Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 1, 1966

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

FOOD SAFETY IMPORTANT IN HOT WEATHER

Food safety in the summer time is no different from food safety in the winter time. It's just that there is more likely to be a delay between the time food is prepared and the time it is eaten.

This delay might be a long, hot ride to a favorite picnic spot. And then there could be another long, hot wait until time to eat. It's the "long, hot wait" when the bacteria develop which cause food poisoning

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota have some suggestions to insure safe hot weather eating. One of the most important things to remember, they say, is that hot foods should be kept very hot, while cold foods should be kept very cold. Wrap food containers in several layers of newspapers to help retain their original temperatures. Or, use one of the new thermal or insulated containers to transport food.

Bacteria grow more readily in some foods than others, so it is best to avoid the following foods when planning a summer picnic: cream sauces, gravies, custard and cream pies, and cream puffs. Other low acid foods which are possible sources of bacterial food poisoning are meat pies, poultry, poultry dressing, ground meat, croquettes, hash, fish dishes, chicken and egg salads, ham, and hors d'oeuvres.

Special precautions should be taken when preparing quantities of food. Never allow a large quantity of food to cool in a big container. Spreading food in shallow layers and stirring food will hasten cooling. After food has been cooled, keep it under refrigeration until used.

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gA27P

add 1 - food safety

Refrigerate food immediately after a meal is eaten. Food left to cool on a counter top invites bacterial growth which can lead to bacterial food poisoning.

Keep frozen foods refrigerated during thawing or thaw rapidly under cold running water. Never stuff poultry the night before you plan to cook it, or partially cook a stuffed bird.

And, of course, the usual precautions should be taken by anyone handling food: (1) work with clean hands; (2) wash hands thoroughly after using the toilet, after smoking, or after using a handkerchief or tissue; (3) never work around food if you have any kind of an infection; (4) always cover coughs and sneezes with paper tissues; (5) keep hands away from your mouth, nose, and hair; (6) do not use cooking spoons or forks to taste food while cooking or serving; and (7) do not lick your fingers or eat when working with food.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 1, 1966

To all counties

4-H News

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS JOIN ANTI-LITTER CAMPAIGN

Each year some 2½ million dollars are spent by the U. S. Forest Service for sanitation and litter removal from national forests. More than 50 million dollars are spent annually to clean primary highways.

To alert other Americans of their obligation to preserve the out-of-doors by keeping it free from litter, 4-H clubs in Minnesota are cooperating in a nation-wide anti-litter movement, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

4-H groups and other organizations can use these projects to promote their anti-litter campaign:

- Install trash receptables near streams, lakes, beaches, camp sites, picnic areas and other recreation spots. Make arrangements for adequate service. A 55-gallon oil drum donated by a local service station can be used as a litter barrel.

- Provide litter bags -- either free or at cost -- for personal use and for distribution to the public.

- Devote a meeting to litter prevention. Provide a speaker, film or visual aid.

- Conduct a countywide anti-litter campaign with other volunteer groups. Prepare a window exhibit, post litter prevention posters, adopt a slogan or symbol.

- Encourage beautification activities such as planting trees, grass and shrubs to control erosion; planting flowers and shrubs in a public square, traffic island or park; cleaning up unattractive vacant lots or stream banks in or near towns; building benches, tables, painting shelters and maintaining other equipment in a park; constructing a roadside park.

- Post anti-litter rules in boathouses, fishing lodges and marina in the area.

- Publicize your efforts. Write articles for the local newspaper on litter prevention.

-smk-

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

To all counties

Immediate release

July 1, 1966

IN BRIEF....

Proper Cooking Kills Fish Grubs: Fishermen, or their wives, may needlessly throw away fresh-caught gamefish because yellowish cysts are noticed around fins and in the meat. Even with parasites, the fish are perfectly good to eat when normally cooked.

Lloyd L. Smith, University of Minnesota professor of entomology, fisheries and wildlife, says the relatively rare broad fish tapeworm is the only fish parasite that can live in humans. It can be a problem where people eat raw fish dishes. But normal cooking kills the parasite and the fish meat is perfectly safe to eat.

So, if you notice parasites, don't discard the fish, just don't eat them raw.

