor will determine how long you recommend a processor to age the side of beef that you are purchasing.

Keep in mind that as the length of aging time increases, so does the aged beef flavor, the tenderness and the weight loss. The processor must use his valuable cooler space to age your beef, so you must expect to pay a higher price per pound because of the additional expense involved, reminded Epley.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

August 13, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Pre-Harvest Check. A good maintenance check before silo filling can prevent trouble. Inspect chains and sprockets for wear.

Check slip clutches and make sure they will slip. Too often slip clutches are tightened to keep another poorly adjusted mechanism going. Follow lubrication recommendations in the operator's manual.

* * * *

Inspect Controls. Check your entire silo filling operation to make sure safety controls work and tractors and other equipment are in good shape.

Use coffee breaks and change-off jobs to avoid fatigue. Operate the blower to ventilate the silo before entering it. Ventilate the silo room after filling it and be aware of silo gas problems.

* * * *

Wagon Safety. University agricultural engineer John True says too often wagon hauling jobs are given to less qualified persons.

Wagons rate high on the list of machines involved in farm accidents. Be sure all equipment operators are qualified.

* * * *

Transporting Silage. Take a look at how you are transporting silage, University agricultural engineer John True says.

Have enough wagons with roofs to reduce blow-over when loading and when traveling. Travel smooth lanes and roadways for safe, rapid travel and to save wear and tear on you and your equipment.

* * * *

-more-

Field Operation. Check out your field operation. Simplify hitching and unhitching of wagons to the harvester. Keep knives sharp, since dull ones can double the amount of power required.

Keep the shear-bar square and knives adjusted to it. Even sharp knives will tear and pull against a rounded shear-bar.

* * * *

Cutting Silage. Don't cut corn silage too short. Changing from one-eighth-inch cut to one-quarter-inch will reduce power requirements by about nine-tenths horsepower-hours per ton.

Changing from one-quarter to one-half-inch cut will save another seven-tenths horsepower hours per ton. So if you cut nine tons per hour, you need six to eight horsepower less to do the job with each change.

Cut short enough so cattle won't separate out the cobs. A distributor in the silo helps avoid separation of material and air pockets with coarser chopping.

* * * *

Check Filling Equipment. University of Minnesota agricultural engineer John True says now is a good time to check your silo filling equipment and locate bottlenecks in the filling process.

Make sure the capacities of the forage harvester, transport and blower match. An old blower that can't quite keep up can nullify any advantage gained by using a high capacity harvester with a large new tractor.

* * * *

Use Enough Wagons. Running one wagon short during harvest to save money can be expensive when you cause both the harvester and blower to be idle.

Don't let bottlenecks at the silo slow you down. University agricultural engineer John True advises farmers to arrange traffic patterns for easy access to the blower. Be sure the blower is running at its recommended speed and that the blades are adjusted close to the housing without hitting.

Keep the blower pipe as straight and as near vertical as possible. Rinse off the blades with water if gum accumulates. Use a distributor in the silo to prevent separation of leaves and stalks and uneven pressures in the silo.

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Immediate release

EXTRA ALFALFA CUTTING MAY NOT PAY

Taking an extra alfalfa cutting this fall to capitalize on high protein prices may backfire with more winterkill and reduced stands next spring.

Research by University of Minnesota specialists at Rosemount showed that three cuttings of alfalfa produced nearly as much tonnage, crude protein and digestible dry matter as four cuttings. Stands also were preserved; while four cuttings depleted the stand by the third year.

"An extra ton of hay from a late fall cutting isn't worth the gamble of wondering where your next year's hay crop is coming from," says University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Oliver Strand.

Minnesota researchers recommend a combination of growth-stage and calendar date judgment for determining alfalfa cutting time. In southern and central Minnesota, when long-term stands are desired (more than two production years), the first crop should be cut at late-bud to first-bloom stage, the second crop about 6 weeks later (usually about mid-July) and the third crop taken at ¼ to 1/3 bloom (usually about September 1). With this harvest schedule, all three cuttings will be high (18-20 percent) in protein, adequate in energy content, and the stand can be maintained.

In northern Minnesota, a first crop cutting schedule at bud to first-bloom stage with a second cut 6 weeks later may allow only two cuttings of alfalfa if the stand is to be protected from winter injury by allowing a fall regrowth period.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 14, 1973

Immediate release

ALUMINUM COOKING
UTENSILS SAFE

Don't fall for salesmen who claim aluminum cooking utensils are unsafe.

"There is no objective scientific evidence that shows aluminum utensils harmful to foods," says Isabel Wolf, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Other experts agree. "Aluminum pots have been the target of unsubstantiated critical claims for years," points out the noted nutritionist, Jean Mayer. "These claims come most often from salesmen who would have you discard your perfectly good cookware for whatever it is they're selling.

"Aluminum is the third most common element in the earth's crust and therefore occurs naturally in many foods. It also is used directly in a number of food products. Pickles, for example, are kept crunchy by adding alum, which contains aluminum.....the amount of aluminum ingested from aluminum hardware is far less than from other sources and truly insignificant."

Some salesmen claim that aluminum is more porous than other metal surfaces and therefore "harbors great numbers of dangerous bacteria." However, Edmund Zottola, extension microbiologist at the University, says aluminum is no more porous than other metals.

Other salesmen point to the non-use of aluminum as dairy processing equipment as evidence that the metal is unsafe. But another University of Minnesota food scientist, Ted Labuza, says aluminum is not used for processing equipment since it's less durable, not because it's unsafe.

And, the American Cancer Society says "The use of aluminum cooking utensils does not contaminate food, nor does it in any way contribute to the development of cancer or any other disease."

-jms-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 20, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW
SET FOR SEPT. 17, 18

_____4-H'ers from_____County will participate in the State 4-H Horse Show at the State Fairgrounds beginning Monday, Sept. 17, at 12:30 p.m.

The two-day event will be held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show and will be held in the Hippodrome.

(Include name of 4-H'ers involved, address and other pertinent information).

Some 250 4-H'ers will participate in halter showmanship, horsemanship, barrel racing, egg and spoon contests, pole weaving and western and English pleasure classes at the show.

The evening horse show, beginning at 7 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 17 will feature several attractions. The show begins with a Grand Entry Parade of county riders. Egg and Spoon, Barrel Racing and pole weaving finalists will vie for trophies interspersed with judging of an English Pleasure class and Western horsemanship class. Special recognition of donors and 4-H show participants will also be highlights of the show. Hal Garvens orchestra will provide music and Chuck Lilligren, WCCO radio will be show announcer.

The Dan Patch Trophy, awarded to the top 4-H Horse project member in the state, will be presented along with other awards.

Some 30 4-H judging teams will be involved in a horse judging contest on Monday afternoon, Sept. 17, at 2:30 p.m. The 4-H'ers will judge six classes of horses.

All 4-H members participating in the horse show are at least 11 years of age and are currently enrolled in the 4-H horse project.

The public is invited to attend all Horse and Market Livestock Show activities with a special invitation to the Monday night show.

# # # #

Note to agents: If your county has no entries in the State 4-H Horse Show change the lead to read as follows: This year's State 4-H Horse Show will be held concurrently with the Market Livestock Show at the Hippodrome on the State Fairgrounds. The two-day event will begin on Monday, Sept. 17 at 12:30 p.m.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 20, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

COMMUNITY PRIDE PROGRAM SET FOR SEPT. 17-19

Representatives from 4-H clubs throughout Minnesota will attend the Community Pride '73 Program starting Sept. 17 in the 4-H Building on the Minnesota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

The delegate(s) attending the three-day event from_____County include(s)

Minnesota 4-H'ers have been turning their eyes to their surroundings in a special program called "Community Pride," sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and Northrup King and Co., Minneapolis.

Flowers and plants have been included in a number of 4-H Club projects. Some clubs have planted trees to make wildlife shelters, while others have built birdhouses and duck houses. Club members have cleaned up bathing beaches, lake shores and town and village halls. Clubs that have developed roadside rest areas as their "Community Pride" project are now taking responsibility for maintaining these areas.

In _____County, _____clubs have participated in the "Community
(number)
Pride" program. Some of their projects have included .

Registration for Community Pride '73 starts at 1 p.m. Sept. 17. Later that day the delegates will attend the State 4-H Horse Show.

Tours of Northrup King and Co. and the University Landscape Arboretum near Chaska will highlight events of the Community Pride '73 Program on Sept. 18. A recognition banquet will be held at 7:15 that evening, followed by entertainment in the 4-H Building.

Delegates will get a chance to discuss community planning with the Metropolitan Planning Commission on the morning of Sept. 19. In the late morning the delegates will meet with University of Minnesota horticulturists and in the afternoon projects completed this year will be discussed.

-daz-

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

Immediate release

August 20, 1973

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
PREPARE FOR MARKET
LIVESTOCK SHOW

4-H'ers from_____County are busy preparing their livestock for the 55th annual State 4-H Market Livestock Show, announces _____County
(name of county)
extension agent_____.
(name)

(Give names and details on 4-H'ers in your county).

The show is scheduled for Sept. 17-19 at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul.

Entry day is Monday, Sept. 17. Show participants will view the State 4-H Horse Show, held in conjunction with the market show, in the evening.

Sheep and swine judging starts Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 8:30 a.m. Grand champion lamb and barrow selections will be made at 1:15 p.m.

Beef judging starts Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 8 a.m. The grand champion steer will be selected about 2:30 p.m.

All 4-H'ers exhibiting in the event will take in educational activities, including a livestock evaluation clinic scheduled for the University of Minnesota's new Meats Science Laboratory.

All animals entered in the show will be immediately sold following the show. Premiums will be allocated by combining the animal's live score with the carcass score to give an overall score.

# # # #

(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 # 27 P

August 20, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Beef Shortages

University of Minnesota agricultural economist Paul Hasbargen says beef shortages should last only a few weeks.

Supplies of both beef and pork will be greater than last year's levels during the last three months of this year.

Hasbargen discourages hoarding large quantities of beef for fear of shortage. He says this only defeats your purpose by reducing available supplies of all meats and driving up prices of poultry and pork.

* * * *

Holding Back Beef

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist says beef producers who are holding cattle from the market are gambling.

Paul Hasbargen says there's only a fifty-fifty chance that live cattle prices will go up when the freeze is lifted. The economist advises producers not to expect beef prices to go up five dollars a hundredweight just because hog prices did when the freeze came off pork.

* * * *

Advertising Term

"Trade Puffing" is the term used when an advertiser praises his product. He may say the product is milder, stronger, richer, faster or better, for example.

However, if questioned by the Federal Trade Commission, the advertiser must be able to substantiate his claims. As long as the advertiser makes no misstatement of fact, or does not give specific misleading impressions, his advertising is legal.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 20, 1973

Immediate release

FARMERS CAN MARK GRAIN

Farmers may wish to mark their grain with small numbered paper strips to help prevent thefts.

A confetti product is being sold in North Dakota to mark grain in the bins and make it more difficult for thieves to dispose of the stolen grain quickly. The company selling the product also has a list of code names and numbers so that stolen grain can be identified and traced to the owner. This product is available to Minnesota farmers as well.

"As grain prices go higher, it may be a good idea to mark your grain--especially if your bins are a long ways from other buildings where it's harder to keep an eye on them," says Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

See your county extension agent for additional information.

# # # #

Agent: Please refer to the enclosed letter for more details.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
(612) 373-1181

August 16, 1973

TO: County Extension Agents
Area Extension Agents

SUBJECT: Grain Identification

We are getting questions in regard to methods of identifying stored grain to help prevent theft from farm storage bins. The increased price of wheat and other farm grown grains has greatly increased the likelihood of substantial losses from on-the-farm theft. The North Dakota Extension Service has recently provided their agents with information on the availability of "marker confetti" that can be added to stored grain as it is being binned or after binning to identify the owner. The presence of the confetti would necessitate cleaning the grain before it could be sold.

We do not know of a source of the confetti in Minnesota. However, the confetti is available from the Grain Identification Company, Inc., Cooperstown, North Dakota, 58425. The small paper strips are marked with a state and county code and a grower identification number assigned by the Grain Identification Company. A list of cooperators is sent to the cooperating county agent by the corporation for distribution to local elevators and law enforcement people to aid in identification of stolen grain.

Five pounds of the confetti will treat 30,000 bushels or more of grain. The cost of 5 pounds is $16.50. Grain owners may contact Mr. Jim Cussons, 701-797-2201, Grain Identification Co., Inc., Cooperstown, North Dakota, 58425 for further information. The individual farmer's name and the county of his residence should be given on orders.

There may be other grain identification markers available but we are not aware of them at present.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver E. Strand
Extension Agronomist

Dale R. Hicks
Extension Agronomist

OES/DRH:wh

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

Immediate release

August 20, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

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

* * * *

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

* * * *

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

* * * *

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

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 20, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PREPARE CHILDREN
FOR NEXT CENTURY

Life today is complex and rapidly changing. Unlike previous generations, we do not have the opportunity to prepare our children to live in a society similar to ours.

We do not know, and probably cannot even imagine, what the world will be like in the year 2000 when our children will be adults. But the inability to predict the future excuses no one from preparing for it.

One of the most important tasks in American society today is preparing children and youth for the future.

Our children may live and work side by side with persons of any of the world's races. To survive, and to live a decent life, we must help young people develop a "one world mind set," says Ronald Pitzer, family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. And they must also develop an awareness that every man is our brother, regardless of ideological, cultural or racial differences.

During your child's lifetime, freedom of choice--for all its limits and its responsibilities--will be greater than it has ever been before. There will be more "free choices" in almost every area of life. Beyond preparing for a career, there also must be preparation for living, emphasizes Pitzer. Knowing what to do with their money and time will mean as much to your children's happiness as knowing how to get ahead on a job.

Pitzer explained several characteristics that he believes children must develop to prepare for life in the future.

A child needs to feel important, to feel secure with himself, to meet life unafraid. This is self-worth or self-esteem. The ability to feel comfortable about oneself, to feel worthwhile, is an important step in growing up.

-more-

add 1--prepare children

Being in touch with one's feelings is important. A child must be able to recognize, accept and express emotions. Children need to learn that all people have emotions.

Empathy--being able to interpret correctly the attitudes and intentions of others and to perceive situations from others' view points--is essential. Without empathy there would be confusion, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of another's behavior.

Imagination, curiosity, flexibility and playfulness are all part of the creative spark in every child. Creativity is the ability to perceive, think about and approach things in a new or unusual way. It is a valuable capacity needed when people meet new and undefined situations.

One of the qualities of the creative person is awareness or perceptiveness. It is only when we are really aware of the environment that we can respond to it and act in new and creative ways.

Relative freedom from bigotry and prejudice is important because prejudice affects not only the victim of prejudice, but also the one who is prejudiced. Children are not born prejudiced; like any social attitude, prejudice is learned.

Acceptance of responsibility is essential to a democratic way of life. Freedom and responsibility go hand in hand. It is not always easy to accept responsibility for one's own behavior.

An important way in which a sense of responsibility begins is through a youngster's successful ventures in cooperating with and helping others. A child must learn that he has the power to contribute to the comfort and happiness of someone else.

-skm-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 20, 1973

Immediate release

INCENTIVE DOUBLED TO SAVE BEANS AT HARVEST

With the present soybean market for October bouncing around $7 to $8 per bushel, the monetary incentive for soybean producers to harvest as many soybeans as possible this year is more than twice what it was at this time last year, emphasizes John True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

How serious is the loss of soybeans in the field from improper combining?

"Soybean growers annually lose an average of 10 percent of their crop through improper harvest practices and management," says True. If your soybeans average 40 bushels per acre, you could be leaving about $30 an acre worth in the field. Most of this loss can be saved by proper combine operation and adjustment.

Here are some reminders on how to harvest more of your soybeans:

--Begin harvest when moisture in the soybean seeds reaches 13 percent; higher moisture content may result in mold in the bin; lower moisture content will result in increased losses due to shattering, lodging and cracking. Your local elevator can probably arrange to give you a moisture test, if you check with them and take in the size sample they desire.

--Cut soybeans as close to the ground as possible. You lose from one-half to 1.4 bushel of soybeans per acre for every inch of cut above the ground.

--An accessory and big improvement in saving soybeans is a floating flexible cutter bar extension which is mounted below and about ten inches forward of the original cutter bar. It is free to float and flexible to follow the contour of land.

-more-

add 1--incentive doubled

--To reduce shatter, a variable speed reel permits feeding the beans to the cutter bar with minimum shatter loss. For example, in heavy growth, you can slow the speed of the reel as you slow your ground speed.

--A hydraulic reel height control to feed tall or short beans into the auger is necessary to lower or raise the reel while the combine is moving.

--Some combines use an automatic height control on the header. Its "sensing fingers" operate a hydraulic lift for controlling cutting height.

"Preparing the combine ahead of harvest by adjusting the combine initially according to the operator's manual is the place to start getting ready to save more soybeans this fall," stresses True. Then, add any of the attachments and accessories you think will help you harvest more beans.

He suggests that you also need to continually adjust the combine to changing crop, weather, and field conditions.

How can you quickly measure your own soybean loss in the field?

A quick measurement is simply measure 10 square feet in an average area where beans have been combined and count the beans left. For every four beans per square foot, there is a loss of about 1 bushel per acre. You get a better average by measuring an area 1 foot wide and 10 feet long across the direction of travel of the combine. A count of 40 beans or less in this 10 square foot area indicates a good job of combine operation. More than this means corrective operation and adjustment is necessary.

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

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR--1973
August 24-September 3

HOW MANY: Over 5,000 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair to exhibit projects, give demonstrations, participate in the dress revue, Share-the-Fun Program, tractor driving contest or compete in the general and dairy judging contests.

WHERE THEY WILL LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H Building on the fairgrounds. 4-H dormitories accommodate up to 1,200 4-H'ers at one time. Four two-day encampments are scheduled from Aug. 24-31 for demonstrators, dress revue participants, and non-livestock exhibitors. Livestock exhibitors are scheduled over Labor Day week-end.

PROJECT DEMONSTRATIONS: Over 700 demonstrators will perform on eight platforms in the 4-H Building, beginning at 8 a.m., Friday, Aug. 24 and continuing until about 5 p.m. each day through Friday, Aug. 31, (including Sunday, Aug. 26). Demonstrations will include creative arts, mechanical, home furnishing-child care, foods and nutrition, livestock projects, junior leadership, photography, conservation, safety, entomology, horticulture and clothing projects. On Labor Day livestock demonstrations using large animals will be given in the sheep barn and judging arena. Purple and blue ribbon winners will be announced daily.

YOUTH-IN ACTION DEMONSTRATIONS: Nearly 100 4-H'ers will participate in informal demonstrations with public participation. These demonstrations are not judged, but members will receive recognition ribbons.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year over 1,200 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday, Aug. 31, after 7 a.m. in the 4-H livestock barn. All exhibits must be in place by 2 p.m. All 4-H livestock will be judged on Saturday, Sept. 1. Dairy cattle will be judged at the Hippodrome beginning at 8:00 a.m.; beef in the judging arena at 2:00 p.m.; swine in the sheep barn at 9:00 a.m.; sheep in the sheep barn at 1:15 a.m.; poultry in the poultry barn at 9:00 a.m. and rabbits also in the poultry barn at 11:00 a.m.

Livestock includes: 650 dairy cattle, 160 gilts, 110 ewe lambs, 125 beef heifers, 130 pens of poultry and 80 pens of rabbits.

OTHER EXHIBITS: More than 1,200 exhibits will be on display in the 4-H Building throughout the 11-day period. Anticipated exhibit entries include: 130 food science and food preservation, 200 home improvement-family living, 125 clothing, 80 electric, 150 shop, 50 small grains, 70 entomology, 80 potatoes, 200 vegetable gardening, 140 horticultural science, 100 photography, 25 forestry and 25 conservation. A knitting boutique has been added this year.

TRACTOR DRIVING CONTEST: The tractor driving contest is a joint 4-H and FFA event. A written exam will be given at 8:00 a.m. in Baldwin Hall on Thursday, Aug. 30. Preliminary driving events will be held in the parking lot north of Farm Boys' camp at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, Aug. 30. The finals will begin in front of the 4-H Building at 10 a.m., Friday, Aug. 31. A total of about 80 4-H and FFA members will be participating in the contest.

BOOTHS: About 40 booths will be on display this year. Standard booths will be judged Friday, Aug. 24. A special booth featuring 4-H programs for urban youth will be featured.

DRESS REVUE: Four public dress revues featuring some 225 girls will be presented Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Aug. 25, 27, 29 and Aug. 31, in the auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building at 2 p.m. A Court of Honor will be chosen at each dress revue. The Court of Honor will be available for pictures each of those days at 2:45 p.m. on the 2nd floor. You may wish to check first in the 4-H Press-Radio-TV Office, 1st floor.

For FURTHER INFORMATION for press, radio, TV DURING the fair, call the 4-H Publicity Office, 4-H Building, 645-2782, Ext. 85, AFTER the fair, call 373-0710.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 27, 1973

Immediate release

RYMIN PERFORMS WELL IN TRIALS

Rymin, the latest rye variety released by the University of Minnesota, continued to perform well in experimental trials conducted at Rosemount and Morris during 1973. Rymin is winterhardy, lodging resistant and has high yield potential.

