

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103
Tel. (612) 373-0710

Immediate release

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LATE NITROGEN
FOR WHEAT STILL
RAISES YIELDS

Farmers unable to get nitrogen applied on small grains before planting due to the late spring can knife it in established stands, University of Minnesota research shows.

"Normally, anhydrous ammonia fertilizer should be applied before planting," says Abelardo Castro, extension soils specialist at the University. But he cites some research done at Ada, Minn., to show that nitrogen applied on wheat stands 6-8 inches tall has beneficial results.

An application of 50 pounds of nitrogen increased yields 3 bushels per acre (from 31 to 39 bushels), and 100 pounds boosted yields to 45 bushels. Protein content was also increased (11.6 percent for no fertilizer; 12.7 percent for the 50-pound application; and 13.4 percent for the 100-pound rate).

Nitrogen injectors were spaced 12 inches apart in the research trial. "There was considerable damage to the growing wheat and the stand was reduced considerably. However, the nitrogen raised yields and protein content significantly," Castro points out.

Looking at in another way, the 50-pound rate increased yields about one bushel for each six pounds of nitrogen used. The 100-pound rate increased yields about one bushel for every seven pounds of nitrogen.

-jms-

CA, IA, FC

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Tel. (612) 373-0710
May 5, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE
FOR 4-H ARTS-IN '75

About 150 teenagers are expected to attend the 1975 4-H Arts-In Aug. 7-13 in the 4-H Building on the Minnesota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

The Arts-In is offered by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc., to all teenagers at least 16 years old. Application forms are available from _____ at the _____ County Extension Office.

The 4-H Arts-In is an encounter with music, dance, journalism, arts and drama of the past and present. It is an opportunity for teens interested in the visual and performing arts to live-in, share-in and work-in with other teens and professionals in the arts.

Registration this year is limited to 150, so teenagers interested in the program should register early. A \$30 fee will be charged to each participant to cover some of the expenses.

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TWO PLANNING PUBLICATIONS
FOR FARM OPERATIONS
AVAILABLE FROM EXTENSION

Two Midwest Plan Service publications of interest to farm operators are available through the _____ County Extension Office and the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

"Designs for Glued Trusses," MWPS-9, discusses planning, building and erecting clear-span gable roof trusses and is the latest in a series of planning and construction publications by Midwest Plan Service. MWPS-9 has 80 pages in a soft cover and is illustrated. Selection tables contain more than 3,000 truss designs and chord, web and plywood gusset joint sizes are specified for each truss. Material selection and joint configuration are discussed and a step-by-step construction procedure is described.

"Farmstead Planning Handbook," MWPS-2, can help farm operators avoid costly errors and help them arrange facilities to leave space for future changes and to increase present efficiency, convenience and profit. This publication deals with developing the farmstead, planning factors, planning activity centers and planning services and includes tables and figures on design data.

MWPS-9 and MWPS-2 are available for \$2 each plus state sales tax from the _____ County Extension Office or from the Bulletin Room at the University.

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CULL DAIRY,
BEEF COWS SOON,
ECONOMIST ADVISES

Dairymen and beef cow owners should take advantage of the stronger market to cull their herds, advises agricultural economist Paul Hasbargen of the University of Minnesota. The current strength in the beef market has brought cow prices up some \$7 per cwt. since January.

"The evidence on cattle numbers, cattle on feed, and pasture conditions suggests that May and June will be the high price months this year. Slaughter rates will be unusually low for the next 60 days due to the sharp reduction in placements of cattle on feed last fall and winter," Hasbargen says. "And, with spring flush pasture conditions, marketings of cows and grass fed steers will also be lower."

But, with more cattle in the country than ever before, slaughter will pick up again this summer and fall and prices can be expected to drop again. "In fact," Hasbargen warns, "beef supplies can be expected to be high for the next two years. The major method that beef producers have for reducing supplies for later years is to cut back on the number of beef cows in the country."

Cows can be sold now for \$24 per hundred. This fall they may be down to \$18. So, beef cows that didn't calve this spring may as well go to market now along with heavier feeders. Culling of beef cows that have calves should be done earlier than usual this year, perhaps in July rather than October. And dairymen who have delayed culling because of low beef prices should catch up during the next two months, Hasbargen suggests. This will also help stretch current limited hay supplies and pasture acreage.

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BAD FARMING WEATHER
PROBLEM FOR CITY
DWELLERS TOO

Farmers are the big economic losers due to wet spring weather while their city friends only worry about wet basements and the like, right?

Not necessarily so, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist says.

"Lower corn yields this year due to delayed spring planting will raise grain prices. Consequently, beef and pork will be higher priced in 1976," says Paul Hasbargen, the University economist.

Hasbargen cites some yield and grain price estimates to prove his point. With a 93-bushel per acre national corn yield, corn prices are apt to be in the \$2.25 per bushel range. But with a lower national yield of 85 bushels per acre, corn may go up to about \$3 per bushel and lead to less cattle and hog feeding by farmers, with resulting higher meat prices.

Lower yields in Minnesota and other states in the northern corn growing area of the U.S. are almost assured due to the late spring. However, it's difficult to tell how much influence this will have on the national corn crop.

"In the month of May, a farmer loses about one-half bushel per acre in corn yields for every day that corn planting is delayed," says Dale Hicks, a University agronomist.

Crop conditions are about two to three weeks behind schedule in Minnesota. Hicks says highest yields are obtained when farmers can start planting April 20-25 and finish by May 10. However, field work has barely started in most areas of the state.

-jms-

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

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PRICES LEAD
CONSUMER
GRIPE LIST

To almost no one's surprise, high prices were the biggest complaint consumers mentioned about food, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture study. Satisfaction ran high, however, on most food products and grocery stores.

Two-thirds of the survey's 1,831 respondents said they were always or almost always satisfied with food products they buy. They voiced the most dissatisfaction with convenience foods, particularly skillet main dishes to which meat must be added, fresh fruits and vegetables and meat.

Tomatoes drew the sharpest criticism of the 31 individual food items polled for the survey. Consumers complained about ripeness, taste, appearance and price of the fresh product, but were generally satisfied with canned tomatoes.

Frozen TV dinners prompted criticism for their price, taste, healthfulness, portion sizes and the truthfulness of picture and label on the package. Toaster pastries were singled out for high prices and lack of nourishment.

At the meat counter, shoppers reported being most satisfied with chicken and least satisfied with beef because of its price and fat content. The six frozen or canned fruits and vegetables mentioned in the survey--canned corn, tomatoes, peaches and fruit juice and frozen orange juice and vegetables--drew consistently favorable reactions from consumers.

More than 80 percent of the respondents bought ready-to-eat breakfast cereal, although a number of them objected to price. Despite recent publicity critical of their nutritive value, few consumers complained about their healthfulness.

Dairy products and eggs received among the most favorable reactions. Except for price, the only attributes of these products that drew criticism were ease of spreading for butter and selection for ice cream. The survey was conducted about a year ago when the retail prices of these products as well as meat were at record levels.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Gardening. The gardening season is beginning late this year, but don't let the lateness push you into prematurely setting out such vegetables as tomatoes and peppers. According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, these vegetables require warm soil--at least 60 degrees and, better yet, 65 degrees.

Last year, he says, that temperature wasn't reached until mid-May. This year it may be later. In any case, it isn't safe to set out tomatoes or peppers until June 1. If you are growing tomato plants indoors for transplanting, remember to reduce their growth rate as soon as possible by exposing them to outdoor temperatures and gradually reducing their watering.

The result will be hardier plants when you move them to the garden, Turnquist says.

* * * *

Alfalfa Stands. If alfalfa stands are reduced in wet areas, Phytophthora root rot may be the cause. Dig up some dying plants and inspect the tap roots for brown to black colored areas. The root will often be girdled and break off at the discolored and rotted location. The new Agate alfalfa is the only variety with significant resistance to the disease. Give Agate a try if you're having a problem maintaining stands on wet ground.

* * * *

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add 1--in brief

Surface Fertilizer. Applying fertilizer on the soil surface after planting corn may be reasonable for some farmers who couldn't get the fertilizer on due to the late spring. However, phosphorus and potassium don't soak into the soil when they're applied on the soil's surface, says Curt Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. If rainfall is plentiful, the corn roots can work upwards and forage successfully near the surface in midsummer. In these cases, surface fertilization could be successful. But on drier, sandy soils the soil surface is often too dry for adequate nutrient absorption, says Overdahl.

* * * *

Cedar Apple Rust. Bright orange, jelly-like horns on cedar trees mean the spring stage of the cedar apple rust fungus is here. The gelatinous material grows out of the woody galls that have overwintered on cedar trees. This process starts during rains in warm weather in early May and will be repeated during warm, rainy weather until about the middle of June. More information is available in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 4, "Cedar Apple Rust," available from the _____ County Extension Office.

* * * *

Oak Wilt. Do not prune oak trees in spring, especially in May and June. This is when oak trees are most susceptible to infection from the oak wilt fungus. Scientists say oak wilt may destroy many of Minnesota's red oak plus large numbers of white and bur oak unless effective control measures are applied. You can also reduce spread of oak wilt by not hauling red oak firewood from an infected area to uninfected places. This means Twin Citians should not haul oak firewood to the cabins in northern Minnesota.

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4-H NEWS

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SCHOLARSHIPS TOTALING
\$14,600 ANNOUNCED FOR
4-H'ERS IN AGRICULTURE

Six donor corporations and foundations will provide 15 scholarships totaling \$14,600 through the National 4-H Service Committee to present and former 4-H'ers planning careers in agriculture, the associated biological sciences or forestry.

Awards will be arranged by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Service Committee.

The Homelite Division of Textron, Inc., will award four \$1,000 scholarships to present or former 4-H members who are college sophomores planning to major or minor in forestry. Four \$700 scholarships will be awarded to young persons who are college juniors majoring in an agribusiness area by DeKalb AgResearch, Inc.

Two college juniors enrolled in animal science, who are current or former 4-H'ers, will be eligible for scholarships of \$800 each from Allied Mills, Inc. Two college freshmen or sophomores who plan to major or minor in the plant or biological sciences will be awarded \$800 scholarships by the Ortho Division of Chevron Chemical Co.

Two former 4-H'ers enrolled in the colleges of veterinary medicine will receive scholarships of \$800 each from the Recipe Division of Champion Valley Farms, Inc., and a current 4-H youth is eligible for a \$600 scholarship from the Alpha Gamma Rho Educational Foundation. The latter grant must be applied to a full-term course at a college of agriculture.

Also, Minnesota young people may apply for special state scholarships sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, Ball Brother's Co., Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Co. and the Edwin T. Meredith Foundation.

-more-

add 1--4-H news

The Livestock Breeder's Association and the McKerrow Foundation will award two scholarships of \$450 each to 4-H members who enroll as freshmen this fall at the University of Minnesota with an animal science major. Ball Brothers will provide a \$400 scholarship to 4-H members currently enrolled in the 4-H food and nutrition project.

A \$500 scholarship will be awarded by Chicago and Northwestern to a present or former 4-H member who is a junior, senior or graduate student majoring or minoring in agricultural economics or agribusiness. The firm also provides three \$500 scholarships to present or former 4-H members enrolled as juniors, seniors or graduate students majoring or minoring in forestry, agribusiness or agricultural economics.

The Meredith Foundation provides \$800 achievement scholarships to present or former 4-H members who are freshmen this coming fall.

For application forms, contact _____ at the _____ County Extension Office or the State 4-H Office, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108. The deadline for applying for scholarships is Sept. 10. Winners will be selected by the Agricultural Extension Service and announced at the 54th annual National 4-H Congress Nov. 30 through Dec. 4 in Chicago.

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

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HOME SEWING PATTERNS
NOW ARE MULTI-SIZED

Whether you can claim a perfect hourglass figure or tend toward a bell or pear shape, you may find spring and summer patterns are easier to fit this year because of multi-sizing being used by some of the major pattern companies.

Lois Ingels, extension specialist in textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, says the multi-sized patterns are similar to those that specialty knit companies have sold for several years. Two or three sizes are printed on the same paper, benefitting both hard-to-fit consumers and the stores and pattern companies.

Stores can save money and space by stocking fewer numbers of patterns, and the pattern companies cut printing and paper costs by consolidating several sizes. Not all companies tell on the catalog page that the pattern is multi-sized, but the pattern envelope will tell how many sizes are inside.

One pattern company offers multiple sizing only in very small and larger sizes. The most common sizes still are available as single size patterns.

Another company has three sizes in an envelope. The combinations are:

A	6-8-10	D	12-14-16
B	8-10-12	E	14-16-18
C	10-12-14	F	16-18-20

In using multi-sized patterns, Ms. Ingels says to pay special attention to the instructions. Some companies use different types of lines for different sizes, and one company prints only the cutting lines, not those intended for stitching.

She also cautions home sewers to note small pattern pieces such as facings. Sometimes a separate piece will be printed for each size instead of both sizes on the same piece.

Despite the careful use required, Ms. Ingels says multi-sized patterns will aid sewers, particularly those whose figures are between regular sizes or who need two or more sizes to fit.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Dairy Fly Control. Carbola white interior coating with ronnel insecticide is labeled for use in dairy barns as well as poultry and hog houses. The five-tenths-percent ronnel will provide only minimal fly control, if any, but producers have a need for whitewash material. The preparation will be quite suitable for that. For more information, get Entomology Fact Sheet 35, "Fly Control for the Dairy Herd," from the _____ County Extension Office.

* * * *

June Gardening. Minnesota gardens in June display some of the finest flowers of the year, says Jane P. McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist. Ordinary chores are a pleasure in sight and scent of peony, mockorange or roses.

Peonies will begin to bloom in southern Minnesota by the end of May, and the season will advance through the state until early July in the far north. Any discolored tips or brown buds should be immediately removed since these are evidence of disease and control measures should be started early next year. After blooming season, however, all healthy peony foliage should be allowed to remain on the plants to make vigorous root and top growth. Next season's bloom will depend on it.

* * * *

Weed Control. A healthy, well-fertilized lawn is the best defense against weeds. Early June is an excellent time to put on an application of lawn fertilizer, well watered in, before hot weather comes. Dandelions and other broadleaf weeds can be treated with a careful application of 2,4-D on a day when the temperature is above 60 and below 80, with no breeze. Careless use of weed killers will damage grapes, tomatoes, zinnias and other susceptible plants very easily. Spray equipment used for wood control should never be used for any other kind of chemical application.

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add 1--in brief

Annual Flowers. Fill your garden with warm season annuals in early June. Marigolds and Zinnias may be selected from six-inch edging plants to four to five foot back-of-the-border varieties. Verbena and Portulaca may be planted in warm, dry locations to give bright color at ground-cover height. Celosias, both the feathery shapes and cockscombs, vary in color from yellows, rose, red, orange and purple and make a blazing display in sunny gardens. Cleome or spider flower can be bought as plants from greenhouses, and grow tall enough to make an effective background for lower annuals. Since Cleome is either pale pink or white, it is particularly pretty with petunia colors or blue ageratum varieties. These three flowers need sunshine, moderately fertile soil, and regular watering.

* * * *

Attractive Gardens. Annual plants for shady locations can be selected from many colors of impatiens; blue or white browallias; white, pink or red wax begonias. An edging of everbearing strawberries is a delightful and useful border for a flower bed in lightly shaded gardens.

Don't forget that many of our finest flowers need a June feeding. Roses, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, and Gladiolus should be fertilized to keep them growing vigorously to produce the fine blooms we expect from these star attractions.

* * * *

Thin out. Mid-June, after blooming has finished, is the time to thin out old shoots from the spring flowering shrubs. Lilacs, Spiraeas, Weigla, Clove Curren, Harison's Yellow Rose, and Forsythia are best pruned in this way. Young shoots will fill the empty spaces and the shrub can be kept at a desired height. Cutting across the top will produce an unnatural shape and remove tips that would bloom next year.

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add 2--in brief

Shrubs. Junipers, Arborvitae and Japanese Yew may be shaped or sheared in June and again, if needed, in July or early August. These evergreens will continue to put on new growth through the summer, and may be pruned more than once if long, spindly growth occurs. A natural feathery shape is usually more attractive than hard geometric lines, and an open evergreen is easier to spray for spider mites or scale insects should they attack. Mulching and watering are most important in growing healthy evergreens. Summer care has a great deal to do with establishing plants able to live through dry falls and severe winters.

* * * *

Flowering Shrubs. The best time to plant many flowering shrubs is while you remember their beauty. Mollis azaleas bloom in late May and early June and are for sale in pots at Minnesota nurseries. They may be planted at any time during the month and can continue growing to be established enough to set buds for the following spring. Prepare a bed in a lightly shaded area, work in peat moss and leaf compost and plant azaleas where you can water them in dry seasons. They grow best under a mulch of organic material. Azaleas should not be weeded or cultivated because of their shallow root systems. A fact sheet on the planting care of azaleas is available from the _____ County Extension Offices.

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AG EXPERIMENT STATION
FIELD DAYS SET JUNE-JULY

Crops and soils field days featuring the latest from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station are scheduled for six locations in June and July.

Dates and highlights:

--June 24, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca. Visitors' day will be moved back to the Experiment Station grounds after 20 years. Tours will be to plots featuring weed control in corn and soybeans, corn production studies and tillage studies with corn-soybean rotations. Also featured will be nitrogen source studies and the condition of concrete, clay and plastic tile lines installed in 1970. Tours will be from 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

--June 25, Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Tours will feature crop variety trials, tillage experiments, weed control, hail experiments and corn management.

--July 10, West Central Experiment Station, Morris. Tour stops will include small grain varietal trials and fertilization and weed control in corn and soybeans. A horticulture tour will be at 10:30 a.m. The field day will be from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

--July 12, Sand Plain Experimental Field, Elk River. With the station moving to Becker in 1976, this is the last field day at Sand Plain. Highlights will include potato research, warm water irrigation, irrigation scheduling for field corn and disease and nematode research.

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add 1--ag experiment station

--July 16, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. On display will be fertilization with small grains, sugar beet herbicide trials, grain varieties, wheat competition studies, wild oats studies, sunflowers, breeding nurseries for wheat, barley and potatoes and in the afternoon special tours. Tours will begin about 8:15 a.m.

--July 17, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Wagon tours will be to the agronomy plots and garden area in the morning. Afternoon tours will be conducted to the wild rice area, the potato and blueberry projects and the forestry research plots. Livestock areas will be open to the public.

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SEVERAL WAYS
TO IMPROVE
SWINE EFFICIENCY

Pork producers should remember there are several ways to improve swine feed efficiency and save dollars, Jerry Hawton, extension swine nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says.

Efficiency can be improved genetically, he says, but some producers have not put enough selection pressure on feed efficiency.

Efficiency can also be improved by controlling feeding of sows or gilts during gestation. Some producers are feeding seven pounds of ration daily when four to five pounds would be adequate.

Hawton cautions producers not to skimp on protein because too little protein can hurt efficiency.

To save total feed, producers should also consider marketing hogs at 225 pounds or less since the heavier a hog gets, the poorer his feed efficiency becomes.

Finally, ration should always be well-balanced and adequate in nutritive content. Addition of animal tallow to swine ration has been shown to improve feed efficiency, Hawton says, but its additional cost may increase cost per unit of gain.

Antibiotics can help efficiency until pigs weigh 50 to 60 pounds, he adds. Heavier hogs may benefit from antibiotics, but test results are inconsistent; benefits may be smaller and barely pay for the cost of the antibiotics.

Some saving may be achieved by pelleting of ration, but again Hawton points out that the saving on feed may only offset the cost of pelleting.

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GRAIN PRESERVATIVE
WORKSHOP SET FOR
JULY AT ROCHESTER

A grain preservative workshop is scheduled for the Holiday Inn South in Rochester, Minn., July 10.

Anyone interested in learning about the proper use of grain preservatives is invited, including industry people, farmers, county extension agents and vocational agriculture teachers.

The program will be presented by specialists from the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin and private industry. A farmer panel will discuss personal experiences with grain preservatives.

There is no fee for the program, but persons interested in attending should preregister with the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

Sponsors include the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Celanese Chemical Co. and Union Carbide Chemical Co.

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JUNE GARDEN FACTS
GIVEN BY UM EXT
HORTICULTURIST

If you want to leave spring flowering bulbs in place for blooms the next year, do not cut the leaves after flowering, says Jane P. McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Green leaves produce food for plant growth the next year. When you cut flowers for indoor arrangements, leave as much green foliage on the stalks as possible.

After the leaves turn yellow, cut and destroy the stems and foliage of the plants. Dead foliage left on the ground may carry disease to new growth the next year. If disease is severe, plant bulbs in a new location.

You may want to remove the bulbs from your garden after they bloom each spring, especially if you have limited space. Also, foliage is unsightly after flowers fade.

Bulbs you dig before the leaves turn yellow are useless. But if you wish, you may dig and discard bulbs after flowering, plant summer annuals in the empty space, and replant new bulbs in the fall.

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BEAT THE HAY SHORTAGE,
AGRONOMIST SAYS

Producers short of forage should strive to produce 10 to 20 percent more forage of higher quality this year than last year, says Neal Martin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

An acute hay shortage this spring has resulted in record high hay prices. Hay shortages may occur again this winter if producers do not increase their hay and silage production while cattle numbers continue to increase, he adds.

More forage can be produced by harvesting hay or silage three times a year as compared to two times, fertilizing cool-season grasses with nitrogen, harvesting annual cereals for hay or silage and harvesting more corn silage.

The time of the first cut of perennial forages is the key to having a successful three cuttings per season, Martin says. Farmers should start harvesting June 1 in Southern Minnesota, June 5 in Central Minnesota and June 15 in Northern Minnesota.

Southern and Central Minnesotans can expect three cuttings a year with their second cutting taken at first flower (usually four to six weeks following the first cut), but not later than July 30. The third harvest should be on Sept. 1.

Northern areas should expect two-and-a-half cuttings a year. (Under excellent growing conditions a third cut can be taken Sept. 1 or this cut can be grazed after a killing frost).

Minnesota farmers must have their forage harvesting equipment ready by Memorial Day, Martin says.

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add 1--beat the hay shortage

Dairymen expecting 20 percent crude protein or higher should adjust these cutting dates and begin each harvest at pre-bud in alfalfa or before heading of cool-season grasses, such as smooth bromegrass, orchardgrass, reed canary grass and timothy. Percent crude protein and percent total digestible nutrient (TDN) drop off rapidly after bud in alfalfa or after flowering in grasses. Harvesting must begin at earlier stages to insure that most of the forage is at optimum maturity.

Cool-season grasses need high rates of nitrogen fertilizer to produce high yields and high protein percentages. Application of 100 pounds per acre of actual nitrogen should produce an extra one-and-a-half tons per acre of hay, Martin adds.

Maximum forage yield of oats often occur at the dough stage of maturity. Rapid drying weather speeds maturation. Therefore, hay harvesting of oats should start at heading to preclude harvesting straw rather than green forage.

For more information, get Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 8, "Cut Early for Quality Forage," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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CONSERVATION TILLAGE
PRACTICES USED MORE

Farmers in Minnesota are continuing to make more use of conservation (minimum) tillage practices and the trend is even more pronounced in Iowa, a University of Minnesota specialist says.

The reason, according to James Swan, extension soils specialist, is probably a combination of factors.

Conservation tillage saves time, labor and money; decreases runoff and erosion; and, in some cases, may result in increased yields.

A 1973 Soil Conservation Service survey showed that conservation tillage where part of the crop residue was left on the surface was used on about 10 percent of Minnesota's corn and bean cropland--an increase of 800,000 acres since 1969.

About one-fourth of Iowa's corn and beans were planted using conservation tillage.

Meanwhile, Swan says, a survey of farmers' intentions indicates that secondary tillage after moldboard plowing is considerably lower than 10 to 20 years ago.

Further reductions in such secondary tillage will probably be more difficult to accomplish, he says.

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MINNESOTA NUTRITION
CONFERENCE SEPT. 15-16

The 36th annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference is scheduled for Sept. 15-16, 1975, at the Thunderbird Motel in Bloomington, Minn.

The conference is designed to present the latest research information on animal and poultry nutrition. Symposiums are scheduled on the efficiency of animal production and on ruminant nutrition.