* * * *

Sorghum-Sudangrass Hybrids for Forage: Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids can supply a lot of pasture or green chop because they yield well and grow rapidly during the July to August dry period.

James Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says you can plant these grasses any time before August 1. For cattle pasture, use 40-inch rows to cut down waste from trampling. Solid drilling works well for sheep pasture.

Fertilize sorghum-sudan hybrids about the same as corn in your area. And don't use more than 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre following legumes. For details on feeding, see Agronomy Fact Sheet No. 15. Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

* * * *

Watch for Cercospora Leaf Spot: Cercospora leaf spot usually hits sugar beets in the first half of July in southern Minnesota and in the last half of July in the northern part.

Herbert Johnson and James Froyd, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologists, advise early spraying--when the first few leaf spots appear--because the fungicides are protectants and won't eradicate established infection.

For details on chemicals and rates, check Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 15. Get copies from your county agent, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

TIP FOR SECOND ALFALFA CUTTING

Farmers who harvested alfalfa by the calendar--about June 1--may have cut before the plants formed flower buds. Hay quality was probably good, but yields may have been somewhat low.

James Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says alfalfa cut before the buds appeared could stand a slight delay before the second cutting.

He recommends that you wait until some blooms begin to appear before taking the second cutting if the plants had no buds at time of the first cut.

Alfalfa survives the winter better if it can begin to bloom once during the growing season, says Justin. The plant doesn't start to build up root reserves--from which recovery growth is made--until plants are nearly in bloom. And without adequate root reserves, recovery might be poor next spring.

Justin says you'll sacrifice some quality by waiting a little longer before the second harvest, but you can expect better recovery next spring.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS FACED WITH DILEMMA, U AG ENGINEER SAYS

Livestock producers, especially dairy and beef cattlemen, often find themselves faced with a dilemma when it comes to deciding what to do with animal manure.

E. R. Allred, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, explains that the average farmer today is not as anxious to use manure as a soil fertilizer as he used to be, mainly because commercial fertilizers are easier to handle and less costly to apply.

The dilemma, then, results from the fact that if a farmer decides to use commercial fertilizer, he still has the problem of disposing of the manure. And if he chooses to use manure for fertilizer, he may find he is spending more time and money for a lower grade fertilizer.

Allred recommends using animal manure as a soil fertilizer, at least until more efficient and economical methods have been developed for disposing of it.

He suggests that livestock producers set up a system that will make it possible to eliminate frequent field spreadings. One way to do this, he says, is to store manure gathered daily in some sort of holding tank.

This will make it possible to spread the manure less often and at more convenient times during the year. It can also mean more efficient use of equipment and savings on labor involved in spreading.

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add 1 - livestock producers

So far, he points out, several methods have been developed to attempt to cut the costs of manure disposal. Incineration and biological digestion have been tried, but these techniques are often too costly. Another way is to deposit manure in open ponds called lagoons. But these ponds usually become overloaded, creating additional problems.

Researchers working on the problem are looking for ways to either utilize manure more efficiently, greatly reduce its volume, or completely dispose of it in some efficient manner. But so far, success has been limited.

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Department of Information
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University of Minnesota 55101
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate Release

SORGHUM-SUDAN HYBRIDS
PRODUCE GOOD FORAGE
IF MANAGED PROPERLY

Rapid growing forages, the sorghum-sudangrass hybrids seem to thrive on hot weather and will supply a lot of pasture or green chop in much of Minnesota this summer.

James Justin, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says you can use sorghum-sudan hybrids wisely and will probably be happy with results, but use them carelessly and you may have a lot of grief.

These hybrids yield well, but don't expect top quality hay from them. The quality of hay from sorghum-sudan hybrids will not approach that of alfalfa hay.

If you cut sorghum-sudan hybrids for hay, crush them first, then count on at least four to five days to cure them under the best drying conditions. Drying time may take more than a week if drying conditions are less than ideal.

Justin says it's better to graze or green chop the hybrids than to make silage, because sorghum-sudangrass hybrids won't approach corn in silage quality.

If you cut when plants are about three to four feet high, sorghum-sudan hybrids will be like any grass silage and must be supplemented with grain. Make sure to wilt the hybrids if cut in this stage, or spoilage may be excessive.