Cougar and Von Lochow are the other two rye varieties on the recommended list. Von Lochow has high yield potential but is less winterhardy than Cougar or Rymin. Cougar has medium to high yield capacity and good winterhardiness.

Rymin and Von Lochow have shown their high yield capacity at Rosemount with 1970 through 1973 average yields of 63.1 and 63.6 bushels per acre respectively, compared with Cougar's yield of 53 bushels. At Morris, where winterkilling is more of a problem, Rymin and Cougar have given the top three-year average yields of 56.5 and 54.4 bushels per acre, compared with 47.8 for Von Lochow.

Limited seed is available of all these varieties. For further information on seed, contact the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101, or your local seedsmen or county extension agent.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 27, 1973

Immediate release

DAIRYMEN: BOOST PROTEIN CONTENT OF CORN SILAGE

Dairy farmers should consider adding non-protein nitrogen (such as urea or anhydrous ammonia) to corn silage this fall to cut protein supplement costs.

Research from Michigan indicates that anhydrous ammonia works if it's applied properly, says Mike Hutjens, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

Average protein content of 20 samples in the Michigan study was 12.2 percent, compared to 8.1 percent (on a dry basis) for untreated samples.

Average recovery rates of nitrogen was not uniform, which indicates possible losses or metering difficulty, Hutjens says. (Ammonia absorbed per ton of silage ranged from zero to 8.3 pounds).

Milk production averaged 2 to 3 pounds per day more per cow for the ammonia-treated silage, compared to no additives and urea-treated silage. However, feed intake was slightly lower on the ammonia treated ration.

Minnesota researchers recommend urea, instead of anhydrous ammonia, as an additive to corn silage. They say urea is easier to handle (there's no bulk or volume, opposed to anhydrous ammonia, which must be mixed with water when it's added to corn silage). Costs of urea and anhydrous ammonia are roughly comparable, and there may be less loss with urea.

"Your final decision will depend on cost, extra labor, convenience, and availability of equipment to apply ammonia or urea," Hutjens says. Here are some points to consider regarding adding anhydrous ammonia or urea to corn silage.

-more-

add 1--dairymen: boost protein

--Make sure you add water (twice as much water as ammonia) with anhydrous ammonia to avoid excessive losses. Losses can go as high as 50 percent.

--Use an accurate metering device.

--Ammonia-treated silage in the Michigan trials was 50 percent higher in lactic acid, 40 percent higher in water-insoluble nitrogen (true protein) and more stable when exposed to air, compared to untreated corn silage.

--Both ammonia and urea can be applied either in the field at the chopper, or at the silo blower.

--Compare the cost per pound of nitrogen between anhydrous ammonia and urea (both are non-protein nitrogen sources).

--Urea is dry (hence has less volume, weight and simpler mixing requirements).

--Corn should be harvested at 30 to 35 percent dry matter for optimal feed quality and non-protein nitrogen utilization.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 27, 1973

Immediate release

STATE FARM LAND PRICES UP SHARPLY

Minnesota farm real estate values climbed 13 percent between March 1 of 1972 and March 1 of 1973, from $243 to $275 per acre.

This USDA estimate shows Minnesota farm values increasing at the same rate as the U.S. average.

For the past ten years, the average rate of increase of farm real estate in Minnesota has been 5.6 percent per year. This compares with 6.8 percent for Iowa, 8.3 percent for Wisconsin and 4.5 percent for South Dakota.

Paul Hasbargen, extension economist with the University of Minnesota, expects an even sharper increase in farm land prices this year because of currently favorable grain prices. "In fact," cautions Hasbargen, "some buyers will no doubt bid too high based on expectations of continued high grain prices, forgetting that increased production and low prices have always historically followed high farm prices in the past."

Average cash rent on Minnesota farm land was reported as $22.30 per acre, or 7.2 percent of the per acre value. Economist Hasbargen suggests that a 7 percent to 8 percent rate is fairly typical since this allows a 5 percent to 6 percent annual return after paying real estate taxes.

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MSC
8p 27p

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

August 27, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Don't fall for salesmen who claim aluminum cooking utensils are unsafe.

There is no objective scientific evidence that shows aluminum utensils harmful to foods. That's the report from University of Minnesota extension nutritionist Isabel Wolf.

Other experts agree. Nutritionist Jean Mayer says aluminum pots have been the target of unsubstantiated critical claims for years. These claims come most often from salesmen who would have you discard your perfectly good cookware for whatever it is they're selling.

Aluminum is the third most common element in the earth's crust and therefore occurs naturally in many foods. It also is used directly in a number of food products. Pickles, for example, are kept crunchy by adding alum, which contains aluminum. The amount of aluminum ingested from aluminum hardware is far less than from other sources and truly insignificant.

Some salesmen claim that aluminum is more porous than other metal surfaces and therefore "harbors great numbers of dangerous bacteria." University extension microbiologist Edmund Zottola says aluminum is no more porous than other metals.

Other salesmen point to the non-use of aluminum as dairy processing equipment as evidence that the metal is unsafe. But University food scientist Ted Labuza says aluminum is not used for processing equipment since it's less durable, not because it's unsafe.

The American Cancer Society says the use of aluminum cooking utensils does not contaminate food, nor does it in any way contribute to the development of cancer or any other disease.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 27, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CHILD NEEDS POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE

The ability to feel comfortable about oneself, to feel worthwhile is an important step in growing up. Before a child can like others, he must be able to like himself.

The formation of self-image begins very early and is largely the product of relationships with significant adults--parents and early caretakers. Self-image is further developed and modified later by others in the family group and, as the child ventures outside the family, by other groups and individuals.

If the child's self-image, derived from relationships with parents and others, is that he is bad or not worth much, there is a tendency to live up to those expectations--the self-fulfilling prophecy. Persons who expect the worst, invite it, and usually get it.

Many children need a little help in accepting and liking themselves for what they are, says Ronald L. Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. Sometimes it's easy to see this, but in other cases, self-doubts are harder to recognize. And they are expressed in different ways.

A child who is secure in his opinion of himself is rarely threatened by the possessions and accomplishments of other children. How a youngster takes a setback or a failure tells a great deal about his sense of self.

A child's good feelings about himself are affected by his parents' realism about him, their acceptance of that reality and their certainty that he has a right to be himself. Such a child need never apologize for what he is (although sometimes for what he does) no matter how strong, how rich or how gifted anyone else may be, said Pitzer.

To feel important, the child must feel that what he does and what he has learned are important. It's very important to cheer his accomplishments, Pitzer emphasized.

-more-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 27, 1973

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Hog Reports. _____County farmers are cooperating with the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on a hog and pig count this month.

"Information collected in this hog and pig count will serve the best interests of agriculture and other segments of our society," according to _____ County Extension Agent_____.

"Farmers and others in agriculture are very dependent on reliable data when making production and marketing decisions," _____says.

The State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service collects statistics from farmers in each Minnesota county periodically. This is part of a nationwide effort, and results of the surveys are published and available at county extension offices.

* * * *

Corn Stalk Rot. Some areas of Minnesota have received as much rainfall in August as they did last year. This could cause some Pythium stalk infection like we had last year, with premature dying and severe lodging. However, in 1972 we had very frequent rains, according to Extension Plant Pathologist Herbert G. Johnson of the University of Minnesota. Johnson says that this year the rains have been spaced more widely in time and may not cause such favorable conditions for the fungus to infect.

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Yard 'n Garden. Topics for September's "Yard 'n Garden" television program include indoor gardening, first week; terrariums, second week; fruit and vegetable harvest and storage, third week; and fall planting, last week.

# # # #

AGENTS: In addition to airing on the ETV stations Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. (KTCA, KWCM, WDSE and KTME) 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.

# # # #

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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

August 28, 1973

TO: Selected County Extension Agents

RE: Environmental Education Workshops

The enclosed news release is being sent only to host counties--it's gone only to a few statewide news media outlets. Please use it to publicize the event in your county.

Sincerely,

John M. Sperbeck
Extension Information Specialist

JMS:vh
enclosure

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 28, 1973

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
WORKSHOPS FOR TEACHERS

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service this September will sponsor five outdoor workshops in environmental education for upper elementary school teachers.

Costing four dollars per teacher, the sessions will run from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at five east central Minnesota locations.

Places and dates include Camp Salie, Anoka County, Monday, Sept. 17; Tartan Park, Washington County, Sept. 18; Morris T. Baker Park, Hennepin County, Sept. 19; Boy Scout Camp Heritage, Stearns County, Sept. 20 and Holland-Jensen Park, Dakota County, Sept. 21.

The identical sessions will involve fourth, fifth and sixth grade teachers in practical field participation and discoveries about man's interrelationship with his environment.

"The teachers will get some new examples of how and what to teach about ecology to their students in order to foster an appreciation of their environment," says Clifton Halsey, University of Minnesota extension conservationist.

The three 90-minute program segments will include a look at pond and stream life, a study in understanding soils and how they help us, and a look at forest growth and the principles man uses in forest management.

Because of space limitations, each school district must preregister any teachers who will attend. Further information is available from Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101, telephone (612) 373-0725.

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

September 4, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Keeping Perishables

Practical information on keeping perishables was given by Nancy Haugrud, West Otter Tail County, during a blue ribbon 4-H demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair.

You can keep lettuce for a week or longer by coring and washing the head and placing it in a crisper. Apples should also be stored in moist conditions in the refrigerator. Keep them away from root vegetables, however.

Pineapple, peaches and pears should be ripened at room temperature and then placed in the refrigerator. If produce is dirty from the field, wash and dry carefully before immediate refrigerator storage. Use within a few days of harvest for maximum quality.

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Sweet Corn

It's not necessary to strip a sweet corn husk to check maturity of the ear. Clint Turnquist, 4-H vegetable judge at the Minnesota State Fair, suggested that the exhibitors run their fingers down the corn and feel if the kernels are formed. Since sweet corn loses quality quickly after it has been picked, he suggests a short trip between field and pot. For that reason it doesn't make the best fair entry.

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Canned Foods

Don't eat the contents of leaky or bulging cans. That tip comes from North Redwood 4-H'er Roxanne Bohlke. She gave a demonstration this week at the Minnesota State Fair. Disease causing organisms may have invaded the can.

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

YARD AND GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

By Jane McKinnon
Orrin C. Turnquist
Leonard B. Hertz
Extension Horticulturists

Flowers--Jane McKinnon

1. Daffodils are being grown successfully at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and by an increasing number of home gardeners. These early spring-blooming bulbs should be planted as early in September as possible because they must form roots before winter. Plant the best quality bulbs you can find in a sunny well-drained location. Prepare the soil with compost or peat moss, fertilized with superphosphate. Large bulbs such as King Alfred or Golden Harvest should be planted five to six inches deep. Six inches of covering straw or hay should be applied to the finished bed by the end of October. This covering mulch may be the difference between success and failure of spring bulb plantings. It should be removed as soon as the snow melts in early spring.

2. Fall is planting time for hardy garden lilies. Bulbs are perishable, and should be replanted as quickly as possible after they are dug. Shipments from other areas must arrive in Minnesota in time to plant in September or early October. Local purchase is safer than ordering bulbs from long distances. Lilies must have good drainage, fertile, loose soil and bloom best in full sun. Enchantment, Earl of Rochester and Citronella are

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examples of successful varieties. Further information is available in Horticulture Fact Sheet 25, "Garden Lilies In Minnesota," available at your County Extension Office.

3 Plants to be brought indoors from their summer garden locations should be dug, potted and carefully groomed early in September. Several days of resting on the porch or steps before changing from outdoor to indoor conditions helps keep ivy, impatiens, geraniums and coleus in vigorous thrifty condition. At least two drenching sprays for aphids and spider mites, while the plants are still outdoors, are advisable. Mites and aphids increase disastrously in the warm, dry environment of the average furnace-heated home. Remember that any plant expected to bloom indoors must have a sunny location, usually a large south window where temperatures can be dropped several degrees at night. Further information can be obtained from Extension Bulletin, #274, "Care of House Plants," available at your County Extension Office.

4. September is an ideal time for planting most balled and burlapped or container grown landscape materials. Nurseries and garden centers have a good supply of shrub and ground cover juniper selections--Mugho and Austrian and Scotch Pines, Black Hills and Colorado Spruce. Douglas and White Fir are well adapted to fertile, moist locations in southern Minnesota.

Container grown Peegee Hydrangeas and Potentilla are now in bloom, available for an instant effect in the home landscape. Hedging plants--Tallhedge, Hedge Cotoneaster, Arrowood Viburnum and Emerald Mound Honeysuckle--are in good leaf and easy to install from nursery pots. Small container grown trees available for fall planting include Amur Maple, Japanese Tree Lilac, Russian Olive and Ohio Buckeye.

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5 Improving your selection of hardy perennials is easily done in September and early October. Garden phlox can be divided and reset by the end of the month. Daylilies are best planted or divided in early fall. Nurseries and garden centers offer Astilbe for shady locations. Fall planted selections will bloom next July. Hostas are the most successful of all Minnesota-adapted perennials for deep shade. Ground covers should be planted early in September to be established before freezing. Creeping phlox and sedum are excellent for sunny, sandy locations, pachysandra and ajuga do well in shady, moist sites. All perennial plantings should be well mulched for winter cover by the end of October.

Vegetables--Orrin C Turnquist

1. Make sure that pumpkins and squash are mature before harvesting them. If the skin resists the thumbnail at the stem end of the fruit, it is a sign they are mature.

2 Cure mature squash and pumpkin in piles in the garden for about two weeks after harvest. If frost danger threatens, cover the fruits for protection.

3 Onions are mature when the tops break over naturally at the neck. At this stage they can be pulled and topped. Cut the tops off two to three inches above the neck. Let the bulbs cure in mesh bags or crates in an airy room or outdoors for three to four weeks.

4. By pruning off the growing tips of tomato plants and vine crops you can often help hasten the maturity of fruits which have already set on the plants.

5. If tomatoes are harvested when the fruits are a very light green or almost white, they can be kept from one to six weeks if the temperature in the room is between 50 and 60 degrees.

6. Don't harvest your beets and carrots for storage until your storage room is cold. They can stand several frosts without damage to the roots.

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO EXPRESS FEELINGS

Many children grow up completely ignorant, or worse completely ashamed of their feelings, says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. They are very effectively taught to push their feelings deep down inside, to bury or deny certain feelings as "bad."

Feelings and emotions are part of us. They will be expressed, somehow. If not expressed directly, honestly or toward the person who aroused them, then perhaps in indirect ways, against other people or turned in on oneself. Children must learn more about feelings, explore possible reasons for feelings and emotions and develop a basic understanding of themselves and others as feeling beings as well as thinking and doing beings.

Every experience has three parts for a person--what he does, what he thinks or believes and how he feels. Children, like most adults, said Pitzer, have trouble listening for feelings because doing and thinking are emphasized rather than feeling.

Feelings must first be recognized, then accepted--whether they are painful or pleasurable. Verbal and non-verbal ways of expressing feelings must be found. Children often are taught to control their feelings--and hence to deny them, said Pitzer. Thus they can't recognize or accept them.

Feelings are real--and often occur in combinations. They must be sorted out to act appropriately from them. Not being aware of feelings, and not expressing them, muddles the thought process. And, if we don't know how we feel, it's nearly impossible to respond to another person's state of feeling, added Pitzer.

Children must be allowed to express their feelings--all of their feelings, negative as well as positive--freely, he emphasized. It is only when a child is allowed to express his negative feelings and get them out of his system that positive feelings can take their place.

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add 1--encourage children

A child can learn to control his actions, but he has no control over how he feels and when he feels it. A child cannot help feeling angry or hostile at times, but it is reasonable to expect him to learn to control the way he expresses his feelings.

Parents must realize the intensity and whole-heartedness of children's feelings, Pitzer emphasized. Compared with adult problems and responsibilities, a picnic or trip to the zoo may seem insignificant, but a child can be hurt by an adult's forgetfulness or careless response to something the youngster feels deeply about. It this occurs often, it can be quite damaging to the youngster's ability to trust others and can diminish his sense of self-worth.

It is important for parents to share their feelings with the child--let him know how they feel and how they are affected by his behavior. Encourage the child to talk about his feelings, and allow him to express his feelings freely. Sometimes children have "bad" feelings and want the right to have them. It is important not to deny honestly expressed feelings, said Pitzer. Children need to know that their parents truly understand how they feel. When they are afraid or helpless or angry or hurt, they want to be understood.

How can you show your child you understand how he feels? One way is simply saying to him, "I know just how you feel." A more effective way of conveying to a child our understanding of how he feels is by "reflecting his feelings" or feeding back his feelings. Put his feelings into your own words and reflect them back to him, like a mirror.

Finally, said Pitzer, to help children learn about their feelings, parents must try to get comfortable with their own feelings.

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7. Pull up your old corn stalks and chop or cut them up in smaller pieces. Either scatter them on the garden surface or put on the compost pile.
8. Dalapon can be applied to areas of the garden this fall where quack grass is a problem. Follow directions on the container relative to rates of application. Apply to rapidly growing quack grass and wait at least three weeks before plowing or delay plowing until next spring. This chemical is non-selective so it will kill all vegetables except asparagus in the garden. Next spring you should be able to plant all vegetables again with no carry-over effect.
9. Splitting of cabbage heads can be prevented by cutting off the roots on one side with a spade. This will prevent the absorption of moisture and will keep the heads in good condition longer.

Fruits--Leonard B. Hertz

1. Apples and pears are very perishable. Harvest apples when they separate readily from the fruit spurs, but before they drop. Store apples at a constant low temperature in a room with a high moisture content. Storing fruit in crocks, barrels or plastic-lined containers helps reduce shriveling. Pick pears a little on the green side and let them ripen in a cool basement. Pears don't keep long, so eat them when they're ready.
2. Pruning and thinning red raspberries is usually done after harvest and once early in spring before growth starts. After harvest, cut out the old canes that bore fruit. Thin out the new canes, leaving five to eight canes per hill or four to five canes per foot of row if you're using the hedgerow training system. In the spring, cut back the canes about four feet from the ground.
3. Color is a poor index of maturity in bunch grapes. Many varieties change color long before they are fully ripe, and practically all varieties become sweeter and less acid as they mature. For table grapes, maturity is

usually determined by taste or by the color of the seeds, which change from green to brown. Some varieties tend to crack at maturity and it may become necessary to harvest the crop before the fruit is fully mature.

4. Fall bearing raspberries, sometimes called everbearing raspberries, produce both a summer and a fall crop of fruit. To increase the fall crop at the expense of the summer crop, cut off all canes at the soil surface in the late fall after fruiting has stopped. The growth which comes the following spring will produce fruit early in the fall of the same year. Fruit will continue to ripen until cold weather sets in.
5. Wild fruits appear to be in great demand this year. However, correct identification of edible species is often difficult and at times unreliable. A fact sheet, Home Economics 27 "Selecting Minnesota Wild Fruits," is available from your county extension office.

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

NEW RACE OF FLAX
RUST REPORTED

A new race of flax rust poses a serious threat to susceptible varieties in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Canada during the coming 1974 growing season.

"Fortunately, two excellent varieties--Linott and Norstar--are resistant to the rust," says Roy Thompson, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

"Linott, an early variety, and Norstar, a medium late variety, have performed very well throughout the flax growing area, Thompson added. He encourages growers who produced Linott and Norstar during the 1973 crop season to keep the seed separate and retain adequate seed supplies for planting stock in 1974.

"Linott and Norstar growers should evaluate their situation before marketing these varieties through local elevators for crushing purposes. The widespread occurrence of the disease this year poses a serious threat next year to the susceptible varieties, B5128, Bolley, Nored, Redwood, Redwood 65, Summit and Windom.

The new race of rust was first detected by Dean Dybing, a plant physiologist with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service in Brookings, South Dakota.

Although flax rust has not been present in recent years, losses in susceptible varieties can be serious. And, since flax rust does not have an alternate host, the sexual stage of rust develops on the flax plant. So growing susceptible varieties increases the chance of developing another rust race that could infect all varieties, Thompson said.

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Immediate release

NEW PUBLICATION
ON PRESERVING
HIGH-MOISTURE GRAIN

Propionic acid treatment of high moisture grain is an effective and safe way to store grain for one year or less, University of Minnesota specialists say.

A new publication entitled "Preservation and Storage of High-Moisture Grain With Propionic Acid" is available from your county extension agent or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Ask for Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 29.

The publication says propionic acid treatment may be practical in the following situations:

--As an exclusive grain handling method.

--As an emergency storage method. Yields may exceed the normal farm storage capacity, and overflow grain can be treated and stored in temporary structures such as "plastic silos" on the ground.

--During years when fuel for drying grain may be scarce or costly, part or all the grain could be prepared for storage by acid treatment.

--As a method for handling a small amount of grain.

--As a handling method for farmers who are not sure of their long range plans and may not want to invest in expensive corn storage or high-moisture feeding systems.

Treated corn can be used only for feed, the specialists caution. Grain treated with propionic acid is palatable to livestock and nutritionally equal to nonacid-treated, high-moisture grain.