The conference is aimed at animal nutritionists plus adult vo-ag instructors, farm editors and technical feed sales representatives. It is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, American Feed Manufacturers Assn., Northwest Feed Manufacturers and the Northwest Agri-Dealers Assn.

For more information contact the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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CA, IA, L

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103
Tel. (612) 373-0710
May 19, 1975

Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Yard 'n Garden. Several interesting programs are on tap for June on the weekly television gardening series from the Agricultural Extension Service, "Yard 'n Garden." Topics include: Tomatoes, June 5; viewer questions, June 12; tree diseases, June 19, and summer flowers, June 26. Check your newspaper listings for time and station.

* * * *

Living Costs. Living expenses for U. S. farm families averaged \$10,786 in 1973, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey. That's nearly 3½ times the \$3,308 average in 1955 when the last similar survey was taken.

Transportation costs in the '73 survey took the largest share of total living costs. Compared to the earlier survey, shares of the total expenditures for housing, food and clothing all declined, while the share spent for transportation rose sharply. In 1973, only 25 percent went for housing; 19 percent for food and six percent for clothing. In 1955, 28 percent of the total went for housing; 25 percent for food; 13 percent for clothing. Transportation's share took 29 percent in 1973, compared to only 11 percent in 1955.

* * * *

Farm Exports. Minnesota ranked fifth among states in farm export sales in fiscal year 1974 with \$1,162 million. Minnesota's feed grain exports increased 140 percent from 1973 to 1974 and totaled eight percent of U. S. Feed grain exports. The state also is a major supplier of soybeans for export.

* * * *

Asparagus. Mary Washington is the most popular asparagus variety. But University of Minnesota Extension Horticulturist Orrin Turnquist says Faribo Hybrid is a rust resistant hybrid cross that produces heavier yields of larger, more uniform spears. Plants can be raised from seed, but it is more desirable to get one-year-old crowns from a nursery or garden center.

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May 19, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
JAB7P

TRY THE UNUSUAL
IN THIS YEAR'S GARDEN

If your green thumb is getting itchy for the frost-free nights that signify the start of gardening season, you might want to consider planting a few of the more unusual, but highly nutritious vegetables.

Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says broccoli, spinach and chard are often-overlooked greens that can add variety and nutrients to more common garden fare. They contribute significant amounts of vitamins A and C, iron and calcium.

Spinach and chard can be served cooked or as crispy greens in a salad, and all three vegetables lend themselves to "dressing up" with sauces or herbs. Cook these vegetables quickly in a small amount of liquid to preserve their rich green color and important nutrients.

Egg plant, summer squashes and kohlrabi are other interesting variety vegetables, Ms. Darling says. They do not have as much of the vitamins and minerals as the dark green vegetables, but they offer a change of pace and are low calorie.

Kohlrabi is versatile because it can be served raw in salads or vegetable dip trays, or it can be steamed or boiled. Like egg plant and the summer squashes, it lends itself to "trimmings" including sauces and garnishes such as grated cheese.

-dmn-

CA, TCO

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May 19, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
GA27p

**MORE CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR
NOW FLAME RESISTANT'**

Companies that make or sell children's sleepwear in sizes 7 through 14 or sleepwear fabric now must meet federal flammability standards similar to those already required for smaller garments.

Lois Ingels, extension textiles and clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the standards, which went into effect this month, require a label or hang tag stating flame resistance and a permanent label with washing instructions to protect the flammability properties.

Fabric shops selling flame resistant yard goods also must provide care labels that can be sewn into the finished sleepwear, Ms. Ingels says. Both readymade garments and fabric must have labels that will permit identification of the manufacturer of nonstandard goods.

Stores are required to separate displays of standard and nonstandard goods to help consumers distinguish between non-flame resistant items that were manufactured before the regulations took effect and those that meet the new standards.

Ms. Ingels says flammability standards for children's sleepwear in sizes 0 to 6X have been in effect for about two years. The regulations were proposed and will be enforced by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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May 19, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

MISC
garp

4-H POSTER PROGRAM:
START WORK NOW FOR
SUMMER JUDGING

4-H'ers interested in submitting poster designs in any of three areas should start work on their ideas now, says _____ of the _____ County Extension Office.

The areas are: "4-H--Room To Grow," "We Are Involved" and "You've Got a Friend in 4-H." Posters may be made by any 4-H'er or by a club or team of members. They should be submitted to the county office by _____ (deadline).

A poster is more than a coat label or street sign--it suggests action. Signs attract attention to identify something, offer directions or issue a command. A poster does more--it tells you to act now. For more information, get 4-H M-91, "Announcing 1975 4-H Poster Contest," from the _____ County Extension Office.

-daz-

CA

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University of Minnesota
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May 27, 1975

4-H News

4-H JUNIOR LEADERS
FEDERATION MEET
SET FOR JUNE 16-20

_____ County will be represented by _____ of 4-H'ers at
(number)
the annual Junior Leader Conference June 16-20 in the 4-H Building at the Minnesota
State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

The county Federation delegate, _____ of _____,
(name) (town),
will participate in the annual meeting of the State 4-H Federation at the University
of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on the afternoon and evening of June 16. Others
planning to attend from _____ County include: (agent--list names, hometowns).

More than 750 4-H'ers are expected to attend the event which will revolve
around the theme, "Emerge." Workshops will be on "me power," "youth rights" and
"2076," America Will Still Be You." Speaking to the 4-H'ers at 8:30 a.m. June 17
will be writer, speaker and consultant Robert Theobald of Spokane, Wash.

Youth rights will be discussed by District Court Judge Susanne Sedgwick of
the Hennepin County Family Division at 8:30 a.m. June 18. Heads of several firms
will be honored at a banquet at 6 p.m. June 19, sponsored by the Greater Minneapolis
Chamber of Commerce. Officers of the State 4-H Federation will be elected on the
morning of June 20 in the 4-H Building.

- daz -

CA, Youth

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
May 27, 1975

Immediate release

WEATHER BRIGHTENS
MINNESOTA FARMING

Unexpected above normal precipitation in much of Minnesota from December through April has considerably brightened farming prospects.

Precipitation was above normal except along the northern border. Precipitation departures greater than three inches above normal were generally east of a line extending from Duluth southwest to northern Nicollet County, including the Twin Cities. The three-inch above normal area also includes extreme southeastern Minnesota as well as westward along the Iowa border to eastern Martin County.

The weather data was made available by Natural Resources Department Climatologist Earl L. Kuehnast and University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Donald G. Baker.

Another area of three inches or more above normal precipitation is a narrow 30-mile-wide band from Worthington extending north-northeast through Redwood Falls to south of Little Falls. The maximum departure occurred in this zone at about Bird Island which had a total of more than seven inches above normal for 14.46 inches total precipitation. Data from Lamberton illustrates the importance of the precipitation, Kuehnast and Baker say. In early September, there was no net available soil water remaining in a five-foot column of soil under the corn crop, which was the lowest for soil water in 14 years of measurement at the Southwest Agricultural Experiment Station. But the rains and whatever snowmelt occurred have resulted in above normal soil water content for this time of year, Kuehnast and Baker report.

Other areas with three inches of above normal precipitation:

- Eastern Itasca and Cass counties and northwestern Aitkin county.
- Clay, Wilkin, western Becker and western Otter Tail counties.

add 1--weather brightens

--Southern Beltrami, northern Clearwater, eastern Red Lake and eastern Pennington counties.

A relatively dry area of an inch or less above normal extends northeast from Lac qui Parle county into Douglas and western Todd counties.

Corn planting was delayed two to three weeks and soybean planting also was delayed due to soil conditions in wetter areas. Corn and bean planting was delayed about a week in drier areas. All small grains were delayed due to cold, wet April weather across the state. According to available records, this was the latest date for snow to melt in the spring with the snowmelt five days later than 1965. Snow melted this year in the west and south generally April 10 to April 15 and in the northeast generally April 20 to April 25.

May's very dry weather has allowed crop planting to go ahead with little interruption. By the end of the third week of May, corn and bean planting was less than a week behind the average. With normal Minnesota May weather, the rain would have delayed planting even more, Kuehnast and Baker say.

The outlook for 1975 was grim following a very dry late summer and autumn. The soil moisture reserves were low in a large part of the state and extremely low in southwestern Minnesota. The probability was very low that the spring would be wet enough to bring the soil moisture up to near normal conditions.

From late June, plants require more water than the rains ordinarily provide since they draw heavily upon the soil moisture reserves to meet their water requirements.

- daz -

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May 27, 1975

Immediate release

PETITE TICKBEAN
SEEDS AVAILABLE
THROUGH U OF M

Petite, a new tickbean variety, has been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The unique characteristic of Petite, the highest yielding tickbean tested, is its small seed which is desirable to reduce the planting seed cost of production.

Petite was selected from breeding stock at Rosemount that came from Afghanistan via the North Central Regional Plant Introduction Station, Ames, Iowa.

Tickbeans are not grown commercially in North America so there will be no routine seed distribution, University plant breeders report. Arrangements for Foundation seed can be made with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Seed for testing or small amounts of seed for increase can be obtained from R. G. Robinson, Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

- daz -

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May 27, 1975

Immediate release

COST, RETURN
DATA TOLD FOR
THREE CROPS

A University of Minnesota specialist has prepared farm cost and return statistics for three crops which appear to confirm the precariousness of many farmers' financial position.

The calculations, prepared by Fred Benson, extension economist in farm management, indicate small margins between costs and returns on corn, soybeans and wheat. Among his conclusions:

--CORN: assuming a yield of 120 bushels/acre and price of \$2.50 and with total costs/acre estimated at \$252, returns above costs should be near \$50 per acre. The break-even price would be \$2.09.

--CORN (DRY AREAS): assuming a yield of 65 bushels/acre and price of \$2.50 and total costs per acre of \$157, returns above costs should be only \$5.57 per acre. Break-even price would be \$2.41.

--SOYBEANS: assuming 35 bushels/acre at \$5.50 and estimated costs per acre of \$179, returns above costs should be only \$13.64 per acre. In dry areas, assuming yield of 22 bushels/acre and a \$5.50 price, Benson estimates farmers' costs would be greater than returns by nearly \$6.50 per acre. Break-even price would be \$5.79.

--WHEAT (ON FALL PLOWING): assuming a 45 bushel/acre yield and price of \$3.50 and total costs/acre of \$128, returns should exceed costs by \$29 per acre. Break-even price would be \$2.84.

Benson's cost figures are based on planting costs, fertilizer, spraying, harvesting and other costs including interest on land value, land taxes, crop insurance, interest on variable expenses and other overhead.

Costs--and yields--will of course vary from farmer to farmer. Benson is preparing a computer program to help farmers individualize their budgets.

"The costs just haven't been coming down with the prices," Benson says.

"Machinery costs alone were up 25 percent last year."

A more detailed breakdown of Benson's cost figures are available from the

_____ County Extension Office.

CA, IA

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
May 27, 1975

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

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE SCHEDULE (June - November 1975)

- June 2-3 Livestock Evaluation Short Course, St. Paul Campus. For vo-ag instructors, county extension agents and other livestock judges with little or no coaching or course experience in livestock evaluation. Objectives are to teach the mechanics of selecting classes, placing and preparing oral reasons for beef, sheep and swine.*CN
- June 3,4,5,6 Dutch Elm Disease and Oak Wilt, Alexandria, June 3; Mora, June 4; North Star Ballroom, Student Center, St. Paul Campus, June 5-6. To provide municipal tree inspectors with information concerning Dutch elm disease and oak wilt so that they may better identify these respective diseases, their hosts, and treatment and control programs.*RM
- June 4-5 Minnesota State Feeder Pig Show, Canby.#
- June 16-20 4-H Junior Leader Conference, 4-H Building, Minnesota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul, MN. To provide an enriching experience for Minnesota 4-H junior leaders and to help them learn more about themselves and others. Theme is "Youth Rights, Me Power & I Am An American."±
- June 17 Athletic Field Turf Management, St. Paul Campus. For personnel responsible for the upkeep of athletic fields. The course will cover sod management, fertilizer rates and recommended analysis and disease control.*RM
- June 17-18 Homemakers Workshop, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.+
- June 24-25 Crops and Soils Day (Also Visitors' Day), Waseca Experiment Station, June 24; SW Experiment Station, Lamberton, June 25; Morris Experiment Station, July 10; Crookston Experiment Station, July 16; Grand Rapids Experiment Station, July 17.+
- July 10,16,17
- June 28-August 2 Five One-Week 4-H Citizenship Short Courses, National 4-H Center, Washington, D.C. Minnesota 4-H teens will join others at the Nation's Capitol. Objectives: learn more about citizenship, processes and structure of the federal government, the country's heritage and contemporary issues. Nearly 450 youth from Minnesota are expected to attend the short course.±
- July 7-9 Annual Agricultural Education Workshop, Holiday Inn, Fargo, ND. For instructors and administrators of vocational and technical educational programs in agriculture.*LF

add 1--special short course schedule

- July 9-10 Weed Industry Tour, Red River Valley.+
- July 10 Grain Preservative Workshop, Holiday Inn South, Rochester, MN. For anyone interested in grain preservatives, including industry representatives, county extension agents, vo-ag teachers and farmers.*RM
- July 10, 15-17 Metrics For Agriculture, Crookston, July 10; Tractor Service
21-25, August 11- and Maintenance, Willmar, July 15-17; Surveying and Measurement,
13,15 Staples, July 21-23; Irrigation for Ag. Products, Staples,
July 24-25; Hydraulic Power for Ag., Granite Falls, August 11-13;
Metrics for Ag., St. Paul Campus, August 15. These seminars
are designed to meet specific technical needs of vocational
agricultural instructors in Minnesota and to provide them with
specialized agricultural engineering information.*CN
- July 12 Field Day, Sand Plain Experimental Field, Elk River.x
- August 4-8 Minnesota Dairy Tour, Pennsylvania. To acquaint Minnesota
dairymen with the latest dairy technology and management
practices in Pennsylvania. For Minnesota dairy farm operators
and their wives.*GW
- September 3-4 NC 114 Regional Research Meeting, Airport Holiday Inn #1,
Bloomington. •
- September 9-11 Corn and Soybean Day, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca,
September 9; SW Experiment Station, Lamberton, September 10,
West Central Experiment Station, Morris, September 11.+
- September 9-11 23rd Grass Breeders Work Planning Conference, Classroom Office
Building, St. Paul Campus. An international conference for
grass breeders and others interested in grass improvement in
U.S. and Canada.*GW
- September 11 Sanitarians Conference, Department of Food Science and Technology,
St. Paul Campus. To discuss a variety of developments in dairy
and food plant sanitation and field work.*GW
- September 14-20 Extension Homemakers "Know America" Tour. Three five-day
October 12-18 educational tours to Washington, D.C. planned in cooperation
April 4-10 with the National 4-H Center for Extension Homemakers of the
SE District and other interested adults. The tour seminars will
provide a study topic related to citizenship, cultural arts,
international studies, and bicentennial information and training.*GW
- September 15-16 36th Annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference, Thunderbird Motel,
Bloomington, MN. A North Central area regional conference for
animal nutritionists. Major emphases is on nutrition topics
of current interest for animal nutritionists representing
producers, industry, universities, and research.*GW

add 2--special short course schedule

- September 22-23 Flowering Dutch Bulbs and Easter Lily Forcing, Student Center, St. Paul Campus. Flowering Dutch Bulbs topics will include: scheduling, forcing, culture, marketing, keeping quality considerations, and cultivar selection. Easter Lily Forcing topics will include: scheduling, lighting, leaf counting/timing, new thoughts on high bud counts, and cultural techniques. For people in the commercial flower growers industry.*RM
- September 25 14th North Central Cheese Industries Association Annual Meeting and Conference, Hyatt House, Minneapolis. For individuals interested in the manufacture of cheese and problems associated therewith.*GW
- October 2 Beef Cattlemen's Institute, Crookston.+
- October 17-18 Midwest Race Horse Seminar, Quadna Mountain Lodge, Hill City, MN. Course is especially for horse racing enthusiasts, but excellent for any persons interested in horse management such as breeders, owners, trainers, veterinarians, etc. Nationally known Thoroughbred, Quarter horse and Standardbred experts will discuss topics on conception foaling, feeding, training, breeding, sales, etc.*GW
- October 13-15 Annual Extension Staff Conference, Breezy Point Resort. For all extension personnel in Minnesota.
- November 17-19 Farm and Individual Income Tax Short Course, Radisson Downtown Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. To improve the skills of those preparing returns through better understanding and application of procedures of computation of taxable income and changes in income tax law and regulation. To increase awareness and understanding of the issues of taxation in Minnesota and in the United States. For tax practitioners and consultants, accountants, lawyers, bankers, insurance agents, real estate agents, educators and others involved in preparing income tax returns.*CN

*For further information call Office of Special Programs
LF--LaVern Freeh (612)373-0725
CN--Curtis Norenberg " " "
RM--Richard Meronuck " " "
GW--Gerald Wagner " " "

+For further information call the Experiment or Research Station designated.

xFor further information call James Swan (612)373-1060.

#For further information call Jerry Hawton (612)376-1166.

+For further information call Stan Meinen (612)373-1674.

●For further information call Gordon Martin (612)373-1679.

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May 27, 1975

Immediate release

1150
1157p

VICTIMS DESCRIBE
MOMENTS OF TERROR

By DAVID E. EARLY and PAUL PRESBREY
Minneapolis Star Staff Writers

Gerald LaPointe and his wife, surrounded by the wet, tattered remains of their belongings, picked over the ruins of their home for anything that was still in one piece.

"There was just no warning, no way we could have done anything but what we did," LaPointe said. "Soon as I heard the winds we all ran out and jumped in the car. A few seconds later the house just lifted off the ground and rolled over on the car. Thank God the truck was next to the car or we would have been crushed like nothing."

The Mounds View Mobile Home Park on Interstate Hwy. 35W and County Rd. H, was struck yesterday (May 19) afternoon by sudden winds estimated at around 100 miles an hour. Of the 150 mobile homes, approximately 30 were destroyed and about 70 others were damaged.

Homes on the fringe of the park took the brunt of the storm. One trailer was ripped from its foundation and thrown onto 135W.

About 30 persons were hospitalized with minor injuries but most of the misery was in the park, where shocked residents stood amid the rubble of their homes.

Cheryl Hanson and her husband, Darryl, 2024 Stratford Ave., rummaged through the ugly jumble of wood and steel that once was their home. She said she cried when she returned to see the ravaged structure.

"The cat made it out all right," she said through a quivering smile. "We'll never live in another trailer again. Never. To see everything you own gone just like that is..." Her voice faded.

-more-

add 1--victims describe

"Suddenly it got dark. Like night and silent," said Greg Piechowski, 2669 Scotland Ct. "Then, 10 minutes later it was nothing but a lot of wind, a lot of rain and it was coming so hard that I couldn't even see right in front of my face."

"Hail yes, it hailed," joked Mrs. David Carlstrom, 3026 Ardmore Av., "first I watched the whole front of my house go away and then I ran out and got hit right here," she said, pointing to a blackened scab between her eyes, "with a piece of hail big as a golf ball."

Mr. Harry Larson, 1046 Montclair Av., manager of the Mounds View park, said about 50 residents ran to the management office because it is made of brick. She said she hurriedly herded them in the center of the building.

"No sooner than the radio said tornado watch than I saw trailers and sheds flying in the air that way," she said, sweeping her hand to the left, "and then all of a sudden everything started flying the other way."

Tom O'Keefe's neck was striped with dried blood and he shook his head as he recalled lying on the floor of his trailer at 3014 Ardmore Av., clutching his girlfriend and her daughter.

"I was waiting for death," O'Keefe said, "just waiting for total destruction. I saw the entire body of the trailer lift up and fly away and then a table and dresser fell on us. But we stayed there and we made it. I don't know how."

"All I can remember is flying through the air and then some men pulling us out," said Sandy Johnson, 20, who was trapped briefly with a friend's 2-year-old daughter in the debris of her mobile home.

"The wind started coming. Then the trailer started shaking and I grabbed Cindy. I sat on the floor and put her between my legs and bent over to protect her.

"All the dishes and things from the cupboard were flying through the air with us. All I remember is hanging onto her and having one arm out so we wouldn't ram into anything."

Neighbors said Mrs. Johnson and the child were found under a pile of wreckage, partially protected by a section of wall.

-more-

add 2--victims describe

"I'll never go in a trailer again. I'll never own another mobile home. I'll never forget that flying through the air," she said.

When Joy Dennis came home from work, she found the mobile home she and her husband, Mark, had bought recently upside down with the inside a jumble of furniture and personal belongings. And their dog, Candy, was missing. Neighbors had seen it fleeing after the wind and hail stopped.

An hour later Dennis came home, carrying a soaking-wet and trembling Candy. He was hurrying home from the University of Minnesota after hearing the park had been hit by the storm, when he saw Candy running on a highway about 3 miles south of their home.

He stopped some cars and "some of the people got out and helped me run her down," he said. "We've lost everything we owned, but at least we still have Candy."

Sandra Lowry, mother of three, was taking a shower in her mobile home when the storm hit. "The next thing I knew I was being tossed about in the air and the freezer was on top of me," she said.

The mobile home rolled over four times. "For a minute, I thought I was trapped, but the home rolled over again, moving the freezer off me," Mrs. Lowry said.

"I went streaking the hard way," she said.

(Reprinted from the Minneapolis Star, May 20, 1975)

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Immediate release

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UM SPECIALIST SUGGESTS
MOBILE HOME TIE-DOWNS

Mobile home dwellers would be wise to invest in professionally-installed tie-downs as protection against wind, University of Minnesota Extension Housing Specialist William Angell says.

And, he adds, since even tie-downs are not adequate protection against tornadoes, be sure to know the location of the nearest disaster shelter.

Tie-downs are legally required in only a few Minnesota communities but they are strongly recommended by many consumer groups and insurance companies. State regulations do not require tie-downs. But since last Sept. 1, where tie-downs (and blocking) are used, they must meet state standards.

Those standards are designed to assure protection from winds of 70 to 80 m.p.h.

A federal government study following Hurricane Camille in 1969 indicated that two of every three mobile homes succumbed to wind while only one of four regular homes did.

A private insurance company study in 1971-72 found that in 80 percent of all cases involving mobile home damage, loss could have been avoided had the homes been properly tied down.

A May 19 storm in the Twin Cities provided more immediate evidence of mobile home susceptibility to wind damage. Over two dozen mobile homes in suburban Mounds View were destroyed. One of them was blown on to a freeway.

Officials in the Minnesota Building Code Division said only one of the destroyed dwellings was tied down and that tie-down did not meet state standards.

-more-

add 1--um specialist suggests

There would have been some destruction anyway, one official said, but total damage would have been less had proper tie-downs been used.

According to Angell, the utility of tie-downs can be related to factors such as soil type, orientation of the mobile home with respect to prevailing winds, landscaping (including wind breaks) and topography.

In general, he says, the data is rather sparse but the tendency is clear--to reduce damage and give a greater margin of protection to your family, tie your mobile home down.

More detailed information on anchoring mobile homes is available in the publication "Protecting Mobile Homes from High Winds." Copies are available from the Bulletin Room, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

For details on the optional state standards, contact the state building code division in St. Paul or your local building official.

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Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Using Chemicals. The University of Minnesota Horticulture Clinic is receiving many calls about garden plants being damaged by the improper use of weed control chemicals.

Lawn products containing fertilizer and 2,4-D must NOT be applied on vegetable gardens, flower beds or any plantings other than lawns. Read labels carefully before applying any chemical to the garden or home landscape.

* * * *

Weed Killers. Some weed killers are suitable for use on bare ground only, industrial sites, large equipment parking lots or other commercial grounds. These vegetation killers sterilize the soil for a long period of time and have no use in the home landscape. Read labels for suggested uses and cautions before buying any herbicide for home use.

* * * *

UM Horticulturists Say: Directions for using garden sprays always include the amount of material to be diluted in a given volume of water. It is extremely important that this dilution rate be correct. Useful chemicals applied too strong can kill or severely damage garden plants. Weed control information is available from the _____ County Extension Office.