Cutting the hybrids when the seeds are in the dough stage means you'll need less grain supplement, and moisture levels will be better for ensiling.

However, even with the proper management, Justin says the sorghum-sudan hybrids make a better pasture crop than silage crop.

-more-

add 1 -- sorghum-sudan hybrids

If you plan to graze or green chop the forages, make sure plants are at least 18 to 24 inches tall. Justin says prussic acid poisoning is not too frequent, but chances of poisoning increase when the young plants are grazed or green chopped.

If moisture is adequate for good growth, you can apply a little nitrogen after the first harvest. However, if the hybrids immediately follow legumes and nitrogen was applied at planting, there may be plenty of nitrogen without an additional application.

Justin points out that excessive nitrogen rates can produce nitrate accumulations, especially in dry weather. A total of about 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre in a year -- including the nitrogen from legumes -- is about enough for sorghum-sudan hybrids.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 5, 1966

Immediate Release

BEWARE OF FOOD POISONING IN HOT WEATHER

Don't flirt with food poisoning this summer!

In giving that warning, Grace Brill and Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, point out that food for the picnic, the lunch box or for larg gatherings--such as family reunions or wedding feasts--needs to be kept cold from the time it's prepared until it's eaten, or until it's cooked and served hot.

Bacteria causing food spoilage do not develop readily at temperatures below 40°F and above 140°F., the nutritionists explain. But if most food is contaminated and the temperature is suitable, bacteria will increase rapidly enough to cause food poisoning.

The safe way to transport food to the picnic is in insulated containers. The nutritionists say food can be kept cold or hot for a very short time by wrapping it in layers of newspapers. Cold foods for the picnic should be kept at the temperature of a home refrigerator--about 40°F. or below. That is particularly true for foods like ground and other meats, salads, sandwich fillings, eggs, cream-filled or custard-filled cakes and other soft desserts.

As a matter of fact, such foods will spoil quickly in hot weather when left on the kitchen counter for any length of time.

When food is prepared in large quantity, it is important to cool it quickly by spreading it in shallow layers and stirring it occasionally. Since chicken or turkey broth is an ideal medium for the growth of bacteria, it is advisable to cool the broth and meat separately.

Food spoilage can also occur from contamination. The nutritionists emphasize the importance of washing the hands thoroughly before handling food, of avoiding food preparation if you have an infection and of taking special precautions if you have a cold. People who have colds should never prepare large quantities of food, the nutritionists say.

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66-201-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 5, 1966

Immediate Release

ARMYWORMS REPORTED IN MINNESOTA

Economic infestations of armyworms have been reported in corn and small grain fields in Mower County and in the Waseca-Janesville area of Waseca County.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says it is very likely that other localized infestations will occur, especially in the south central and southeastern parts of the state.

He strongly urges farmers to check their fields immediately in order to spot and control armyworms while they are still small and before extensive damage is done.

He says to look for them in lodged small grain or in corn, particularly corn in fields containing some grass or weeds.

Armyworms can grow up to two inches long and vary in color from light gray-green to a dark gray-brown. Along the outer side of each leg, near the middle of the body, is a dark band. Running the length of the body is a series of white, black, brown and orange stripes.

Lofgren says that since they feed and move about at night, farmers should look for these worms down in the whorls of corn or under the soil surface of small grain fields. They should be controlled as soon as they are spotted.

Lofgren says that chemical control will pay if an average of three or four worms are found per square foot in small grain, or if 10 per cent of the corn plants are infested.

Two insecticides, toxaphene or carbaryl (Sevin), are recommended for controlling armyworms. For recommended dosages, contact your county agricultural agent or get Entomology Fact Sheet No. 12, "Armyworms," from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

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66-194-vak

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 7, 1966

Immediate Release

FREEZE FRUITS NOW--MAKE JELLY LATER

The modern jelly-maker's song is "freeze fruit now--make jelly later," says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor, horticultural science at the University of Minnesota. In the good old days grandmother worked long, hot hours every summer to make the tasty jelly treats for her family's bread and butter.

Freezing fruits before jelly making results in greater yields of juice. Freshly made jam and preserves prepared from frozen fruit have better quality than if made in season and stored for several months.