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Department of Information
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Immediate Release

September 4, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Bees and Hornets. "Leave bees and hornets alone," is the advice of Dave Noetzel, University of Minnesota entomologist. Normally, these types of insects never sting except to protect themselves or their nest. They are also considered very beneficial to many plants and food crops.

However, if the bee or hornet's nest is in a building foundation, or some other place where it's impossible not to disturb them, then they should be destroyed, says Noetzel.

A 3 percent mixed chlordane spray is effective when applied to the nest area at night. Do not attempt to plug the nest or do anything in the area until you are sure they are dead, he cautions.

For further information ask your county extension agent for Entomology Fact Sheet No. 32--Nuisance Wasps and Bees. A free copy may also be requested from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Crickets in the House. Crickets can be a problem at this time of year, and sometimes they can damage homes.

No treatment is necessary for an occasional cricket. However, large numbers in a basement or laundry area may damage fabrics, especially soiled materials.

A foundation treatment with 3 percent chlordane will reduce cricket numbers before they gain entrance to the home. Inside a home, the 3 percent solution can be brushed or sprayed along mopboards and edges of rooms.

For further information refer to Minnesota Entomology Fact Sheet No. 26 on crickets. A free copy may be requested from your county extension agent or the Bulletin Room, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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September 10, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Making Bread

A tisket, a tasket, lovely Sheryl Tomczak (tom-zak) makes her own bread and shows friends and strangers how it's done.

The pert miss is a 14-year-old 4-H'er from Anoka. She demonstrated ye ole bread making art recently at the State Fair.

She'll also show you how to make natural bread dough baskets, which usually are quite expensive in speciality and department stores. The handy baskets can be filled with small bread loaves of love and given to someone special.

* * * *

New Consumer Meat Publication

A new publication, "Consumer Questions About Meat," has been published by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

It includes sections on meat pricing, selection, storage, cooking and nutritional value. There's also a section on carcass yields that should be helpful if you're considering buying a side of beef.

The publication, Extension Bulletin 379, is available from your county extension office. Or, send a post card to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HELP CHILDREN DEVELOP EMPATHY

The ability to take the other person's role--to think as he thinks, feel as he feels and perceive as he perceives--is an absolute necessity if adequate interaction and communication are to occur, claims Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. Without this ability--(empathy)--there would be confusion, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of another's behavior.

Human beings, unlike other creatures, respond to the meanings, definitions and perceptions that they hold of situations or persons rather than to the conditions, situations or forces directly. Social psychologists say that perception is reality, or that if we define a situation as real, then it is real in its consequences. We perceive and expect certain things. We then behave in relation to these expectations and perceptions whether or not they are accurate.

Calling a child's attention to his own feelings and the feelings of others as a means of helping him recognize his own feelings, also helps him develop empathy, an awareness of others' feelings. Encourage the child to talk about and express his feelings, suggests Pitzer. Share your perceptions of his feelings as well as his actions. Talk about your own feelings. Make comments about the apparent feelings of others. Point out the cues you used in reaching conclusions about another person's feelings.

Simple games can be used to aid the development of empathy, said Pitzer. Clip pictures of people out of old magazines or newspapers. Be sure to include all kinds of people--children and adults, old and young, black and white, male and female. You may want to start with pictures with easy facial expressions, such as people laughing or crying. Later you can add pictures that show people with facial expressions that are not as easy to interpret.

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Sit down and ask your child "How does this person feel?" "Why should he feel this way?" "Have you ever felt the same way as this person in the picture?" Give him time to think and figure the picture out. Do not give the child the impression that there is a correct answer. Feelings and their expression are personal, and differ from person to person. A child may see something quite different from what you see.

After the child has seen several pictures, ask him if one picture is like another, or to put all of the pictures of people who have a certain feeling together. Or, ask him how the people's feelings differ.

Variations of this game may encourage the child to listen for voice tones on TV or radio. Or watch television with the sound turned off. As the people appear, discuss what their faces are saying.

A child should also learn that people have different ways of looking at the world and may do the same thing in different ways. If the child learns that people have reasons for what they are doing, even if we can't understand or accept the reasons, the parent has aided the development and growth of empathy. Parents can also help by explaining possible reasons for other people's behavior that affects the child. This is especially important in the use of disciplinary practices. Discipline should focus on the reasons for behavior rather than the act alone.

Every exchange or communication between two people consists of two parts--a verbal message, what is said in words or what we hear, and a non-verbal message, the tone of voice, facial expressions, posture, gestures and so forth. To help children become more aware of their non-verbal messages, point out non-verbal communication cues in your own behavior and those of other people. Also point out your perception of the non-verbal messages your children give. Calling a child's attention to how he would feel or react if he were confronted by similar circumstances encourages him to consider the impact of his acts on others.

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This approach can help the child learn to be sensitive to motivation and help him realize that others also have purposes and feelings. However, merely asking "How would you feel?" has limited effectiveness. A much more effective approach to increasing a child's empathic capacity is by telling the child how the parent feels and how the parent is affected by the child's behavior or actions, said Pitzer.

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Immediate release

ONE OF FIVE FARM FAMILIES WILL HAVE ACCIDENT

One out of every five Minnesota farm families will have a family member involved in an accident next year, according to county Extension Agent_____.

This prediction is based on a recent Minnesota farm accident study.

These accidents will include everything from death, permanent injury and severe injury to slight injuries that may require only medical care and the loss of a few hours of time.

Some farm family members will be killed by tractor tipovers; some will have fingers and hands cut off by V-belts, corn pickers and power lawn mowers; some will suffer broken arms, broken legs and wrenched backs by falls; and some will have cuts and bruises caused by knives, wrenches and falls.

Each family could protect itself by setting up this farm safety system:

1. Be informed about accident prevention--obtain safety literature, read safety articles in publications and study instruction manuels.
2. Incorporate safety in management planning.
3. Routinely inspect all machinery, tools, buildings and work sites for hazards; then correct or avoid them.
4. Study all work operations for hazardous practices, then change the unsafe ones.
5. Use all needed protective equipment.
6. Train others to work safely.
7. List safety rules and insist that they be followed.
8. Record all accidents and injuries, even near misses, to determine what went wrong and how to correct it.
9. Keep informed on federal, state and local regulations on safety and health.

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BETTER HEALTH CARE FOR FEEDER CATTLE

With feeder cattle bringing from 70 cents to $1 a pound, it will pay cattle feeders more than ever to safeguard the health of their cattle.

Historically, cattle feeders lose 1 to 2 percent of the cattle. But with today's cattle prices, yesterday's "acceptable" loss has become much more costly.

To reduce cattle death losses, cattlemen should emphasize three things: finding out the background of the cattle, management during shipping, and health management on arrival.

Find out all you can about cattle being purchased, especially any immunization measures. Also, determine how cattle have been fed and handled. Avoid "tourist" cattle if at all possible. Buying "direct" means fewer exposures of your cattle to other cattle and usually less stress on the cattle. Animals held in an order buyer's hands more than 48 hours usually mean trouble.

Secondly, manage cattle carefully during shipping. Cattle should not be shipped during extremes of heat or cold. During hot weather, trucking cattle at night avoids much heat stress. If the trip lasts more than 25 hours, it may be desirable to unload cattle for hay, water and rest.

Cattle truck drivers should load cattle and handle trucks with due regard for their expensive cargo.

Thirdly, when trucks arrive at the feedlot, cattle should be unloaded promptly and moved around to identify stragglers and determine sickness, if it exists. A veterinarian should be on hand to determine whether the animals should be accepted.

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add 1--better health care

Starting cattle out with hay for the first six hours, then follow with water and small amounts of grain.

Types of vaccines or other medication will depend on the age of animals, their condition, and previous health history. Sick cattle should receive individual treatment. The best treatment is given intravenously, not under the skin or in the muscle.

Cattle feeders should negotiate at time of purchase with those involved in selling the animals on methods of disposition of sick animals if detected upon arrival.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

September 17, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Safe Harvest. The busy harvest season time is a prime time for farm accidents. Think before you act--remember, you're more prone to accidents when you're tired from working long hours. Following these tips will cut down on chances of having an accident:

--Operate and maintain harvesting equipment according to operator's manuals.

--Keep shields in place.

--Shut off power before unclogging, servicing, or adjusting.

--Keep children off and away from machinery.

--Adjust speed to conditions.

--Stay clear of ditches and steep hills.

--Watch where you're going.

--And, operate augers and elevators with extreme care.

* * * *

Animal Damage to Trees. Animal damage to trees usually is the most severe from late fall to early spring. During this time, rabbits, mice, deer and squirrels turn to trees for food because there's not much other vegetation. Get Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Controlling Trees From Animal Damage," from your county extension office.

* * * *

Soil Sampling. Fall is the ideal time to take soil samples. But don't get careless when you take samples--test results can be no better than the sample. Any area that is different in slope, texture and color and large enough to be fertilized separately should be sampled separately. Stop at the county extension office for more information.

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CUSTOM RATE
INCREASE SEEN

Custom rates for farm operations in southern Minnesota might increase 10 percent this fall over a year ago, Paul R. Hasbargen University of Minnesota extension economist, says.

The increase is justified by labor and machine overhead costs being up about eight percent and fuel costs up about 20 percent, he added. The 10 percent increase for custom rates is twice the normal annual increase of about five percent in recent years.

With the government price freeze on fuels, major companies have not increased bulk gas prices over the past two years and number one diesel fuel prices have been increased only once. But local delivery men may have decreased or removed discounts that they gave a year ago and the December increase on diesel fuel by a major company was 1.5 cents a gallon. With the change in the discount allowances, the total increase on diesel prices since a year ago was 20 percent or more for some farmers.

But Hasbargen says fuel costs are a small part of custom costs when compared with machine overhead and labor costs. Despite the freeze on machinery prices, retail costs are higher for replacement machines because of reduced trading discounts. This fact, plus higher labor costs, justifies increases in custom rates more than does the fuel cost increase.

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University of Minnesota
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September 17, 1973

Immediate release

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* Agents: You may need to make extra *
* copies from your one mimeographed copy *
* until more become available. *
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NEW UM PUBLICATION
ON CORN HARVESTING

Harvesting your corn crop with limited dryer fuel supplies is the topic of a recent publication from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The publication contains a table to help you determine how much fuel is needed to dry your corn crop.

Although the complete publication (Special Report #45) will not be available in finished form until late September, mimeographed copies are available from your county extension office.

The publication points out five alternatives for handling all or part of your corn crop with limited LP (propane) gas for drying. Here are some highlights from the publication (please refer to the complete publication for details, including tables):

1. Delay harvest--leave the crop in the field longer. Under normal conditions, delaying harvest will reduce the moisture content of the harvested corn and declining fall temperatures will allow you to store grain at higher moisture.

However, harvest delays beyond Nov. 1 are seldom warranted, as field losses and delays in fall fertilization and plowing become costly.

2. You can harvest the corn crop and handle it as ear corn if you have a corn picker available. The crop can be stored in cribs, piles or as ear corn silage (for feeding). Refer to the complete publication for details on each storage method.

3. You may also harvest and handle the crop as wet shelled corn (no drying). Whether it pays to sell wet corn depends on drying costs, the buyer's moisture discounts and the anticipated seasonal price rise. Whether storage will pay depends on local market price pressure at harvest, the publication points out. Again, refer to the publication for tables.

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add 1--new UM publication

4. The crop may be harvested and dried as partially dried shelled corn. Drying shelled corn to 12 percent moisture requires a lot of fuel, and you can save fuel by drying the corn to higher moisture contents, at some extra risk.

Temperatures at which corn can be maintained by aeration in the bin depend on outside air temperature. For example, if high moisture corn is dried immediately to 18 percent moisture content, it can be stored for 220 days if it's maintained at a temperature of 40 degrees.

If you're thinking of holding higher moisture corn under aeration, follow these precautions:

--Adjust the combine so it will do as little damage as possible.

--Screen the corn going into the storage bin.

--Don't hesitate to operate the aeration fan as long as the outside air is capable of cooling the corn in the bin. Any air cooler than the corn should be used for aeration.

--Check the bins. Holding corn at higher moisture contents is more risky and requires top management.

5. If you decide to harvest and dry shelled corn as usual, don't over dry. You can save a lot of fuel by drying corn to 14-16 percent moisture instead of from 12-13 percent. With proper aeration management, you can store corn at 14 percent content all year.

Reducing the drying air temperature of high temperature dryers will not increase fuel efficiency, the publication stresses.

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 17, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

INSECT GROUP SEEKS MEMBERS

4-H'ers interested in insects and other arthropods are invited to join the Association of Minnesota Entomologists (AME).

Besides its regular membership, the AME features junior memberships for university students, high school students and 4-H members.

The group will look into topics such as beekeeping, pest control, collecting and rearing insects, photograph, biology and ecology.

Field trips are planned, and members will receive a quarterly publication, planned to contain items of interest to Minnesota entomologists.

More information is available from the Association of Minnesota Entomologists, Department of Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

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

September 17, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Green Peaches

University of Minnesota extension specialists say very firm or hard peaches with a distinctly green color are probably immature and won't ripen properly.

Buy peaches that are fairly firm or slightly soft, with a yellow or creamy ground color.

* * * *

Ripen Tomatoes

If you buy tomatoes that aren't quite ripe, it's best to ripen them before you refrigerate them. The cold temperature of the refrigerator may keep them from ripening later on. Let tomatoes ripen in a warm place and then refrigerate them.

* * * *

Stale Nutmeats?

Shelled nuts that appear limp, rubbery, dark or have shriveled kernels may be stale. Usually you can tell by looking at them. Nutmeats should be plump and fairly uniform in color and size according to marketing specialists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * * *

Substantiation

The Federal Trade Commission in July 1971 began ordering advertisers to furnish documentation supporting advertising claims for some products. The practice is called "substantiating your claims." The objectives of this action are to provide technical information about products for interested consumers and to discourage exaggeration in advertising.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 17, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

TV SEWING
COURSE SET

Garment fitting or pattern fitting is a major problem for people who sew. No two people are alike, so it's impossible to buy a commercial pattern that will fit every shape exactly.

Now you can learn a new and different way to make patterns fit by enrolling in the television series, Fit Sew Well, beginning _____ (date) on channel _____. The series is developed and presented by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota.

Fit Sew Well is a practical method of adjusting patterns and eliminating the many fittings often required for each garment sewn. The method works on any pattern and any alteration, so you can learn to alter patterns for your individual needs. Once you know the secret of your personalized pattern you can make minor style changes in any commercial pattern.

The eight-program series will cover four major areas: measuring and basic pattern manipulation; bodice, sleeve and skirt adjustments; adjustments to pants and style variations; and analyzing and adjusting stylized patterns. Particular problems such as sloping shoulders, fleshy arms, "dowager's hump," wide shoulders and uneven hips will also be covered.

A study kit is available for $1.50 which includes special measuring tools, a record for your measurements and adjustments and two books explaining the techniques for fitting dresses and pants.

To obtain the study kit, send $1.50 and your name and address to: Clothing, 495 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

For further information about the course, contact your local county extension office.

-more-

add 1--TV sewing

Station	Dates	Time
KTCA-2, Twin Cities	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	9:30 p.m. (Thurs.)
WDSE-8, Duluth	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	9:30 p.m.
KWCM-10, Appleton	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	9:30 p.m.
KFME-13, Fargo-Moorhead	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	9:30 p.m.
WTCN-11, Twin Cities	Oct. 6-Nov. 24	7:30 a.m. (Sat.)
KAUS-6, Austin	Oct. 12-Nov. 30	8:00 a.m. (Fri.)
KCMT-7, Alexandria	Oct. 20-Dec. 8	7:30 a.m. (Sun.)
KNMT-12, Walker	Oct. 20-Dec. 8	7:30 a.m.
KSOO-13, Sioux Falls	Oct. 20-Dec. 8 (tentative)	6:30 a.m. (Sat.)
KEYC-12, Mankato	Nov. 17-Jan. 12	1:00 p.m. (Sat.)

# # # #

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

Immediate release

SELL MORE CULL
BEEF COWS, UM
ECONOMIST SAYS

This is a good year to sell more cull beef cows, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist. He gives two reasons for selling more old cows than usual after weaning this fall:

--You can save on taxes by selling cows instead of heifers in a high income year. Income from cow sales is taxed at the lower capital gain rate while young beef animal sales constitute ordinary income.

The 1973 tax savings from such a shift in sales will be significant for many feeder cattle producers since beef prices are at record highs this year, Hasbargen says. This will mean higher incomes and tax brackets when taxes are figured in early 1974.

--A second reason for culling more beef cows than usual this fall is that cow prices are at record high levels--in the high thirties. This stems from the increased demand for cow beef while cow slaughter is down.

The food price hikes of the past year have increased demand for lower priced meats such as hamburger and processed meat. At the same time, cow slaughter is down because of herd expansions. Consequently, slaughter cow prices are at all time records and, currently some cow carcass beef is selling for more than choice steer beef--a very unusual relationship.

Hasbargen sees a somewhat similar situation for 1974 but at lower prices for both cows and feeders. He advises farmers to strongly consider holding back more heifer calves and heifer yearlings while culling the cow herd more closely during the next two years.

-more-

add 1--sell more cull beef cows

If this strategy interferes with herd expansion plans, Hasbargen suggests buying additional good young cows or bred heifers. This strategy also gives a faster expansion than trying to save old cows for one more calf. And feeder producers will want more calves to sell next year rather than waiting until 1975 and 1976, when feeder prices are expected to be considerably lower. In addition, expenditures on young cows to replace old cows will qualify for the investment tax credit.

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

Immediate release

FARMERS ENCOURAGED TO RETURN QUESTIONNAIRES

Over 20,000 Minnesota farmers will receive questionnaires on grain crop acreage and cattle on feed early in October.

It's important that these questionnaires be returned promptly to the Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in St. Paul, says _____ County Extension Agent _____ _____.

Farmers realize two benefits from this reporting service, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist. The survey helps prevent wide fluctuations in supply and prices of farm commodities so a farmer can cut back production if the surveys show plans for excessive production in the year ahead.

Secondly, without such a reporting service, large agricultural firms would have an advantage over individual farmers since they could afford to hire their own surveys, while most farmers couldn't.

"The State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service is neutral--both farmers and agricultural firms can use it to help estimate supply and demand," Hasbargen says.

A national director of the Livestock Feeders' Association, Lauren Carlson, Chokio, Minn., also supports the surveys. "About 95 percent of the farmers attending a recent hearing held by the Minn. Senate Agriculture Committee in Morris supported the surveys," he said.

"But the information farmers get when the surveys are published is no better than what they put into it," Carlson emphasized." Inaccurate information gives misleading results.

"If you accept the results for what they are--estimates rather than true facts--they can be a valuable marketing tool," he concluded.

# # # #

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

Immediate release

RURAL RESIDENTS LACK ADEQUATE FIRE PROTECTION

Over 4,000 people lose their lives in rural fires each year in the U.S. and an estimated 100,000 persons suffer serious burns.

Rural fire deaths and injuries are far out of proportion to the number of people who live in the country, according to the Fire Information Research and Education (F.I.R.E.) Center, University of Minnesota.

The ratio of fire losses to the value of buildings and personal property is also far greater in rural areas than in the cities. Farm fire losses amount to $ one-quarter billion every year, while the nation's total loss is $2 billion.

More people are crippled because of serious fire injuries in this country every year than were crippled by infantile paralysis in the worst epidemic year.

"Deaths and injuries caused by fire have become a public health and safety problem of the first magnitude," F.I.R.E. Center Director Frank E. Oberg said. "Rural residents are prime victims because help isn't available as fast in the country as in the cities.

"Rural residents must become aware of the particularly hazardous situation under which they live. Fire prevention in the home is an absolute must for them," he said.

A state-wide public education program, directed toward fire safety for rural residents is planned by the State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and Research. LaVern Freeh, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is chairman of the council, which is appointed by the governor.

# # # #

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

Immediate release

FEE CHARGED AT UM VET LABORATORY

A user's fee will be charged at the University of Minnesota's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory effective Oct. 1, 1973.

The fee is intended to supplement funds appropriated for the laboratory services, UM veterinary officials say. However, these services still will be available without a fee:

--Serological testing for brucellosis

--Specimens submitted to the laboratory by state or federal veterinarians for examinations related to regulatory disease control such as hog cholera

--And, specimens submitted for rabies examination

In charging the fee, Minnesota officials are following the precedent set by laboratories in North and South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

# # # #

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

Immediate release

September 24, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Forage Test. Take your forage samples early so you'll have results soon enough to balance the winter feeding ration. Get a copy of Agronomy Fact Sheet 25, "Sampling and Testing Forages for Feeding Value," from the county extension office. The forage sample must be representative of the forage to be fed or you'll get misleading test results.

* * * *

Fall Soil Test. Apply fertilizer according to solid research findings. The possible fertilizer shortage next spring makes it even more important for farmers to take soil samples this fall to find out how much and what kind of fertilizer to use next year. Estimate your fertilizer needs now--through a soil testing program based on research findings. Then shop around as soon as possible to line up supplies. See your county extension agent for detailed information on soil testing.

* * * *

Better Fuel Mileage. Here are some suggestions to help farmers get better fuel mileage:

--Operate equipment at proper engine and field speeds. Keep tractor engines properly tuned for maximum fuel efficiency, and shut off engines for long stops.