* * * *

Extension Publications. University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Publications on home gardening are available from the _____ County Extension Office at _____
(address, town)

* * * *

- more -

add 1--in brief

Spraying Weeds. Sprays used to kill lawn weeds must not be applied when the temperature is over 80 or when there is any air movement. Even a gentle breeze will carry spray drift or fumes a long distance. Tomatoes, grapes, zinnias, maples, roses and many other plants can be damaged severely by weed killer drift.

* * * *

Beef Cattle Conference. Steer evaluation and shorthorn breeding discussions and a forage plot variety tour are a few of the highlights of the Beef Cattle Conference at 1 p.m. June 6 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton.

An awards program will be at 6:30 p.m.

* * * *

Sale Report. At the Central Bull Test Station Sale, 43 bulls were sold. The top price paid was \$1,250 for a ~~polled~~ Shorthorn. The sale was held April 19 at Lake Benton.

* * * *

Bull Infertility. Have a complete breeding soundness exam on your bulls before the breeding season to avoid infertility problems, says University of Minnesota Veterinarian Ed Mather.

More than a semen test, the exam includes inspection of the eyes, legs, genitals and anything that may interfere with the ability to breed. All bulls should be checked this spring, regardless of their age and condition.

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May 27, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economist

Immediate release

MSC
9A27P

MUSHROOMS ARE VERSATILE
BUT NO MEAT SUBSTITUTE

Don't mistake the chewy texture and gray or brown colors of mushrooms. They may be tasty delicacies, but they aren't a substitute for meat's protein, according to Mary Darling, University of Minnesota extension nutritionist.

She says some people may think that mushrooms can supply protein in meatless meals, perhaps because they resemble meat in texture and color. They add some vitamins and minerals to a meal, but one-third cup of canned mushrooms (90 grams) has only about one gram of protein compared to the 21 grams of protein in a ground beef patty weighing about the same as the mushrooms.

Mushrooms are low calorie, however, Ms. Darling says. One pound of fresh mushrooms contains 123 calories and can be used to extend meat in casseroles, but not as a substitute.

People occasionally are misled by appearance in selecting meat substitutes, she says. Breaded, sliced eggplant looks a little like breaded pork cutlets and some people served it as a meat substitute because it fulfilled an esthetic function. Unfamiliarity with the nutritional function of a foodstuff can lead to poor nutritional substitutes, she says.

Instead of trying to make mushrooms into something they aren't, Ms. Darling suggests just enjoying them for their unique flavor and composition. Select fresh mushrooms that are free from discoloration and shriveling, and store them, unwashed in a plastic bag or loosely covered container in the refrigerator. Use them within five days, she says.

If you select wild mushrooms, use a reliable mushroom publication to identify the species to be sure it is safe for eating. Mushrooms also can be frozen by scalding or sauteing them first. Use frozen mushrooms within nine months.

-dmn-

CA, TCO

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
June 2, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
9A27P
D

SUMMER POSES
STAIN PROBLEMS

Summer weather and outdoor activity can lead to several common but stubborn fabric stains.

What can be done about them? Lois Ingels, extension specialist in textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota, offers this advice:

GRASS STAIN: Attack the stain as soon as possible. Work detergent into it and rinse. If the fabric's dye is safe for it, sponge with rubbing alcohol. (To make sure the dye is safe, try some alcohol first on a hem or somewhere where it won't show.) If the stain remains, use bleach.

TAR: Sponge the stain with a grease solvent and repeat until the stain comes out.

MILDEW: Wash the stained item thoroughly in detergent and dry it in sunlight --not in a clothes dryer. If the stain persists, use bleach.

FRUIT, BERRY STAINS: Soak in cool water immediately. Then, if it is safe for the fabric, pour boiling water through the stain. Finally, work detergent into the stain and launder. Don't pour boiling water through heat sensitive synthetic fabrics or you may damage the fabric.

PERSPIRATION: Work detergent into the stain and let it stand for a while. Then wash normally. If the stain persists, use ammonia and then rinse. If the stain is an old one, use white vinegar instead of ammonia.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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7/10/75

PREPARING 4-H
DAIRY PROJECTS
FOR SUMMER

4-H dairy project members planning to show their heifers at county fairs should have the animals in the barn and start giving them some attention by early June.

"One of the most important first steps is to develop a good feeding program for your animal, based on her present condition," says Mike Hutjens, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Get the heifer into the barn and feed her plenty of hay to "body her down" so she will show more depth of body by county fair time. Amount of grain to feed depends on the animal's condition.

You can clip your 4-H dairy animal when you begin grooming six to eight weeks before fair time to get some experience. "But clip her again on the tail, legs, head, neck and udder one week before the show," recommends Hutjens.

"Clipping the entire body is not recommended unless your animal has an extremely rough hair coat, excess sun bleaching or has not lost her winter coat," Hutjens says. Normally, daily brushing will give your animal a smooth hair coat. "Clipping is not a substitute for elbow grease," Hutjens emphasizes. Don't clip the animal's entire body if your show is less than two months away.

Start training 4-H dairy project calves to lead now so that you and the animal learn to work as a team by county fair time. Get your animal used to the halter you'll be using in the show ring.

Train the animal to walk slowly in a clock-wise direction, always keeping the animal between you and the judge. Keep the lead strap on the left side of the animal, loosely coiled in one hand (not wrapped tightly around your hand though). The other hand should grasp the halter next to the head of your animal so you can control her.

add 1--preparing 4-H dairy

On show day morning, 4-H dairy project members should follow the same routine that was used at home concerning feeding, watering, bedding and grooming, advises Hutjens.

Water normally on show day morning, but limit grain to encourage hay intake to maintain body depth. You can feed damp beet pulp, but it's not necessary. Just before going into the ring, give your animal a final drink of water, but watch her sides (good spring of rib, but not rounded). If your animal dislikes the water, add a little molasses to it to cover up chlorine, mineral and other tastes. You may do this at home to get your animal used to molasses in the water.

And before going into the ring, have all health, registration and entry papers. Also know when the show begins and what breeds will be shown first. Know the birth date of your animal. If you're showing a yearling or cow, know breeding and due dates, freshening dates and production levels.

Be prompt and ready to go into the show ring with the correct animal. Watch the judge at all times and follow his directions closely. Present your animal to her best advantage, moving her slowly and keeping her between you and the judge. Once you are called in to line up, move smartly, but do not run. Don't cut in front of someone who is placed above you.

Above all, be a good showman--a modest winner and a gracious loser. "You'll make some mistakes and learn more about showing your animals as you grow up and show dairy cattle. This is one purpose of fitting and showing dairy cattle," Hutjens concludes.

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BEEF GRADING PLAN
BARRED AGAIN

An Omaha federal judge has ruled that new beef grading standards cannot be implemented because the U. S. Department of Agriculture failed to provide an economic impact statement on the plan.

The plan, which originally was scheduled to become effective in April, has drawn criticism from some consumer groups. They maintain that the lowered standards for marbling in prime and choice graded beef would result in poorer quality beef being top graded.

The government has argued that the standards would have almost no effect on quality because current marbling standards are higher than necessary. Government lawyers said no decision has been made on an appeal of the judge's decision.

Those who brought the suit to court were the Independent Meat Packers Association of Omaha, the National Livestock Feeders Association, the National Association of Meat Purveyors, the National Restaurant Association and six consumer groups.

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A-371

IN BRIEF. . . .

Dairy Foods. The world needs food and animal agriculture has a unique role to play, a new University of Minnesota publication states. The publication, entitled "Minnesota's Dairy Industry, Present and future," is available from county extension offices. "Until a better way is found to convert grassland and forage to edible and nutritious human food, the dairy industry's place in the world's future is assured," the publication concluded.

* * * *

Fewer Cows. Dairy cow numbers continue to decline, according to a new University of Minnesota publication. "To a great extent, the reduction reflects the continued exodus of small, part-time dairymen and the demise of inefficient dairy enterprises. However, increasing discontent is voiced by good dairy operators who dislike the seven-day a week milking schedule. A need exists to establish herd sizes allowing two-man co-management or hired herdsmen at competitive labor costs," the report says. The publication, entitled "Minnesota's Dairy Industry, Present and Future," is available from county extension offices.

* * * *

Soil Erosion. Muddy streams and lakes are a grim reminder that we have not solved our soil erosion problems. About four billion tons of sediment enter our nation's streams and rivers each year--about half originating from farms.

* * * *

Delay Pruning Oaks. Do NOT prune oak trees in spring and early summer--especially in June when oaks are most susceptible to infection by the oak wilt fungus.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Storing Fuel. Higher fuel prices make it even more important to cut storage losses. You may be losing as much as three percent of fuel stored above ground in a dark colored, unshaded tank to evaporation. You can reduce this to about one percent by getting the tank in the shade and equipping it with a pressure vent cap. Underground fuel storage reduces losses, but undetected tank leakage has contaminated many farm wells.

* * * *

SMV Emblems. Don't misuse slow-moving vehicle (SMV) emblems by putting them on a bike, truck, recreation vehicle or mailbox. This dilutes the meaning of the emblem and could prove confusing to a motorist, especially if he saw one on a vehicle cruising at 40 or 50 mph.

* * * *

Safe Mowing. Power lawn mowers are involved in many serious accidents. Here are some ways to avoid accidents:

- Read and heed the owner's manual.
- Know the controls and how to stop quickly.
- Keep children away from the area where you're working.
- With a walking mower, go across a slope to reduce the chances of getting your foot underneath. With a riding mower, go up and down to avoid an upset.
- Watch for obstacles and stay clear of objects that could be thrown.
- Keep hands and feet well away from the rotating blade.

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HERITAGE TREE
PROGRAM SEEKS
RESIDENT SUPPORT

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society has launched the Heritage Tree Program to search for, identify and certify significant trees throughout Minnesota.

Persons, groups, organizations and public agencies can nominate trees of champion size, historical significance and of special cultural meaning. Nominations should include the tree's common and scientific name, the circumference, height, and crown spread, the location and physical condition of the tree, and the name and address of the nominator and owner. The nomination should be accompanied by a recent, dated photograph of the tree.

Nominations should be sent to: Heritage Program, Minnesota State Horticultural Society, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108. Review committees are being established for cultural and historical trees, native or naturalized champions, and non-native, exotic and horticultural varieties champions.

The Heritage tree selections will be listed in the publication of the Minnesota Heritage Tree Register which will be maintained by the society, updated and published annually in the Horticulturist magazine.

The program will expand on the popular "Big Tree Hunt" originated by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The Minnesota Bicentennial Commission has granted \$5,000 for the program and more funds are being sought from other sources.

-daz-

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DAIRY TOUR SET
FOR AUG. 4-8

The fourth annual tour of Minnesota dairymen to other states is scheduled for Aug. 4-8, 1975.

Purpose of the tour is to acquaint Minnesota dairymen with the latest technology and management practices in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It will include 14 farm visits, a visit to the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research facilities in Beltsville, Md., and presentations by dairy specialists from industry, USDA and educational institutions.

The tour is intended for Minnesota dairy farm operators and their spouses. Cost is \$275 per person.

For more information, contact the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

-jms-

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TOPDRESSING ALFALFA
CAN BE PROFITABLE

Right after you take the first crop of alfalfa off is a good time to topdress alfalfa fields.

High hay prices mean that topdressing established alfalfa stands can be highly profitable--especially on sandy loam soils.

"Soils should be tested to arrive at the most economical fertilizer rates," advises Curt Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

On sandy loam soils, potassium is usually needed most. Phosphorus needs are more modest, while lime should be applied before the crop is seeded, usually at three to five tons per acre.

"If soil potassium tests are low, potassium fertilizer rates must be extremely high," says Overdahl. "If this is the case, apply potassium every year. Good times are just after the first cutting, or in early spring or fall. However, if the potassium soil test is 300 or above, you won't get much of a yield increase by adding more potassium. Tissue test should be at least two percent potassium in the upper third of the plant.

"And for phosphorus, you won't get a response by adding more phosphate if the soil test is 50 or above," the soil scientist adds.

On most silt loam or finer textured soils in the southern one-third of Minnesota fertility levels are very high. "For this reason you can usually get good yields with a minimum of extra fertilizer," Overdahl says. "For example, at the Waseca Experiment Station where high corn yields are maintained and alfalfa follows in the crop sequence we didn't get a response from fertilizer on the alfalfa.

-more-

add 1--topdressing alfalfa

"But these soils can also be low in phosphorus or potassium. So make sure you have the soil tested since a nutrient deficiency can seriously reduce the quantity and quality of the alfalfa crop.

"When fields have been properly limed and the alfalfa is inoculated nitrogen fertilizer seldom shows benefits," Overdahl concludes.

Table 1. Annual topdressing of alfalfa with potash on a Brainerd sandy loam and effect on yield, soil test K and % K in alfalfa plant tissue. (High rates of lime, phosphate, sulfur and boron applied across all plots)

Annual topdressing of K_2O /acre	1967 to 1969 averages		
	Yield	Soil test K	Tissue K
pounds	tons/acre	lbs/acre	percent
0	1.6	45	0.9
120	4.6	150	1.9
240	5.1	340	2.7
Adequate levels		300	>2.0

Table 2. Annual topdressing of alfalfa with phosphate on a Brainerd sandy loam and effect on yield and soil test P. (High rates of lime, potash, sulfur and boron were applied across all plots.)

Annual topdressing of P_2O_5 /acre	1968 and 1969 averages	
	Yield	Soil test P
pounds	tons/acre	lbs/acre
0	3.4	12
30	4.5	20
45	4.7	23
60	4.9	39
120	5.0	57

Table 3. General fertilizer recommendations by areas for established alfalfa stands.

Area of Minnesota	Total nutrients per acre	Example grade and rate/ acre applied annually
Southeast	0+35+100	0-10-30 at 335 lbs.
South central	0+60+30	0-30-15 at 200 lbs.
Southwest	0+90+0	0-45-0 at 200 lbs.
Northwest	0+45+0	0-45-0 at 100 lbs.
North central		
silt loams and finer	0+60+30	0-30-15 at 200 lbs.
sandy loams	0+45+125	0-12-36 at 350 lbs.
East central	0+25+220	0-12-36 at 200 lbs. plus 0-0-60 at 250 lbs.

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TOPDRESSING FERTILIZER
ON GRASS PASTURES

Nitrogen is the most important nutrient for pasture grasses.

"And if you haven't fertilized before, some phosphate and potash are probably going to be needed too," say University of Minnesota soil scientists C. J. Overdahl and Abelardo Castro-M.

In areas of dependable rainfall, 50 to 75 pounds per acre of nitrogen can improve production considerably. Where soils are quite sandy, or rainfall is unreliable, 40 to 50 pounds is a more reasonable rate, Overdahl and Castro say.

Fertilizing grasslands on organic soils is a sound recommended practice. One hundred pounds per acre of 30-15-15 applied early in the spring or late fall will increase yields by 0.5 tons of dry matter. Providing soil phosphorus and potassium levels are adequate (they recommend testing your soil), and rainfall is sufficient, an additional 30 to 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre could be broadcast in mid-summer.

Early harvesting or intensive grazing is a must to make efficient use of the applied fertilizer, they add.

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**STRONG BEEF PRICES
WON'T LAST LONG**

Cattle feeders should enjoy strong beef prices for "another month or two," although many beef feeders are not getting top dollars because margins between grades are wider than normal.

That's what University of Minnesota extension economists Paul Hasbargen and Ken Egertson have to say about \$50 per hundred cattle prices in early June.

"I think that May and June will show the top beef prices for the year," says Hasbargen. He encourages feeders to carry cattle to choice grade during the next two months, but to sell as soon as they reach choice. Feeders should avoid higher priced feeder replacements that won't go back to market for six months or more, he adds.

And cow-calf men who carried calves over should try to move yearlings out in June or July, he adds.

Abnormally wide margins between grades are due to the large drop in fed cattle marketings. There are fewer choice and prime cattle going to market throughout the country, but more total cattle than a year ago.

The margin was \$6.02 between good and choice grades at So. St. Paul for the week ending May 22, 1975. A year earlier the margin was only \$1.64.

"This means that all cattle feeders are not getting top dollars. Feeder cattle that will not grade choice should not be bid up because of these high margins between grades," the University economists say. Also, by early 1976 prices may dip to below \$40 per hundred, the economists say, as fed cattle and cow slaughter increases in the fourth quarter of 1975.

-jms-

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175
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IN BRIEF. . . .

Garden Information. Minnesota gardeners get useful tips and demonstrations on the weekly Agricultural Extension TV program, "Yard 'n Garden." Check your newspaper listings for time and stations. It is aired at 9:30 p.m. Thursday on educational stations. Topics for the coming month include: Summer vegetable care, July 3; canning, July 10; freezing, July 17; flowers, July 24; and the yard, July 31.

* * * *

Protecting Bees. It is important, even essential, that growers and beekeepers become familiar with the relative toxicity of insecticides to honey bees. Those relative toxicities are listed in Extension Bulletin 387, "Insecticides," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

* * * *

Cooperation. Insecticide applicators and beekeepers should become familiar with each other's problems so that hazards are appreciated by both.

The applicator should check fields before treating to determine the exact insect pest problems and whether honey bees might be present. The beekeeper should have his colonies registered and keep them as visible as is reasonably possible.

* * * *

Hog Prices. Hog producers should have a high income year similar to 1973 with prices remaining in the mid-forties through most of the remaining months of 1975. Hog marketings will remain low all year, the result of reduced farrowings in the winter and spring months of 1975. Weekly slaughter rates have been declining in April and May during a period when they normally increase, University of Minnesota agricultural economists say. This has helped hold total meat production under levels of a year ago.

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

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**PLAY EQUIPMENT
INJURES 100,000 YEARLY**

Those favorite gathering places for young children--the playground and the backyard swing set--are hazardous spots.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission estimates that each year 100,000 persons receive hospital emergency room treatment for injuries stemming from public and home play equipment. Most of the injured children are between the ages of five and ten.

"Backyard Play Equipment" is a new publication offered free from the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 25, Pueblo, Colorado 81009. It offers tips on shopping for and maintaining safe equipment, including the following:

- . Set swing legs in concrete if possible. If you use the anchoring devices that come with such equipment, be sure all pegs are below ground level and that there is no slack in the chain or cable.
- . Cap exposed screws or bolts. Tape will work if the set doesn't come with protective caps.
- . Avoid equipment with open-ended hooks, moving parts that can crush fingers, sharp edges or rough surfaces. Rings should be more than five inches in diameter but less than ten inches because children's heads may become entrapped.
- . Choose sets with lightweight swing seats.
- . Check nuts, bolts and clamps for tightness and replace any that have rusted.
- . Teach your children safe playground habits--no shoving, pushing or fighting; sit in the center of the swing; don't twist the chains and never swing empty seats or walk in front of moving swings.
- . Keep a close watch on young children when they use playground equipment.

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PRESERVATIVES WON'T
IMPROVE HAY QUALITY,
AGRONOMIST SAYS

No available preservatives will improve the quality of hay harvested, and farmers should consider the added cost of application and acid preservative, a University of Minnesota specialist says.

"Research is being done in other states on preservatives for baled hay, but not enough information is available to recommend their use," says Neal P. Martin, extension agronomist specializing in forages at the University of Minnesota.

Martin says farmers are asking questions about effectiveness of acid preservatives in baled hay. The acid preservatives are applied to hay to inhibit formation of molds and reduce heating associated with respiration.

"The research done thus far has produced more questions than answers," Martin says. Scientists at Purdue University and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center have reported these observations:

--Both stations report that hay harvested with stackers or large round balers can be stored without spoilage or excessive heat production at moisture levels below 22 percent at baling.

--Purdue found that one percent by weight of pure propionic acid was required to prevent mold and heating in alfalfa hay harvested at 30 percent moisture in small rectangular bales (one-half pound pure propionic acid per 50 pound bale).

--Ohio reported heating in the bales when a conventional baler and a large package (Vermeer) baler were used on alfalfa that contained above 25 percent moisture in the bale. This was true for all rates of the chemical preservative used between 2 and 10 pounds per ton. However, at 25 percent moisture in the hay, the 2 pound per ton rate prevented heating.

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4-H NEWS

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STATEWIDE 4-H
HORSE CLINIC
SET JULY 5

Have you wanted to ride English habit with your present horse but did not know how to get started?

Would you like to learn from some of Minnesota's best professionals? If so, plan to attend the Statewide 4-H Horse Clinic from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. July 5 at the Washington County Fairgrounds, Lake Elmo.

Admission is free and registration starts at 8 a.m. Opening the clinic will be a discussion by Stillwater veterinarian Victor S. Myers on first aid for horses, followed by farrier LeRoy (Ringer) Bell, Stillwater on foot care. Other topics include raising the foal, care and training of the young horse and showing and riding saddle seat equitation.

Resource persons will include Marlys Bell, former tri-state champion saddle seat equitation rider; Dave Patton, manager-training, Brightonwood Farm, Maple Plain; Monte Wallen, manager-trainer, Esquire Farms, Stillwater; and Pat Wessel, colt manager, North Ridge Farm, Wayzata, in the afternoon.

The clinic offers an opportunity for an enjoyable family outing in the scenic St. Croix Valley. Bring the family and plan to camp over the weekend.

The program is being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and the American Saddle Horse Breeders Futurity of Minnesota.

-daz-

CA

add 1--preservatives

--Ohio also reported that with stacks stored outside, chemical preservatives were not effective in preventing heat or mold formation after rains.

--Neither of these studies have recommended a way to apply the acid preservative during hay baling.

"When using acid preservatives, remember that these are organic acids and are somewhat corrosive," Martin says. "Take care to clean the acids from metal surfaces when you're finished to prevent corrosion. It's also important to avoid body contact with acid preservatives.

"Harvesting hay at 30 percent moisture instead of 20 percent may reduce field harvesting losses by five percent," he adds. "However, ask yourself whether an extra 100 pounds of dry matter per ton of hay is worth the expense of the preservative and the chance of corrosion on your equipment," the agronomist concludes.

-jms-

CA, IA, D

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EMERGENCY, FIRST AID
PROCEDURES SUGGESTED

You can prevent a panic in an emergency situation by knowing what first aid steps to take, says _____ of the _____ County Extension Office.

Call a doctor right away yourself, unless you are giving critical emergency treatment. If the later is the case, try to send a responsible person to phone or fetch the doctor.

If you do not know a physician in the neighborhood, ask the telephone operator to connect you with the emergency room of the nearest hospital or the emergency squad or the nearest law enforcement agency or fire department. When you are connected, be ready to tell the exact location of the patient, what happened and how many are injured.

Start emergency treatment if the patient has stopped breathing, has been poisoned or is bleeding a lot. Stay with the patient or return immediately. Do not move the patient, but try to find out what is wrong and how serious it is. If emergency treatment is not necessary, you should do what you can to prevent further injury or discomfort. Some suggestions on preventing further injury: Keep the patient warm, make him as comfortable as possible, reassure him that help is on its way and keep a crowd from gathering.

A few quick first aid reminders:

Don't move him.

Don't let him try to get up.

Don't talk about his injuries.

Don't give him whiskey.

Don't ask out loud when the ambulance or doctor will arrive.

Don't let him look at his injury.

-daz-

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IT'S SALE SEASON
FOR BARBECUE GRILLS

Summer is still young in most people's minds, but merchants and utility companies are offering sale prices on backyard barbecue grills to whittle their season's-end inventories.

If you're considering buying a new grill for the months of picknicking ahead, consider how much you want to spend, your family size, your need for special features such as a rotisserie or vented hood, and the importance of portability.

Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, says charcoal-burning grills are the most common, offer the greatest portability and come in the widest range of prices. Small units with only one or two rack positions cost as little as \$5 while larger grills on legs with variable rack heights start at about \$15.

If you want to cook with moist heat or prolong the cookout season into the spring and fall, consider buying a covered cooker. These have drafts that help in controlling heat. Covered cookers start at about \$30, and allow grilling on chilly days when open grills would be slow.

Mrs. Olson says backyard chefs who are considering this price range may prefer investing in an electric or gas grill. Their higher initial cost (about \$60 for electric units, \$125 or more plus installation for gas) may be outweighed by the permanent briquettes instead of the recurring expense of charcoal.