CONCENTRATED ENERGY

Mountain climbers eat them. Campers include them in their rations. Mothers add them to cookies. And, children and adults munch on them. What are they? They're little concentrated bits of energy called raisins.

Raisins started out as grapes, but as the sun shines on them, the moisture is removed and the sugar stays in. This is natural sugar and is nature's way of giving you quick energy. Besides sugar, raisins also contain Vitamin A which we need to build up resistance to infection and thiamin which our bodies need for proper functioning of the nerves. Raisins also are rich in riboflavin which is important to good growth and digestion, and they contain minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, and two good blood builders, iron and copper. Raisins are in plentiful supply reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Buy some today and keep them handy for the whole family to enjoy.

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66-196-1sn

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 7, 1966

Immediate Release

POULTRY, HATCHERY CONVENTION SET FOR MINNEAPOLIS

The American Poultry and Hatchery Federation will hold its "Golden Anniversary Convention in Minneapolis July 19-21.

The three-day convention will celebrate its 50 years by looking to the future. The topic of the convention is "Appraising the Shape of Things to Come."

Featured speakers included Dr. Walter Judd, former U.S. Representative from Minnesota; Charles B. Shuman, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; and Roy Kottman, dean of the School of Agriculture at Ohio State University.

A number of other speakers will address the convention on the varying aspects of the future food industry. Marketing and production problems will receive most of the attention on the program.

A panel, moderated by Charles Meler, Nashville, Ill., past president of the Federation, will discuss the national trends in started pullets.

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66-197-car

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 7, 1966

Immediate Release

WELL-MANAGED NARROW ROWS CAN BOOST CORN YIELD

WASECA -- Even though designed for horse-drawn planters of a bygone era, wide corn rows are still used on many Minnesota farms. The 40-inch rows may have been convenient for the horse, but research shows they produce corn less efficiently than narrower rows.

Visitors to the field day at the Southern Experiment Station here Wednesday, July 6, learned of University of Minnesota research on the effects of row width on corn production and of a project to determine which corn varieties are well adapted to both high population density and narrow rows.

University researchers say corn grown at optimum densities in 30-inch or narrower rows may produce higher yields than corn in 40-inch rows, if farmers follow other proven cultural practices at the same time.

William A. Compton, assistant professor of agronomy and plant genetics, says yields from this year's plots won't be evaluated until after harvest, but he offers som research findings and recommendations based on University studies conducted since 1962 at the Waseca station.

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He says research indicates corn in 30-inch rows can be expected to outyield that in 40-inch rows by about 10 bushels per acre at optimum plant densitites. Corn in 20-inch rows seems to give no additional yield advantage over that in 30-inch rows.

For farmers thinking of changing to narrow rows, Compton points out that if you are now producing corn at a high yield level, narrow row corn will probably pay for the equipment changeover, at least in sections with adequate moisture.

The optimum plant density will vary with location and climatic conditions. With 30-inch rows and high fertility conditions, 21,000 plants per acre appear to give maximum yields at the Waseca station. At Lamberton, optimum density appears to range from 18-20,000 plants per acre.

But if your yields are not reaching the top range, you'll do better to concentrate on higher plant populations, more fertilizer, better weed and insect control and better hybrids, rather than investing in new 30-inch machinery.

If you want to increase plant populations, Compton recommends doing it gradually to find out the plant density your land will support. With present density about 14-15,000 plants per acre, try 16-17,000 next year. Then move to 18,000 the following year. If results are good, try 19-20,000 the year after.

Over the long run, Compton says the higher plant populations and narrower rows will probably increase your profits. But these conditions also put more stress on your plants and require better management.

Growers must give extra care to planting a good hybrid well adapted to the proper maturity range, and to providing enough fertilizer and adequate weed and insect control.

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66-198-dcf

Department of Information
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St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 11, 1966 Immediate Release

ADULT APPLE MAGGOT FLY EMERGENCE REPORTED

Adult apple maggot flies were reported emerging in the Twin Cities area over the July 4th weekend, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Apple growers should begin spraying for maggot control immediately if they haven't already started.