--Match tractors to the job. Use a small tractor for lighter jobs.

--Minimize the number of trips across the field. Use minimum tillage or machinery "ganging" techniques to reduce trips over the 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.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
September 24, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

FIX THOSE PROBLEM DOORS

To fix a squeaky door or a door that sticks or drags, follow these suggestions from John A. True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

True says you can usually stop a door squeak by putting a few drops of oil at the top of each hinge. Move the door back and forth to work the oil into the hinge. If the squeaking does not stop, raise the pin and add more oil.

Noisy or squeaking locks should be lubricated with graphite. Graphite is usually available at any hardware store.

If the lock is tight or won't turn, you may need to lubricate it with graphite also.

For doors that stick or drag, True suggests tightening the screws in the hinges. If screws are not holding, replace them one at a time, with a longer screw. Or insert a matchstick (cut the head off first!) in the hole and put the old screw back in.

Look for a shiny spot on the door where it sticks. Open and close the door slowly to find the spot. Sand down the shiny spot. Do not sand too much, warned True, or the door will not fit as tightly as it should.

Sand edges of the door before painting to prevent a paint buildup. This can cause the door to stick also.

If the door or frame is badly out of shape, you may have to remove the door and plane down the part that drags, said True.

# # # #

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

September 24, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Fit Sew Well

A new television series on sewing, Fit Sew Well, will be starting soon on television stations throughout the state.

Fit Sew Well is a practical method of adjusting patterns and eliminating many fittings often required for each garment sewn. The series is being presented by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.

A study kit is available for $1.50 which includes special measuring tools, a record for your measurements and adjustments and two books explaining the techniques for fitting dresses and pants.

To obtain the study kit, send $1.50 and your name and address to: Clothing, 495 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

For further information about the course, contact your local county extension office.

* * * *

Meat Tenderness

University of Minnesota meat specialist Richard Epley says meat tenderness is influenced by the age of the animal.

An older animal usually is less tender than a younger one.

Aging beef for seven days or more increases tenderness. The method of cooking also influences tenderness. Perhaps the most important factor in meat tenderness is final internal meat temperature. Meat is more tender when cooked at lower temperatures.

* * * *

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

Immediate release

LP-GAS CAN BE PERILOUS IN AMMONIA TANK

Farmers and LP-gas dealers are warned that storing or transporting LP-gas in tanks designed for anhydrous ammonia without proper precautions is a potential hazard and a legal transfer liability.

"A possible gas shortage may increase temptations to hastily turn anhydrous ammonia tanks into make shift LP-gas reservoirs during crop drying time," says John True, extension agricultural engineer, University of Minnesota.

Failure usually occurs at the brass parts of such items as regulators, relief valves or supply-line couplings. Brass, a common material used in gas-fueled crop drying equipment, is subject to stress corrosion when exposed, under pressure, to even traces of "wetted" ammonia.

Because of the chemical nature of ammonia, and its destructive effect in combination with water, such a conversion to gas use should be done only with strict adherence to the instructions provided by suppliers, or the LP-Gas Association.

Converting an anhydrous ammonia tank to LP-gas storage requires:

* Keeping ammonia from contaminating the gas, or any trace ammonia in the gas from receiving moisture

* Replacing the tank's relief valve with a larger one

* Relabeling according to law

* Ensuring that any transporting vehicle conforms to the stringent rules of the U. S. Department of Transportation.

-more-

add 1--lp-gas can be perilous

You can cleanse the tank of ammonia by first evaporating the bulk of residual ammonia (leave the tank open for 12 or more hours); than dissolving away the remainder (fill tank with water), or bleeding it off with gas.

Wood alcohol (menthanol) can be employed to dry up the inner surfaces of the water-drained container--one to two gals. alcohol/1,000 gal. tank capacity. However, methanol vapors are toxic and potentially explosive, and demand careful handling. Care is needed in the bleeding technique, in which the LP-gas must be piped into a water barrel and burned off above the water, so that flashbacks are avoided.

When reconverting the tank for anhydrous ammonia use, flare the residual gas and replace all original valves and labels.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

4-H NEWS

(Agents: Localize the story to emphasize the workshop in your area)

4-H LEADERS TO MEET ON ART, DRAMA

Local 4-H creative arts leaders, project chairmen, directors of Share-the-Fun, 4-H performing arts coordinators and 4-H junior leaders will be involved in art and drama training workshops this fall.

Locations for the workshops and registration deadlines include:

--Concordia Language Village, Bemidji--Oct. 30-Nov. 1, Oct. 15 registration deadline.

--Camp Koinonia, Annandale, Nov. 13-15, Oct. 29 registration deadline.

--American Lutherman Memorial Camp, Onamia--Nov. 27-29, Nov. 12 registration deadline.

--Donovan's Convention Center, Redwood Falls, Dec. 4-6, Nov. 19 registration deadline.

Registration is through the _____ County Extension Office.

Some of the areas of instruction during the workshops include puppetry, instant batik, stitchery, fundamental acting, stage presentation, make-up, costuming, creativity, non-traditional educational experiences and child development.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

Immediate release

HANDLE PROPIONIC ACID CAREFULLY

Treating high moisture corn with propionic acid is an effective storage method. But for best results farmers should follow a few precautions, says Richard Meronuck, extension plant pathologist, University of Minnesota.

It's important to have uniform coverage of all grain going into storage. Applicators are available through the acid supplier that will provide uniform application of the acid at the proper rate.

If a pocket of high moisture corn is left untreated, it could become excessively moldy and start a spoiled area that could result in heating and mycotoxin production if left unchecked. Mycotoxins are harmful by-products that can be produced by storage molds, Meronuck explains.

Exercise caution to protect galvanized grain bins in which acid-treated grain is to be stored. Although this acid is relatively weak, it should still be handled with care.

Manufacturers' warnings should be strictly heeded. The acid can react with the metal walls, causing damage to the galvanized sheeting resulting in grain spoilage along the walls. These difficulties can be avoided by lining the inside walls and roof with polyethylene sheeting, or an epoxy or other type paint approved by the acid supplier.

It's been reported that propionic acid has about the same corrosive effects on concrete as silage does. It can, however react with new concrete and cause pitting, with resulting spoilage of the grain next to this new concrete. To prevent this, coat the cement with an appropriate paint.

Propionic acid will not damage wood, but in some cases spoilage can occur next to the wood if it is not lined. Lining the wooden bin will help prevent this, Meronuck says.

-more-

add 1--handle propionic acid carefully

Keeping grain at the proper temperature will help maintain a good quality stored product. Moisture will migrate from portions of the grain with higher temperatures to portions with lower temperatures. When such moisture migration occurs, spoilage can occur at the site of moisture accumulation.

To minimize the chances of this happening in grain stored over a height of 5 feet, aerate at the rate of .1 cubic foot per minute per bushel of grain. Continue until all grain has a uniform temperature, preferably lower than 35 degrees F.

For more information on the use of propionic acid refer to Agronomy Fact Sheet #29, available at your local county extension office.

# # # #

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

Immediate release

October 1, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

New Beef Forage Bulletin. A new, four-color publication entitled "Forages for Beef Cows" is available from your county extension office. The new bulletin discusses forage production and use for beef farms and describes and identifies grasses and legumes adapted to Minnesota. A free copy also is available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Send a postcard and ask for Extension Bulletin 380.

* * * *

New Dairy Fact Sheet. A new fact sheet entitled "Use of High-Moisture Corn for Dairy Cattle" is available from the county extension office. It includes sections on storage, harvesting, feeding value, shelled corn vs. ear corn, feeding methods and mixing supplements with high-moisture corn during ensiling. A free copy also is available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Mushroom Season. Fall rains entice mushroom growth. But do not eat any wild mushrooms--picked either by you or someone else--unless you can identify it with 100 percent certainty and know it's safe for eating. A free bulletin that identifies edible wild mushrooms is available from the county extension office, or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Send a postcard and ask for Extension Bulletin 357.

The University's Plant Pathology Clinic on the St. Paul Campus can identify wild mushrooms for you. Wrap them in tissue paper and put them in a box--do not wrap mushrooms in plastic--they'll arrive a soggy mess.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HOW TO MAKE SAUERKRAUT

There have been many recipes for making sauerkraut in newspapers and women's magazines lately. The following instructions for making sauerkraut are suggestions from Isabel Wolf, extension specialist in food and nutrition at the University of Minnesota and recommendations from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Use closely filled, fully mature heads of recommended varieties of cabbage for making sauerkraut. Remove the outer leaves and any undesirable portions; wash and drain. Cut into halves or quarters; remove the core. Use a shredder or sharp knife to cut the cabbage into thin shreds about the thickness of a dime.

Use 2.25 percent to 2.5 percent salt by weight. For example, use one pound of salt to 50 pounds of cabbage. The correct percentage of salt is very important, emphasized Mrs. Wolf. Accurate weighing is essential. Use pure granulated salt, if available. Un-iodized table salt can be used, but the materials added to the salt to prevent caking may make the brine cloudy. Do not use iodized table salt; it may darken the kraut.

In a large container, thoroughly mix cabbage and salt. Let the salted cabbage stand for several minutes to wilt slightly; this allows packing without excessively breaking or bruising the shred.

Pack the salted cabbage firmly and evenly into a large, clean crock or jar. Using a wooden spoon or your hands, press down firmly until the juice comes to the surface. Repeat the shredding, salting and packing until the crock is filled to within three or four inches of the top.

-more-

add 1--how to make sauerkraut

A new method of covering cabbage during fermentation recommended by Mrs. Wolf is to place a plastic bag filled with water on top of the fermenting cabbage. The water filled bag seals the surface from exposure to air and prevents the growth of film yeast or molds. It also serves as a weight. For extra protection, the bag with the water in it can be placed inside another plastic bag.

Any bag used should be of heavy, watertight plastic and intended for us with foods. The amount of water in the plastic bag can be adjusted to give just enough pressure to keep the fermenting cabbage covered with brine.

Or, cover the cabbage with a clean, thin, white cloth (such as muslin) and tuck the edges down against the inside of the container. Cover with a plate or round parafined board that just fits inside the container so that the cabbage is not exposed to air. Put a weight on top of the cover so the brine comes to the cover but not over it. A glass jar filled with water makes a good weight.

Formation of gas bubbles indicates fermentation is taking place. A room temperature of 70 to 75 degrees is best for fermenting cabbage, said Mrs. Wolf. Higher temperatures will give an abnormal fermentation and the sauerkraut will have an off-flavor. At a lower temperature, the fermentation will be slow and incomplete.

During the early stages of fermentation, different types of microorganisms are at work, but soon the acid-forming ones will predominate. During the fermentation process, the acid production will gradually go up to an acidity level of 1.5 to 2.0 percent (1.7 percent is considered ideal). This process usually takes five to six weeks. Mrs. Wolf suggests tasting the sauerkraut at this time. If the acidity level is lower than 1.5 the sauerkraut will have a bitter flavor because it has not finished fermenting yet.

If fermentation is not stopped at about 2.0 percent acidity by heat processing or freezing, more acid will be formed and the sauerkraut will have a sharp acid flavor.

-more-

Add 2--how to make sauerkraut

To can sauerkraut, clean rims of jars, replacing lids, if necessary, screwing band down tight. Set jars in a kettle of cold water. (Water should extend above jars). Bring water slowly to boil. Process pint jars 15 minutes in a boiling water bath (count time after water returns to boiling). Process quart jars 20 minutes.

Sauerkraut can be frozen, but do not use plastic bags or containers. The vinegar odor will penetrate through the plastic and can remain in the freezer. Instead, use clean glass jars and leave room for expansion when packing the sauerkraut. Sauerkraut can be stored in the freezer up to a year and can be thawed at room temperature.

# # # #

(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 9H27p

October 1, 1973

Sanitary Lids — For Extension Home Economists

The lids of glass jars that contain meat and poultry products may get a new look because of consumer complaints to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

USDA officials report many consumer complaints concerning the quick-twist, screw-on, and snap-on type lids on meat food-product containers. Dirt and insects can collect inside the lip of the jar lid. When the jar is opened and the vacuum seal is broken, the in-rushing air may carry the dirt or insects into the jar.

Under a proposed change in regulations by the USDA, container lids must be designed so that foreign matter can't get to the inner part of the lid. This can be done by eliminating the space between the lid and the container or by placing a seal over that space.

Consumers who want to comment on the proposal have until October 1st to file their comments, in duplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

* * * *

Selecting Frozen Fruits

Frozen fruits should be frozen solid. If fruits in a package are not firm, it may mean they have been defrosted at some time during marketing and therefore may have lost quality. Stains on the package may also indicate defrosting.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

Immediate release

APPLICATIONS DUE FOR BULL TESTING PROGRAM

Cattlemen are reminded that applications to the Minnesota Central Bull Testing Program are due for spring calved bulls.

Bulls born between Feb. 1 and May 31 will be evaluated starting Nov. 5. Application forms are available from your local county extension agent. Ask for a copy of Animal Science Fact Sheet 21, "Minnesota Central Bull Testing Program," which explains the testing program.

Applications are also available from Extension Animal Science, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101; or the Minnesota Central Bull Testing Station, Jack Delaney, Lake Benton, 56149.

"Central test stations supplement, rather than replace, on-the-farm performance records," says Charles Christians, University of Minnesota extension animal scientist and supervisor of the test station.

"By using all available records, breeders can select herd sires which should improve performance of their beef cattle. But we need an adequate sized representative sample of bulls tested every year to get full value from the test station," he says.

-jms-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 1, 1973

Immediate release

BEEF PRODUCERS: RECORD
CALF WEANING WEIGHTS

Cow-calf producers are encouraged to record weaning weights of spring calves and use this information in selecting herd replacements.

"The 205-day adjusted weight is the most important part of the weaning record," says Charles Christians, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. "Make sure you get calves weighed, and don't worry about the conformation score--this is secondary.

"Too many cow-calf men sell their calves without knowing anything about them," Christians adds. He encourages a four-part record keeping system--a birth record, weaning record, yearling record and reproductive performance and longevity record.

Christians encourages beefmen to join the Minnesota Beef Improvement Program to get on a good record keeping system. More information is available from your county extension agent, or by writing Minnesota Beef Improvement Program, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 8, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

REPAIR BATHTUB-
WALL CRACKS

If you've discovered a crack between the bathtub and the wall, fill it to prevent water damage to the walls and house frame. John A True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, has these suggestions for filling cracks.

There are two types of waterproof crack filler available. Grout comes in powder form and must be mixed with water. You can mix it in small amounts at a time. Plastic sealer comes in a tube and looks like toothpaste. It is easier to use than grout, but costs more. Read directions on the package before you begin your project.

Prepare the surface first. Remove the old crack filler from the crack and wash the surface to remove soap, grease and dirt. Dry the surface well before you make repairs.

If you are using grout, put a small amount in a bowl and slowly add water. Mix until you have a thick paste. Put this mixture in the crack with a putty knife and press in to fill the crack. Smooth the surface.

Wipe excess grout from the wall and tub before it gets dry and hard. Let the grout dry well before any one uses the tub. Empty any leftover grout mixture. (Not down the drain!) Wash the bowl and knife before grout dries on them.

Squeeze plastic sealer from the tube in a ribbon along the crack. Use a putty knife or spatula to press it down and fill the crack. Smooth the surface. Work fast! Plastic sealer dries in a very few minutes. Remember to keep the cap on the tube when you're not using it, reminds True.

If you follow these instructions you'll have a better looking bathroom, prevent water damage to the house and save money doing the job yourself.

-skm-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 8, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMISTS FROM MINNESOTA TO ATTEND MEET

Twenty-two extension home economists from Minnesota counties will attend the 39th annual meeting of the National Association of Extension Home Economists starting Oct. 14 in the Catskill Mountains of New York State.

Attending will be Shirley Barber, Ramsey County home economist; Betty Bishman, Montevideo, area agent; Diane Damerow, Freeborn County home economist; Sally Geary, East Polk County home economist; Marge Hamann, Washington County home economist; Jean Hatch, Martin County home economist; Marie Henriksen, Murray County home economist; Virginia Hohmann, Winona County home economist, Ruth Johnson, Clay County home economist; Judi Linder, Anoka County home economist; Mary Ellen Miller, Mower County home economist; Genevieve Moffitt, LeSueur County home economist; Judy Nord, West Otter Tail County home economist; Irene Peterson, Wadena, area agent; Beth Russell, Chippewa County home economist; Myrna Shearer, Chisago County home economist; Marian Smith, Big Stone County home economist; Kathy Spicer, Wabasha County home economist; Noel Zaffke, Marshall County home economist; Sandy Sanderson, West Polk County home economist; Ruth Kent, Itasca County home economist; and Audrey Tolzmann, Nicollet County home economist.

"A Time for Renewal" is the theme of the convention, which will feature workshops and guest speakers.

-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.)

October 8, 1973 For Extension Home Economists

Product Safety

Persons with complaints about product safety can now turn to the national Consumer Product Safety Commission for help. Any interested individual or consumer organization can ask the Commission to issue, change or revoke a product-safety rule.

The commission may ban from the market any product that presents an unreasonable risk of injury. In such a situation, the commission also has the authority to order manufacturers, distributors or retailers to notify purchasers about hazardous products and to repair, replace, or refund the cost of such products.

For more information, contact Richard O. Simpson, chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 7315 Wisconsin Ave. Northwest, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

* * * *

Which Hams Must Be Cooked?

Hams labeled simply "cured" or "cured and smoked" must be cooked before you eat them. Cook them to an internal temperature of 160 degrees.

Which hams can you eat without cooking first? "Fully cooked" hams and canned hams are cooked thoroughly in processing and are ready to eat. If you prefer them warm, heat to an internal temperature of 140 degrees.

Labels on some hams don't say whether the hams need to be cooked or not. If in doubt, U. S. Department of Agriculture meat inspectors suggest that you assume such hams must be cooked before eating.

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

Immediate release

October 8, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Corporate Farming. A new publication entitled "Some Questions and Answers--The 1973 Minnesota Corporate Farming Act," is available from the county extension office. The seven-page publication answers common questions concerning the Corporate Farming Act passed by the 1973 Minnesota Legislature, which became effective May 20, 1973. Copies also are available by sending a postcard to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Ask for Special Report 44.

* * * *

Extension Conference. The entire _____County staff will be attending the annual Agricultural Extension Service Conference in Minneapolis Oct. 22-26. Theme of the conference is "A Process for Progress." Extension workers from throughout the state will participate.

* * * *

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

* * * *

Using Screens to Protect Trees. It may be too expensive and time consuming to use screens to protect trees and hedges from animals if there are a number of plants to protect. Repellents may be the best solution, but remember that a repellent is not a poison. It simply renders the tree undesirable through taste or smell.

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

For more information, get Forestry Fact Sheet No. 8, "Protecting Trees From Animal Damage," from the _____County Extension Office.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

October 8, 1973

USE PROPIONIC ACID CAREFULLY

Apply propionic acid and propionic acid/acetic acid mixtures carefully, warns a University of Minnesota extension specialist.

"These acids, which have recently become popular as grain preservatives, can cause skin and eye burns and be extremely irritating to the eyes and lungs," says Extension Plant Pathologist Richard Meronuck.

When applying grain preservatives or handling grain still wet from treating, always wear safety goggles or glasses and rubber gloves and aprons, Meronuck advises.

Propionic acid and propionic acid/acetic acid grain preservatives will not cause discomfort immediately following contact with the skin, as they give slow warning of possible burns. For maximum safety this makes it important to remove them from the skin as soon as possible to prevent serious burns.

If preservatives are splashed on skin, flush the exposed area with water for 10-15 minutes. For eye contact, flush with water and get medical attention.

If the preservatives are swallowed, do not attempt to induce vomiting. Wash out the mouth with water, then drink milk mixed with egg white. If milk and egg white are not available, drink as much water as possible.

Always have an adequate supply of water available to drink and to wash hands and eyes in case of contact, Meronuck suggests. Clothing accidently soaked with the preservatives should be taken off as soon as possible and washed before being used again.

Don't go into a bin that contains grain freshly treated with propionic acid preservatives. Wait 3-4 days until the vapors are gone.

For more information on propionic acid grain preservatives, get Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 29 from your local county extension office.

# # # #

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 8, 1973

Immediate release

FALL BEST FOR LIMING, SOIL TESTING

About one-third of Minnesota's cropland may benefit from lime, yet less than one-fourth as much lime was applied in 1972, compared to 1958.

"Soils gradually become more acid through leaching, crop removal of calcium and magnesium and high nitrogen rates. We're falling behind in liming to the point where we may need a crash program unless farmers start applying more," says John Grava, University of Minnesota soils specialist.

"It takes about two pounds of limestone to neutralize the acidity produced by one pound of nitrogen in the ammonium form," Grava says. "And it doesn't make any difference if this nitrogen in the ammonium form is supplied as organic fertilizer through manures or inorganically through commercial fertilizers such as anhydrous ammonia."

A soil test is the best way for farmers to know pH levels and lime requirements of his soils. Soil testing services are provided by the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory and by several private laboratories. Farmers are encouraged to contact their local county extension agent for more information. Ask for Extension Folder 210, "Liming Minnesota Soils."