Just as in charcoal cooking, fat and juices drop onto hot "coals" in electric and gas grills. This creates flames and smoke that give food the flavor associated with outdoor cooking. Electric and gas grills require shorter warm-up times than charcoal before cooking, and their heat can be controlled without adjusting rack height.

add 1--it's sale season

Mrs. Olson warns, however, that permanent briquettes heat and cool slowly so response to the heat control is slow. Electric grills, which plug into standard household current, may be too small for large families although they are more portable than larger gas grills.

Gas grills start at about \$125, and most must be permanently and professionally installed. A few models use small propane gas tanks as fuel sources, and these would not require installation. Such propane-fueled grills can be moved to a garage or basement for winter storage, but Mrs. Olson says their portability is limited by their size and weight. Most gas grills are installed permanently. They may swivel to adjust to wind direction, but they cannot be moved.

-dmn-

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IN BRIEF. . . .

U. S. Farmland. Although the U. S. population has increased almost 40 percent since 1950, total land use patterns have remained virtually unchanged. As in 1950, cropland still comprises about a fifth of our total land area, grassland pasture and range about a fourth, forest land about a third, and wasteland an eighth. Land for urban use has about doubled since 1950, but still takes only one and one-half percent of our 50-state land area. Land for transportation purposes (about one percent) is up only slightly because many new roads have been built on existing rights of way.

* * * *

Cropland Shifts. U. S. cropland has declined slightly over the last several decades. However, this is a net change. In some parts of the country, cropland has been abandoned because of economic obsolescence but this acreage was partly offset by reclamation of new and possibly even more productive cropland in other areas. The net effect has been some geographic shift of cropland to areas with more productive soils and/or land better adapted to improve technologies. On balance, this geographic shift in cropland has helped increase average U. S. cropland productivity.

* * * *

Energy. Agricultural energy consumption of two to four percent is modest compared with transportation, which uses 25 percent of the nation's energy. Residential and commercial space heating uses about 18 percent. But as an industry, agricultural production ranks third after steel and petroleum refining in energy use.

* * * *

Grain Workshop. Here's another reminder of the grain preservative workshop scheduled for the Holiday Inn South, Rochester, July 10. There is no fee for the program, but persons interested in attending should preregister with the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

CA

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Tel. (612) 373-0710
June 16, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FEEDING TIPS
RESULT FROM
EQUINE RESEARCH

University of Minnesota Animal Scientist Robert M. Jordan brings back information from the Fourth Equine Nutrition Symposium that may be helpful to 4-H'ers in the horse project and others who care for horses.

What a horse readily eats, the amount he eats and speed of eating are affected by habit, stage production, teeth, condition, competition, peck order and form of diet. The ratio of hay to grain has a bearing on feeding behavior.

High grain percentages in Kentucky tests resulted in high lactic acid formation, which, along with low acetic acid, was associated with wood chewing. Researchers studied the ration effect by fixing a pine board to a pen. High grain horses spent four times as much time chewing wood as horses on hay.

Bicarbonate of soda will reduce the lactic acid and wood chewing.

Minnesota researchers have found that long timothy hay is not eaten as well by horses as alfalfa. Pelleting improved the timothy hay ration, but did not improve alfalfa-based rations.

-daz-

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HERBICIDE RESEARCH
TOLD AT FIELD DAY

WASECA--Research at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station Tuesday (June 24) showed the effectiveness of some new herbicides.

At the Crops and Soils Field Day, visitors saw a demonstration plot where the non-residue herbicide glyphosate (Roundup) was used. Researcher William E. Lueschen said in corn trials at Waseca, Roundup was very effective against quackgrass and will control other perennial weeds, such as Canadian thistle.

With this non-residue herbicide, farmers can spray quackgrass, wait a week and then plant practically any crop, he added.

The postemergence herbicide basagran has been very effective in controlling velevetleaf, cocklebur and many other broadleaf weeds in soybeans at Waseca, Lueschen said.

Visitors also saw demonstration and research plots where several experimental herbicides were used to control weeds in corn and soybean plantings.

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VISITORS VIEW
HAIL RESEARCH PROJECT

LAMBERTON--Research aimed at measuring the corn and soybean yield loss from hail storm damage was viewed Wednesday (June 25) at the Southwest Experiment Station Crops and Soils Field Day.

The objective of the research conducted by University of Minnesota agronomists is to compare yield losses with those for similar work done in other midwest states.

According to last year's Lambertton results, losses for the two crops are very similar to previous studies, which are the basis for insurance adjusters' loss charts. Damage to soybean plants is simulated with an ice blower and for corn plant damage it is simulated by hand removing leaves at Lambertton.

University of Minnesota agronomists Dale Hicks and Vern Cardwell were on hand at Lambertton to discuss growing points and growth potential of corn and soybeans after a hail storm.

For more information, get Extension Folder 314, "Replanting Corn and soybeans After Hail Damage," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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PROPERTY BUYERS
SHOULD CHECK
SOIL TEXTURE

Are you a potential property buyer? One factor you ought to consider is soil texture, a University of Minnesota specialist says.

According to Clifton Halsey, extension conservationist in soils, soil texture can affect such seemingly diverse things as lawns and gardens, leaky basements and septic tank drainfields.

Soil texture partially influences the amount of water held in the lawn and garden for plants. It also affects how much air roots can get. Texture of the soil surrounding the basement can either contribute to or help prevent moisture leakage. And it is an important factor in how well a septic tank drainfield will perform.

Extremely fine soil can be too impervious to water while exceptionally coarse soil can be too porous.

How can problems be avoided? Check the available soil maps and county soil survey reports, Halsey advises, but don't go strictly by the map. Soil texture can vary a great deal in as little as 100 feet.

Before installing a drainfield, you should perform percolation tests. Extension Folder 261, "How to Run a Percolation Test," contains instructions. A helpful but less scientific test can be performed by simply feeling moistened portions of soil.

For instructions, get Environmental Education Activity Sheet No. 3, "Determining Soil Texture." Both publications are available from the _____ County Extension Office or from the Bulletin Room, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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June 23, 1975

Immediate release

M.S.C.
7/2/75

IN BRIEF. . . .

Viewing Reminder. Much useful gardening information is available on the weekly Agricultural Extension Service TV program, "Yard 'n Garden." It is telecast every Thursday at 9:30 p.m. through the summer on Minnesota educational stations. Topics for July: Summer vegetable care, July 3; canning, July 10; freezing, July 17; flowers, July 24; and the yard, July 31.

* * * *

Inflation. Inflation can both help and hurt the farmer, Earl Fuller, extension economist in farm management at the University of Minnesota, says. It can provide opportunities for financing since it means your equity is worth more; but at the same time it can increase the cost-price squeeze and make farming more risky.

"Managing inflation means managing the associated risks," Fuller says. He offers this advice:

--some of the increased equity gained via inflation can be used to reduce short term indebtedness. Consider using long-term borrowing to reduce short-term obligations, but don't get in too deep.

--maintain enough liquidity to make good buys when they are available. Follow product markets carefully and use hedges to protect yourself.

--use price averaging. Don't sell everything at one time. Spread the risk over time.

* * * *

Farm Exports. Farm exports create a half million jobs on the farm and another half million off the farm, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. One of every eight farm jobs depends on exports. Half a million people hold jobs assembling, processing and distributing agricultural exports. This includes 120,000 people in the wholesale and retail trades, 42,000 in food processing and 43,000 in transportation and warehousing. But beyond that, says USDA, farm exports help cut the cost of government, help pay for consumer imports, help hold food costs down and help promote peace.

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June 23, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MISC
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**DON'T HOARD CANNING LIDS--
SUPPLY TIGHT, BUT ADEQUATE**

If you're planning to home can fruits and vegetables this summer, don't hoard jars and lids in anticipation of last summer's shortages says Nancy Steorts, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture for Consumer Affairs.

Periodic checks with canning supply manufacturers indicate a tight, but adequate, supply unless consumers panic and begin to hoard jars and lids. "The estimated need for jars with lids is 400 million, and manufacturers are over this," Mrs. Steorts says. "Between 1.6 and 1.9 billion lids will be needed, and the estimated supply is 2 billion."

At a recent news conference on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, she said the supply of tinfoil for lids and soda ash for jars has improved dramatically since last year's crunch. "Manufacturers began making complete canning units (jars with lids), but now they have shifted to replacement lids only," she says.

She said the supply of tinfoil for lids and soda ash for jars has improved dramatically since last year's crunch. "Manufacturers began making complete canning units (jars with lids), but now they have shifted to replacement lids only," she says.

Jar and lid manufacturers are distributing lids to various parts of the country as crops come in, she explained. When local produce is ready in this area, lids will be available.

Mrs. Steorts suggests that consumers try hardware stores for lids and jars and not rely entirely on retail food stores. Allocated supplies are going to outlets that normally carried such equipment, and hardware stores qualify.

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

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**BOTULISM ON THE RISE;
HOME CANNING BLAMED**

Increasing number of home gardeners and budget-conscious homemakers are canning their excess produce. And with this surge in home canning has come a jump in the number of botulism food poisoning outbreaks, according to Edmund Zottola, extension food microbiologist at the University of Minnesota.

Last year there were 20 outbreaks of foodborne botulism involving 30 persons, seven of whom died from the deadly poison. This was the largest botulism outbreak since 1935.

Only two of the outbreaks and one death were attributed to commercially canned foods. The remainder were traced to various home canned foods, particularly vegetables, meat and fish. Statistics since 1899 reveal that more than 70 percent of botulism outbreaks stemmed from home processed foods.

"Prevention is simple," says Zottola. "Follow proper techniques when canning food in the home. Food canned in the home under proper conditions for the type of food will be safe to eat, and commercial food canning companies design their processes so that requirements are met that are far in excess of that necessary to destroy the spores of Clostridium botulinum."

Zottola says low acid foods, including meat, poultry, fish and all vegetables except tomatoes, provide an environment in which C. botulinum will grow. The botulism-producing bacteria will not be destroyed unless the food is heated to 240 degrees F., and that temperature is possible only with steam under 10 pounds of pressure in a pressure canner.

The second botulism control technique Zottola recommends is never to use canned food that shows any signs of spoilage. Bulging can ends and jar lids are danger signals. When opening containers, check for off-odors, froth, foam or mold. All low-acid home-canned vegetables should be boiled before tasting, and if you must destroy home-canned foods, do it in such a way that there is no chance it will be eaten by humans or animals.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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STATE 4-H FEDERATION
ELECTS NEW OFFICERS;
4-H JLC AWARDS TOLD

A 17-year-old Trimont 4-H'er, John Fisher, Friday (June 20) was elected president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation in the 4-H Building on the Minnesota State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

The State 4-H Federation meeting was held during the five-day 4-H Junior Leader Conference, which started Monday (June 16) in the Twin Cities.

Fisher, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Fisher, is an eight-year 4-H member and has been active in 4-H conservation projects, being named the 1974 Lot Champion. He has received the Danforth Foundation Leadership Award and has served in several Martin County 4-H Federation offices.

Other newly installed State 4-H Federation officers include:

--Vice President, Aleen Degler, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Degler, Excelsior.

--Secretary, Clair Drescher, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Drescher, Alden.

--Treasurer, Laverne Marie Renner, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Renner, Detroit Lakes.

During the 4-H Junior Leader Conference, 4-H Alumni Awards were presented at the 53rd annual 4-H Recognition Banquet sponsored by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Receiving 4-H Alumni Awards were:

--Mrs. Genevieve (Gen) Lervik, 1715 E. 14th Ave., Hibbing, a teacher of youngsters with special learning behavioral problems and a former Agricultural Extension Service worker in Beltrami County. A 4-H'er for 12 years, she now devotes much of her free time to 4-H and other youth activities.

add 1--state 4-H federation

--David H. Malcomson Sr., 4116 NW 5th Place, Rochester, is principal of Harriet Bishop Elementary School and was enrolled in 4-H club work for nine years. In recent years he has been a key leader in the Country Club Crusaders 4-H Club and supervises extra activities and projects for the club. He is a past president of the Rochester Elementary Principals Association.

--James O. Pederson, dean of student services, South Dakota State University, Brookings, S.D., a 10-year 4-H'er in Lincoln County. He visited India in early 1954 as an International 4-H Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate and presented his experiences in India to groups throughout Lincoln County upon his return.

--Mrs. Margaret L. Schwingler, Atwater, a former member of the Madelia Smilin' Thru 4-H Club of Watonwan County. From 1948 through 1954 she was an adult leader of the Happy Hollow 4-H Club and was a 4-H Food Stand manager from 1953 to 1956. She and her husband, Ray, have a 200-acre farm with a herd of registered Black Angus.

--The late Harold Sponberg, former president, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich. He was active for eight years in 4-H club work in Waseca County, enrolled in dairy calf, baby beef and colt projects. Sponberg was the director of University Extension, Michigan State University Extension at Michigan State University and was a member of the National 4-H Foundation Board since 1954.

-daz-

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Rose Diseases. Black spot, powdery mildew and Botrytis blight are a few of the diseases that may afflict Minnesota's roses. Other diseases in the state are rust, cankers, crown gall, wilt and viruses.

University of Minnesota plant pathologists say buy certified stock free of disease. Keep plants free of weeds, fall leaves and disease-infested plants or canes.

Use spray programs and cultural methods suggested in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 22, "Rose Diseases." You can get a copy from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

* * * *

Safety Precautions. Use natural rubber or neoprene gloves to prevent absorption through the skin when using toxic phosphate insecticides, or when directions on the label call for it.

Avoid breathing any wettable powder, dust or contacting an emulsion. If this is unavoidable, use a respirator specifically made for phosphates.

* * * *

Fertilizing Lawn. University of Minnesota horticulturist say now is an excellent time to fertilize the lawn. Pick a day when the temperature is not over 80. Water the lawn after you fertilize or fertilize just before it rains.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Wise, Safe Use. To protect honey bees from insecticides, be sure an application is necessary. Then apply the chemical in the safest manner possible.

Use ground application whenever possible. Avoid dusts. Make applications either early in the morning or late in the day to avoid insecticide contact with bees in flight. Do not make applications when excessive drift will occur.

* * * *

Crops In Bloom. In Minnesota, it is unlawful to apply an insecticide to fruit trees in bloom. In all crops where pollination increases yield or quality, insecticide application during the bloom period should be critically considered and avoided if possible.

* * * *

Warm Water Greenhouse. The Environmental Protection Agency has granted \$250,000 to the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and Northern States Power Co. to build a greenhouse west of Becker.

Thermal energy from the water used to cool the condensers of the Sherburne plant will be captured in the greenhouse to grow vegetables and flowers. Construction will start in early July and the greenhouse will be operating by early October.

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NOSTALGIA BACK
ON THE FARM

In 1908, University of Minnesota researchers discovered holes in tree leaves. They found the damage was caused by air pollution from smoke coming from a nearby railroad.

Farmers have been helping university scientists fight the advance of corn borers since 1940 in this state.

Minnesota was alerted to the threat of Dutch elm disease as early as 1948, by a University of Minnesota agricultural researcher.

These, and other glimpses into the history of Minnesota farming are found, with 79 photographs, in an 84 page magazine, Minnesota Science. This Special Centennial Issue honors the establishment of United States' first agricultural experiment station. For a free copy of volume 31, number one, contact your local county agent, _____ County Extension Office, or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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MAGGOTS DAMAGE
VEGETABLES IN
GOPHER STATE

Minnesota gardeners are finding their spring-planted radishes, rutabagas, cabbages, cauliflowers, brussel sprouts and onions damaged by root maggots. Members of the cabbage family and onions are attacked by different maggots.

It is too late to save the early-planted crop if it has been infested by root maggots, but maggot infestation is less likely in second seedings.

If you are transplanting any of these plants, use a cup of diazinon as a drench around the base of the plant. Diazinon is relatively non-persistent and will not provide season-long root maggot control on rutabagas, turnips, and kohlbaga. The home gardener will have to treat these crops with a furrow treatment followed in four to six weeks with an over-the-row diazinon drench.

Maggot problems are most likely with the early spring planting. To insure a crop free of subsurface insect damage, a furrow insecticide treatment at planting time is desirable. Level the soil surface following plowing or rototilling. Open the furrow into which the seed or transplant is to be placed. Then sprinkle or dust one ounce of diazinon in one-hundred feet of row. Place the seed or transplant in the treated furrow and cover.

-daz-

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June 30, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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9/27
P

4-H SELF-DETERMINED
PROJECTS RANGE OVER
BROAD SPECTRUM

From star gazing to human relations--that's the range of choices in Minnesota 4-H's self-determined project area.

You can do what you want, young people enrolled in self-determined 4-H projects are learning.

Bob Horning, 14, of Herman, Minn., had to make some hard choices about his interest in astronomy. Should he save his money for a \$300 telescope or save it for his college education by making his own equipment?

Horning opted for the later and combined his skills and interest into a project that could bring him recognition through the 4-H program. He started his star gazing with binoculars and then began grinding a mirror for a six-inch reflector telescope. "The main thing I learned from grinding the mirror, is that you have to have a special touch for making optical equipment," Horning says.

"I earned enough money to pay for all of my equipment and I am planning to make or buy an electric clock drive and maybe a 35mm camera to photograph the stars. I am saving a lot of money by making most of the parts for my telescope . . . with the self-determined project you can do whatever you want or like," he adds.

Ginger Gumm of Morris, Minn., wants to learn how to communicate with senior citizens. Through the 4-H self-determined project, she is extending her experience in human relations to an age group she has had little contact with since her grandfather died two years ago.

"I went to the resthome in our town and asked if they had anyone who would enjoy my company. They gave me a list of about six names and I chose Fred, who is 91-years-old. . . I really think it's worth bringing happiness into someone's life. It isn't that hard to give up an hour or two a week," Miss Gumm says.

For information on how you can pursue a self-determined project through 4-H, contact _____ at the _____ County Extension Office.

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

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**MILK SHOULD ALWAYS
BE PASTEURIZED**

Contrary to what some people might believe, pasteurization has little effect on the nutritional value of milk.

The safety factor far outweighs any nutritional disadvantage, says Edmund Zottola, extension food microbiologist at the University of Minnesota. The heating process used in pasteurization has some effect on the vitamin C in milk, but milk is not a primary vitamin C source anyway.

Several diseases can be transmitted by raw milk, Zottola points out. Tuberculosis, though no longer the health problem it once was, is the most notorious. More common are such diseases as septic sore throat and undulant fever.

Pasteurization not only kills such disease-producing bacteria, it also destroys bacteria that can spoil milk.

According to Zottola, pasteurization is not a complicated process. In fact, it can be done in one's own home by heating raw milk in a double boiler and bringing it rapidly to 165 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk should be held at that temperature for one or two minutes and then cooled.

For more information, get Food Science and Nutrition Fact Sheet 21, "Pasteurization of Milk" from the _____ County Extension Office or from the Bulletin Room, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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Immediate release

EXCESS SOIL MOISTURE
AND PLANT NUTRITION

Abundant rainfall to date this year has caused a pale, unhealthy color in plants, even on well fertilized fields.

The problem could be low soil oxygen or nitrogen losses to the air, according to Curtis J. Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soil scientist,

Soil pores not filled with water constitute the soil atmosphere. Plant roots and soil organisms use the oxygen and respire carbon dioxide, so oxygen becomes as critical when soils are wet as is water supply during drouth periods.

If low oxygen supply is the problem, adding more fertilizer on these wet soils may not be a big help. When soils are drier, the nutrients will again be available and absorbed.

The other cause for yellowing of non-legume crops is denitrification--nitrogen deficiency due to losses to the air.

Research has shown considerable nitrogen losses to the atmosphere occur. If the average soil temperature, for example, is 75 degrees or more, water saturated soil could lose 60 percent nitrogen from nitrate nitrogen in three days or 95 percent nitrogen in nine days.

These losses are from the nitrate form, but it will not be that bad if ammonia or urea was the nitrogen form applied. The losses would be less than half of the above, depending upon how much has been converted to the nitrate form. If ammonium nitrate was used, the losses would be higher, perhaps nearly three-fourths of the above percentages. Sometimes when ammonium nitrate was fall applied, by now most of the nitrogen is in the nitrate form. So if soils have been water saturated for a period of time, nitrogen may have been lost to the air. Not all is lost though. If soils dry out, nutrients will become useful that had difficulty in being absorbed because of low oxygen content.

-more-

add 1--excess soil moisture

Leaching losses to the subsoil with excessive rains may be high on sandy loam and coarser soils, but losses by leaching on heavy soils are less than was formerly believed.

It is getting late to remedy the situation by adding more nitrogen. Modest amounts, 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen, could be helpful for corn, but some of the damage already caused may not make it highly economical. (It can be applied from the air if the corn is too big now.) If dry weather becomes a problem in late July and August, the corn may suffer more this year than most because of a shallow rooting situation resulting from the early season wet conditions. Additions of nitrogen at this late date for small grain usually increases protein content of the grain, but has less beneficial effect yield-wise.

-daz-

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Immediate release

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COST NOT EVERYTHING IN
HAY HANDLING SYSTEM

If you're thinking of changing your hay handling system, consider more than cost.

"Your hay harvesting, storage and feeding components must be coordinated in order to develop an efficient hay handling system," says Jack True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

"And your skills, experience and personal preference may be the logical deciding factors in some cases," adds True. He offers some guidelines to help choose a hay handling system:

--If any of your crop will be sold, conventional baled hay is the most readily marketable.

--What type of storage is available? Conventional baled hay can be stored in hay mows or closed buildings, while large packages are limited to open areas or open sheds.

--Large packages properly made and stored outside, should deteriorate only over the outside few inches during periods of bad weather. The large packages can preserve high quality hay.

--Type of feeding system used. Conventionally baled hay is more flexible and can be used where animals are fed inside barns.

--Consider custom work. Perhaps the high fixed costs of some systems can be reduced by hiring out to the neighbors.

--Consider harvest capacity if a large amount of high quality hay must be harvested in a relatively short period of time.

--What equipment is already available on the farm? "Some hay handling systems may be able to use existing equipment on the farm, while others require the purchase of special equipment," True points out. Make a careful determination of costs of accessory equipment that must be purchased.

-more-

add 1--cost not everything

--Other uses for the same equipment. "You can use some systems for baling straw and collecting corn stalks. Extra uses of the equipment will reduce the annual fixed costs per ton of material harvested," True concludes.

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Immediate release

EXTENSION SPECIALISTS
ADVISE RED RIVER VALLEY
SMALL GRAIN, BEET GROWERS

Although the situation may look hopeless in fields flooded out in the Red River Valley, University extension specialists say there are a few steps farmers can take.

Take a soil test after the flooding, particularly this fall, advises Abelardo Castro, University of Minnesota extension soil specialist. With the soil test, the grower will know how much phosphate and potash to add for winter wheat and spring crops.

With the flooding, most of the nitrogen previously applied will be lost. More nitrogen will be needed this fall or spring "by all means," Castro says.

It is too late to replant sugar beets this year, but if the beets are lost, growers should plant something to take up the moisture, says Alan Dexter, extension sugar beet specialist at North Dakota State University. If the soil is kept black for the rest of the summer, moisture levels will make it difficult to seed next spring. Oats for hay and millet are possibilities this year, but growers should be concerned about the herbicides they used in the fields flooded out, Dexter adds. Treflan probably would injure millet and any grass crop seeded.

If growers are reluctant to plant another crop this late in the season, Dexter advises them to even let the weeds grow to take up the moisture and destroy them before they go to seed.

University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist Roy Thompson says millet and buckwheat are two crop possibilities for flooded out fields. Millet is quite tolerant in fields that have had atrazine on them. Buckwheat is susceptible to treflan and atrazine. Oats for hay is another possibility and they may yet mature this season, he adds.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Grain Preservation. Preserving and storing high-moisture grain by treating it with propionic acid is the topic of a newly revised publication available at the _____ County Extension Office. The publication points out that propionic acid treatment of high-moisture grain is an effective, safe way to store grain. It may be especially feasible for farmers who are not sure of long range plans and may not want to invest in a drying and storage or high-moisture corn feeding system. Free single copies are also available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55108. Ask for Agronomy Fact Sheet 29.