The maggots, or "railroad worms," are one of Minnesota's most destructive orchard pests. And to control them, you must kill the adult flies before eggs are laid under apple skins.

Lofgren says you can use any one of three chemical sprays:

* Diazinon, a 25 percent wettable powder, mixed two tablespoons per gallon of water. Or use an equivalant amount of emulsion concentrate.

* Carbaryl (Sevin), a 50 percent wettable powder, mixed two tablespoons per gallon of water. Or use an equivalent amount of the 80 percent powder or the flowable formulation.

* An all-purpose fruit spray of methoxychlor plus malathion plus fungicide mixed according to directions on the labels.

Spray every seven to ten days through August and respray if application is followed by a heavy rain. You can use diazinon up to 14 days before harvest and carbaryl up to a day before.

When using a wettable powder, mix it into a paste with a little water before placing it in the sprayer tank. Then either use a sprayer with a mechanical agitator or stir the spray mixture frequently while spraying.

Besides spraying, pick up and destroy all dropped fruit and control weeds and brush to eliminate places where flies rest and find protection.

For more information, get a copy of Entmology Fact Sheet 20, "The Apple Maggot," and Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." Ask your county agent for copies or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

66-202-dcf

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 11, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

IN BRIEF. . . .

Handling Sorghum-Sudangrass: Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids make a better pasture crop than silage crop, according to James Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Before grazing the hybrids, make sure plants are at least 18 to 24 inches tall and avoid grazing short regrowth. For green chopping, wait until hybrids are about 36 inches tall. These precautions can cut down chances of prussic acid poisoning.

Justin says sorghum-sudan hybrids won't approach corn for silage quality. But making silage will almost eliminate chances of prussic acid poisoning. For silage, harvest the hybrids when seeds are in the dough stage. You'll need less grain supplement and moisture levels will be better for ensiling. If you harvest earlier, wilt before ensiling.

* * * *

Tip for Chrysanthemum Growers: If you're growing chrysanthemums in your garden, it's about time for the final pinch. Gus Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, recommends that you make the final pinch of top growth no later than July 15. Pinching any later than July 15 will delay bloom.

* * * *

Protect Vegetables With Mulches: July is a good time to put mulches around tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and melons.

Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says straw, hay or ground corn cobs make good summer mulches. Putting two or three inches of mulch around these vegetables will help smother weeds, conserve moisture and keep the soil cool during hot weather.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 11, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA DHIA
PROGRAM CONTINUES
RAPID EXPANSION

The DHIA testing program continues its rapid expansion in Minnesota, according to the Dairy Herd Improvement Association Program's annual summary issued recently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The state now has nearly three times as many cows on DHIA test as 10 years ago. As of January 1, 1966, the 87 Minnesota associations had 184,752 cows in 6,051 herds enrolled in Standard DHIA and Owner-Sampler programs.

Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University, said the January figure shows an increase of 2,601 cows and 109 herds over the year before. The figure also means 14.6 percent of all Minnesota cows were on test.

Dakota County topped all others with more than 30 percent of cows on test. Fourteen counties having between 20-30 percent of all cows on test were: Ramsey, Goodhue, Winona, Olmsted, Martin, Hennepin, Faribault, Wabasha, Rice, Washington, McLeod, Houston, Nicollet and Wilkin.

Wayne said 210 supervisors serve the DHIA programs that are designed to improve efficiency of production from each cow. Statewide averages show how the programs are achieving their purpose.

For example, during 1964 the average DHIA cow in Minnesota produced 11,890 pounds of milk, compared to 8,670 pounds per cow for the state as a whole. For the DHIA cow, butterfat output averaged 442 pounds, nearly 140 pounds better than the statewide average.

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add 1 -- Minnesota DHIA

Also, the average DHIA cow in 1964 provided a gross return of $2.49 for each dollar paid out for feed, and needed $1.42 worth of feed for every 100 pounds of milk. This average cow brought her owner $143 in annual labor income, based on 1964 average manufactured milk prices.

The average Minnesota cow produced 303 pounds of butterfat and returned an annual labor income of only $55 in 1964.

DHIA records help herd owners make culling decisions, Wayne pointed out. The 1964 summary shows low production was the reason DHIA members culled some 51 percent of all cows removed. This was the biggest single reason for culling, accounting for more than 16 percent of all cows on test in 1964.