The best time for liming is now--in the fall, Grava explains, for these reasons:

--Time is needed for lime to dissolve and establish areas of "sweet" soil that are favorable to early growth of young plants.

--Delivery and spreading problems associated with soft fields and spring restrictions are often avoided.

-jms-

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October 8, 1973

Immediate release

MSC

NEW COMPUTERIZED DAIRY RATION

Dairymen are encouraged to take advantage of a new computerized dairy ration balancer program developed by extension dairy specialists with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

"It's important to get your rations balanced in time for the winter feeding program," says Extension Dairyman Mike Hutjens.

"The new computerized program is based on the best, not the least cost ration concept," Hutjens says. "Dairymen are usually locked in to using feeds on hand, so we balance their ration the most economical way to feed for maximum production with feed that's available.

"The program is available for anyone to use, including dairy farmers, high school and adult agriculture teachers, veteran trainers, feed companies and county extension agents."

Cost of the service is only $2 for the first ration and an extra $1 for each alternative ration run. Costs for having forage samples analyzed normally run from $4 to $6 per sample, and Hutjens encourages farmers to get forage samples tested.

"This fee is inexpensive, and the $2 you spend to get your ration balanced could be the best investment you'll ever make," Hutjens says.

Called the "Minnesota Dairy Ration Balancer," the program is a "computerized method of calculating a nutritionally balanced ration for your dairy cows based on forage quality, amount of various forages fed and available grains on your farm," according to Hutjens.

-more-

add 1--new computerized

The program provides:

--A balanced grain mixture for the level of milk production, fat test and body weight you specify.

--A grain feeding guide for production of from 10 to 100 pounds of milk (high moisture corn, top dressed protein, two-grain feeding program or one-grain mix).

--A balanced grain ration including energy, protein, mineral and vitamin needs.

--Calculation of DHI forage quality codes and other economic and nutritional information about your computerized grain and forage ration.

"It's easy to fill the forms out to get your ration balanced," Hutjens says. "I can fill out the forms in two or three minutes, and once you've done it a time or two it shouldn't take more than 10 or 15 minutes.

"Remember, for an extra dollar you can get alternative rations run, and this can be important if you contemplate switching feeds," he adds.

For more information, see your county extension agent or write: Dairy Extension, 101 Haecker Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 8, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

OVERALL WINNERS TOLD FOR 4-H MLS

Dan Tetrick, 16, Route 1, Redwood Falls, is overall winner in beef competition at the 1973 State 4-H Market Livestock Show, Minnesota 4-H officials announced in early October.

Dan and his twin brother, Randy, took top honors Sept. 19 in the live show steer competition showing crossbreds at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul.

Dan exhibited a steer with a carcass weight of 730 pounds, a rib eye of 16 square inches and a retail yield of 55.47 percent. He received a $500 premium. The reserve champion was shown by Lyndon Drenth, Ellsworth, with a carcass weight of 763 pounds, a rib eye of 15.6 square inches and a retail yield of 54.5 percent.

Champion pork winner for the show was entered by Douglas Pichner, Route 4, Owatonna, with a carcass weight of 197 pounds and a ham and loin yield of 46.33 percent. He received a $300 premium for his crossbred.

The reserve champion swine was a crossbred entered by Steve Bunn, Route 1, New Richland, with a carcass weight of 193 pounds and a ham and loin yield of 46.64 percent.

The top overall lamb was a Suffolk entered by Ed Schmidt, Hardwick, with a rib eye of 2.7 square inches and a retail yield of 47.04 percent. He received a $250 premium.

Terry Piveral, Route 3, Rochester, had the reserve champion, a crossbred, with a rib eye of 2.5 square inches and a retail yield of 47.41 percent.

Premiums were contributed by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and members of the business community.

-daz-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate Release

October 15, 1973

IN BRIEF . . . .

Renter's Guide. A new publication called "The Renter's Guide" is available at the _____ County Extension Office. It has a checklist to help you shop comparatively. Among items covered are charges for monthly rent, leases, deposits, legal rights plus other tips to help you find the "best" place to rent. Ask for Extension Folder 283. It's also available by sending a postcard to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Sunflower Bulletin. A newly revised sunflower bulletin is available at county extension offices. It contains production tips for growing sunflowers, which have the greatest acreage in west central and northwestern Minnesota. The bulletin points out that both world and Minnesota production of sunflowers is increasing.

Ask for Extension Bulletin 299, "The Sunflower Crop in Minnesota." A free copy also is available by sending a postcard to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Beef Sires. Use performance records--don't just pick your beef herd sire on the basis of which one looks best or was a show winner. The first step is locating herds that are on performance test. Check the progeny of the herd sires for weaning and yearling weights and check the dam's record. The dam should have consistently good records on several calves. Also check the bull's own records for weaning and yearling weights.

Conformation and soundness are important--but use these traits to supplement information in the performance records.

* * * *

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

To Extension Home Economists

TIPS GIVEN FOR PATCHING WALLS

For patching holes and cracks in wallboard or plaster, follow these suggestions from John A. True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Choose one of two types of patching compounds available: Spackling compound is convenient for small jobs. It can be bought as a powder or ready-mixed. Patching plaster can be bought in larger packages and costs less. Both spackling powder and patching plaster need to be mixed with water.

You will also need a putty knife, regular knife, medium grit sandpaper and an old cloth or a paint brush.

First, remove any loose plaster. With a knife, scrape out plaster from the back edges of the crack until the back of the crack is wider than the front surface. Thoroughly dampen the surface of the crack with a wet cloth or paint brush.

Prepare patching compound according to package directions. Mix only a small amount the first time.

You can fill small holes with the patching mixture. Be sure to press the mixture until it completely fills the hole. Smooth the surface with the putty knife. After the patch has dried, sand it. Wrap the sandpaper around a small piece of wood. This makes the surface even.

Larger holes or cracks should be filled step-by-step. First, partly fill the hole. Let the patch dry. This gives a base for the final fill. Add a second batch of compound. Let dry. Sand until smooth.

- more -

add 1--patching walls

You may need to fill in behind large holes with wadded newspaper. Start patching by working in from all sides. Let dry. Apply another layer around the new edge. Repeat until the hole is filled. After the patch has dried, sand until smooth.

If the walls have a textured surface, you'll want to make the patch match it while the plaster is still wet. You might need a sponge or comb to do the texturing.

-skm-

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE • UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Food for Better Health Program

An Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MORE FOR YOUR FOOD DOLLARS
Try a Turkey Leg Pot Roast

Did you pass the meat counter where the frozen turkeys and turkey parts were on special? Was it because you had never prepared turkey?

Turkey Leg Pot Roast can be a real thrifty, tasty and nutritious treat for your family suggests Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Turkey leg quarters usually weigh 4 to 5 pounds. If the whole turkey is on sale, and you have the frozen food storage for it, buy a whole one and ask the meat man to quarter it for you. Usually they are glad to do it.

Turkey contains high quality protein, continues Miss Darling, as well as the B vitamins niacin and riboflavin and iron. And, turkey meat is easily digested.

Here are the easy directions for:

Turkey Leg Pot Roast

* Thaw frozen turkey quarter in the refrigerator. Wipe off any excess moisture.

* Mix together 1/3 cup flour, 2 teaspoons salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper.

* Put the seasoned flour all over the turkey.

* Melt 1/3 cup fat or oil in a large, heavy fry pan or other heavy pan with tight fitting cover. Add floured turkey quarter to the medium hot fat and slowly brown turkey on the skin side, then the other side. Drain off fat. Add 1 cup water. Cover pan tightly.

* Cook on top of the range or bake in 350° oven for 2½ hours.

-more-

add 1--try a turkey leg

If you cook your turkey leg pot roast in the oven, during the last hour baking time, why not tuck in enough potatoes to bake and apple cobbler for dessert. To complete the meal, add a cooked vegetable or salad, milk for everyone to drink, and you have a thrifty, tasty, nutritious meal for your family.

If turkey drumsticks or wings are on special, pot roast them the same as a quarter turkey. Use ½ teaspoon salt per pound of turkey.

Plan before you buy! Shop the specials! Surprise your family with a new food occasionally! You'll save food dollars.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

4-H News

YOUNGSTERS IDENTIFY NORMAL HABITS OF HEALTHY ANIMALS

Minnesota 4-H'ers are learning to identify characteristics of healthy animals through the 4-H veterinary science program.

4-H'ers observe habits, attitudes and behavior of their pets and other animals and note changes from normalcy. The program is supervised by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Budding young scientists may accompany local veterinarians on their rounds and observe how they treat afflicted animals. Or they may assist with rabies clinics and other community service projects allied with the 4-H veterinary science program.

The Upjohn Co., a major pharmaceutical firm, provides as many as four medals of honor to 4-H'ers in each county. A $50 U.S. savings bond is awarded to a winner in each state and 16 of these are named sectional winners. They receive expense paid trips courtesy of Upjohn to the National 4-H Congress Nov. 25-29 in Chicago.

For more information on this program, contact the _____ County Extension Office.

-daz-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

4-H News

POULTRY MANAGEMENT BROUGHT TO YOUTHS THROUGH 4-H PROGRAM

Minnesota 4-H'ers enrolled in the poultry project are learning the proper care and management of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

It's also a good opportunity to study the preparation of these birds for human consumption and their marketing. Emphasis is also given to egg production and breeding.

In addition to the learning experiences, 4-H'ers can receive incentive and recognition awards provided by Kentucky Fried Chicken. Four medals of honor will be given to outstanding members in each county. A $50 savings bond will be awarded to the top 4-H members in the poultry program in each state. Twelve sectional winners will be selected by the Cooperative Extension Service for expense paid trips to the 52nd National 4-H Congress in Chicago Nov. 25-29.

Six scholarships of $700 each will be awarded to national winners in the 4-H poultry program by Kentucky Fried Chicken during the Congress. The firm also will host a recognition dinner at the 1973 National 4-H Poultry Judging Contest in Chicago.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

4-H News

SWINE EXPERIENCE
GAINED THROUGH
4-H PROGRAM

Broad, practical experience in hog production is available through the 4-H swine program in Minnesota, sponsored by Moorman Manufacturing Co.

Breeding, feeding, marketing and disease prevention are some of the things stressed in the program, supervised by 4-H Youth Development, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota.

As many as four medals of honor are offered to outstanding 4-H'ers in the program in each county. Each state winner in the 4-H swine program receives an expense paid trip to the 52nd National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Nov. 25-29, where six national winners will receive $700 educational scholarships.

For more information on the 4-H swine program, contact the _____ County Extension Office.

-daz-

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

Immediate release

October 15, 1973

FERTILIZER SHORTAGE IN U.S. SEEN FOR 74-75

United States farmers will experience extremely tight fertilizer supplies through the 1974-75 growing seasons, Harvey Meredith, University of Minnesota soil scientist says.

A shortage of a million tons of nitrogen and almost three-quarters of a million tons of phosphorus is estimated for 1974. Potassium supplies will depend on railroad car availability for shipment.

Some of the underlying reasons for the shortage are the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, which has made foreign purchase of U.S. fertilizers a bargain, Meredith says. U.S. deficit spending has placed considerable capital in foreign buyers' hands. A price freeze on domestically produced fertilizer permits exporting of U. S. fertilizer at premium prices.

The soil scientist says "over the long haul phosphorus and potassium supplies will be nearly adequate. By early 1976 phosphorus production at home and abroad will be greatly increased. Potassium supplies are sufficient to meet demand if transportation is available."

A "big problem" now and in the future is the nitrogen supply situation, Meredith says. The natural gas supply needed to make nitrogen fertilizer is being "dried up" by other uses--particularly by industry's need to burn clean fuel due to current environmental concerns. A natural gas shortage is expected until nuclear energy comes to the fore or natural gas is made out of coal, he adds.

-more-

add 1--fertilizer shortage

University of Minnesota soil scientist Charles Simkins says many farmers should find out if they really need as much phosphate and potassium fertilizer as they are using. A soil test may reveal that phosphate levels are relatively good and they can more wisely spend their money on potassium. Or the reverse may be true.

Other ways to insure that the proper amount of fertilizer is available:

--Apply fertilizer in the fall on level land if the soil test recommendation reveals a need for nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium.

--Contact fertilizer dealers as soon as possible to arrange for supplies and future application.

--Consider the possibility of developing storage facilities so that fertilizer can be purchased and stored for future use.

-daz-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 15, 1973

Immediate release

KEEP ANTI-FREEZE AWAY FROM PETS

Most commercial anti-freeze products contain ethylene glycol, which is highly toxic to animals that drink it.

These solutions seem to be quite palatable and attractive to dogs and cats. University of Minnesota veterinarians say several cases of anti-freeze poisoning have occurred over the past several winters.

As little as one or two ounces can poison and cause death, depending on the size of the animal.

One of the precautions suggested to avoid poisoning an animal is to drain a radiator into a container rather than letting the liquid spill on the ground.

-daz-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 22, 1973

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

GOVERNMENT SEMINARS AT NAT'L 4-H CENTER

High school students are studying government in action during week-long seminars at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C.

Workshops, discussions, field trips and lectures are used to help enrich the students' social studies curriculum. The seminars are conducted during any full week of the school year in which there is sufficient interest.

The seminars are conducted by the National 4-H Foundation on behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service with the cooperation of the National Council for the Social Studies and the American Association of School Administrators and the National Education Association.

For more information, contact the _____ County Extension Office.

-daz-

Department of Information
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 22, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

GOOD QUALITY VENISON REQUIRES PREPARATION

The quality of the venison you bring home depends upon your preparation before leaving for the field. The distinctive flavor of meats from wild animals is quite different from off flavors caused by improper handling, says Thomas Kean, Lake County extension agent.

In addition to a sharp, sturdy hunting knife with a thin blade, you need about 12 feet of heavy clothesline or similar rope, two or three large plastic bags, a light-weight woven meat sack or a bolt of cheese cloth and a can of black pepper. The latter two are essential if the weather is warm, emphasized Kean. A belt hatchet is also handy for chopping through the pelvic or aitch bone between the rear legs. Never drape the deer over the hood of the car, he warns, because engine heat can hasten spoilage. A luggage rack is convenient for hauling deer home.

The deer should be dressed out as soon as possible after it is killed to insure rapid body heat loss. But first, make sure the deer is dead. If there is any doubt, shoot the deer again in the neck where there is a minimum amount of edible meat. It is usually unnecessary to stick and bleed a deer since blood does not drain adequately from a dead carcass. Much of the blood will be removed from the deer during the dressing out process.

For the easiest dressing, hang the deer by the head or lay it on its back on sloping ground with the rump downhill. A light rope will aid in positioning the deer for dressing.

Avoid contaminating the meat with contents of the digestive tract. This causes off flavors that are almost impossible to remove. To start the cut for removing the entrails, take a pinch of skin just above the brestbone and make a cut. Cut through the muscle wall being careful not to puncture any of the internal organs. Start cutting and cut through the skin and muscle layer only.

-more-

Reach inside the carcass between the hip bones, free the large intestines and tie off the large intestine near the anus. Cut the esophagus off at the diaphragm and roll the contents down and out of the body cavity. Then reach up as high as possible in the neck and cut off the remainder of the esophagus. Hold the hind legs apart and make a deep cut through the skin around the anus and remove it.

Remove the liver and save. Remove the heart, lungs and tubes above the diaphragm. Save the heart. Remove the tongue and save. Put these into plastic bags and cool. Torn and bloodshot meat should be separated from the rest of the carcass and saved. It can be soaked for about 10 hours in cold water and used for ground meat or stew.

Most hunters prefer to wipe out the cavity with a clean rag, cleansing tissue or clean grass. If you made a gut shot or cut into the intestine or bladder you'll need to clean out the cavity as soon and as well as you can. Water tends to soften the meat making it spoil faster, but sometimes you have no choice. Do not use water or snow to clean out the body cavity except as a last resort.

To cool the carcass, rapidly get it off the ground. Hang the deer by the head. Split it between the breast and hip bones, if you haven't done so already, and insert sticks to open the body cavity as wide as it will go. The deer hide is an excellent insulating layer and unless cool air can flow freely to the open cavity, the cooling may take hours. The dry surface also discourages flies and bacterial growth.

Because of the insulating character of the hide, you may have difficulty in cooling the carcass if the weather turns warm. In this case, skin the deer, smear well with black pepper and wrap the meat in the cheesecloth. Warm weather means flies, so use the pepper generously as a repellent. Cut the meat in quarters and transport it in the trunk with the door partly open.

-more-

add 2--good quality venison

In most instances, you should leave the skin on to keep the meat clean. You may prefer to have your locker man skin, hang, cut, wrap and freeze your deer. If you plan to process it yourself, be sure you have a cool place to hang it for a week to tenderize it. Some people prefer to skin the deer in the field, which is all right if the carcass can be kept clean.

For more information, ask your county extension agent for a copy of Extension Bulletin 345, "Game Animals From Field to Kitchen." Or, send a post card to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 22, 1973

DATES SET FOR
REGIONAL WORKSHOPS
ON PESTICIDES

Regional pesticide workshops will be held at four Minnesota locations in November by the University of Minnesota and Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

The two-day workshops start at 8:50 a.m. on the first day and 9 a.m. on the second day. Pesticide dealers, custom applicators, county extension agents, vocational agriculture teachers and agriculture inspectors are invited.

Dates and places for the meetings are:

--Nov. 8-9, Sunwood Inn, Morris.

--Nov. 13-14, University Agricultural Research Center, Crookston.

--Nov. 15-16, Moose Lodge, Brainerd.

--Nov. 28-29, Moose Lodge, Waite Park, St. Cloud.

Similar workshops will be held in March at Rochester, Mankato, Worthington, Redwood Falls and Duluth and in April at the University's St. Paul Campus.

For more information, contact the _____ County Extension Office.

-daz-

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

Immediate release

October 22, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Safe Harvest. Don't let a careless move cause an accident during the busy farm harvesting season. Follow these tips to help prevent an accident:

--Operate and maintain harvesting equipment according to instruction manuals.

--Keep shields in place.

--Shut off power before unclogging, servicing or adjusting.

--Keep children off and away from machines.

--Adjust speed to conditions.

--Stay clear of ditches, steep hills and other potential hazards.

--Watch where you're going.

--And, operate elevators and augers with extreme care.

* * * *

Elevators Maim. Elevators and augers were connected with nearly 20 percent of farm accidents in which a body part was severed, according to a survey. Turn the power off on elevators and augers before adjusting or unclogging them. Never wear ragged sleeves when working close to these machines.

* * * *

DHI Pays. Records show that making good use of Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) records returns about $14 for each dollar you invest. This dollar is about the best investment a dairyman can make. Get started now so you'll have a complete yearly record by next December. See your county extension agent for more information.

* * * *

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add 1--in brief

Cutting Woodlots. Consider long range goals before cutting all or part of a woodlot, say University of Minnesota foresters.

If a woodlot has never been managed, the owner can identify many low grade and cull trees for removal. But a professional forester should be consulted if you plan to cut beyond the obvious low grade and cull trees.

How you should cut a woodlot depends on goals such as planned roads, recreation areas or opening areas for wildlife. A poorly planned and executed cutting can leave the forest in worse shape than before the cut, the foresters warn.

* * * *

False Aralia. One of the best foliage house plants for Minnesota is the False Aralia. It lasts well in the average home since it can stand less light and lower humidity than many plants. It has metallic, red-brown leaves and eventually develops into a large plant. For more information, see Extension Bulletin 274, "Care of House Plants," available from the county extension office.

# # # #

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
October 29, 1973

(Agents: Brochures describing the program will reach you shortly. You should localize this release more by using speaker's names, etc. Speakers are different for each of the eight programs)

LOCAL AG POLICY
SESSION SET

"Who Will Control U. S. Agriculture?" is the theme of eight conferences scheduled throughout Minnesota from November through early January.

The session for _____ County is scheduled for _____
(name) (date)

at _____. The program starts at _____.
(location) (time)

Discussion topics will include:

--The Organization and Control of Agriculture

--What Kind of Agriculture? What Are the Choices?

--Agriculture in the Political Arena

--Current and Emerging Issues

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Cooperative Extension Service.

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

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate Release

GIVE CHILDREN CHOICES,
OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE DECISIONS

Autonomy is the ability to be one's self with the confidence, poise and conviction of being adequate to the situation. Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers some suggestions on how children can become competent decision-makers and problem-solvers--autonomous persons.

To begin with, says Pitzer, children must have opportunities for making choices and decisions from their very earliest years. They must be given genuine choices within the limits of their ability and experience. And they must be given the facts needed to make sensible choices. Also, urge the child to evaluate his own and others' ideas. As a child thinks back on his own ideas and judges them, often in the light of new experiences or evidence, he gains a more open and flexible mind.

It is also helpful to children for parents to talk over their own problem-solving efforts at home, at work or in the community. Describing the steps involved in your decision-making is instructive. Mentioning failures and disappointments helps a child realize that he need not be assured of success before undertaking a project.

Parents must let their children know that their own decisions are made in the light of their beliefs and convictions. This facilitates the child's discovering and choosing his own values, which may differ from the parents' in many ways. The important thing is that he develops a set of guiding values.