* * * *

Custom Rates. Farmers with questions about custom rates can get answers from two University of Minnesota publications, available at county extension offices. Ask for Agricultural Economics Fact Sheet 13, entitled "Custom Rates in Southern Minnesota, 1974," and F-M-604, "Custom Rates: How to Calculate."

* * * *

Calf Hutches. Dairy calves need a healthy environment, and one way to provide it is with calf hutches. And Minnesota's harsh winters don't bother calves in these outdoor, portable units. More information is available in Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet 15 from the _____ County Extension Office.

* * * *

Farm Exports. Increased farm exports have reduced costs of government farm programs, resulting in lower costs to taxpayers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture says government farm program payments to farmers cost less than \$500 million in calendar year 1974--down from \$2.6 billion in 1973 and \$4 billion in 1972. Storage costs for surplus farm commodities have dropped too.

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MSC
9270
ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

**BUYING A PRESSURE CANNER?
CONSIDER THESE POINTS**

Are you planning to can the excess produce from this year's garden? If you are and are in the market for a pressure canner, you will need to decide the size you need, which type of pressure gauge (weight or dial) you prefer and whether to purchase a canner made of stamped or cast aluminum.

Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the type of range you have may be a factor in your decision. Stamped aluminum is lighter weight and less expensive than cast aluminum. While both types are satisfactory on standard gas or electric ranges, smooth top ranges require very flat-bottomed pans.

Stamped aluminum canners have bottoms that are about 3/16 inch concave. Cast aluminum units are much flatter and should be used on smooth top ranges.

Ms. Olson says if you currently have a smooth top range or are planning to purchase one, you will need to invest in the more expensive cast aluminum canner. Smooth top ranges with infinite heat settings usually are more satisfactory for canning than smooth tops with thermostatic controls, she says.

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4-H NEWS
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4-H AMBASSADOR
ORIENTATION SET
FOR JULY 13-16

Thirty Minnesota 4-H'ers selected as 1975-76 4-H ambassadors will attend an orientation workshop July 13-16 at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis.

Among those attending is _____ of _____. (Agent: Include
(town)

name and home town of ambassador from your county. See list below.)

Chosen as 4-H ambassadors were the 16 State 4-H Federation officer candidates and the state 4-H award winners to 4-H Congress in achievement, leadership, citizenship, National 4-H Conference, Camp Miniwanca and Co-op Leadership Conference.

The orientation includes a look at the ambassadors' responsibilities, a review of statewide 4-H programs and activities, training in the use of mass media and public presentations and development of better personal and recreational leadership skills.

The orientation will help the ambassadors carry out their roles and duties in the next 12 months. Ambassadors have many duties during the State Fair, including staffing of the 4-H Information Booth, acting as demonstration platform assistants and explaining 4-H to fair visitors in the 4-H Building. The ambassadors plan and conduct the State 4-H Junior Leader Conference which was held in the Twin Cities last month.

4-H ambassadors in the past have told the 4-H story to Minnesota's leading business and industry people and conducted television programs and interviews on 4-H throughout the state. Others have met with state and county legislators and other government officials, served on the state Safety Council and assisted with the filming of educational 4-H films.

-daz-

CA

add 1--4-h ambassador orientation

Agent--4-H'ers invited to the orientation are listed below. You'll probably want to call the ones from your county to find out if they will attend.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Clay	Debbie Miller	Route 1 Lake Park 56554
Dakota	Anthony Malecha	R.R. 2 Farmington 55024
Fillmore	Marie Larson	R.R. 1 Preston 55965
McLeod	Doris Dose	R.R. 2 Glencoe 55336
Mille Lacs	David Nelson	Rt. 1 Princeton 55371
Mower	Jeanne Adams	R.R 2, Box 79 Austin 55912
Norman	Bryan Jamison	Borup 56519
Norman	Laurie Rosendahl	104 2nd St. East Ada 56510
West Polk	Neal Nelson	Box 234 Crookston 56716
Renville	James Karl	Rt. 4 Hutchinson 55350
Sibley	Denise Harjes	R.R. 1 Green Isle 55338
Yellow Medicine	Norman C. Haugaard	R.F.D. 3 Canby 56220
Rice	Dawn Covert	Route 1, Box 197 Faribault 55021
Blue Earth	Gail Gilman	Route 1, Box 175 Lake Crystal 56055
Dodge	Terry Pike	108 1st Ave. N.W. Kasson 55949
Anoka	Jennifer Bann	680 Marigold Terrace Fridley 55432
Becker	LaVerne Renner	Star Route, Box 34 Detroit Lakes 56501
Blue Earth	Mark Schmitz	Route 5, Box 3 Mankato 56001
Carver	Aleen Degler	Route 5, Box 187 Excelsior 55331
Cottonwood	Shari Ihnen	c/o Gilbert Ihnen Lamberton 56152
Crow Wing	Mark Kennedy	Box 97 Pequot Lakes 56472
Freeborn	Clair Drescher	Rural Route Alden 56009
Goodhue	Sally Anderson	Route 3 Cannon Falls 55009
Jackson	Tom Resch	Route 1 Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360
Martin	John Fisher	Trimont 56181
Nobles	Paul Langseth	Route 3 Worthington 56187
Renville	Robin Schafer	Hector 55342
Roseau	Colette Michal	c/o Lloyd Michal Roseau 56751
Traverse	Jonathan Lande	Wheaton 56296
Winona	Annamarie Daley	Rural Route Lewiston 55952

Department of Information
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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
July 7, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
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KNOWING WHERE TO TURN
WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS

Whether you own or rent, housing problems can arise and leave you puzzled over where to turn for a solution. Eileen Anderson, urban agent with the Hennepin County Agricultural Extension Service, suggests contacting village or city authorities first. If you live in an urban renewal or code enforcement area, your local housing and redevelopment authority can help.

The Better Business Bureau provides a prevention and complaint service for the state. Before signing a contract with a builder or repair contractor, check the company's record with the BBB, Ms. Anderson recommends. If you have a complaint, the Bureau will contact the company involved and try to mediate a solution.

The Metropolitan Council reviews new housing developments within the Twin Cities area to be certain they are consistent with the overall growth plan for the area. It also publishes a Housing Rehabilitation Handbook listing financial and technical resources available to persons interested in fixing up an older home or apartment.

If your problem is with a mobile home and you have first attempted to solve it with the manufacturer or dealer, you can contact the Minnesota Mobile Home Association. Its Consumer Relations Council will assist you.

Several agencies will help with the tenant-landlord problems. The Minnesota Tenants Union offers information on rights and responsibilities, assistance in getting persons to solve their problems themselves and referral to other agencies. The Minnesota Apartment Association also offers a mediation service between tenant and landlord.

For persistent problems for which you can get no local help, Ms. Anderson suggests contacting:

- * Consumer Affairs Division, Office of the State Attorney General (when law violation may be involved)
- * Consumer Services, State Commerce Department
- * Building Code Division, State Administration Department (when building code violations may be involved).

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
July 14, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

MSC
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HOME ECONOMIST
TELLS CAUSES
OF CHOLESTEROL

What are some of the major dietary sources of cholesterol?

Egg yolk, shellfish, organ meats, butter, cream, cheese, fat and marbling in meat, says Mary Darling, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. And all of those sources, she points out, are animal products.

There are also many sources of fat in our diet, she says, but they are not the same as the sources of cholesterol although some of them may contain cholesterol.

Fats may be divided into three categories: saturated, monosaturated and polyunsaturated.

Miss Darling explains that saturated fats can lead to elevated cholesterol levels in the body; monosaturated fats have neither a negative nor positive effect on cholesterol level; and polyunsaturated fats actually help lower the cholesterol level in the body.

Examples of saturated fats include meat drippings, fat on and in meat, poultry skin, processed meat (such as bacon, bologna and weiners), lard, ice cream, butter, cheese, frozen or packaged dessert toppings, sour cream, cream, such aerosols as Redi-Whip, liquid coffee whiteners, cocoa butter and chocolate.

Monosaturated fat sources include such foods as hydrogenated fat (Crisco, for example), olive oil, most stick margarine (unless the ingredient list lists liquid oil first), peanut butter, cream cottage cheese and powdered coffee whiteners.

Among the polyunsaturated fats are mayonnaise, mayonnaise-type salad dressings, low fat cheeses, nuts, tub margarines which list liquid oil first on their ingredient lists and salad dressings made with allowed oils (corn, soybean, soybean and cottonseed blends, and safflower oils).

One of the implications, Miss Darling points out, is that the person trying to avoid fats may find fruits, vegetables and even starchy carbohydrates like bread and cereals are his better "friends."

* * * *

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July 14, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

MSC
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COUNTY 4-H'ERS
PREPARE FOR FAIR

_____ County 4-H'ers are preparing for the _____ County
Fair _____ at the County Fairgrounds in _____.
(dates)

About _____ 4-H'ers are expected to participate in the county fair
(number)
this year, giving demonstrations on a variety of topics and exhibiting their
projects.

4-H livestock exhibits will be judged at _____ at the
(times, dates)
fairgrounds. Judges this year include _____.

Some of the 4-H highlights at this year's county fair are _____.

-daz-

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July 14, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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LOCAL YOUTH(S)
ATTEND COURSE
IN WASHINGTON

Senior 4-H'ers from 21 states, including Minnesota, will learn from industry professionals ways to save energy and improve the environment during their week-long stays at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C.

Among those participating in this summer's Citizenship Short Course (is, are)

_____ of _____.

Environment workshops are a part of Citizenship '75--a summer-long leadership and citizenship training program for over 6,000 teenage 4-H members. For two weeks, starting July 14, additional program emphasis will be placed on energy and environmental improvement thanks to support from UOP (United Oil Products Company), Des Plaines, Ill. The energy technology company is assisting with a special version of workshops that are a regular part of the citizenship program.

The summer citizenship program is designed to give young people an insight into the meaning of citizenship and to strengthen understanding of their American heritage and the principles, processes and structures of the federal government. In addition to environmental issues, focus is placed on heritage of freedom, international interdependence, energy resources, free enterprise and the economic system, community development and the Bicentennial.

-daz-

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Immediate release

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Crop Damage. Excess water has damaged crops quite severely in some parts of Minnesota.

"We sometimes tend to overlook the fact that drainage can be a potential problem wherever plants are being grown," says Evan Allred, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer. In order to grow, crops must have access to air, water and nutrients. Air and water compete for the same pore space existing within the soil mass.

With excessive rainfall, the soil pore spaces may become completely filled with water. The air is expelled as the pore space fills with water and the crop suffers for lack of oxygen.

* * * *

Drainage Problems. Areas with flat topography and fine textured soil are most subject to drainage problems. Most sandy soils, except those in low-lying depressional areas, have sufficient natural drainage to prevent excessive water accumulation.

For food production potential, south central Minnesota soils cannot be equalled anywhere in the world. But during years of heavy rainfall, these soils may only be producing fractional yields or nothing at all. The same can be said of some Red River Valley farm land. With so much marginal farm land in the state, it is easy to understand why farmers in good soil areas are anxious to see their fields adequately drained.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Farmer Efficiency. The energy per unit of production in terms of the farmer's time and tillage is less on a farm that produces 100 bushels of corn as compared to one producing half that amount. Also, farms with drainage problems are usually cut into small irregular-shaped field areas. These conditions often result in tractors getting stuck and considerable turning of equipment. This type of farming is inefficient as compared to farming on larger, continuous fields.

* * * *

Getting Information. Farmers who want to find out more about installing a tile drainage system, should contact the _____ County Extension Office or the Soil Conservation Service Office in _____. A tile drainage system allows farmers to manage soil moisture to prevent having too much water.

* * * *

Harvesting Vegetables. Harvest your vegetables at the proper stage of maturity to get the most out of your garden.

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

For more information, get Extension Folder 172, "Harvesting and Storing Garden Vegetables," from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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add 2--in brief

Rising Hog Prices. Live hog and pork prices have been rising over the past 12 months with much of the increase since March. A year ago live hogs were selling for about 40 cents a pound and retail pork was selling for an average of 94 cents a pound. Now live hogs sell for 58 cents a pound and retail hog prices average \$1.31 a pound. With supplies reduced 15 to 18 percent, live price increases were passed on to the consumer.

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Atrazine, Oil. With the heavy rain in the west central area and the subsequent difficulty in cultivating, many farmers are using atrazine and oil. Because of the carryover problem associated with atrazine, farmers should be concerned about the crops they plant next year to avoid residue problems next spring, says West Central Experiment Station researcher Dennis Warnes. Many area farmers this year experienced problems with ineffectiveness of herbicides in crops and they could not cultivate, he adds.

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July 14, 1975

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
U M DISTRICT
REUNIONS SCHEDULED

Alumni members and former students at the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture, St. Paul Campus, will gather for three district reunions on Sundays in July and August.

Members of the board of directors of the School of Agriculture and staff members from the Institute of Agriculture will be present at each meeting. A potluck picnic dinner will begin at 12:30 p.m. and a program is scheduled at 2:00 p.m. at each location.

District 2 reunion for Southwestern Minnesota will be July 20 at the Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton. Officers of the District 2 Association are: president, William Paulson, Redwood Falls; vice-president, Carl Husen, Luverne; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. William Paulson, Redwood Falls.

The reunion for District 3, Northern Minnesota, will be July 27 at the Lake Koronis Community Park, south of Paynesville on the south shore of the lake. Officers of the District are: president, Glen Dahlgren, Bird Island; vice-president, Gerald Thorpe, Grove City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lyle Bishman, Dassel.

The District 4 reunion, Twin Cities area, will be Aug. 3 on the St. Paul Campus near the Home Economics Building. Mrs. Grant Miley, St. Paul, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, will preside. Arrangements for the reunion are being made by Maynard Smith, chairman, and Earl Pearson, secretary-treasurer, both of Minneapolis.

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Immediate release

HERBICIDES TESTED
FOR WILD OAT CONTROL
AT NORTHWEST STATION

An experimental herbicide, HOE 23408, was "very promising" in tests at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, in controlling wild oats in wheat, says Richard Behrens, University of Minnesota agronomist.

This herbicide, applied when the weed is in the two-to-three-leaf stage, is effective earlier than another promising new herbicide, Avenge.

Wheat and barley are tolerant of HOE 23408 and the new chemical also controls other grassy weeds, such as pigeon grass, Behrens said. The agronomist adds that farmers can expect to wait about two to three years before HOE 23408 is available for farm use.

Avenge, which is in limited use now, was effective on wild oats in the Crookston tests, but injured some wheat varieties. Era, a major wheat variety in the area, was tolerant of the herbicide. Avenge is applied when wild oats are in the four-leaf stage.

Wild oats are a major problem in northern Red River Valley wheat fields. A trial was established this year at the station to determine how long it takes to eradicate wild oats using various tillage and management practices. The trial is expected to run several years.

-daz-

CA, IA, Field Crops

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July 14, 1975

Immediate release

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EMERGENCY LOANS
FOR FARMIS, FAMILIES
IN DISASTER AREAS

Emergency low-interest loans can be made available to Minnesota farmers through the Farmers Home Administration if their areas have been declared disaster areas.

Farmers Home emergency loans are made for physical losses and are based on the cost of repairing, replacing and restoring farm property and farm homes, including essential furnishings and personal possessions.

Loans that are based on qualifying production losses may include funds to repay applicants for production expenses which went into their damaged or destroyed crop and livestock enterprises. In all cases, applicants will be required to furnish itemized statements of expenditures for which they are requesting reimbursement.

Applications for loans are received at the Farmers Home Administration

_____ County Office at _____ in _____.
(address) (town)

-daz-

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July 14, 1975

Immediate release

PLAN FOR A
SAFE FARM

Growing livestock and crops SAFELY takes planning, says _____ County
Agent _____.

In planning a farm safety program, consider the size, shape and terrain of your farm; the type and age of your equipment; the type of operation; and the number of people you employ. Make a checklist of the potential accident hazards on your farm.

Around buildings, yards and roadways: Clear out rubbish and check stairwells and ladder openings for secure handrails. Check ladders for soundness and roads, especially intersections, for good visibility.

Farm machinery and field equipment guards and shields should be secure and in place. Shut off power equipment before servicing and have dry-chemical fire extinguishers and first-aid kits mounted on equipment.

Around electrical equipment, check wiring for proper insulation and for breaks that could cause short circuits for electrical shocks. Electrical circuits should be equipped with circuit breakers and use proper fuses in fuse boxes. Use only tools with double-insulated construction or three-wire grounded cords. Watch for overhead wires when using portable elevators or augers, handling irrigation pipes or setting up ladders.

-daz-

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July 21, 1975

MSS
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IN BRIEF. . .

Fall Seeding. The best time to establish a lawn from seed or sod is August 15 to September 10 when there is less competition from weeds. Also, the cool moist weather provides optimum conditions for seed germination and seedling growth, says Jane McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Seed Kentucky bluegrass at two pounds per 1,000 square feet and creeping red fescue at four to five pounds per 1,000 square feet. A Kentucky bluegrass-creeping fescue mixture is sown at three pounds per 1,000 square feet.

* * * *

Seeding Time. Don't seed later than Sept. 10 as you must allow for plant development before the winter or dormant season. Sodding can be done later in the year but one must still allow time for the rooting or knitting of the sod. Ordinarily, sodding later than Oct. 1 is not recommended.

August is also a good time to overseed your lawn to fill in bare spots, and to add a better adapted grass variety to a problem area. NK 200, a new perennial ryegrass adapted to Minnesota winters, germinates quickly and blends in with bluegrass-fescue lawns. Creeping red fescue may be seeded into partially shaded areas, or Nugget bluegrass if the location is only slightly shadowed.

* * * *

Yard 'n Garden. The weekly Agricultural Extension Service Yard 'n Garden television show can be seen in this area at 9:30 p.m. Thursdays on Channel _____, _____ (call letters). Topics for August include: fruit harvest and storage, Aug. 7; viewers' letters, Aug. 14; fall planting and spring flowering bulbs, Aug. 21; and vegetable gardening, Aug. 28.

* * * *

-more-

add 1--in brief

Killing Weeds. Late summer is an excellent time to use 2,4-D for dandelions, plantain and other perennial weeds in the lawn. Follow directions and pick a mild, still day. Weeds you kill this year will not be there to come up next spring.

August through September is not the recommended period for crabgrass control. Post-emergence control of crabgrass (killing the plant after it has germinated) is generally ineffective and not recommended. Crabgrass control chemicals should be applied to the lawn before Memorial Day in the spring.

* * * *

August Mum Bloom. Minnesota garden chrysanthemums begin to bud and bloom in August. They should be fed at the beginning of the month, and watched carefully for plant bugs and cucumber beetles. Dust with Sevin or Methoxychlor. Keeping chrysanthemums well watered will keep them growing vigorously so that you will have plenty of blooms for garden beauty and indoor bouquets.

* * * *

Fall Plantings. August is the month to plan your fall planting. Spring blooming wild flowers and bulbs, garden lilies and peonies are among those plants that must be planted in the early fall. Minnesota nurseries and plantsmen offer varieties suited to the state, along with advice on when and how to grow them. So look over the spots in your garden you would like to improve, send for lists or catalogs where you need them, and be ready to put in your favorite kinds as soon as the State Fair is over. Daylilies, iris, bleeding heart, lily-of-the-valley-- may all be planted in August without waiting until cooler weather.

* * * *

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
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July 21, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MEAT TENDERNESS IS KEY
TO OUTDOOR COOKERY

When buying beef to cook on an outdoor grill, make tenderness your first consideration suggests Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Pork and lamb pose less of a tenderness problem because they come from younger animals. The dry heat of a barbecue grill, however, produces its best results on beef cuts from the rib and loin.

Epley says some cuts from the chuck and round can be cooked successfully on a grill if they are heavily marbled with fat or if they are tenderized with a marinade. Beef round top round steak is an example of a less tender cut that can be cooked on a grill with special precautions in purchasing and marinating.

In addition to marbling, Epley suggests the outdoor chef should look for a fine, velvety texture and bright color to insure tenderness and juiciness.

He also offers these tips:

- * Cook the meat, don't burn it. This means the coals should be gray, not red.
- * Don't overcook. Meat that is burned and dried out will lack tenderness and, of course, juiciness.
- * Serve meat hot. Keep guests waiting, but never keep the meat waiting for the guests.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LOCAL PARTICIPANTS
TOLD FOR 4-H ARTS-IN

About 150 Minnesota 4-H'ers are expected to encounter, music, dance, photography, communications, art, drama, costume design and construction, performing arts and technical support experiences Aug. 7-13 during the 1975 4-H Arts-In at the State Fairgrounds, St. Paul.

Teen delegates planning to attend from _____ County are: (Agent-- see list below).

The 4-H Arts-In sponsored by Cargill Co. and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, is an opportunity for teens interested in visual and performing arts to live-in, share-in and work-in with other teens and professionals in the arts. It is an experience designed for self-understanding realizing one's potential, appreciating and becoming sensitive to others. Teens also will have an opportunity to explore career possibilities in the arts.

Arts-In participants will return to the Fairgrounds Aug. 21 through Sept. 1 for the State Fair to perform for fairgoers and conduct Arts-in-the-park free art experiences for children ages six through 12.

-daz-

Arts-In participants names, addresses, towns:

ANOKA: Jennifer Bann, 680 Marigold Terrace, Fridley; Loren Devine, 17108 Kettle River Blvd., Forest Lake; Kiyoka Matsui (% Seymore Nelson), 895 73rd Ave. N.E. Minneapolis; Jennifer Nelson, 895 73rd Ave. N.E., Minneapolis; Michelle Sehr, 1131 5th Ave. S., Anoka; Joan Taber, 312 Adams St, Anoka.

BECKER: Jim Sanders, Box 265, Frazee.

BENTON: Bettyann Pappenfus, Oak Park.

CARLTON: Anita Loveid, P.O. Box 132, Crowwell.

CARVER: Erin O'Neal, Rt. 1, Box 214, Chaska; John Stemper, R.R. 1, Box 400, Waconia.

CHIPPEWA: Erik Kantan, Milan; Janet Ostlie R.R. 1 Montevideo.

-more-

add 1--local participants

CLAY: Kevin Husen, 1524 S. 7th St., Moorhead; Tim Severinson, R.R. 3, Hawley; Ceil Trowbridge, R.R. 2, Moorhead.

CLEARWATER: Nancy Bagne, Clearbrook; Kim Crabtree, R.R. 2 Bagley; Jeff Hanson, R.R. 1, Box 106, Bagley; Vickie Nelson, Route 3, Bagley; Vicki Stenerson, Rt. 1, Box 146B, Bagley; Debbie Tollefson, Leonard; Sandy Katzenmeyer, Lake Itasca.

COTTONWOOD: Jeff Simonson, Sanborn.

DAKOTA: Mitsy Deer, 941 County Rd. 30, Eagan; Jeanene Startz, 1760 Cliff Rd., Eagan.

DODGE: Nishigita Atsuko (% Delzer) R.R. 1, Box 211, Kasson; Sue Chicos, R.R. 2, Dodge Center; Gayle Delzer, R.R. 1, Box 211, Kasson; Linda Jensen, R.R. 1, Box 217, Kasson; Karlene Stark, 307 5th St. N.W., Kasson; Dede Joy Kern, R.R. 2, Box 142, Dodge Center.

FILLMORE: Dixie Flattum, R.R. 1, Whalan; Denese Ullom, R.R. 1, Preston; Sharon Wright, R.R. 1, Preston.

GRANT: Lucy Backman, R.R. 2, Herman; Carol Ann Block, Barrett; Connie Moore, R.R. 1, Box 33, Hoffman; Nadine Wagner, R.R. 1, Herman;

HENNEPIN: Anita Anderson, 6331 Kyle Ave. N., Brooklyn Center; Cathy Conzet, Rt. 1, Box 185, Loretto; Paul Eifert, 9133 Utica Ave. S., Bloomington; Renee Gillespie, 1421 Bliss Lane, Bloomington; Maggie Gleason, 18023 Bass Lake Road, Osseo; Vicky Gould, 6882 Vicksburg, Maple Grove; Shelly Hein, 2040 Winnetka Ave. N., Minneapolis; Marttee Kerber, 9010 Trail Haven Road, Hamel; Peggy Kroeten, 1324 Independence Ave. N., Golden Valley; Tom Larson, 4649 Kingsdale Drive, Bloomington; Bob Leffler, 9141 Upton Ave. S., Bloomington; Roxann Nistler, Rt. 1, Box 209, Maple Plain; Margaret Schendel, 20400 County Rd. 10, Corcoran; Wendy Stuhr, 5635 Wisconsin Ave. N., Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Greta Hendel, R.R. 1, Caledonia.

HUBBARD: Marie Pike, 215 High St., Park Rapids.

ISANTI: Janet Ahlstrom, Rt. 1, Braham.

ITASCA: Jim Schmidt, 123 Alice Ave., Marble.

KANABEC: Wanda Ponto, R.R. 1, Mora.

KANDIYOHI: Virgil Damhof, R.R. 1, Blomkest; Joan Larson, R.R. 1, Willmar.

KITTSOON: Colleen P. Hart, Kennedy.

LINCOLN: Kathy Frensko, R.R. 1, Ivanhoe; Linda Jessen, Tyler; Tami Kurth, Hendricks; Denise Truckenmiller, Lake Benton.

MAHONMEN: Julie Stalboerger, Box 103, Waubun.

MCLEOD: Daniel Martens, R.R. 4, Hutchinson.

MARSHALL: Jennifer Johnson, Viking.

add 2--local participants

MILLE LACS: Mary Hansen, Rt. 1, Princeton; Sydney Hansen, Rt. 1, Princeton.

MORRISON: Margaret Arnold, Rt. 1, Box 1, Swanville; Carol Kaiser, Rt. 3, Box 243, Little Falls; Terri McDonald, Rt. 3, Pierz; Barbara Stobb, 1404 Riverwood, Little Falls; Marilyn Gerwing, Rt. 4, Box 8, Pierz; Linda Faust, Box 323, Pierz.

MURRAY: Lynn Burmeister, 2630 Broadway Avenue, Slayton.

NICOLLET: Peggy Brinker, 122 N. Front St., St. Peter; Debra Dummer, R.R. 1, Gibbon; Karen Ann Koble, 808 N. Swift St., St. Peter; Lois Schmit, 424 N. 5th St., St. Peter; Dale Seitzer, R.R. 2, St. Peter; Nancy Jo Trembley, 711 N. 5th St., St. Peter.

NORMAN: Sharon Baker, Ada; Lori Grivno, R.R. 1, Ada; Barb Jamison, Box 84, Borup; Kaye Stene, R.R., Shelly; Patti Wagner, R.R. 1, Ada.

OLMSTED: Sarah Huckstead, 3944 S.E. Oak Park Crc., Rochester; Brian Larson, R.R. 3, Rochester; Tim Roeder, R.R. 3, Rochester.

WEST OTTER TAIL: Bonnie Brause, R.R. 4, Fergus Falls; Mary Jo Kronemann, R.R. 4, Fergus Falls; Kathie Nettetstad, Box 262, Pelican Rapids; Tom Rasmusson, R.R. 5, Box 186, Fergus Falls.

PENNINGTON: Debra Simanson, Rt. 3, Thief River Falls.

PINE: Dawn Westphal, Rt. 1, Grasston.

WEST POLK: Joy Magsam, Box 89, Euclid; Julie A. Miller, Rt. 3, Evergreen Acres, Crookston.

RAMSEY: Willa Evans; Paula Harris; Paul McGee; Leslie K. Meyer, 4151 Reiland Lane, St. Paul; Gretchen Schultz, 1550 Simpson, St. Paul.

REDWOOD: Rosie Hagen, Sanborn; Dick Jensen, Box 217, Wabasso; Glenn Miller, Box 326, Wabasso; Deb Schafer, Sanborn; Lynn Uhlenkamp, R.R. 4, Redwood Falls.

RENVILLE: Colleen Anderson, Fairfax; Kathy Schaefer, Rt. 2, Buffalo Lake.

RICE: Teresa Kern, Rt. 1, Box 281, Faribault; LaVonne Meyer, R.R. 2, Kenyon; Bonnie Sirek, Box 46A, Elko.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS: Mary Davidson, Rt. 1, Floodwood; Michelle Dereschuk, Box 451, Floodwood; Mark Osvold, 570 Hwy. 33 North, Cloquet; Terry Riley, Floodwood.

SCOTT: Karen Kraai, 969 Fuller, Shakopee; Robbie Miller, 200 Oakwood Circle, Belle Plaine.

SIBLEY: Lynn Bachmann, Arlington.

STEARNS: John Sauer, Rt. 5, St. Cloud; Craig Schwitalla, 1025 11th Ave. S., St. Cloud; Brenda Theis, Hwy. 23, R.R. 1, Richmond; Linda Theis, Hwy. 23, R.R. 1, Richmond; Sandra Theis, Hwy 23, R.R. 1, Richmond.

STEVENS: Jane Horning, Chokio; Lorie Simpson, R.R. 1, Chokio; Ruth Simpson, R.R. 1 Chokio; Dan Ritter, Chokio.

add 3--local participants

TODD: Jackie Dinkel, R.R. 2, Long Prairie; Karen Krause, R.R. 2, Eagle Bend.

WABASHA: Carol Herman, RFD 1, Plainview.

WADENA: Paula Radniecki, Star Route, Staples; Mary Schluttner, R.R. 2, Verndale;
Teri Wipperling, R.R. 3, Wadena.

WASHINGTON: Debbie Dreier, 1379 Oldridge Ave. N., Stillwater; Mary Eggert,
11989 Pt. Douglas Rd. S., Hastings; Martha Lonquist, 14472 N. 15th St.,
Stillwater; Barbara Swanson, 1045 Oakgreen Ave. N., Stillwater.

WILKIN: Carmen Conzemius, Rt. 1, Breckenridge.

WINONA: Randy Allen, R.R. 2, St. Charles; Jason Beyer, R.R. 1, Utica; Annamarie
Daley, R.R. 1, Lewiston; Debby Ferden, R.R. 1, Utica; Janis Martin, Rt. 1,
Box 32, St. Charles; Emiko Shimado (% Timm) R.R., Utica; Mary Sue Speltz,
Utica; Cindy Thompson, R.R., Utica; Barb Timm, Utica; Cindy Timm, Utica.

YELLOW MEDICINE: Kerry Bendix, R.R. 1, Box 54, Echo; Terri Markel, Hanley Falls.

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July 21, 1975

MSC
3/17/75

NEW CAR GAS
MILEAGE GUIDE
AT COUNTY OFFICE

Passenger automobiles consume about one-seventh or 14 percent of all the energy used in the United States. That's more than three-tenths of all the petroleum used in the country.

The average passenger automobile fuel economy is less than 13.7 miles per gallon. A major factor in fuel economy is the make and model, but the weight of the vehicle also is very important. The smaller the vehicle, generally the better the fuel economy.

Optional equipment, such as larger engines, automatic transmissions, power assists and air conditioning, not only require more fuel to operate, but also add weight. Front end designs influence wind resistance. Personal driving habits and engine condition are other factors affecting fuel economy.

Results of fuel economy tests on 1975 automobiles and light duty trucks are in the Federal Energy Agency publication, "1975 Gas Mileage Guide for New Car Buyers," which is available at the _____ County Extension Office. This publication allows the energy-wise buyer an opportunity to compare fuel economies before choosing a new car.

-daz-

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July 21, 1975

WHERE DOES TIME GO
FOR DAIRYMAN?

There are several ways to reduce time spent on dairy chores, but perhaps the most important factor is the dairyman himself, a University of Minnesota specialist says.

According to Robert Appleman, extension dairyman, 29 time and motion studies conducted during the past year indicate that the dairyman himself is the most important variable in stanchion barn milking routine.

Among the findings: too many dairymen spend too much time machine stripping cows or having to adjust the units too often or on miscellaneous chores not associated with the milking routine.

In some cases, Appleman says, efficiency--in terms of amount of milk per hour of labor or cows milked per hour--was shown to have suffered by 50 percent.

Of course chores can also be reduced by investment in better buildings and equipment. But, Appleman says, anyone considering doing so should remember that such investment is expensive and the profit picture is not particularly good at this time.

A potential investor must consider his present and future herd size; maintain flexibility in both equipment and herd size; plan to recover the investment in six to 10 years; consider whether part of his family labor force will be leaving; consider whether the money could be better invested in another part of the farm business; and consider whether the investment will really decrease drudgery and encourage children to stay on the farm.

* * * *

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JHP

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PORK PRICES TO
CONTINUE STRONG

Despite some weakening from the late July high mark, live hog and retail pork prices will continue strong through the first half of 1976, says Ken Egertson, University of Minnesota extension economist.

A slight downturn in prices this fall showed after the summer peak. But compared with year-earlier levels, supply increases and declining prices in the near future are not expected as a result of last spring's 22 percent reduction in farrowing, he adds.

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, hog producers are also planning to reduce summer and fall farrowings 13 percent from a year ago. With the return of profits not expected to have a effect on farrowings until the first half of 1976 and on the pork supply until the second half of 1976, live and retail pork prices should continue strong even into the first half of 1976.

Favorable returns to hog producers can be expected, unless corn prices jump sharply again during the summer and fall. If we get about a 6.1 billion bushel corn crop, this likely will not happen, adds Egertson.

-daz-

CA, IA, Livestock

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LEGUME SOD SEEDING
TO IMPROVE PASTURE

Researchers at the North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, are using a one-pass operation to seed legumes into a grass pasture without having to destroy the existing grass stand.

Legume seeding with this simplified process will allow improvement of Minnesota grass pastures without the extensive labor generally associated with these processes.

Some of the benefits of including legumes in grass pastures include: Increased total seasonal pasture production, increased nitrogen supply to the pasture through nitrogen fixation by the legumes and improved animal performance by either higher average daily gain for yearling animals, better breeding performance or heavier calf weaning rates.

Methods of grass sod seeding are being evaluated by University Extension Agronomist Neal Martin in the first year for this experiment.

-daz-

CA, IA, Field Crops

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7/21/75

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AUGUST YARD/GARDEN
FLOWER INFORMATION
FROM JANE MCKINNON

August is the time of blazing color in Minnesota gardens planted with annuals, says Jane P. McKinnon, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.

Sunny beds and borders filled with petunias, marigolds, zinnias, portulaca, salvia and all the other popular flowers are usually at their best in August. Cutting off faded flowers before seed pods begin to form will keep plants blooming. Watch for insect damage on leaves and tender shoots.

Sevin or Methoxychlor, used according to directions on the label, will control plant bugs, various chewing larvae, and leaf hoppers. If aphids are present, use Malathion. Cool, dewy nights may encourage mildew on susceptible plants, particularly zinnias.

Dusting sulfur or Mildex (Karathane) will help keep leaves clean. A better plan for disease problems on annuals is to be sure to put problem plants in sunny, airy locations, and watch for varieties resistant to mildew. Scarlet Ruffles is one zinnia variety known to keep healthy green foliage.

Petunias should be clipped back if they begin to spread with long stringy runners. One good pruning early in August, followed by an application of liquid fertilizer will bring new growth and better blooming. You can make your own liquid fertilizer by putting a half-cup of 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 in a gallon of water. Stir it and let it stand over night. Use a cup to a plant, and apply it to moist soil at a cool time of the day. Water after application as well. Never use fertilizers or any garden chemicals when the temperature is over 80.

-daz-

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DAIRY CALVES
RESPOND TO
OAT-PEA HAYLAGE

Dairy calves at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, responded favorably to oat and pea haylage, reports George D. Marx, dairy scientist.

Oat and pea haylage can be used as a suitable forage for feeding young growing dairy replacement animals. Analyses of oat and pea forage were similar to alfalfa haylage except for protein content which was several percentage points higher in alfalfa.

Oats and peas were cut with a grain swather and were not crushed or crimped. The whole plant was then wilted to a predetermined moisture content of 50 percent before ensiling. No problems were encountered in harvesting this crop which can also be used as a nurse crop for hay underseedings.

-daz-

CA, IA, Dairy

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CROOKSTON SCIENTIST
TESTS BARLEY STORAGE
SYSTEMS FOR DAIRY FEED

Four different systems for storing barley for dairy calf feed made little difference in weight gains in animals at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station.

The four systems for storing barley harvested as high moisture or dry grain included: Conventional dry storage system, oxygen-limiting storage in a glass-lined steel structure, organic acid preservation using an aqueous blend of 30 percent isobutyric acid and 20 percent propionic acid and 100 percent propionic acid as a preservative.

No nutritional problems resulted with any of the types of barley when fed as the only grain in dairy calf rations, reports George D. Marx, University dairy scientist. All types of preserved barley, including dry and high moisture were palatable and acceptable as a grain for growing dairy calves and resulted in satisfactory growth and weight gains in two feeding trials.

Marx presented a paper on the research at the 70th annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association in June at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

-daz-

CA, IA, DAIRY

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GRAIN IDENTIFICATION
TO PREVENT THEFT

Farmers are reminded that a marker confetti grain identification system is available for stored grain to help prevent theft from farm storage bins.

The marked confetti can be added to stored grain as it is being binned or after binning to identify the owner, according to Roy Thompson, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. The small paper strips are marked with state and county code and a grower identification number assigned by the Grain Identification Company.

Five pounds of the confetti will treat at least 20,000 bushels of grain at a cost of \$23. The lists of purchasers are distributed to local elevators, law enforcement agencies and county extension agents to aid in identification of stolen grain.

The individual farmer's name and his county residence should be given on orders. The marker confetti is available from Jim Cussons, Grain Identification Co., Inc., Cooperstown, N.D. 58425

-jms-

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**NO CANNING JAR LIDS?
MAYBE YOU SHOULD FREEZE**

Everyone from the backyard gardener to the Federal Trade Commission is asking, "Where are all the canning jar lids?" Whether hoarding, unprecedented consumer demand or too-slow production is to blame for shortages, the homemaker is left in a quandry. How can he or she preserve the garden's bounty?

Freezing is one of the most popular alternatives, partly because of the wide variety of containers that can be used. U.S. Department of Agriculture experts recommend either rigid containers made of aluminum, glass, plastic, tin or heavily waxed cardboard or nonrigid containers such as cellophane, heavy aluminum foil or polyethylene film.

Packages should be moisture and vapor resistant and they must be sealed carefully. Tin cans require a sealing machine or special lids, and glass jars generally call for the same kind of currently scarce lids used for canning.

The Agricultural Research Service of the USDA offers these tips on packing foods for freezing.

- * Pack food and syrup cold to speed up freezing and help keep natural color and flavor.
- * Pack tightly to cut down the air between individual pieces of food.
- * Allow a little head space between the packed food and the closing. Food expands when frozen.
- * Freeze at 0 degrees F. or below and don't overload a freezer. Leave a little space between packages when freezing so air can circulate. You can move packages closer together once they have frozen.

Not all produce can be frozen. Green onions, lettuce and other salad greens and radishes do not freeze satisfactorily, and tomatoes suffer unless they are cooked first. Fruits can be packed unsweetened, in sugar or in syrup. Unsweetened

add 1--no canning jar

fruits do not keep as well as those with sugar or syrup, but they may be better for some uses or for dieters.

Vegetables must be blanched to stop the action of enzymes in the vegetables. This is done by putting them in boiling water for a short period of time and then cooling them quickly.

Two free publications on freezing from the Agricultural Extension Service are available from the Bulletin Room, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108. They are Extension Bulletin 244 "Freezing Foods for Home Use" and Extension Folder 156 "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables."

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Sewage Waste. Application of sewage sludge and secondary effluent on agricultural land will be the topic of a field day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The tour will begin at 1 p.m. at the Forage Farm at the south end of the station. The program will consist of research results from ongoing experiments and a wagon tour of the 40-acre sludge application area. This will be followed by a tour of the effluent site about five miles away near Apple Valley.

* * * *

Tour Openings. There are still openings for the "Know America" tours to Washington, D.C. in September and October. The two tour dates are Sept. 14-20 and Oct. 12-18, 1975. The tours are educational one-week tours of the Washington area planned by the Agricultural Extension Service and the National 4-H Council. Tours are limited to the first 40 people with paid reservations. More information is available from the _____ County Extension Office or the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

* * * *

Worming Strategies. Although worming is not generally recommended for Minnesota dairy cattle, dairymen who worm "just to be safe" or feel their herds have been exposed should work closely with a veterinarian. Several products are available that can be given to lactating or pregnant cows. But follow label directions closely, advises Mike Hutjens, University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist. Some products can only be given to dry cows.

Two treatments per year are recommended--in fall when cattle are confined and in spring before they go to pasture. Another system is to treat initially at calving (with a lower cost drug requiring milk withdrawal), with a second treatment 60 to 90 days after freshening with a product cleared for lactating cows. This gives you worm control during peak production and minimizes parasite stress at the critical period.

* * * *

add 1--in brief

Dairy Records. Good dairy records available through the Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) program are needed more now than ever before, University of Minnesota dairy specialists say. They state these reasons:

--Overall investment in the dairy enterprise is at an all time high and records are needed to manage this investment.

--Feed values are high. Use records to remove "boarder" cows and to do a better job of feeding your better cows.

--Pipeline milking makes records a must for knowing individual cows' production.

--You need records on individual cows to make genetic progress in your herd.

For more information, check with your DHI supervisor or county extension agent.

* * * *

Farm Exports. American farmers are among the most efficient in the world. They produce far more food than we can possible eat. As a result, about three-fourths of the wheat grown on American farms is available for export, along with half the soybeans and one-fourth of the feed grains.

Farm exports stimulate farmers to produce at or near capacity and help hold down food costs. The higher rate of output on American farms translates into lower per unit production costs for that 80 percent of total food production that is consumed here at home.

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EXHIBITING POULTRY
AT UPCOMING FAIRS

The first step in entering a bird in the poultry exhibit at the _____ County Fair and the Minnesota State Fair is to get a premium list for the fair, says Mel Hamre, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist.

4-H club members and others now are planning poultry exhibits for fairs. The premium list is a good starting place--it tells you the type of bird that can be shown and the sex and number of birds in each exhibit at the fair.

The State Livestock Sanitary Bird has health requirements for fair poultry exhibits. Blood tests must be made on chickens and turkeys for pullorum-typhoid or a statement of origin from the hatchery. The birds should be in good health and be sure to check for lice and mites.

Wash the bird in warm, soapy water (85 to 90 degrees) followed by two clear water rinses. Sponge and towel the bird dry, working with the grain of the feathers. Water fowl will do a lot of the cleaning up themselves, making your job easier, if they have access to a pond or a tub of water. Clean dirt from around the comb, beak, shanks and feet with a small brush. A nail file can be used carefully to remove dirt under scales.

Pen birds on clean straw after washing to keep them clean. Also, do not wait until the day before the show to get ready. Start working on your poultry exhibit a week or two ahead of time, Hamre suggests.

-daz-

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

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24-7 P

4-H'ERS TO MODEL
AT '75 STATE FAIR

About 270 4-H club members will model clothing at four Public Dress Revues starting at 10:30 a.m. Aug. 23 during the 12-day '75 Minnesota State Fair.

Other public revues will be Aug. 25, 27 and 29.

"Fashions 1975" is the theme for this year's 4-H Dress Revue program, according to Evelyn D. Harne, associate program leader, 4-H youth development.

In addition there will be a fashion show at Rosedale at 11:30 on Aug. 22, 24, 26 and 28. The show is part of the program designed to allow the young people an opportunity to see and evaluate the garments as worn. The mall show will be narrated by beauty and fashion consultant Alicia Hofacker, St. Paul.

Elaine Hall, Sears self-improvement instructor and model, will provide modeling tips for the dress revue participants.

Modeling from _____ County will be:

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ROADWAY SAFETY
INFO GIVEN BY
UM TECHNICIAN

Most farmers and ranchers who transport farm equipment on public roads could relate a few scary traffic situations they have been in, says Maurice Tipcke, University of Minnesota safety technician.

Some of these situations might include cars and trucks bearing down on them, people trying to pass them on hills or curves, rude gestures and long horn blasts.

For highway travel, your farm machinery must be equipped with at least the lighting and safety devices required by state and local laws. Here are recommendations on lighting from the standards of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) and Uniform Vehicle Code:

--Two headlamps.

--At least one taillight on the rear of the vehicle on the left side. If two taillights are used, the second one should be located on the right side.

--At least two red reflectors visible from the rear end mounted on the left and right extremities of the vehicle.

--Slow-moving vehicle (SMV) identification emblem visible from the rear, mounted point up near the center of the mass and, if possible, two to six feet high.

--At least two yellow flashing warning lights visible from front and rear. (These are standard equipment on many new tractors).

The drawbar hitch pin should be the "safety" type with a device that locks it in place so it will not jar out when driving over rough surfaces. A safety chain or cable provides an added connection between the towed and towing vehicles to prevent separation in case the hitch fails. Safety chains should be used when pulling wagons and other wheeled equipment on public roads.

-more-

add 1 roadway safety

Wagons hauling heavy loads on public roads should be equipped with brakes.

"Surge" or inertia braking systems are the most common, allowing the wagon to be operated behind any tractor. A good choice in a fire extinguisher would be a multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher with a 4-A, 15 ABC rating. Mount the extinguisher where it can be reached from the operator's platform or the ground. Two extinguishers at different locations on large equipment give extra protection.

Flares are important in warning approaching traffic of a breakdown or mishap, especially if you are unable to get your rig completely off the road. Carry along tools for emergency roadside repairs if you drive farm vehicles on public roads several miles from home. The roll-over protection system (ROPS) cab or frame provides substantial added roadway protection and comfort for the driver, as well as preventing falling off a moving vehicle.

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GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
TO SELL JAR LIDS

The metal canning jar lids that have been in short supply at grocery and hardware stores now will be sold on a first come-first served mail order basis through Goodwill Industries of Minneapolis.

Consumers who are having difficulty getting lids may order them by writing to: Canning Lids, Goodwill Industries of Minneapolis, 3600 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 55412. Goodwill will accept only single nine-dozen-lid orders, and it expects to receive only enough lids to honor the first 26,000 orders received.

Besides a \$5 check or money order, each person ordering lids should enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope so that the money can be returned if lids run out. Goodwill expects to begin filling orders late this week if they receive the 2.8 million lids promised to them by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The lids are from the Ball Corp., Bernardin and Owens-Illinois. Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corp., another large lid manufacturer, has declined to participate in the program.

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**SUMMER IS MILDEW'S
BEST FRIEND**

Muggy summer weather is an open invitation to mildew on clothing, upholstery, tile, woodwork and books says Linda Reece, extension interior design-furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

She says molds that cause mildew flourish wherever it is damp, warm, poorly aired and poorly lighted. Basements, closets and bathrooms are likely targets in the home.

Mildew prevention starts with keeping things clean and dry. Soil can provide sufficient food for mildew to grow when moisture and temperature are right, Ms. Reece says. Even greasy films, such as those on kitchen walls, contain nutrients for mildew organisms. Clean clothing is less likely to mildew than soiled clothing.

You can control dampness by waterproofing concrete and other masonry walls and using dehumidifiers and air conditioners. Ventilation can be improved through the use of fans. A light burning in a damp closet will provide enough heat to prevent mildew, but Ms. Reece cautions placing it far enough from the closet contents to avoid a fire.

Musty odors, which are danger signals that mold is growing, are common to basements and shower stalls. Ms. Reece suggests scrubbing with a dilute solution of sodium hypochlorite or chlorine bleach, rinsing and wiping as dry as possible.

Silica gel, activated alumina or calcium chloride also can be used to absorb moisture from the air. These chemicals are sold in department stores, drugstores and at some building supply dealers.

When you discover mildew spots, brush off surface growth and take care to prevent scattering spores in the house. Sun and air fabrics thoroughly. Wash or dryclean garments, or spray mattresses, furniture or rugs with a fungicide. If molds have grown into the inner part of an article, contact a fumigating service, Ms. Reece suggests. Mildewy leather, wood and books should be cleaned with detergent and water or a mild disinfectant solution and dried thoroughly.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Farm Exports. Agricultural exports make a big difference in the lives of Minnesota farmers and have a direct effect on Minnesota industry and the economic well-being of everyone in the state. Nationally, farm exports take the production from one crop acre out of four. These exports make jobs for people, all the way from the field to the port of export.