-more-

add 1--give children choices

One of the things that has limited choices and options too much for both boys and girls is sex role definitions. Be careful not to limit children's self-expression as to ideas of what is proper behavior for a boy or girl. More flexibility in ideas of what is male and what is famale would probably benefit both boys and girls.

Most importantly, be alert to children's individual differences. The happiest families are those that take each child on his own merits, enjoying the differences each youngster reveals. In that way, the fullest expression of their best natural traits can be encouraged.

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

IN BRIEF. . . .

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

Several good insecticides are available as sprays. Spraying is the best method of louse control, but backrubbers are also used extensively. To be effective, backrubbers must be available in the fall before louse population is excessive.

Read and follow label directions carefully when mixing insecticides for spraying or backrubbers. Do not mix insecticides to be used on livestock stronger than the label specifies. For more information, get a copy of Entomology Fact Sheet 5, "Controlling Cattle Lice," from the county extension office.

* * * *

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

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-more-

add 1--in brief

Strawberries. Use mulch to protect strawberry plants from Minnesota's severe winter weather. Exposure to temperatures as low as 20 degrees seriously reduces the yield of quality berries. Usually the mulch is applied after the plants have been subjected to a few good frosts to help harden the plants. Mulching also protects strawberry plants from rapid alternate freezing and thawing. Apply straw or marsh hay three to four inches deep over the entire plant. For more information, get Horticulture Fact Sheet 19 from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Sources of Falls. Falls cause nearly one-third of injuries on farms. The main sources of falls are ladders, horses and wagons.

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

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Immediate release

4-H NEWS

SNOWMOBILE PROJECT CAPTURES INTEREST OF MINNESOTA TEENS

Minnesota teens enrolled in the 4-H snowmobile program are getting their machines ready for winter and learning to maintain, service and get greater pleasure from their snowmobiles.

The program recently was inaugurated by United States and Canadian 4-H representatives at the International Snowmobile Congress in Sault St. Marie.

University of Minnesota extension specialists, concurrent with the 4-H snowmobile program, have issued 4-H Bulletin 77, "Adventures with your Snowmobile."

The 4-H snowmobile program is not a course to certify youth to drive snowmobiles under laws and regulations enacted by specific states and localities. But it can complement certification programs and numerous 4-H projects, including those dealing with small engines.

For more information, contact the _____ County Extension Office.

# # # #

Department of Information
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Immediate release

TAKE PRECAUTIONS
FOR WINTER STORMS

Being snowbound for two or three days during a winter storm is an inconvenience suffered by many rural Minnesota families. There are precautions however that can be taken to prepare for severe winter weather.

Keeping in touch with the weatherman is one of the most important precautions, says Clif Halsey, extension conservationist with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

"Know what weather conditions are expected; this is especially true if the family is going very far from home," he said. Halsey suggests that each family have a battery-operated radio with extra fresh batteries in case the electric power goes off.

Halsey also suggests that people have enough heating fuel to last an extra week or two.

"Some people run out of fuel and then beg the highway crews to jeopardize their own lives to open blocked roads. Order in advance, if possible," he said.

Food and medicine are two other important items on Halsey's list. While most rural people have enough food for a week or two, Halsey recommends that families have on hand food that can be eaten without much cooking if fuel is short or the electricity is off. People on special diets should also be sure they can get along for a week or so on what is at home.

A complete supply of first aid materials and up-to-date immunizations are important medical considerations, Halsey said. "In addition, I personally feel there should be someone in each family with a good working knowledge of first aid and home nursing," he said.

-more-

add 1--take precautions

Loss of electric power is another possibility, especially in sleet or ice storms. "Farm folks should have some other way to power the milking machines, the well pump and the automatic choring equipment," he said. Flashlights and lanterns with extra bulbs and fresh batteries, as well as kerosene and gas lanterns also come in handy.

"Families should also have an emergency method and safe location for cooking such as a camp stove, bottled gas, wood stove or the like," Halsey said. He also recommends that heating equipment and emergency heating and lighting equipment be in safe working order.

To help prepare for the coming winter Halsey listed two additional aids. "We have two fact sheets, one is 'Be Prepared for Winter Storms.' It has check lists for the home and the car, and tells what to do if stranded in a blizzard. The other, titled 'Winter Survival,' has more suggestions for sportsmen and snowmobilers."

These fact sheets are available from your local county extension office. Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101.

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

IN BRIEF. . . .

Deferred Sales Contracts. Deferred sales contracts can be an important method of tax management planning. A farmer may sell his grain, livestock or other products this year and elect to receive payment the following year, reporting payment in next year's income. In order to use the deferred sales contract in tax planning, the contract should be made before the time the product is delivered--should be written in specific terms--and be non-assignable. Also, it must legally prevent the farmer from obtaining the proceeds from the sale this year. Contact a qualified lawyer regarding the contents of such a contract.

* * * *

Investment Credit. An investment credit of up to seven percent of the cost of certain items used in the farm business may be deducted directly from income tax payable on the Federal return. Items qualifying for investment credit include storage buildings such as silos, corn cribs, bins; breeding stock (except for horses); farm machinery and equipment; farm trucks and other vehicles; drain tile; wells; paved barnyards; fences; and certain unitary building systems such as the unitary system for raising hogs.

* * * *

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

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-more-

add 1--in brief

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

* * * *

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

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

PARENT'S ATTITUDES TOWARD RESPONSIBILITY

Adults usually have one of three attitudes toward children and responsibility, says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. These attitudes affect how they act toward and react to the child. Parental actions, in turn, affect how the child feels about his place on the "family team" and how willing and able the child is to accept responsibility.

Adults may feel that children have neither the ability nor the desire to accept responsibility. If so, they probably ignore the child or deny him the opportunity to work or help. The child's probable response will be to feel that he is, and to behave as, a PARASITE, letting someone else take responsibility and do all the work for him, explained Pitzer.

Some adults may feel that children have the ability to carry out responsibility but have no desire to accept it. They are apt to attempt to force the child or to stand guard over him. The child will probably feel that he is merely a SERVANT (or even slave) who is forced to do certain jobs for the benefit of someone else. This too, does not lead to the child's becoming a responsible person, Pitzer pointed out.

Other adults may feel that children need responsibility and are both able and willing to carry it out. Parents who feel this way are likely to offer encouragement and to express confidence in the child. His probable response will be to feel that he is a PARTNER in the home and to accept responsibility and be able to handle it, said Pitzer.

-more-

add 1--parent's attitudes

According to Pitzer, research shows that the number and kinds of home duties that a child is obliged to do are completely unrelated to his attitude of responsibility. What matters is how the parents approach the child. Do they expect and allow him to take responsibility for his actions, chores and obligations? Does the parent speak as a leader or as a boss? If he speaks as a leader, the chances are good that he can use control as a learning, as well as an implementing, tool to encourage responsibility. Bossing a child doesn't teach much, if anything, about developing responsibility, said Pitzer.

Most importantly, does the parent offer encouragement? According to Pitzer, the parent who encourages places value on the child as he is. He shows faith in the child and enables him to have faith in himself. This parent sincerely believes in the child's ability and recognizes a job "well done," giving recognition for effort. He also recognizes and focuses on strengths and assets and utilizes the interests of the child. Finally, the parent does not continually find fault with what the child does.

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE • UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Food for Better Health Program

An Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program in Home Economics Extension

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 12, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MORE FOR YOUR FOOD DOLLARS
Cranberries Must Have Bounce

To make the grade, cranberries must have bounce. It's part of the sorting process before cranberries are bagged or made into sauce or relish. Those that just roll and don't bounce are discarded.

Look for fresh berries that are plump, firm and have a high luster also says Isabel Wolf, food and nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota. The shade of red does not indicate ripeness, continues Mrs. Wolf, because each variety of cranberry produces fruit with a slightly different red--some light and others dark. Turn the package of cranberries over to see if berries inside look brown, soft, spotted or watery. Don't buy these.

Cranberries provide small amounts of essential nutrients. Raw cranberries are relatively low in calories, about 40 per half cup. But, when sugar and other ingredients are added, a half cup of prepared cranberry sauce or relish may contain about 180 calories.

Most packers of berries include directions for making cranberry sauce on the package. However, if it isn't on the package, here are the easy directions:

Cranberry Sauce (Makes 4 cups)
2 cups sugar
2 cups water
4 cups fresh cranberries (1 pound)

Wash and look over cranberries. Throw away soft,brown and shriveled berries. Combine sugar and water in large sauce pan; stir to dissolve the sugar. Heat to boiling and boil for 5 minutes. Add the cranberries. Cook until the skins pop, about 5 minutes. Remove from heat. Serve warm or chilled.

Plan before you shop! Shop the specials! Use foods in good supply! You'll save food dollars.

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

DEVELOPING A CHILD'S SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

An important way to develop a sense of responsibility is through a youngster's successful ventures in cooperating with and helping others. A child needs to discover that what he does, matters, and that he has the power to contribute to the comfort and happiness of someone else, says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Parents can help children develop and improve their cooperative attitudes and skills by following these suggestions from Pitzer. Children cooperate in work or family projects when they are a part of the project; when the tasks are at the level of their abilities, challenging and satisfying; and when they feel that they are doing a real job and not just being "used."

Tone of voice and manner of approach are important factors. Politeness can go a long way toward winning cooperation from children. Phrasing a request to indicate that the child's point of view is understood also helps, Pitzer said.

Since he has not yet mastered the skills needed for satisfactory social relationships, the preschool child needs help in understanding the wishes and rights of others. These occasionally will need to be pointed out to him. He should have a chance to learn that it is fun to give as well as to receive. Christmas, birthdays and other occasions throughout the year offer opportunities to help youngsters learn the thrill and joy of giving. Especially beneficial, said Pitzer, is the giving of something the child has helped to produce.

Finally, Pitzer stressed the value of a regular family council as a means of democratic decision-making and training children in cooperation. At the council family members can divide up chores, plan outings together or discuss problems and grievances. Decisions of the council should be made by consensus, not by majority vote, he emphasized. A majority vote means that someone was overpowered and will be unhappy. Parents may feel they may be giving up some of their authority, but the increased cooperation of the children should compensate for any loss felt, said Pitzer.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 12, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Baby Pig Care. Help prevent unnecessary baby pig losses by paying special attention to health, sanitation and nutrition. Treat sows and gilts for external parasites three to four weeks before farrowing. Farrowing facilities should be scrubbed with hot water mixed with lye. Diet during farrowing should be moderately laxative to avoid constipation problems. For more information, ask your county extension for a copy of Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 15.

* * * *

Electric Motor Failure. Replacing an electric motor several times can mean the motor isn't right for the job or wiring is inadequate. Most equipment comes with recommended motor sizes and types. However, it's not easy to determine proper motor size on homemade or modified equipment, so continued motor trouble can mean inadequate wiring.

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

* * * *

Animals Cause Accidents. Don't crowd animals--speak to them before approaching. One in every 10 farm mishaps is caused by an animal, a survey of Minnesota and other states has shown. Cows were involved in 40 percent of all animal accidents and two-thirds of animal accidents in buildings.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

November 12, 1973

HIGHER SOYBEAN YIELDS SEEN

Increased U.S. soybean yields of up to 40 bushels per acre during the next decade are predicted by a University of Minnesota scientist.

Soybeans will "dominate the world's protein picture in the years immediately ahead," according to Jean Lambert,an agronomist.

"But if the present status of American soybeans is to be maintained, we must continue to improve our production efficiency," he said. Higher soybean yields are needed to meet world demands for vegetable oil and protein. The present national soybean yield average is 28 bushels per acre.

"Despite popular reference to the 'soybean yield barrier,' there have been substantial gains in the last several years," he emphasized. "The widespread use of Corsoy in southern Minnesota has been a very important factor in moving our 'apparent ceiling' of 23 or 24 bushels per acre up to 28 or 29 bushels."

He mentioned "some concrete research findings that are having an impact on production:

--High yields are dependent on maintaining high soil fertility.

--High yields are almost invariably associated with well-nodulated plants.

--High yields are associated with timely planting (early May in Minnesota).

--High yields are dependent on full stands (actual population per acre can vary, but even distribution is important).

--Best yields come from rows spaced as close as possible, still allowing room for cultivation. But future improvements in herbicides may eventually eliminate the need for cultivation and permit 'grid plantings,' which appear to be optimum.

-more-

add 1--higher soybean yields

--'Really high' yields require almost complete weed control.

--High yields require healthy, disease-free, pest-free plants.

--High yields are dependent on proper moisture levels in the root zone.

--And, high yields necessitate use of adapted varieties that can make most efficient use of the growing environment."

Variety development, previously supported almost entirely by public funds and done in public institutions, is now being shared by private organizations. With passage of the recent Variety Protection Law, Lambert looks for more private organizations to develop commercial varieties and for farmers to eventually have more varieties to choose from.

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

November 12, 1973

AG. ENVIRONMENTAL
RECORD GOOD

Agriculture has manipulated the environment to the benefit of mankind, although agriculturists have not related well to environmentalists, according to William F. Hueg Jr., director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

"We in agriculture could have made more positive responses and indicated that we were and are environmentalists. We look at the environment in terms of how it can serve man to its fullest, and I believe our record is good," he said.

"Only five percent of our population is required to produce the raw products for our vast food supply, which is used in this country and shared with the rest of the world. Even greater is the fact that 80 percent of this food and fiber supply is provided by two percent of the population."

Mentioning the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for no sedimentation by the 1980's, Hueg said soil tillage will be in for a "new look" by scientists. Sediment is the largest pollutant of the nation's rivers and streams, volume-wise, and soil tillage practices influence soil erosion and sedimentation.

"But tillage alone is not the solution--we have to look at the fertilizer situation, moisture conservation, plant population, varieties and all other factors that interact in the system of food production. If team research by scientists is important now, it will be even greater in the five years ahead."

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate release

November 12, 1973

LATE KILLING FROST
COULD TRICK GARDENERS

A late frost in Minnesota could trick home gardeners into ordering late flowering chrysanthemums for next year, says Richard Widmer, University of Minnesota horticulturist.

Don't let the quirk in the weather fool you, he urges. Order only those cultivars that bloomed before the end of September.

A chrysanthemum plant's genetic makeup determines whether it will bloom in early, mid or late fall, he explains. The date a killing frost hits a garden has a lot to do with which plant has a good flower display--the early or late bloomer.

Usually the Twin Cities experience a light frost in September and the average date of killing frost is October 13. This year the mercury waited until November before it plunged below 32° F. Other parts of the state also experienced late frosts.

"This means that cultivars which usually do not bloom before a killing frost looked good this season in Minnesota," says Widmer. In 19 out of 20 years they do not give a "satisfactory bloom display" here.

Plant breeders have been working to develop early blooming cultivars for this state's weather conditions. Such a program has been underway at the University of Minnesota for almost 40 years, with new varieties being introduced each year.

Gardeners can get a list of recommended University introductions by contacting the _____County Extension Office or by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55101. Ask for Miscellaneous Report No. 106, "New Cushion Mums for 1972."

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

CATTLE FEEDERS' DAYS SET IN MINN.

Minnesota Cattle Feeders' Days are scheduled for six Minnesota locations in November and December.

The events are planned to bring the latest University of Minnesota research to cattle feeders and are scheduled as follows:

Dakota County Vo.-Tech School, 3 miles east of Rosemount, Nov. 30

Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, Dec. 3

High School, Jeffers, Dec. 4

The Crown, Granite Falls, Dec. 5

North Central Experiment Station, Morris, Dec. 6

Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, Dec. 7

Registration begins at 9:30 a.m. at all locations. However, informal visitation of the University of Minnesota's research facilities at Rosemount is scheduled from 8:30 to 10 a.m. The programs will adjourn at 3 p.m.

Program topics will include urea, dressing percentage, growth promotants, housing systems, agronomic value of feedlot manure, and comparison of steers sired by Chianina, Charolais or Angus bulls.

For more information, contact Gerald Wagner, Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Phone (612) 373-0725.

# # # #

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

TIPS GIVEN
TO KEEP LOW
TAX BILLS

Now is the time to explore ways to keep your income tax bill for 1973, a high income year, as low as possible, University of Minnesota extension economist Paul Hasbargen says.

Subtracting expenses from gross income to get net income to date is the first step after tallying up farm records, then project as nearly as possible income and expenses for the rest of the year to get project '73 net income.

After estimating 1973 net income, subtract deductions and exemptions to arrive at projected taxable income.

If this projected taxable income is unusually high, Hasbargen offers the following thoughts for consideration:

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

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

--Pay reasonable wages to your children for work they have been doing since these wages are not subject to social security tax until the child is 21 years old. Claim an exemption for a child under 19 or still enrolled in school for at least five months if you pay for more than half of his support. A child can earn up to

-more-

add 1--tips given

$2,050 without paying any taxes, but he must file a return. If children were given animals in return for work, the fair market value qualifies for wage treatment. When the animals are sold, income should be reported as the child's.

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

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

--The investment tax credit can range up to seven percent of purchase price directly off your tax bill, depending on the purchase's useful life. Another 10 percent of cost can come off Minnesota taxes for pollution control equipment. But don't invest in unneeded equipment to reduce your tax bill. Additional purchases should be needed for your operation.

--Buy needed feed supplies in advance, but be sure to make an actual purchase, not a forward deposit on account. The forward purchase is still a legal management practice for the farmer on cash accounts--the forward deposit is not.

--Make neglected repairs and paint up old buildings.

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

-more-

add 2--tips given

--Review all your tax reporting options as well as potential earnings in 1974 before deciding how much income must be shifted. The installment method can be used for selling land or other real property and for sales of personal property of more than $1,000. To qualify, accept less than 30 percent of the sale price the first year to spread income from the sale over a period of years.

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

--Consider the fast write-off tax depreciation and the extra 20 percent first-year option on new equipment. This permits twice as much regular depreciation the first year than with the straight-line method, but you can't shift back from the straight-line once you've elected it on a specific machine.

Pollution control investments offer some fast write-off tax advantages that are worth checking with your tax adviser, but choosing this route might cause some loss of possible investment credits.

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

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Department of Information
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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HELP CHILDREN ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY

What does responsibility mean to a small child? A young child may be considered "responsible" when he takes care of his personal needs, dresses himself and puts away his toys without being told (too many times), says Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. With an older child or adult, the word responsible often signifies two other aspects of behavior, referred to as dependability and accountability.

Dependability refers to doing what one promises to do, carrying out one's agreements, being prompt and effective with respect to the obligations one undertakes and being trustworthy, explained Pitzer. Accountability means accepting the consequences of one's actions, failures and shortcomings and not trying to push one's faults onto someone else. A responsible person accepts blame, owns up to faults and attempts to correct them.

How can you make sure your children will develop a sense of personal and social responsibility? To begin with, said Pitzer, we must realize that children do not "naturally" develop responsibility; neither are they "naturally" reluctant to accept it. The way they feel about responsibility and what they do with it are learned forms of attitudes and behavior. Children usually adopt the sense of responsibility which is shown and encouraged by their parents and other adults who care for or teach them.

Pitzer gave some guidelines for helping children to accept responsibility. First, believe in the child's ability and give the child opportunities to exercise responsibility. Allow for failure and imperfection. Also, work along with the child and be a good model. Provide choices and let the child learn to take the consequences. Finally, let the child have some say-so about what particular tasks he wants to take on, suggested Pitzer.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
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Immediate release

IN BRIEFS. . . .

Tax Management. Farmers are completing one of their most profitable years--net farm incomes are at record highs. And some careful planning during the next month or so will keep the portion of that extra income absorbed by state and federal income taxes down. For example, assume a farmer had a taxable income in prior years of about $4,000. Federal taxes on additional income in 1973 could take 19 to about 50 percent of this increased income, says Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota economist. The Minnesota income tax, one of the highest in the nation, will claim another 10 percent of increased earnings. Farmers who are anticipating sharply increased incomes this year should continue to plan tax management strategies to assure their after-tax income is not sharply reduced from expected levels.

* * * *

Advances. Advances received under circumstances not amounting to a sale of a crop or produce are considered as loans, and do not need to be included in income until the crops are sold. The same thing applies to money received from loans, including those utilizing crops or livestock as collateral.

* * * *

Ordinary Expense. You can reduce taxable income by purchasing supplies in 1973 that will not be used until 1974. However, a deposit made to be applied to future expenses is not deductible. Also, insurance premiums paid in advance are not deductible and only that portion of the premium applicable to the tax year may be deducted in that year. Likewise, advanced payments of rental for farm land can be deducted only in the year to which they apply. So rental payments for 1974 can't be deducted in 1973, even though they may have been paid prior to Jan. 1, 1974.

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add 1--in brief

Clean SMV Emblems. Keep those slow moving vehicle (SMV) emblems clean and bright. A faded, yellow emblem is little better than no emblem at all. Emblems can be cleaned with water and a little household detergent. Emblems will last longer if they're kept out of the sun.

* * * *

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

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
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November 26, 1973

Immediate Release

TAX CREDITS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES

Federal and state investment tax credits are available for persons putting up pollution control facilities.

And there's a special pollution control incentive tax of 10 percent for pollution control facilities constructed for feedlots, according to Philip Goodrich, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

"It takes a little paper work to get this 10 percent, but I think it's an important tax credit to claim this year, when most Minnesota farmers will be paying state income taxes," said Goodrich.