Farm exports help cut the cost of producing food by stimulating increased production. By bringing farmers larger markets and more farm income, farm exports reduce the need for Government farm programs, thus helping hold down our tax bill.

* * * *

Enough Farmland? The U.S. farmland resource base "appears ample for future domestic needs, at least beyond the year 2000," U.S. Department of Agriculture economists say. It also seems likely that U.S. farmers will have adequate land and technology to make "sizeable commitments to the export market," they add. But this may not come easily--how well we do will depend on our chances for higher productivity per acre and our chances for more crop acres.

* * * *

Worming Cattle. Routinely worming all dairy cattle in Minnesota is not recommended at this time, says Mike Hutjens, dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. He lists these reasons: Most manure is disposed of and this avoids fecal contamination; pasture grazing in Minnesota is limited; most herds are "closed" with few new cattle brought in; worm egg counts often are low; and cold winters can kill larvae to control worm populations.

However, dairymen who want to worm "just to be safe" or feel their cattle have been exposed should work closely with their veterinarian and get a worm egg count.

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Picture available
Contact Jack Sperbeck
(612) 373-0715

NEW IDEA TO
CUT SOYBEAN
HARVEST LOSSES

An idea garnered from an old pull-type combine by University of Minnesota's Cletus Schertz may help reduce soybean harvest losses.

"We originally got the idea from an old two-row, pull-type combine with a draper and canvas," says Schertz, an agricultural engineer.

What he came up with is a draper extension located in front of the combine's cross auger chamber. The draper extension is floated with respect to the cross auger chamber to permit movement of the sickle independent of the machine chassis.

Although Schertz thinks the idea has promise, he says it's still in the experimental stage. When Schertz compared his draper extension with a conventional header with a flexible bar, he reduced soybean gathering losses (those not entering the machine) up to 29 percent. For three varieties in 1974 (Chippewa 64, Steele and Corsoy), gathering losses were reduced 12, 29, and 12 percent, respectively. A 1973 experiment with Chippewa 64 reduced yield losses by 23 percent.

"Quality of the drapers is important," says Schertz. "We had a lot of trouble with the old canvases that were used in drapers 20 years ago. But the material going into today's drapers is better."

Soybean gathering losses have been averaging 2.4 bushels per acre in Minnesota. Seed damage--cracking and splitting--also is a major problem for those soybeans destined for seed beans.

-jms-

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NEW STATE CROP
FOR LIVESTOCK FEED?

A new crop may some day be harvested in Minnesota--not from its land but from its lakes, University of Minnesota scientists say.

The crop is aquatic weeds and it could be used for animal feed, according to James Linn, Richard Goodrich and Jay Meiske, University animal scientists who have looked into the possibilities.

"We don't want people getting the idea that we're spending a large percentage of our time studying aquatic plants," Goodrich says, "because that isn't the case. But we would be negligent if we didn't give the idea some consideration."

Many aquatic weeds are nutritionally excellent. They are highly digestible and high in protein and mineral content. But there is one major problem as yet unsolved: animals don't like them.

Goodrich says attempts to improve the weeds' palatability have failed and no further work is being done at present.

Nevertheless, if the palatability problem could be overcome, harvesting weeds would not only be economically feasible but ecologically sound as well. "There is a demand to remove them anyway," Goodrich says, "and harvesting could be a better way than using chemicals."

The more fertile a lake becomes and the less attractive it thus becomes for recreational use, the better it becomes for harvesting. In fact, Goodrich says harvesting weeds for feed might be more important economically to recreational interests than to the relatively small number of livestock producers benefiting.

University researchers have had better luck using another common but non-agricultural product for animal feed. Using chemical additives, animal scientists have improved the digestibility of poplar bark so that its nutritive value approaches that of hay.

"We feel we could use it but it doesn't appear to be economically feasible now," Goodrich says. "Twenty years from now it might be."

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HOT WEATHER TIPS
FOR LIVESTOCK

Hot weather days are still not over for the year and livestock operators should not forget to use care when transporting animals.

When animals become over-heated--they can't sweat like humans--they become excited and physiologically stressed. According to Richard Epley, extension meats specialist at the University of Minnesota, animals in such a condition can bruise easily and, if the heat stress is severe enough, the animal can die.

Epley offers these pointers for hot weather transportation of animals:

- handle livestock during cool hours.
- keep excitement to an absolute minimum when moving and loading.
- don't overload.
- provide wet sand, not straw, as bedding in the truck.
- provide plenty of fresh water at all times.

Hogs are especially susceptible to heat stress, Epley says, and lightly sprinkling them with water once they are in the truck will help cool and calm them. Don't cool down very hot pigs rapidly with ice water, however, since that can lead to death.

Feeding within 12 hours of shipping doesn't do much good, he says. In fact, it may increase the chances of animals choking as well as making them more excitable

The most dangerous days for animals are hot, extremely humid days, Epley says. Temperature alone is a poor indicator.

For example, on an 85 degree day when the relative humidity is 25 percent or less, the animal is safe; at 30 to 55 percent humidity the animal is in the alert zone; at 60 to 85 percent humidity the situation is dangerous; and at 90 percent or greater relative humidity, the animal is in the emergency zone.

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CA,L

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
August 4, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

STATE FAIR
4-H EVENTS
HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of 4-H events at the 1975 Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul have
been announced by _____ County Agent _____.

Thursday Aug. 21	1-3 p.m.	4-H registration, 4-H Building.
	3-5 p.m.	Dress revue activities, project demonstrations.
	* * * *	* * * *
Friday Aug. 22	8:30-noon	Demonstrations, conference judging and dress revue activities. 4-H Building.
	10-noon	Art in the Park (across from 4-H Building). Children visiting fair may participate in free art experiences.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts (Share-the-Fun). Plays, songs, dance, pantomime, puppetry, etc. 4-H Building.
	1 p.m.	Demonstrations.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.
	5:30, 7:30 p.m.	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	* * * *	* * * *
Saturday Aug. 23	8:30-noon	Demonstrations, judging. 4-H Building.
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	10:30	Public Dress Revue, 2nd floor, 4-H Building.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park--Free art experiences for kids.
	* * * *	* * * *
Sunday Aug. 24	9:00 a.m.	Church services. 4-H Building.
	10:00 a.m.	Demonstrations and dress revue activities.
	10-noon	Art in the Park--Free art experiences for kids and entertainment.

-more-

add 1--state fair

Sunday	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
Aug. 24		
cont'd.	1:00 p.m.	Demonstrations and exhibit 4-H Building.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.
	5:30,	
	7:30 p.m.	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.

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Monday	8:30 a.m.	Demonstrations, exhibit and booth judging. 4-H Bldg.
Aug. 25		
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	10:30 a.m.	Public 4-H Dress Revue.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations and exhibit judging.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.

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Tuesday	8:30 a.m.	Judging, demonstrations, dress revue activities. 4-H Building.
Aug. 26		
	10-noon	Art in the Park--Art experiences for kids and entertainment.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park--Art experiences for kids.
	5:30,	
	7:30 p.m.	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.

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Wednesday	8:30 a.m.	Demonstrations, judging. 4-H Building.
Aug. 27		
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	10:30 a.m.	Public 4-H Dress Revue.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park--Art experiences for kids.

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Thursday	7:45 a.m.	4-H Dairy Judging Contest. Hippodrome.
Aug. 28		4-H Livestock Judging Contest, Livestock Pavilion, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

-more-

add 2--state fair

Thursday Aug. 28 cont'd.	8:30 a.m.	Demonstrations, judging, dress revue activities. 4-H Building.
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park--Art experiences for kids.
	5:30, 7:30 p.m.	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.

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Friday Aug. 29	8:30 a.m.	Demonstrations, judging. 4-H Building.
	9:00 a.m.	State 4-H-FFA Tractor Driving Finals. In front of 4-H Building.
	10:00 a.m.	Public Dress Revue.
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Demonstrations.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H State Bicycle Road-E-O, in front of 4-H Building.
	7:30 p.m.	4-H Sheep Judging. Sheep Barn.

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Saturday Aug. 30	8:00 a.m.	4-H Dairy cattle judging. Hippodrome.
	9:00 a.m.	4-H Swine judging. Sheep Barn. 4-H Poultry judging. Poultry Barn.
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building. Beef judging. Hippodrome.
	1:00 p.m.	4-H Dairy cattle judging. Hippodrome.
	1:30 p.m.	Rabbit judging. Sheep Barn.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.

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Sunday Aug. 31	9:00 a.m.	Church services. 4-H Building.
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.

-more-

add 3--state fair

Sunday	Afternoon	Youth in Action Demonstrations. 4-H Building.
Aug. 31		
cont'd.	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.
	5:30 p.m.	4-H Performing Arts.

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Monday	8:30 a.m.	Livestock demonstrations, educational program. Sheep Barn.
Sept. 1		
	10-noon	Art in the Park.
	Noon	4-H Performing Arts. 4-H Building.
	3-5 p.m.	Art in the Park.
	3:30 p.m.	Presentation of 4-H Herdsmanship Award. Sheep Barn.

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Agricultural Extension Service
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
August 4, 1975

4-H-NEWS

Immediate release

MSE
7-2-75
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4-H TO RECOGNIZE
ADULT VOLUNTEER
LEADERS AT FAIR

Volunteer adult 4-H leaders are invited to the 4-H Leaders' Lounge in the southwest corner, first floor, of the 4-H Building from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day of the 1975 State Fair in St. Paul.

Former and present adult 4-H leaders will be recognized and thanked for their hours of service to help young people grow and learn.

Leaders will be asked to sign a guest book and will be presented with a pin enscribed, "4-H Leaders Make It Happen." The pin was designed by University of Minnesota Associate Vice President Albert J. Linck and his wife, Vandora, who were Ramsey County 4-H leaders.

Retired Extension staff members will serve as hosts and hostesses in the lounge during the fair. Adult leaders from _____ County planning to attend the State Fair include:

-daz-

(Agents: If you have some long-time leaders with interesting stories, this is a good time to develop a feature. I would appreciate a copy of any background information you develop on the really interesting ones.--Dave Zarkin.

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August 4, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CORRECTED FROM JULY 28 RELEASE

4-H'ERS TO MODEL
AT '75 STATE FAIR

About 270 4-H club members will model clothing at four Public Dress Revues starting at 10:30 a.m. Aug. 23 during the 12-day '75 Minnesota State Fair.

Other public revues will be Aug. 25, 27 and 29.

"Fashions 1975" is the theme for this year's 4-H Dress Revue program, according to Evelyn D. Harne, associate program leader, 4-H youth development.

In addition there will be a fashion show at Rosedale at 1:30 on Aug. 22, 24, 26 and 28. The show is part of the program designed to allow the young people an opportunity to see and evaluate the garments as worn. The mall show will be narrated by beauty and fashion consultant Alicia Hofacker, St. Paul.

Elaine Hall, Sears self-improvement instructor and model, will provide modeling tips for the dress revue participants.

Modeling from _____ County will be:

-daz-

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August 4, 1975

Immediate release

MSC
JAD 7P

**IN FACE OF SHORTAGES,
OTHER LIDS WILL DO**

With metal canning jar lids in short supply, Isabel Wolf, extension foods and nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota, says a number of home canners are turning to other types of lids.

Zinc caps with rubber rings and bail type lids, which also incorporate rubber rings, are enjoying a resurgence of popularity, Mrs. Wolf says.

If you decide to use zinc caps and rubber rings, be certain the rings are new and that both lids and rings are thoroughly washed and rinsed. Rubbers must be kept wet, and zinc caps that have been used previously should be boiled for 15 minutes.

After placing a ring flat on the jar shoulder, fill the hot jar, leaving about one inch head space for meats and low-acid vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for tomatoes and fruits. Wipe the top surface of the rubber and the jar threads with a clean, damp cloth. Screw the cap tight and then loosen about one-fourth inch.

After the jars have been processed for recommended times, the screw cap can be tightened slowly and the jar allowed to cool for 12 to 24 hours. If the top of the cap is low in the center, it is sealed. Never tighten caps after jars have sealed, Mrs. Wolf cautions.

Ideal or Eclipse jars have bail type lids. The jars, lids and rubber rings should be washed, rinsed and covered with warm water until needed. After filling the jars, fit a wet ring flat on the sealing surface of the jar and place the lid so it rests on the rubber.

Pull or push the long bail wire up so it lies on the groove on the lid. Leave the short bail wire up against the jar while it is in the canner. After processing and removal from the canner, push the short bail wire down against the jar and allow the jars to cool.

Mrs. Wolf says after about 12 hours, you can test the seal by turning the jar upside down gently and looking for leaks. To open bail type lids, raise the lower bail wire and then the upper one, pulling the rubber out with pliers or your fingers.

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August 11, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

COUNTY JUDGING
TEAMS WILL COMPETE
AT STATE FAIR

4-H general livestock and dairy judging teams from _____ County will compete
(Name)
for state honors at the Minnesota State Fair on Thursday, August 28.

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

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

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

The top general livestock judging team at the State Fair will compete in the National 4-H Livestock Judging Contest at the North American Livestock Exposition in Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 18. The second place general livestock judging team winners will compete at the American Royal Judging Contest in Kansas City, Mo., on Nov. 15. Both trips are sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Minnesota State Fair.

The third place team will represent Minnesota at the Western National Stock Show at Denver, Colo., on Jan. 10. That trip will be sponsored by 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 at Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 5. The trip is sponsored by the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Minnesota State Fair. The second place winner in the dairy judging contest will compete in the 4-H judging contest at the World Dairy Exposition at Madison, Wis., on Oct. 1. That trip will be sponsored by the Minnesota State Fair.

-daz-

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August 11, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

VEGETABLE EXHIBITS
PRESENT OPPORTUNITY

A good vegetable entered at the 1975 Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul offers 4-H'ers and others opportunities to teach, improve vegetable quality and promote pride in local produce.

University of Minnesota Extension Horticulturist O. C. Turnquist says an exhibit should teach people how a good variety in a particular area should look and should help people improve their vegetables through competition.

A good vegetable exhibited at the fair also can promote pride in home grown produce.

Pay close attention to the premium list for the fair in which you are entering a vegetable exhibit, Turnquist advises. The premium list tells how to bring the exhibit in, when to bring it in and the number of specimens. (You can lower your placing if you do not have the right number of specimens.)

Showmanship is an important part of exhibiting, including the art of selecting and grooming your exhibit for the show. Uniformity in size, shape and maturity of your vegetables is important. Vegetables exhibited should be free of disease and at the right stage for the table or for sale. Proper labelling of your exhibit also is important. You can find the proper name of your variety, cultivar or F-1 hybrid by consulting your seed catalog, he adds.

-daz-

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August 11, 1975

Immediate release

*msc
7/27/75*

NEW IRRIGATION
ENGINEER APPOINTED

Ed Bather has been appointed to head a two-year study aimed at developing irrigation and specialty crops in Minnesota, according to Landis Boyd, assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bather is a civil engineer who previously headed his own consulting firm.

One goal of the study is to help develop the state's irrigation potential, according to Bather. "We believe there are about two million acres of cultivated sandy soil in the state that could be irrigated. But only about 110,000 acres is under irrigation," said Bather.

Although increased energy costs make it less feasible to drill deep wells, Bather said "it's sometimes hard to understand why more farmers with high water tables in central Minnesota aren't irrigating."

The research project will test various specialty crops such as peas, asparagus, dry edible beans and cabbage to see if they may be profitable to irrigate in Minnesota. "We'll also work with crops such as field corn to see if irrigation can turn out to be more profitable," Bather said.

"This project will not involve planting and harvesting," Boyd added. "It is a data collection, assembly, analysis and recommendation project using existing data and projections. It will tell us what appear to be the best alternatives for the future."

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August 11, 1975

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

DAIRY GOATS,
OTHER 4-H LIVESTOCK
SET FOR FAIR

About 1,300 4-H'ers will participate in livestock and poultry activities at the 1975 Minnesota State Fair at the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul.

A new feature at the 1975 State Fair is the 4-H Dairy Goat Exhibit Aug. 29 through Sept. 1 in the Dairy Barn.

4-H club members will show five different dairy goat breeds and give milking and handling demonstrations. Printed information on dairy goats also will be available. About 177 Minnesota 4-H'ers are enrolled in this new project throughout the state.

4-H dairy cattle judging starts at 8 a.m. and beef judging at noon, Saturday (Aug. 30) in the Hippodrome and 4-H swine judging is at 9 a.m. the same day in the Sheep Barn. 4-H poultry judging is at 9 a.m. Saturday (Aug. 30) in the Poultry Barn followed by 4-H rabbit judging at 1:30 p.m. in the Sheep Barn.

Also on Aug. 30, duck, goose and turkey judging will be at 1:30 p.m. in the Poultry Barn. All showmanship contests will be held following judging of all classes in the respective species.

Informational livestock demonstrations and presentations will be given by 4-H from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Monday, Sept. 1, in the Sheep Barn at the 1975 State Fair. Topics will include fitting, clipping, animal showmanship, wool spinning and careers in livestock work.

4-H'ers will parade their livestock before the Horse Shows at the State Fair Aug. 29-31 at the Hippodrome.

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Immediate release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Saving Gas. Check your tire pressure at least every month. For the best gas mileage and for driving on long trips with heavy loads, inflate your tires to three to four pounds above the recommended pressure, but do not exceed 32 psi.

Underinflated tires can rob you of fuel economy by as much as a mile per gallon.

* * * *

Added Weight. Here's a gas saving tip: Don't carry unnecessary weight. For every additional 100 pounds, gas consumption can increase as much as two-tenths mile per gallon.

Get a free copy of "Energy Saving Tips for Driver," Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet 21, from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

* * * *

Octane Rating. Use gasoline of the proper octane rating in your motor vehicles. Using too low an octane rating for your car will produce a "ping" which will eventually damage the engine.

Using too high an octane rating wastes money and will not produce more power or improve fuel economy.

* * * *

Worming Cattle. Routine treatment of all dairy cattle for worms "is not recommended at this time," says University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist Mike Hutjens. Under normal conditions, a well managed dairy herd will not benefit from worming treatments, he says. However, conditions such as contaminated pastures, manure accumulations and new cattle entering the herd may warrant worming. Work closely with a veterinarian and get a worm egg count before proceeding with worming, Hutjens advises.

* * * *

add 1--in brief

Farm Exports. Farm exports create many nonfarm jobs. In 1974 more than 450,000 people had jobs assembling, processing and distributing agricultural exports. Examples: 120,000 people had jobs in wholesale and retail trades; 42,000 in food processing; and 43,000 in transportation and warehousing. Another example: about 2,000 people in the agricultural chemical industry have jobs supplying farmers with the chemicals to raise farm products for export.

* * * *

Exports Boost Buying. Farmers are buying more products from industry as a result of increased agricultural exports. Farmers are buying more household appliances, farm equipment, building supplies, and other capital goods and consumer items. This increased buying by farmers as a result of farm exports spreads more purchasing power throughout the entire economy. Farmers spent 12 percent more on tractors in 1974 than in 1973, which made more jobs and bigger pay checks for workers who make steel, rubber, spark plugs, plastics, electronic gear, ball bearings, screw bolts, and a host of other products. This is just one example of what happens when farm exports boost farm income and the buying that farmers do.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
Tel. (612) 373-0710
August 11, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists
Immediate release

MSC
A27P

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 way to make the patterns you buy fit properly by enrolling in the television series, Fit Sew Well, beginning _____ on channel _____ date

_____. 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 55108.

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

add 1--TV sewing

<u>Station</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Time</u>
KTCA-2 Twin Cities	Sept. 23-Nov. 11	7:30 p.m. (Tues.)
WDSE-8 Duluth	Sept. 23-Nov. 11	7:30 p.m. (Tues.)
KWCM-10 Appleton	Sept. 23-Nov. 11	7:30 p.m. (Tues.)
KFME-13 Fargo-Moorhead	Sept. 23-Nov. 11	7:30 p.m. (Tues.)
KGFE-2 Grand Forks	Sept. 23-Nov. 11	7:30 p.m. (Tues.)
WTCN-11, Twin Cities	Sept. 27-Nov. 15	7:30 a.m. (Sat.)
KAAL-6 Austin	Oct. 5-Nov. 23	11:00 a.m. (Sun)
KCMT-7 Alexandria	Oct. 5-Nov. 23	7:00 a.m. (Sun.)
KNMT-12 Walker	Oct. 5-Nov. 23	7:00 a.m. (Sun.)
KEYC-12 Mankato	Oct. 4-Nov. 22	2:30 p.m. (Sat.)

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August 11, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
2107p

**SEEING SPOTS?
DON'T PANIC.—
MOST ARE REMOVABLE**

Quick action and knowledge of a few basics may save you headaches when spots and spills appear on upholstered furniture, says Linda Reece, extension interior design-furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

She recommends working swiftly when a spot occurs so it will not "set" and become difficult to remove. Pretest each color for bleeding and shrinkage by trying your cleaning method on a hidden area of the fabric. If the fabric bleeds or shrinks, seek professional cleaning advice.

Use only cool or lukewarm water. Hot water can set a stain permanently. Ms. Reece says fabrics with rayon filaments shrink easily and shouldn't be dampened with water.

When using solvents or any cleaning materials on fabrics, apply sparingly. Dry surfaces with an absorbent cloth, tissues or a sponge to keep liquids from reaching the filling material.

Work carefully from the edges of a spot toward the center to avoid enlarging the stain, and blot rather than rub, Ms. Reece suggests.

Fast drying prevents rings, so use a fan or hair dryer set at cool to hasten drying. A dusting of pure talcum powder also will absorb moisture and works well on areas treated for grease or water spot removal. Vacuum thoroughly after dry.

Water-detergent solutions are effective in removing general soil in most fabrics. Two tablespoons of white vinegar added to detergent foam and rinse water will minimize color bleeding. If colors are not fast to water, water-free solvents must be used instead.

Fabrics that have been treated with stain and soil repellents respond best to water with a small amount of detergent or ammonia added. Foam cleaners may be required on stubborn soil, but Ms. Reece says all excess should be sponged off because dried foam will break down the soil-repellent finish. Treated velvets, except those of rayon, can be dampened lightly with water. Brush lightly in the direction of the lay of pile to restore the nap.

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August 11, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
9A57P

**REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS
LABELED FOR ENERGY USE**

A 17 cubic foot automatic defrost refrigerator or a 19 cubic foot manual defrost one--which is the wisest buy? Or which model with a particular defrost system will be most economical to run?

If the amount of electricity required to run a refrigerator and its impact on your budget are important, a new testing and labeling program may help.

Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota, says most new refrigerators and freezers now include this information on the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) label, which tells how many kilowatt hours of electricity the unit will consume monthly under test conditions.

She stresses that the use the refrigerator or freezer would get in your home may be different from the tests, but the kilowatt hour figures are useful in comparing otherwise similar models for energy efficiency. At about four cents per kilowatt hour, you can get a rough idea of what each unit could add to your electricity bill.

Although participation in the program is voluntary, Mrs. Olson says most appliance manufacturers have joined. Operating costs depend on size, temperature to be maintained, defrosting method and use. Even within seemingly similar models, there can be wide variations in power consumption due to insulation and the presence or absence of power switches.

Monthly energy cost ranges based on the standardized test conditions are:

* conventional refrigerators--25 to 164 kilowatt hours per month. \$1 to \$6.56 monthly operating costs (four cents per kilowatt hour).

*combination refrigerator-freezers--46 kilowatt hours for 4.5 cubic feet, partial automatic defrost to 261 kilowatt hours for 28 cubic feet, automatic defrost. Monthly costs range from \$1.84 to \$10.44.

* freezers--range is from 58 kilowatt hours for 4.5 cubic feet, manual defrost to 245 kilowatt hours for 30 cubic feet, automatic defrost. Monthly costs range from \$2.32 to \$9.80.

Energy use ratings for all tested models are listed in the Directory of AHAM Certified Refrigerators and Freezers. Mrs. Olson says appliance dealers may have copies, or they are available for 50 cents from AHAM, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

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August 18, 1975

ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

MSC
GAJP

LOOK FOR COMFORT, DURABILITY
IN CHILDREN'S SCHOOL CLOTHES

Back to school clothing should be comfortable and durable so children can engage in normal activity without fear of tearing or soiling their outfits says Sherri Gahring, extension specialist in textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota.

She suggests checking for the following things when buying children's clothes:

- * Seams should be soft and flat to prevent irritation and well finished to resist pulling out and raveling.
- * Points of greatest strain such as under buttonholes, ends of pockets and closures, crotch and sleeve seams should be reinforced.
- * Fasteners and trimmings should be firmly attached and washable.
- * Hems and pant cuffs should be deep enough for lengthening.
- * Fabrics should be long wearing. Knit tops of cotton, cotton/polyester or nylon are good, and nylon is especially durable. Cotton/polyester will not shrink or stretch as readily as cotton, and it is more durable.
- * Jumpers and dresses that fall from the shoulder and do not have waistlines are ideal for girls who are growing rapidly.

Ms. Gahring says raglan and kimono sleeves are wise choices because they offer room for movement across shoulders and chest. Yokes with gathers also are comfortable. Similarly, crotch and hip areas should have ample ease for comfort in bending.

Necklines should be checked for gapping or binding that can cause skin irritation. Growth features such as let-out tucks are practical because they lengthen the time a child can wear a garment.

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Immediate release

ATT: Extension Home Economists

MISC
GAS 7p

CONSIDER CHILDREN'S FEELINGS
ABOUT THEIR CLOTHING

If you're faced with making or buying new clothes for the coming school year, consider how your child feels about his or her clothing as well as cost, durability and care advises Sherri Gahring, extension textiles and clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Ms. Gahring says clothes give children a sense of security. They help them feel at ease and comfortable rather than awkward and out of place.

"To help a child gain approval from friends, look for clothing that is colorful and styled like the things friends are wearing," Ms. Gahring says.

"Colors, attractive prints, interesting textures and trim permit individuality and help a child feel attractive and accepted in his or her clothing."

She suggests buying clothing that will allow for physical growth and children's changes in feelings about clothing. She cautions against buying overly-large clothing, expecting a child to grow into them. "A child may become self-conscious in clothing that is too large," she says.

Instead, she urges consumers to select clothes that are designed for comfort, activity, growth and personal development. Garments should be simple in design, comfortable and roomy enough for squatting, reaching, running and climbing.

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August 18, 1975

Immediate release

MEC
JAP
4

WOODLAND FIELD DAY
SET FOR SEPT. _____

A forest management program emphasizing both economic and aesthetic values is set for Sept. _____ at the _____ beginning at 10 a.m.
(date) (location)

The free program is intended for woodland owners, farmers, teachers, students or anyone interested in forest management, says _____.
(name)

_____ County extension agent.

Program topics include tree planting, nature trail and tree identification, stand improvement, Christmas tree culture, woodlands recreation, harvesting and marketing, wildlife habitat improvement, environmental protection, erosion control and maple syrup production.

The program is sponsored by various state and federal governmental agencies, the University of Minnesota, the Environmental Science Center and the forest products industry.

For more information, contact the _____ County Extension Office or the Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

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- Sept. 13--Cloquet Forestry Center--Near Cloquet in Carlton Co.
- Sept. 20--Manahga, Demonstration Forest--near Manahga in Wadena Co.
- Sept. 27--Isinour Demonstration Woodland--near Preston in Fillmore Co.
- Sept. 27--St. John's University Forest--near Collegeville in Stearns Co.
- Sept. 27--Grand Rapids School Forest--near Grand Rapids in Itasca Co.
- Oct. 11--Andreas Schulze Tree Farm--Inver Grove Heights in Dakota Co.

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7/31/75

**BETTER REED CANARYGRASS
VARIETIES NOW POSSIBLE**

Plant scientists should now be able to develop new varieties of reed canarygrass which are better utilized by livestock, University of Minnesota researchers say.

Agronomists Arne Hovin, Gordon Marten and Robert Stucker studied cell wall constituents of reed canarygrass and found that progress could be made in breeding varieties for lower concentration of such constituents without greatly affecting forage yield potential of this highly productive grass.

Since lower concentrations of cell wall constituents mean an increase in digestible dry matter, an improvement in voluntary intake potential by livestock should be expected. This in turn should result in an increase in animal products, the researchers say.

Hovin will present their findings in a paper to be delivered in late August at a meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

-bd-

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DRILLING SOYBEANS
MAY BECOME COMMON

If soybeans, like small grain, could be planted equidistantly instead of in rows, yield could be increased as much as 7 to 10 percent, University of Minnesota scientists say.

"Complete control of weeds in soybean fields by the use of herbicides is a distinct possibility in the next few years," say agronomists Keith Auckland and Jean Lambert.

"As a consequence, it is likely that farmers may begin planting soybeans at equidistant spacings in order to maximize yield."

Equidistant planting would also save cultivation expenses and provide a more level harvesting surface, the scientists say.

The conclusions stem from a study comparing soybean plants spaced three inches apart in conventional 30-inch rows with plants spaced in a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch grid.

Row plantings apparently yield less because the plants compete strongly with each other for sunlight and consequently grow disproportionate amounts of leaves and stems. Such competition is less in equidistant plantings, where early growth can proceed more symmetrically.

With improved herbicides, equidistant planting could become common within five to 10 years, the agronomists estimate.

The study's findings are contained in a paper to be formally presented by Auckland this month at a meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. Auckland recently has been working in India with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.

-bd-

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MSC
J.M.P.

SCIENTISTS REPORT NEW
DISCOVERY IN REED
CANARYGRASS TRIALS

Scientists at the University of Minnesota have uncovered the first evidence of why poor animal performance is sometimes reported when reed canarygrass is used for sheep and cattle pastures.

The key is the alkaloid content of the grass, according to Gordon Marten, agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (ARS); University agronomist Arne Hovin; and animal scientist Richard Jordan.

Alkaloids are complex, nitrogen-containing compounds which have no proven function in plants.

Working with lambs, the researchers described their findings as "dramatic."

Lambs grazing low-alkaloid plants gained roughly three times as much weight as those eating high-alkaloid plants during two summers, the researchers found. The frequency of diarrhea among lambs eating high-alkaloid plants was more than three times that of lambs eating low-alkaloid plants. Differences were also found between different types of alkaloids.

The finding will permit plant breeders to improve the feed quality of reed canarygrass by developing low-alkaloid varieties, and a cooperative breeding project is now underway in St. Paul involving the University and the ARS.

Low-alkaloid varieties will help farmers obtain greater meat gains per animal and per acre without increasing costs, the scientists say.

Their findings will be presented in late August at a meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

-bd-

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MSC
JTB

SAVE MORE
SOYBEANS
THIS FALL

Prepare your combine before soybean harvest by adjusting it according to the operator's manual, advises Jack True, Extension Agricultural Engineer at the University of Minnesota. Add any attachments that you think will help you harvest more soybeans.

Soybean growers usually lose an average of 10 percent of their crop through improper harvest practices and management. Much of this loss can be saved by proper combine operation and adjustment, True says.

"One of the most important things, after you've initially adjusted the combine, is to make adjustments throughout the day according to changing moisture and field conditions," True says.

Here are more reminders to help 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.

--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

add 1--save more soybeans

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.

A quick way to measure soybean field losses is to 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 one bushel per acre. You get a better average by measuring an area one 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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J. H. J.

DAIRYMEN WHO
HIRE LABOR NEEDED
FOR INTERVIEWS

Dairymen who hire labor are needed to help with a University of Minnesota study aimed at reducing chore time.

"Many dairy farmers are hiring their first herdsman or assistant," says Robert Appleman, Extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. "And some of these dairymen have had little experience as supervisors," Appleman says.

The research study will be aimed at establishing hiring procedures, training programs, supervision techniques, motivation, and goals and concepts of excellence. Results of the study will be used to establish practical educational programs that will help both the farmer and the hired laborer.

In the study both the dairymen and the hired laborer will be interviewed. But the interviews will be separate and remain confidential, Appleman stresses.

Dairy farmers who wish to participate in the program should contact Robert Appleman, extension dairy specialist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

-jms-

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12-2
JHP

DROUGHT STRESSED
CORN CHOPPING
DECISIONS FACE
MANY GROWERS

With drought prevalent in Minnesota, growers face decisions on whether to chop corn now to use or sell for livestock feed.

University of Minnesota extension agronomists Dale R. Hicks and Neal P. Martin say it is best to cut the corn at 65 to 70 percent moisture content and ensile it. If moisture content is greater, leave it until it dries, which will enhance the yield and salvage quality (total energy), they add.

Wait as long as possible before chopping to salvage what is left, since the plants that have pollinated could recover if rain comes and produce grain. If the plant tissue is dried out enough to destroy plant cells, recovery is unlikely. Chopping for livestock feed is the next alternative, ensiling the chopped drought stricken material for later feeding.

If the moisture content is more than 70 percent, green chop it, putting it in a bunker or ensile it in an upright silo. Then add dry feed to bring the moisture content close to 70 percent. In green chopped material, nitrate-nitrogen levels can be high enough to cause nitrite poisoning in ruminants. So if growers intend to feed the green chopped material to livestock, they should check the nitrate-nitrogen content.

Even those growers who do not have livestock, may be able to recoup some of their losses if they can get the corn into an upright structure, selling it for livestock feed this year or next year. In many areas, farmers should be able to determine now if their corn is going to recover from the drought.

The feeding value can be about equal to that of regular corn silage as demonstrated in several livestock feeding trials. Also, with state feed supplies

add 1--drought stressed corn

decline and higher feed prices, Extension Economist Paul Hasbargen urges farmers with drought-stricken corn to consider salvaging it as silage. Although the yield may be only one-third of normal, the harvest will have a high value. With current grain and hay prices, corn silage will be worth about \$20 a ton. Even if only three to four tons an acre are harvested instead of the normal 10 to 15 tons, that still represents a feed value of about \$60 to \$80 an acre, which is almost as much as a normal field of corn was worth a few years ago.

Hasbargen suggests that the cash crop farmer harvest for later sale to a livestock producer or if he has facilities for cattle, he can salvage the feed by buying and growing out some calves.

(Most feedlots prefer to buy yearlings for placement on high grain rations).

In pricing the corn silage to a neighbor, consider the prevailing corn and hay prices. As a feed for the buyer, a ton of silage will be worth five or six bushels of corn, but the seller has little alternative use for the material if he cannot use it for feed. So he should be satisfied with a price below the substitution value of the feed.

Storage and harvesting costs must also be considered if the corn crop is sold out of the field. If the buyer harvests, reduce the cost by a couple of dollars per ton.

-daz-

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

MSC
JHJ

COUNTY 4-H'ERS PLACE IN
STATE LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ County 4-H'ers exhibiting livestock at the Minnesota State Fair on Saturday, August 30, 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.

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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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IN BRIEF. . . .

Pasture Renovation. Pasture renovation produced an extra 140 pounds of beef per year in recent University of Minnesota research trials. And you can expect similar results with dairy cattle, U of M agronomists say. More information is available from the _____ County Extension Office. Ask for Agronomy Fact Sheet 18, "Pasture Renovation."

* * * *

Clip Stubble. You can help control annual weeds and volunteer grain in legume seedings by clipping and removing small grain stubble this fall. It's best to clip by Sept. 1 (Aug. 20 in northern Minnesota) to allow time for legume regrowth and recovery of the legume root reserves before a killing frost. Later clipping could cause alfalfa or clover to winter kill, says Oliver Strand, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

* * * *

Alfalfa Cutting. University of Minnesota agronomists remind farmers that cutting alfalfa after Sept. 1 is apt to cause sharply reduced yields next year. Cutting after Sept. 1 may add tonnage this fall--but at the expense of 1976 yields

* * * *

Testing Pays. An average dairy cow in Minnesota made only \$17 in labor returns for her owner last year. But the average Dairy Herd Improvement (DHI) cow returned \$183 to her owner for taking care of her.

For more information on the DHI program in Minnesota contact your county extension office or local DHI supervisor.

-more-

MSC
9/27/74

add 1--in brief

Grain Safety. Flowing grain is dangerous. If you climb into a grain bin to check something and the unloading auger starts, you could be a goner in as little as four seconds. Grain acts almost like a fluid when it's drawn from the bottom of a bin. If you start with your legs about a foot deep in grain you're helpless by the time it gets above your knees. Many grain accidents are doubly tragic because kids are often the victims. Never let children ride in grain wagons or enter grain bins. Here are some other safety tips to follow:

--Install ladders in all bins.

--If you're trapped in a grain bin or silo, stay near the outer wall and keep moving. You can walk the bin down until it's empty and flow stops.

--If you must enter a bin that's potentially dangerous, use a rope and safety harness with two men outside to hold you and get help if needed.

--A rope, chain or pipe ladder hanging from a roof may save you, but even these safety devices have drawbacks. They are not proven and you may not have any way to get out of the bin if you use them.

* * * *

Silo Filling. A good pre-harvest maintenance check can prevent trouble at silo filling time. 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, advises Jack True, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Keep knives sharp--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.

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4-H NEWS

Immediate release

CONTACT: Dave Zarkin
(612) 373-1780

4-H MARKET LIVESTOCK SHOW,
SEPTEMBER 15-17

Minnesota 4-H'ers are preparing their livestock and poultry for the 57th annual State 4-H Market Livestock Show Sept. 15-17 at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds.

Sponsoring the show are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association. Besides livestock and poultry judging, this year's show will include rate-of-gain contests for livestock exhibitors and a meats judging contest on noon Sept. 15. (Each county may enter four members with the top three scores tabulated to determine the winning team.)

Local donors include:

Entry day is Monday (September 15), when show participants will view the State 4-H Horse Show in the evening, held in conjunction with the market livestock show.

Sheep and swine judging starts at 8:30 a.m. September 16 in the Swine Barn. Grand champion lamb and barrow and sheep and swine showmanship selections will begin at 1:15 p.m. Sept. 16, when winners of the rate-of-gain contest will be announced for these animals.

Live bird judging for the poultry show will start at 9 a.m. Sept. 16 in the Beef Barn. Poultry exhibitors will dress their birds at the University of Minnesota Meats Laboratory on the St. Paul Campus.

A western barbecue and street dance sponsored by the St. Paul area Chamber of Commerce, Minnesota Pork Producers, Minnesota Sheep Producers and Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association will highlight the Sept. 16 evening program.

-more-

add 1--4-H News

Beef cattle judging starts at 8 a.m. Sept. 17 in the Hippodrome. The grand champion steer on the hoof and the champion beef showman will be named about 2:30 p.m. Sept. 17, when winners of the beef rate-of-gain contest will be announced.

4-H'ers exhibiting in the State 4-H Market Livestock Show will take part in educational activities, including a livestock evaluation clinic conducted by University extension specialists and tour of the meat research lab starting at three p.m. Sept. 15 in the Meats Science Laboratory. The 4-H'ers will also tour the meat departments of major Twin Cities' supermarkets Sept. 16-17.

The animals shown at the show will be sold immediately following the event to Minnesota packing companies. Final pricing and value determinations will be based on carcass grade (quality and quantity) and carcass weight. Premiums will be given to exhibitors by combining the animal's live score with the carcass score to give an overall score. Exhibitors who qualify in the rate-of-gain contest will be awarded "bonus" premiums. Premiums will be provided by the Minnesota business community and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

-daz-

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FEEDING SUGGESTIONS
FOR DROUGHT STRESSED
CORN SILAGE

Feeding suggestions for silage made from drought stressed corn are offered by University of Minnesota extension agronomists Dale R. Hicks and Neal P. Martin.

Feed a small number of animals and watch them carefully before feeding a larger group. Symptoms of nitrate poisoning are increased pulse rate, quickened respiration, labored breathing, muscle trembling, weakness, staggered gait and apparent blindness. Also the tongue and whites of the eyes turn blue.

Change the feed source if these symptoms are observed or suspected. If possible, use this silage for dry cows or low value animals rather than good milk producers.

Limit corn silage intake to one-third of the daily dry matter intake and supplement it with other forages and grain. Regardless of the nitrate level, there should be no problems with nitrate poisoning if the feed intake is controlled as suggested.

-daz-

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Immediate release

PEG FERTILIZER NEEDS
WITH FALL SOIL TESTS

All farmers--and especially those in the flood-stricken Red River Valley area--should consider soil testing this fall to learn how soil nutrient supplies have shifted.

That is the advice of John Grava, head of the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory.

In the flood area, he says, high losses of nitrogen are expected to occur because of denitrification related to flooding, high moisture level and high temperature.

But in all areas of the state, soil testing gives farmers a chance to optimize their fertilizer dollars. A high user of fertilizer is likely to discover he has built-up phosphorus and potassium levels in the soil and that more conservative rates are in order. A low or moderate user may find he needs to use more fertilizer for optimum yields.

There are sound reasons for testing in the fall, Grava says. Samples are easier to collect and fall testing provides time for the farmer to plan his upcoming fertilizer investment carefully.

Further, he says, fertilizer is expected to be plentiful this fall but may be in short supply next spring.

Fall is also an excellent time for testing alfalfa fields for pH and lime. If liming proves necessary, lime can be applied before winter since road restrictions do not allow transportation of heavy lime loads in the spring.

In western Minnesota, Grava says, the period from now until freeze-up is ideal for collecting samples for the nitrate test.

The University's soil testing laboratory takes less than eight days to process samples and mail out recommendations. For more information, sample boxes and instructions, contact your county extension agent, vocational agriculture teacher or fertilizer dealer.

Soil testing services are also provided by several private laboratories in the state.

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MAKING SILAGE
FROM DROUGHT
STRESSED CORN

Wilted plants often are wetter than may be suspected, Minnesota extension agronomists Dale R. Hicks and Neal P. Martin advise growers who will make silage from drought stressed corn.

You can save money and feed nutrients by testing for moisture content, which should be 55 to 70 percent for the best quality silage. Quality silage can be produced from drought stressed if the moisture content is within the recommended moisture range for various methods of storage.

Harvesting corn with more than 70 percent moisture allows for seepage from structures and allows improper fermentation, which produces sour smelling silage. Low animal intake often results.

Moisture content should be 65 to 70 percent for a bunker or pile, 60 to 65 percent for upright-unsealed and 55 to 60 percent for upright-sealed structures. For more information, get Agronomy Fact Sheet 24, "Determination of Moisture Content of Forages" from the _____ County Extension Office or the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 55108.

Adding ground ear corn at ensiling will provide additional energy and lower the moisture content, but it will also NOT help reduce the nitrate content. Adding limestone to the silage will help decrease the nitrate level by lengthening the fermentation time. Generally 10 pounds of limestone is added per ton of silage, but Hicks and Martin do NOT recommend this unless very high nitrate levels are suspected.

Do not plan on feeding the silage for at least three weeks after the silo has been filled since it ferments for two to three weeks following ensiling. During silo filling, poisonous gasses may be present with silage containing high nitrate concentrations. The greatest danger occurs 12 to 72 hours after filling, but gas may occur for up to two weeks after the last silage is put in. Be sure that the top of the silo, silo chute and silo feeding room, where these gases will linger, are adequately ventilated before entering. An irritating odor and reddish brown to yellow color indicates these nitrogen gasses are present.

-daz-

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

WHEN DO APPLIANCES
REACH 'RETIREMENT' AGE?

Have you ever wondered whether it's wise to repair or replace a major appliance that has gone awry?

Wanda Olson, extension household equipment specialist at the University of Minnesota suggests considering data on how long families tend to keep appliances. The figures, compiled by home economists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate how long appliances are kept, not how long they could have been made to last, but Mrs. Olson says they may be valuable to consumers in a quandary.

Your refrigerator, for example, may be reaching retirement age if it's around 15 years old. You may want to think twice before investing much money in repairs on a refrigerator approaching that age. Or it's possible that an older appliance, even if in good repair, is less efficient to operate than a new one.

Mrs. Olson cites well-insulated self-cleaning ovens and gas ranges without pilot lights as fairly recent features that might tip the scale toward buying new appliances rather than repairing old ones.

Following are the USDA findings on how long appliances, bought new, are kept. The average for used appliances, where available, is listed in parentheses.

Home freezer 20 (9) years
Gas range 13 (7)
Electric range 12
Dishwasher 11 (7)
Washing machine 11 (5)
Electric clothes dryer 14 (5)
Gas clothes dryer 14 (5)
Black and white television 11 (5)
Color television 12

The statistics were collected from a national sample of about 12,000 households. Similar studies conducted in the 1950's and 1960's showed slightly longer "life expectancy than now for gas and electric ranges but shorter lives for freezers.

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MSE/g AJP

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ATT: Extension Home Economists

Immediate release

LOOK FOR SAFETY
WHEN BUYING A CRIB

A crib may seem like the safest place a child can be, but the Consumer Product Safety Commission reports that between 150 and 200 infants die each year in crib-related accidents.

Linda Reece, extension interior design-furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, says safety regulations apply to all cribs manufactured since Feb. 1, 1974. They stipulate:

- * Slats must be no more than 2 3/8 inches apart. Babies can slip through wider spaces and be strangled.
- * Metal trim or hardware must be safe and free from rough or sharp edges.
- * Locks and latches must be secure from accidental release or release by the baby from inside.
- * The packing carton and assembly instructions must contain warnings against too-small mattresses. If you can fit more than two fingers between mattress and crib, the mattress is too small.

If you already own a crib or are fixing up an older one, Ms. Reece suggests checking for latches or locks that open too easily, rough edges on metal parts and too-small distance between the top of the side rail and the mattress supports. A high side rail will discourage attempts to climb out, the cause of most crib accidents.

Use only non-toxic paints or wood finishes to repaint or refinish a crib. Rolled-up towels around a small mattress will give a tighter fit, and bumper pads will protect very young babies from falling through widely-spaced slats, according to Ms. Reece.

She also advises lowering a mattress to its lowest position as soon as a child can stand, and switching to another type of bed as soon as the side rail height is less than three-fourths of the child's height.

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IN BRIEF. . . .

Silo Filling. Check your silo filling equipment and locate bottlenecks in your operation, advises John True, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer. Make sure the capacities of the forage harvester, wagons 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.

* * * *

Grain Safety. Kids and grain are a dangerous mix. Although you may have played "cover-up" in grain augered from an old pull-type combine, big augers today cover children so quickly you won't even hear them yell. There are more accidents with grain now since we're handling more grain, faster, with bigger equipment and fewer people. Flowing grain is dangerous--remember that and preach it to your family, helpers and neighbors.

* * * *

Dry Cows. Improved dry cow management could be the key to improved herd production on many dairy farms, according to Mike Hutjens, dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Dairy researchers agree that a 45- to 50-day dry period will help regenerate udder tissue, replace body reserves used in the last lactation and stimulate high production in the next lactation.

A specific grain ration for dry cows may be one answer. More information is contained in Dairy Husbandry Fact Sheet 11, "Feeding the Dry Cow," available from the _____ County Extension Office.

* * * *
-more-

add 1--in brief

Haylage for Calves. Dairymen no longer need to worry about feeding haylage to calves, according to George Marx, dairy scientist at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston. Marx recently summarized a 5-year research study involving 160 dairy calves. Calves fed the haylage gained 1.61 pounds per day, compared to 1.57 pounds for those fed hay. Marx points out the following advantages of feeding haylage:

- Less haylage was wasted compared to hay.
- Animals on haylage did a better job of cleaning out their forage bunk.
- Animals on haylage consumed just as much dry matter.
- And, protein content of the haylage was higher.

"Top quality forage was much easier to get with haylage than with hay," Marx said.

* * * *

BVD Protection. Check with your local veterinarian to help prevent and control bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) problems. That's the advice that Dr. Jerry Hilgren gives to cattlemen. "Judgment in each individual case is the best recommendation," says Dr. Hilgren, a University of Minnesota veterinarian.

Blood samples analyses show that 70 to 80 percent of slaughtered cattle have had BVD. "Many herds of healthy appearing cattle have been infected, yet only rarely have the animals appeared sick," Dr. Hilgren says. BVD is usually a mild disease, but it can be serious. "Highly susceptible herds may have a 10 to 25 percent death loss--BVD is a serious disease among cattle feeders," Dr. Hilgren says

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