The feedlot tax credit is available on all equipment, facilities and construction that is pollution control oriented. To get this credit, first obtain Form PC from the Minnesota state tax center.

You also need to apply for a letter of certification for the equipment and facilities which you plan to take the credit on. This letter of certification is not needed for things such as liquid manure spreaders, which are eligible for the tax credit.

However, it is needed for things such as detention ponds, runoff control structures, pits beneath confinement, slatted barns, pumps and irrigation-type equipment that has been purchased or constructed in the past year.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 26, 1973

Immediate release

SWINE FEEDERS' DAYS
COMING IN JANUARY

University of Minnesota swine specialists will present highlights of last year's nutrition, management, breeding and meat science (pork) research at three locations in January, 1974.

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

--January 8, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca

--January 9, Valhalla Ball Room, Slayton

--January 10, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris

Researchers will present the following swine nutrition reports: alternate sources of protein to soybean meal for little pigs and for growing-finishing pigs --alfalfa meal as an alternate source of protein--13 percent vs 10 percent corn-soybean meal diets for finishing swine--antibiotics (use and withdrawal)--and high lysine corn for young pigs.

Additional reports will focus on inside-outside breeding behavior, swine test station observations, growth of muscle and fat in different body types of pigs, waste disposal, and marketing (using forward contracts).

Time will be allowed for questions, either written or from the floor. Also, printed swine feeding and management information will be available and a proceedings of the event will be given to those who register.

The meetings will adjourn about 3:15 p.m.

# # # #

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 26, 1973

Immediate release

FEDERAL PERMITS BEING ISSUED FOR SOME PRODUCERS

Certain livestock producers are required to get National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, University of Minnesota agricultural engineers say.

The permits are required for producers with a discharge or a potential discharge of manure or runoff and have in a single location for more than 30 days, not necessarily consecutive, in 12 months:

--1,000 or more beef cattle.

--2,500 or more hogs over 55 pounds.

--700 mature dairy cows.

--55,000 or more turkeys.

--10,000 or more sheep.

--30,000 or more layers or broilers with a liquid manure handling system or 100,000 or more layers or broilers with a continuous overflow watering system.

NPDES Application Short Form B Agriculture is available by writing: Permit Branch, Region 5, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606 or call (312) 353-1232.

The permits are being required under the 1972 Clean Water Act. The NPDES permits are separate from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) feedlot control permits.

-daz-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 26, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

ENCOURAGE A CHILD'S CREATIVITY

The concept of creativity is used most frequently in connection with the arts, but creativity means far more than talent in art or music, emphasizes Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota. It is the ability to originate ideas, to see new and unexpected relationships, to formulate concepts rather than to learn by rote memorization, to define old situations with new perspectives, to endow old goals with new meanings, to find new answers to problems and new questions for which to seek answers in any field of activity.

Creativity, as just described, is a valuable capacity needed as persons meet new and undefined situations for which their past experiences are inadequate. Almost all researchers and educators agree that almost every small child possesses a considerable amount of creativity. Creativity can be increased by deliberate encouragement, opportunity and training; and it can also be dulled almost out of existence by some child-rearing and educational practices, says Pitzer.

It is important that parents understand how to identify and cultivate creativity in very young children, for creativity needs to be encouraged and guided almost from birth. Several signs and characteristics of the creative child that Pitzer points out include curiosity; sensitivity to what the child sees, hears and touches; generates new ideas like sparks; imaginative and full of humor; often attempts tasks that are too difficult, which are accepted as challenges; flexible, open to suggestions and new ideas; enjoys being independent, and hence may object to unnecessary rules and controls; persistent, follows through on ideas; is self-confident; and has a sense of wonder, looking at the world with wide eyes, awe and fascination.

-more-

add 1--encourage a child's creativity

Parents can do the most to see that the spark of creativity with which every child is born is kept alive, says the family life specialist. By stimulating a small child to see, hear, touch, manipulate, explore and try for himself, creativity is fostered. A parent who talks happily with a small child and listens seriously in return, is helping creativity to grow. So is the parent who is enthusiastic about his child's achievements and projects and who encourages his innate curiosity.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Immediate Release

November 26, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Ag. Short Course. The annual soils, fertilizer and agricultural pesticides short course is scheduled for the Minneapolis Auditorium Dec. 11-13. The program is divided into two sessions--a soils and fertilizer session and an agricultural pesticides session. Registration fee is $5, which includes copies of the talks.

* * * *

Tax Management. Farmers with sharply higher earnings should prepare a rough estimate of income and expenses for 1973. This should include projections of expected income and expenses for the rest of the year, as well as those already received and incurred. These estimates can be used to develop an estimated tax. Plans can then be made to take the necessary tax management steps to provide the best possible after-tax income for the farm family. After making this estimate, you may wish to consult a trained tax practitioner or other expert to get another evaluation of the situation.

* * * *

Safe Holidays. Holidays are a time for fun and fellowship--don't let an accident spoil things: Drive defensively and with extra caution during the holiday season--inspect and maintain home heating and electrical systems plus electrical appliances to avoid fire and shock hazard--keep stairs and trafficways clear--use sturdy stepladders--don't wear slippery footwear or garments that could trip you--put water in your Christmas tree, set it so it can't tip, check light strings and turn off lights before going out or to bed--and make a special effort to protect senior citizens and small children from home hazards.

* * * *

- more -

add 1--in briefs

Beef Financing. A beef cattle financing seminar is scheduled for the Rochester Holiday Inn Tuesday, Dec. 11 at 6 p.m. The program features key University of Minnesota specialists and banking experts. Topics on the program include ways of financing a beef herd--beef cow production costs and long-range management--and a new computerized beef cow herd program. Reservations can be made through Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101; or Donald Untiedt, Olmstead County extension agent, Courthouse, Rochester.

* * * *

Beef Sire Selection. A beef cattle seminar relating to herd sire selection is scheduled for the Mankato Holiday Inn at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 12. The program will feature key University of Minnesota specialists and beef breeders. Reservations can be made through your local county extension agent, or Charles Christians, 101 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 26, 1973

Immediate release

SMALL DAIRYMEN TO FEEL IMPACT OF FED REGS

Enforcement of federal water pollution control regulations may provide the impetus for older Minnesota dairymen with small herds of 20 cows or less to go out of business earlier than they had planned.

Stephen J. Ziegler, a research specialist in the University of Minnesota's Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, says this is particularly true for the older, small producer who has no one to take over his business.

The small producer will be affected most severely by the pollution control measures because in many cases he relies on his dairy business for a large amount of his total income, but may be realizing only a marginal return on his labor and capital, Ziegler adds. A fourth of Minnesota's dairy farmers are considered "small" producers with annual sales of $5,000 or less, with less than 100 acres of land and about 15 cows per farm.

What course individual dairymen will take is a question at this time. Some will quit dairy farming and others will expand. The experts are more certain about the future of the producers with larger dairy herds. They are younger dairymen with 40 or more cows, and with more than 100 acres and they are better able to obtain credit. These producers most likely will stay in business, Ziegler says.

Growing public awareness and concern over environmental quality prompted Congress to enact the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972. The act charged the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to develop a comprehensive national program to eliminate water pollution. Federal guidelines were to be finalized in October.

-more-

add 1--small dairymen

Ziegler and Boyd M. Buxton, agricultural economist with the Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently studied the federal regulations that would require dairy farmers to retain, on their own property, all waste water and lot runoff from major storms. The investment to control runoff from a 24-hour storm (once every 10 years) would cost individual producers with 15 dairy cows $2,799 or $187 per cow. Investment costs per cow would be much lower for larger farms. The total investment would be $2,057 for 30-cow herds, $2,747 for 80-cow herds and $3,725 for 150-cow herds. Annual costs per cow would be $19, $10 and $7 respectively, Ziegler and Buxton report.

In the short run, dairymen rather than consumers would have to absorb the added cost of runoff control, the two economists say. If small producers with relatively high production costs are forced out of production, leaving the more efficient producers, it is conceivable that the dairy industry may be more efficient with little or no consumer price increases, they add.

The greatest financial impact of controlling runoff would be on farms with fewer than 20 cows. The investment would be almost $200 per cow, increasing annual cost per cow by $50 to $65. In the short run, the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk would be increased by 45 cents.

So the small producer, if faced with tight pollution control measures and high production costs and tempted by high beef prices, soon will have to decide whether to expand his herd to make pollution control economically feasible or leave the dairy business.

-daz-

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

Emergency Action Guide Series

PLUMBING SYSTEM PRECAUTIONS
TOLD FOR WINTER EMERGENCIES

Winter emergencies, such as a failing heating system or an exhausted fuel supply, may require partial or complete closure of a residence.

University of Minnesota extension specialists suggest these steps for shutting down the plumbing system:

--Shut off the water system at the main valve or turn off the well pump if it is in the house and drain the pressure tank.

--Drain the entire system by disconnecting pipe unions as close to the main valve as possible. Compressed air may be used to blow water from the pipes.

--Open all faucets to permit thorough drainage. Some valves require water pressure to open. In these cases, remove the valve from the faucet.

--Insulate pipes that cannot be drained, such as around the main valve, with newspaper, blankets or insulation.

--Drain toilet flush tanks, spray hoses and similar systems.

--Disconnect the water softening unit so that water can drain from the hard and soft water pipes and the controls. Lay the softener tank on its side to drain as much water from it as possible. Controls and tubing on salt tanks should also be drained.

For the sewage collection system, empty all drain traps by removing drain plugs or disconnecting the traps. Blow out inaccessible traps with compressed air or add ethylene-glycol base anti-freeze in an amount equal to the water in the trap. (One pint to one quart of anti-freeze is sufficient, depending on the size of the trap.)

-more-

add 1--plumbing system

Check kitchen and bathroom sinks, the bathtub drain, toilets, washtubs, shower, floor drains and sump pumps.

Take precautions with appliances. First disconnect the electric power or shut off fuel to all water-using units, then shut off the water supply and disconnect hoses if possible. Drain all water-using appliances at the lowest possible location. Check the water heater, humidifiers, ice-making refrigerator, washing machine, dishwater and similar units. Do not forget to drain the pumps on the washing machine and dishwasher. Do not put anti-freeze in appliances. Be sure to close fuel valves to the furnace, water heater, dryer and similar units.

When reopening the home, observe the utmost caution in first using the utility systems and appliances if the temperature in the house has dropped below freezing. First heat the house to 50 degrees or higher for at least six hours or until all water pipes, reservoirs and pumps are warmer than 32 degrees.

Take these steps when reopening the water system:

--Reconnect and seal pipe fittings with pipe-sealing compound and then close all the faucets.

--Slightly open the main water valve.

--Open cold and hot water faucets one at a time to allow trapped air to escape, then close them. Start with the faucets nearest the main valve and at the lowest level.

--Continuously check water pipes for breaks and leaks. Repair them until the entire system can be pressurized without leaks.

--After you are assured that the system does not leak, fully open the main valve.

-more-

add 2--plumbing system

When reactivating the sewage system, run a small amount of water down each drain and check for leaks if possible.

Connect appliances to the water system and turn on the water--one appliance at a time. Check for leaks. Be sure the water heater is filled with water, then turn on the electric power or fuel supply. A heated, partially filled water heater can create an explosion hazard in the water system because of a build-up of steam under pressure.

Wait until the room temperature is above 30 degrees before turning on the refrigerator and freezer. Observe appliances carefully as they operate for the first time. Check out unusual sounds or performance. If in doubt, shut off the appliance to avoid costly damage and have a repairman inspect the equipment.

-daz-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 30, 1973

Emergency Action Guide Series

SPECIALISTS SUGGEST
STANDBY PLANS, EQUIPMENT
FOR WINTER MONTHS

Current fuel shortages are added reasons for families to have standby plans and equipment for supplemental heat and alternate heating methods, University of Minnesota extension specialists say.

This is particularly true in case of prolonged winter storms when fuel cannot be delivered or electric power is not available.

Make-shift heating arrangements also should be made safe. Burned houses and death by fire and suffocation are common results of poor fire precaution and inadequate ventilation.

Some heating systems can be operated manually if electricity is off. This is true for some coal stokers and gas fired hot-air furnaces. Study your system and consult a good heating contractor.

Small electric generators may be used for a few appliances, but there are several precautions. Fuel must be available for the generator. There should be a transfer switch in the house wiring so that current does not go into the power lines outside the house. Small generators cannot provide enough current for an electrically heated house.

Alternate heating methods and fuels should be considered. Ordinary fireplaces can be used to heat one room. They burn a lot of fuel for the heat they produce in the room and need plenty of ventilation.

Kitchen ranges and ovens are possibilities for heating one room, the kitchen, if electricity or fuel is available. Portable electric heaters may be used if there is electric power.

-more-

add 1--specialists suggest

Space heaters that burn wood, coal, gas or oil are good if they are vented with a stove pipe and the proper chimney. Many metal flues for gas furnaces are not safe to use with other fuels such as coal, wood and oil. These fuels produce much more heat in the chimney.

Unvented space heaters can be very dangerous without plenty of ventilation. These include charcoal grills, camping stoves and kerosene and catalytic heaters.

Be sure to have plenty of fuel for the heating method you will use and store it outside as a fire precaution.

If stoves and space heaters cannot be vented through proper chimneys, perhaps stove pipes can be installed through windows. A metal panel, not wood, should be used to replace the glass. Stove pipes should have dampers to keep wood and coal fires under control. The heater and all piping should be placed so there is no danger of igniting floors, walls, windows and curtains. Make sure the proper fire extinguishing equipment is within reach.

Choosing the best room for heating is important. It should be a small room on the warm side of the house without large windows and uninsulated walls. The basement may be a good place. Keep heat in the room by closing doors and covering other entry ways with drapes, bedding, plywood or cardboard.

Travel trailers and campers with heaters may be a last resort. Some families have had to move into the barn with the livestock.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 30, 1973

Emergency Action Guide Series

EMERGENCY SITUATION
PRECAUTIONS TOLD FOR
HOT WATER HEAT SYSTEMS

Certain precautions need to be taken in emergency winter situations in homes heated by hot water heating units, according to extension specialists at the University of Minnesota.

If your supply of heating fuel is critically small, you can conserve it by lowering room temperatures. Close off rooms farthest from the heating system that do not have water in the pipes.

If the rooms contain hot water heating units or other water pipes, do not let the temperature drop below 40 degrees unless the pipes are drained and all liquids and other items that will freeze are removed.

It may be necessary to close down the hot water heating system in the home if the system is failing, if the fuel supply is exhausted or if the home is occupied seasonally.

Most hot water systems are not easily drained. It may be necessary to disconnect or cut pipes to drain low points. If the pipes are drained, open the radiator vents so air can enter the system and water can drain out. If you are sure fuel will be available again before the room temperature falls below 25 degrees, keep the circulating pump going. Flowing water does not freeze easily.

Anti-freeze may be added to the boiler water system, but since it is poisonous it must not get into the drinking water. Be sure that the house water system and the boiler water system are not connected. Use anti-freeze containing eythylene glycol, not methanol which vaporizes readily when heated and can cause excessive pressure in the system.

-more-

add 1--emergency situation

Follow this procedure before shutting off the house water system:

--Shut off the boiler, then drain it.

--Put four gallons of anti-freeze into the boiler of baseboard-type systems. Systems with upright radiators need eight to 12 gallons. The ratio of anti-freeze to water in the system should be 1 to 1. The anti-freeze should not contain leak-stopping additives, since they may foul pumps, valves, air vents and other mechanisms.

--Refill the boiler and the pipes with water and vent them to release trapped air.

--Operate the boiler until the fuel is exhausted.

Anti-freeze may be left in the system, but it will seep through pipe joints more easily than water and it also tends to become acid. It may be necessary to add borax to the heating system water every couple of years to reduce corrosion. Consult a knowledgeable heating contractor.

When re-starting the system after it has been drained, follow this procedure to prevent water from freezing in cold heating pipes.

--Close all openings that were made to drain the system and seal re-connected pipes.

--Fill the boiler with water, which may have to be carried in if the house is still too cold to use the water system. This may be a good time to put anti-freeze in the boiler.

--Start the burner to heat the boiler water, then start the circulation pump.

--Completely fill the water system and vent it to release captive air.

--Set thermostats and controls to heat the house.

-daz-

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November 30, 1973

Emergency Action Guide Series

PLAN NEEDED
TO STRETCH
FUEL SUPPLY

Stretching home fuel supplies until the delivery man can bring more may be a problem for many Minnesota families this winter, University of Minnesota extension specialists say.

The problem is intensified during a blizzard or snowstorm. Families should plan now so they will know what to do to make the fuel last.

Heating just part of the house is one possibility. The best rooms to close off should be those farthest from the furnace or boiler and not containing water in pipes. If the rooms have hot water heating units or other water pipes, do not let the room temperature drop below 40 degrees unless the pipes are drained and all freezable liquids removed. Temperatures at the bottom of exterior walls, near the floor, will be lower than in the middle of the room.

Some heating radiators and pipes that cannot be shut off and drained may be covered with blankets or other insulating material to conserve heat for the rest of the house.

Using another type of fuel is a possibility. Fireplaces can be used for burning wood, coal, tightly rolled newspapers and magazines. Most of them waste much heat, however, and require good ventilation. If the fireplace isn't going to be used, the damper should be closed. It is even better to completely close the front to reduce heat losses up the chimney.

-more-

add 1--plan needed to stretch fuel supply

If the heat for the house is set quite low, but above 40 degrees, necessary living spaces, such as the kitchen, may be heated with gas or electric ranges and ovens.

Brick chimneys in older homes may still have holes that can be refitted with stove pipes. The chimney should be in good condition and clean. Then coal, wood or oil stoves can be used. Do not use more than one heater or furnace on a chimney flue at a time. Otherwise poor draft and smoke damage may occur.

Utmost caution should be taken when unvented, non-electric, space heaters are used in the house. Many people have died of suffocation or carbon monoxide poisoning because of poorly ventilated rooms. Have windows open at least an inch if you use unvented gas ovens, catalytic heaters, camp stoves and similar devices. Be fire safety conscious and have extinguishers handy.

# # # #

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

Immediate release

December 3, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Income Averaging. If your 1973 net income turns out to be at least 20 percent greater than that of the average of four previous years, you can elect to use income averaging and calculate your income tax at a lower rate. To benefit from income averaging, a farmer's net income must be at least $3,000 more than the average of the four previous years plus 20 percent of that average, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist.

* * * *

Operating Loss. If a farm operation has sustained a net operating loss in any of the prior five years which has not been recovered to date, this can be used to reduce taxable income in 1973. Net operating losses can be used to offset taxable income in the three years preceding the loss and up to five years in the future. For example, a net operating loss occurring in 1972 may have already been reduced by offsetting taxable income in 1969, 1970 and 1971; but any remaining net operating loss from 1972 that was not recovered could be utilized to reduce tax against 1973 income.

* * * *

Prevent Falls. Falls rank number two, behind motor vehicle accidents, as a cause of accidental death. But most can be prevented by common sense. Don't have a fall fatality in your family during the holiday season. Over 18,000 people in the U.S. die from falls annually; countless others suffer disability and financial loss.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 3, 1973

Immediate release

RESEARCH RESULTS ON EWE NUTRITION MADE KNOWN

Feed costs per ewe can be drastically reduced by feeding less feed during the summer dry period, University of Minnesota animal scientists have found in a series of experiments with ewes at various stages of production.

Two pounds of good hay maintained dry ewes, Robert M. Jordan, animal scientist reported. Weight losses of five to 10 percent in the summer followed by adequate feeding during gestation did not affect subsequent wool and lamb production.

Feeding three times per week rather than daily has no bearing on performance of the ewes. Also, this labor-saving scheme may be used with conventional hay rations, high grain rations or all silage rations.

High energy rations of half hay and half grain fed to ewes at reduced levels result in as great production as conventional hay rations, the research showed. The high energy rations are more digestible, require less labor to feed and often result in lower feed cost per ewe.

Restricting grazing time of non-lactating ewes to about 50 percent of normal in the experiment increased the number of ewes that could be maintained per acre by 25 to 113 percent. Ewes lost weight but weight loss occurring at this period had no effect on later wool or lamb production.

Pelleted hay is convenient to feed, but under most conditions it is too costly a feed for ewes. Restricting the amount of pellets fed resulted in considerable choking in the ewes in these experiments and a four to tenfold increase in salt and mineral consumption.

The scientists found that as long as the nutrient requirements of the ewe are met, it seems to make little difference what feed source is used to provide them. Corn, supplement and oyster shells, corn and poultry litter or all silage rations worked equally well in the experiments.

-more-

add 1--research results

Increased intake of energy by lactating ewes increased weight gains of their lambs. High grain and low forage rations were as effective sources of energy as conventional high forage and moderate grain rations.

Sunflower hulls or soybean straw can be used as a major source of roughage for gestating ewes, but forage must be supplemented with additional energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. When those nutritional shortcomings are corrected, ewe production can be as good as when a more costly all-alfalfa ration is fed, the scientists said.

-daz-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 3, 1973

(The Publication will be available the first week in December)

NEW UM PUBLICATION ON
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
FOR FARMERS, WORKERS

A new state workmen's compensation law affecting Minnesota farmers and farm workers is the topic of a new University of Minnesota publication.

A farmer who employs farm laborers and whose operation does not qualify as a family farm is required to insure his liability under the workmen's compensation law beginning Jan. 1, 1974. Such farmers are also required to report the claimed work-related injuries of their employees to the Department of Labor and Industry.

"Any farmer who does not comply with this law could suffer severe financial loss in the event of injury or death of an employee," said Arley Waldo, University economist and co-author of the new publication.

For more information, get copies of the new publication, "Workmen's Compensation Provisions Affecting Minnesota Farmers and Farm Workers," from your county extension office. Or, write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Ask for Agricultural Economics Fact Sheet No. 12.

Farmers with questions about liability under the law are advised to see their attorney or insurance agent.

-jms-

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 3, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

HELP CHILDREN APPRECIATE OTHERS

Although children are not born with prejudices, they learn them quickly from those they love, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

To help children acquire an understanding and appreciation of other people--their differences, talents and abilities--and as unprejudiced an outlook as possible, requires both direct and indirect action, says Pitzer. Practical experiences are the best antidote against children succumbing to false notions about people. By associating with people who look, speak or worship differently, they learn in a natural way to appreciate differences among people as well as to find similarities that are not limited to persons of a particular color or religion.

Pitzer suggests that parents enjoy with their children the music and entertainment of all races, religions and countries. There are also many well-written and well-illustrated stories of children and people everywhere that can be shared by the whole family.

In addition to providing experiences for children, the general approach to child-rearing also affects the degree to which children become prejudiced or tolerant. Providing a warm, supportive, democratic home environment in which the child is able to trust people will provide him with a foundation for living and working with people, including those who are different.

Pitzer said that there is strong evidence that children are more likely to be prejudiced if they have been brought up by parents who insist on absolute obedience, who are suppressive of the child's impulses and who are harsh disciplinarians.

For their sake, as well as others', children must and can learn that no one group of people consists entirely of saints or devils, that there are good and bad in all groups and that it is wrong to judge people, much less condemn them, because of their race, color or faith, emphasized Pitzer.

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Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 10, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CLOTHING TIPS FOR LOWER THERMOSTATS

Minnesotans are experienced at keeping warm, but with the fuel crunch and lowered thermostats, a University of Minnesota clothing expert predicts pant suits, wool blazers, and the "layered look" of several sweaters will be increasingly popular this winter.

Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist, says several lightweight clothing layers are warmer than a single, heavy garment. Air warmed by the body is pocketed between the layers for extra comfort.

Ms. Baierl says, "Our fashionable layers are a good idea--skirt with sweater and blazer, sweaters with vests and jackets, and twin sweaters. Women and girls can wear knee socks over panty hose or tights for additional indoor warmth."

Chilly consumers will rediscover wool this winter, Ms. Baierl predicts. That fabric and some fluffy synthetic yarns keep warm air close to the body and insulate against the cold better than polyesters.

Union suits for men and two-piece "snuggies" for women are warm undergarments that make drafty homes, offices, and factories more comfortable, she says. Thermal underwear sets also are available for children whose classrooms are cool.

Parents may worry about their youngsters becoming chilled, but their activity levels and good circulation make them less susceptible to the cold than sedentary elderly persons. Ms. Baierl suggests lap robes, sweaters, and wool socks to keep inactive persons warm.

Home seamstresses may want to use double fabric thicknesses in clothing for indoor wear. Wool scraps make warm bedroom slippers, Ms. Baierl says. "Warm Slippers for Minnesota Winters" (HC43) gives 10 easy steps for sewing slippers. Single copies are available free from 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, or your local county extension office.

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

Immediate Release

December 10, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

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

* * * *

Dairy Heifers. The most profitable time to have dairy heifers freshen is the youngest possible age at which they will have minimum calving difficulty. Calving at 24 months is most profitable, compared to later calving, say University of Minnesota dairy specialists. Reason: Cost of rearing is less over a shorter unproductive period, even though production may be less in the first lactation.

* * * *

Hog Profits. Here are some profit tips for commercial hog producers:

--Select those breeds that excel in test station performance for cross-breeding programs.

--Choose purebred breeders who have top performing pigs in the test station.

--Select above average boars from performance tested herds.

--Require performance information on all breeding stock.

* * * *

Lung Protection. Don't fight dust, chaff, pollen and molds plus powerful agricultural chemicals and silage gas without respiratory protection. Problems ranging from annoyance and respiratory irritation to permanent health damage or even death can result. Farm supply houses and agricultural chemical dealers usually have respiratory equipment for sale. Some hardware, drug or paint stores carry simple filter respirators suitable for work in dust, chaff or pollen, or for spraying non-toxic paints.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 10, 1973

Immediate release

AGRONOMIST TELLS
UM FIELD CROP
RECOMMENDATIONS

Field crop variety recommendations for 1974 are reported by University of Minnesota extension agronomist Harley J. Otto.

Recommended varieties for 1974 include:

Barley--Beacon, Bonanza, Conquest, Cree (non-malting) Larker and Nordic (non-malting). Beacon is acceptable for malting and has yielded similar to Larker in limited Minnesota tests. Beacon produces a lower percentage of plump kernels than Larker but a higher percentage than Dickson, which was removed from the list of recommended varieties. It has been superior to Larker in lodging resistance.

Bonanza, a Canadian blue aleurone variety added to the list for '74, has been approved as a malting variety in the United States.

Oats--Diana, Froker, Garland, Lodi, Otee, Otter and Portal. Otee, added to the list for '74, is medium in maturity and comparable to Garland. Average yield for Otee has been about equal to other varieties of comparable maturity. Protein content in Minnesota tests of Otee groats (seeds without hulls) has been higher than any other variety tested. Random, Frazer and Grundy will not be recommended in Minnesota.

Rye--Cougar, Von Lochow and Rymin, a high yielding, winter hardy variety released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1973.

Hard Red Spring Wheat--Era, Olaf and World Seeds 1809. Olaf, new to the list, is a semidwarf variety. It yields less than Era, but has slightly better leaf rust resistance than Era. Chris and Fletcher were removed from the list of recommended varieties. Also, Lark, Nordok, Napayo, Protor and WS6 will not be recommended.

- more -

add 1--field crop recommendations

Durum Wheat--Leeds and Ward. Ward, added to the recommended list, is one of the highest yielding varieties and has better leaf rust resistance and semolina quality than Rolette, which will not be recommended in the state.

Millet--Turghai, Empire Snobird and White Wonder.

Flax--Linott and Norstar. Two rust races found in 1973 attack most of the varieties grown in Minnesota except Linott and Norstar. Seed supplies of these varieties will be limited in 1974, but an additional generation of certified seed will be allowed for Linott and Norstar this year.

Soybeans--Ada, Altona, Anoka, Chippewa 64, Clay Corsoy, Hark, Merit, Norman, Rampage, Steele, Swift, Wells and Wilkin. Wells, new to the recommended list, is similar in maturity and yield to Corsoy, but has better lodging resistance than Corsoy and is resistant to Phytophthora root rot. Traverse was removed from the list of recommended varieties.

Dry beans--(pinto) U.I. 114. (navy) Seafarer and Sanilac.

Dry peas--Century.

Birdsfoot Trefoil--Carroll, Empire and Leo. Carroll and Leo, new to the recommended list, have greater seeding vigor than Empire.

Red Clover--Dollard and Lakeland.

Bromegrass--Baylor, Fox, Lincoln, Sac and Saratoga.

Timothy--Clair, Climax, Itasca and Lorain. Clair, new to the list, is an early maturing variety.

Reed Canarygrass--Frontier, Ioreed and Rise.

Annual Canarygrass--Alden, released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1973, has produced higher yields than the commercial seed used by growers in northwest Minnesota.

- daz -

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Immediate release

MINNESOTA TEAM
GETS HONOR AWARD
FROM SAFETY COUNCIL

A team of Minnesota 4-H'ers has received the National Award of Honor from the National Safety Council at its recent Youth Activities Conference in Chicago.

During the past year the team, with an adult advising, developed new safety literature for national use. They researched, wrote about and illustrated 12 safety areas they identified as needing new materials to reach young children.

The team consulted with representatives of the National 4-H Service Committee, U. S. Department of Agriculture, General Motors Corp. and the National Safety Council. The project was funded with a donation from General Motors. Gwen Western, a 4-H Youth Development staff member at the University of Minnesota, advised the 4-H'ers working on this project.

An attention grabbing colorful poster-type illustration was chosen to bring the message to the youngsters and prompt discussion. Subject material was printed on the back of the illustration and included questions, suggested responses, activities and background information. Often additional resources were mentioned to use for further study. Posters dealing with 12 different safety areas will be available soon through the _____County Extension Office.

Dale Reed, Winthrop, assisted by Mary Isackson, Clearwater, illustrated the 12 safety areas. Kendall Carlson, Barnum, and Peggy Brakken, Appleton, identified the safety areas, researched existing materials and wrote new materials.

The Youth Safety Awards Program was initiated in 1960 to acknowledge youth organizations and individuals for noteworthy service and performance in the prevention of accidents and the promotion of safety.

-daz-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
December 17, 1973

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

CAREFUL COOKING SAVES ENERGY

Since man first roasted a bison leg over his cave fire, we have used energy to cook our food. Now that energy is in short supply, there are several things we can do to conserve it without sacrificing convenience, flavor, or nutrition in our menus.

Wanda Olson, University of Minnesota home equipment specialist, recommends using the range burners rather than the oven when possible. Burners use about a third as much power as ovens. Heat food to boiling over high heat and then lower the setting to maintain boiling, she suggests. This will use about a quarter as much gas or electricity as cooking over high heat.

If you have portable cooking appliances such as toasters, broilers, or percolators, use them, Ms. Olson says. "These are designed to do small jobs efficiently," she says. "It's more wasteful to heat a large oven to bake two potatoes or broil a piece of toast than to use a small appliance."

Save pre-heating time and fuel by cooking several items at the same time. Avoid opening the oven door by arranging racks before turning on the oven, and use the oven window or a timer, rather than peeking inside, to gauge progress, she suggests.

Microwave oven manufacturers advertise their appliances as great energy savers, but this is deceiving, Ms. Olson says. Conventional ovens use about twice as much current as microwaves for 3 quarts or less of food. Microwave versus burner cooking shows less energy savings. Burners are more economical when heating food quantities greater than 2 cups.

-more-

add 1--careful cooking

Hot water heaters are fuel-hungry appliances that often are used wastefully. "Most people waste hot water by letting it run constantly while washing or rinsing dishes," she says. "Scraping dishes is a lost art, and cold-water rinsing before loading the dishwasher is as effective as hot rinsing."

Ms. Olson recommends setting your hot water heater at 150 degrees if you have a dishwasher. Cooler water will force the dishwasher's heat booster to operate and this is an inefficient heating element.

Automatic washing machines are thriftier with energy than their companions, clothes dryers, but the homemaker should wash full loads and use warm or cold water cycles. Extra spinning time in the washer will save dryer time, and this saves fuel, she says.

The average refrigerator uses almost as much energy as a clothes dryer, and frost-free or side-by-side refrigerator freezers use more than electric ranges. Ms. Olson suggests vacuuming the condenser coils to remove dust that serves as insulation and makes heat exchange less efficient. Refrigerators that are wedged too close to cabinets or walls retain heat and consume more energy to maintain low temperatures inside.

Pondering meal or snack choices in front of an open refrigerator door probably is the greatest energy waster in operating that appliance. Ms Olson says often-used foods such as catsup and jelly can be stored in cupboards, saving much opening and closing of the refrigerator door.

Defrosting meat for the next day's meal? Take it from the freezer and put it in the regular part of your refrigerator. It will require planning a day ahead, Ms. Olson says, but the thawing frozen items will counteract heat from hot foods placed in the refrigerator to chill. Allow boiling-hot foods to cool on the counter before refrigerating. When they reach about 150 degrees, the point where bacteria start to thrive, they should be refrigerated.

Small household appliances that neither heat nor cool use less energy. Television sets, however, run so many hours daily in most homes that a black and white set may use almost as much energy as a refrigerator in a year. Color sets vie with electric ranges in energy consumption, according to power company statistics.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERESTS YOUNGSTERS

Many Minnesota young people are becoming interested in projects to increase wildlife and to increase their understanding of habitat requirements of wildlife.

Wildlife habitat improvement projects should include these steps:

--Determine the types of wild animals the land is best suited for.

--Study the life requirements of species selected for management.

--Prepare a habitat map.

--Make a general inventory of that area's game species.

--Determine which of the selected species' life requirements are lacking.

--Design and implement projects that will improve the wildlife habitat and increase the number of wildlife.

More information on this fascinating subject is available in 4-H Bulletin No. 4, "Wildlife Habitat Improvement Guide for Minnesota Youth." This publication is available from the _____County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

-daz-

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Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

High Lysine Corn. A new fact sheet entitled "High Lysine Corn for Swine" is available from the local county extension office. The new publication says that, "Unquestionably, high lysine corn is nutritionally superior to normal corn for swine feeding because of its increased lysine content." Copies also are available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Ask for Animal Science Fact Sheet No. 25.

* * * *

Colostrum for Calves. Too many young dairy calves do not receive true colostrum (first milk) after birth, according to a new University of Minnesota fact sheet entitled "Using Colostrum to Raise Dairy Calves." The fact sheet also covers freezing second and third day colostrum for later use and feeding soured colostrum. The new publication, Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 9, is available from the local county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101.

* * * *

Milk Replacers. Buying cheap milk replacers for dairy calves could cost you a lot of money. "High-quality milk replacers usually cost more, but are a good investment," says a new University of Minnesota publication entitled "Milk Replacers in Raising Dairy Calves." The new publication also tells how to mix replacer powder, how much replacer to feed and discusses various feeding systems. Copies are available from the local county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55101. Ask for Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 10.

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December 17, 1973

RETAIL DEALERS
CONFERENCES SET

Soil nutrients and 1974 field crop variety recommendations are a few of the topics that will be discussed at the Retail Dealer Conference starting at _____ (time) on _____ (day, date) at the _____ (place) in _____ (town).

Some of the other topics at the half-day program include seed certification for varietal purity, herbicides, weed control, plant variety protection and the federal environmental pesticide control act of 1972.

-daz-

Agents: (dates and locations)--

Jan. 2, Rochester, Holiday Inn South; Hutchinson, Velvet Coach.

Jan. 3, Owatonna, Eagles Club; Cambridge, Imperial Restaurant.

Jan. 7, Alexandria, Holiday Inn; Slayton, Club Royal.

Jan. 8, Moorhead, Holiday Inn; Ormsby, Townhouse.

Jan. 9, Thief River Falls, American Legion Hall; Sleepy Eye, Orchid Inn.

Jan. 10, Park Rapids, Municipal Building; Mankato, Happy Chef, north.

Jan. 15, Willmar, Freida's Board.

Jan. 16, Montevideo, Hotel Hunt.

(extension specialists)--

Rochester and Owatonna: Herbert G. Johnson, plant pathology; Philip Harein, entomology; Gerald Miller, agronomy; Curtis Overdahl, soil science; Harley Otto, agronomy.

Hutchinson and Cambridge: Howard Bissonnette, plant pathology; John Lofgren, entomology; Oliver Strand, agronomy; Roy Thompson, agronomy; Robert McCaslin, soil science.

-more-

add 1--retail dealers conference

Alexandria, Moorhead, Thief River Falls and Park Rapids: Bissonnette, Strand, David Noetzel, entomology; Roy Thompson and Charles Simkins, soil science.

Slayton, Ormsby, Sleepy Eye and Mankato: Johnson, Lofgren, Otto, Miller, Overdahl.

Willmar, Montevideo: Johnson, Harein, Otto, Miller, McCaslin.

(times)--

The meetings are from 3:30 to 9 p.m. except in Park Rapids where it is from 1 to 5 p.m.

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December 17, 1973

AG ED COORDINATING COUNCIL ORGANIZED

Formation of the Minnesota Council for Coordinating Education in Agriculture is being viewed by many agriculturists and educators as a significant development with far reaching possibilities, according to LaVern A. Freeh, council chairman.

The council is made up of representatives from the State Department of Education, the State College System, the State Community College System, the University of Minnesota and the staff of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Each of the council representatives has been appointed to the council by the chief administrative officer of the educational institution or unit they represent.

The council serves in an advisory capacity to all educational institutions and units offering education in agriculture in Minnesota with the focus on the coordination of resources committed to agricultural education in Minnesota to most effectively make them available to the citizens of Minnesota through appropriate programs, courses, information and services.

The officers of the council for this and the next fiscal year were elected on November 29. They are chairman, LaVern A. Freeh, head, Office of Special Programs and assistant director, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota; vice chairman, Walter Larson, coordinator, agricultural programs, Worthington State College; and recorder, Norman Bohmbach, vocational agriculture instructor, Waseca Public Schools, and past president of the Minnesota Vocational-Agriculture Instructors Association.

Guidelines for the council were formulated this past summer by 55 administrators and faculty members from colleges and schools offering educational programs and courses in agriculture in Minnesota.

-daz-

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Immediate release

4-H NEWS

SPEAKING PROGRAM HELPS IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING

The _____ County 4-H Speaking Program will be held at _____ (time)

_____ (date, day) in the _____ (place).

The speaking program is aimed at promoting human understanding, providing participants with training and speaking experiences and stimulating greater awareness of social issues. The program has been sponsored for the past 32 years by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

Any 4-H member in Minnesota may participate in the 4-H Speaking Program. Speeches should be original and five to seven minutes long. Talks should be related to "improving human relationships." Get a copy of Communications Bulletin 13, "Organizing Your Speech" from the _____County Extension Office to help prepare your speech.

The _____County champion will receive an expense paid trip to the Twin Cities to participate in a state educational program March 17-19 during the State 4-H Speaking Program. Each county may send a contestant to district contests held in February. District champions will participate in the state Contest on March 18.

-daz-

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

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December 26, 1973

IN BRIEF. . . .

Before Farrowing: Worm sows or gilts about 3-4 weeks before farrowing. This is especially important if animals have been maintained on pasture during gestation. Use worming products according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Also treat sows and gilts for external parasites at this time. More information on management at farrowing is found in Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet 15, available from your county extension office.

* * * *

Farrowing. Be on hand at farrowing time. However, if you use farrowing stalls and retain sows in the herd that "pig" easily, it's less imperative that you be present 100 percent of the time. Contact your veterinarian at once in cases of difficult or prolonged labor.

If your farrowing stalls are set up over completely slotted floors, cover the floor (along the sides) within each stall for the first few days after farrowing. Plywood, rubber mats or old carpet will work. This covering will protect the feet and legs of the young pig and prevent drafts that may come up from the pit or area below. In systems where farrowing stalls are set up over solid concrete floors, cover the area under the sow with wooden planks to make her more comfortable.

* * * *

"Cheap" Replacers? Don't "starve" your dairy calves by feeding a poor quality milk replacer. High quality milk replacers usually cost more but are a good investment, University of Minnesota specialists say. For more information, get a copy of Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 10, "Milk Replacers in Raising Dairy Calves," from the county extension office.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Winter Falls. Icy walks and steps cause many severe falls. Keep snow removal equipment and sand or cinders in bins or containers near walks and steps. Act as soon as possible after a snowfall--delay could mean a hard landing by a family member or guest.

* * * *

Handrails. Stairways and steps are prime sites for disabling falls, many of which could be avoided by using handrails. If possible, have one hand free to hold or grab the rail. Keep handrails in good repair and solidly anchored. If you have a stairway or steps lacking a handrail, install one soon.

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SPECIAL TO EXTENSION HOME ECONOMISTS

Immediate release

PREJUDICE IS ENERGY-CONSUMING

Conserve energy--by developing tolerance and understanding instead of hate and prejudice in your children.

It requires energy as well as emotion to relegate someone else to an inferior position and thwart his drive to equality, according to Ronald Pitzer, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

And prejudice affects not only the victim of prejudice--the rejected child who isn't included in play or who is rediculed--but also the child who is prejudiced, who uses the hurtful words and excludes others from play or friendship because they're different.

There's plenty of evidence that children turn out most successfully--from occupational, social, academic and emotional standpoints--if they can grow up feeling there are no ordinary situations that they can't deal with agreeably, Pitzer said. For his own sake, a child should be able to feel comfortable about people of different backgrounds and manners.

The prejudiced child is also affected in the area of problem solving and decision making. Studies indicate there is a real difference in the way a prejudiced child and a tolerant child attack problems and make decisions. The prejudiced child tends to jump to conclusions before trying out other alternatives. He wants a definite answer. That's more important to him than the steps along the way.

-more-

add 1--prejudice is

The tolerant child is more comfortable with complexities. Instead of seeking a simple, concrete solution, he approaches his problem on a more abstract level, considering broad relationships in things. His conclusion has an openness to other possibilities, and a flexibility for alteration. The prejudiced child feels certain that his solutions, even when clearly wrong, are the only ones possible and he dogmatically holds to them.

One final harm to the child who learns prejudice: it gives him a scapegoat for his own inadequacies. The capable and confident person doesn't need to boost himself by trampling on others--and that includes sneering at those who are different as well as calling them names. It's healthier for children to grow up believing they must prove their capabilities rather than claiming superiorities that have no basis in reality, concluded Pitzer.

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