Wayne says the 1964 culling rate was the highest in years. During 1964, some 32 percent of all cows on test were culled, compared with about 25 percent in recent years.

The higher market price for cull cows has encouraged increased culling, said Wayne. But more and more dairymen also realize they can afford to keep only the efficient producers.

The growing number of dairymen testing on a continuous basis indicates their satisfaction with DHIA programs, said Wayne. In 1965, 87 dairymen were added to the long list of DHIA members enrolled for 10 or more consecutive years. And 23 members were added to the list of 72 dairymen who have tested continuously for 20 or more years.

DHIA testing started in 1910 in Minnesota when the first association was established in Freeborn County. The state record for continuous DHIA testing is held by John Nahrgang and Son of Lewiston who completed 42 consecutive years of testing in 1965.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 11, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

HELPFUL FLIES ONLY TEMPORARY NUISANCE

Would you believe it? Some flies are not all bad.

People in northern Minnesota may doubt this because they are temporarily bothered by a large gray fly. But these flies are actually helpful insects and this should be some consolation.

A. C. Hodson, professor and head of the department of entomology, fisheries and wildlife at the University of Minnesota, points out that, in the larval stage, these native Minnesota flies kill forest tent caterpillars.

Hodson stresses that these flies are native Minnesota insects. He says they are not brought in from some far-off foreign land and they are not being released by any state or federal agency.

The fly larvae, or maggots, attack after the caterpillars have spun cocoons in the leaves of trees and shrubs. Hodson says this is a good example of natural biological control of a harmful insect pest.

He says the flies do have annoying habits, but are harmless and do not bite. And the flies should be practically gone about the end of July.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 11, 1966

To All Counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate Release

FOR FREEZING
VEGETABLES--SCALDING
IS NECESSARY

"You must scald all vegetables before freezing if you want them to have their garden-fresh color, nutrients, and texture," advises Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota.

The scalding or blanching process is necessary to inactivate the enzymes in the food. If these enzymes are left in their active state, the frozen vegetables lose quality after 1-2 months or less. "Off" flavors develop and the vegetable tends to lose its garden-fresh qualities. When enzymes are inactivated by scalding the storage life of vegetables is 9-12 months.

Before you start freezing you will work easier and more efficiently if you have the following equipment handy: a large kettle (2 or more gallon capacity) of enamelware, aluminum, or stainless steel; a close-mesh wire basket or large cheesecloth bag; a sink or large pans for cooling; and a timer or clock with a second hand.

For scalding, follow this procedure:

* Allow 1 gallon water for each pound of vegetable, except for leafy greens, which need 2 gallons per pound.
* Bring water to rolling boil.
* Immerse wire basket or loose cheesecloth bag containing the vegetable.
* Cover kettle and boil at top heat the required length of time (see table). Begin counting time as soon as you place the vegetable in the boiling water.

-more-

add 1 -- freezing vegetables

* Plunge basket or cheesecloth bag containing the vegetables into cold running water or ice water for the same time used for scalding.
* Drain and pack in containers.
* Freeze immediately. If vegetables are to be taken to a locker plant, store in the refrigerator immediately. Not more than 2 hours should elapse before freezing.

Get a copy of Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables" (Revised 1965) from your county extension office or write Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota (55101) for your free copy of Extension Folder 156.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 11, 1966

To all Counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate Release

For Use Before Farm
Safety Week

4-H'ERS URGE TRACTOR SAFETY IN FARM WORK

Some 40 Minnesotans were killed in tractor accidents in 1965, according to the Minnesota Department of Health. One-third of these fatalities involved victims under 15 years of age.

During National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30, 4-H'ers urge farmers to mark their equipment with the Slow-Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblems.

One of the objectives of the 4-H tractor program is to help reduce the number of tractor accidents on the farm through practiced safety habits, says Earl Bergerud, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Here are some important safety tips that 4-H members and others can follow:

- Keep riders off the tractor. The operator should be the only person on the tractor and he should sit on the seat or stand on the platform.

- Operate the tractor at a safe speed. Too much speed causes upsets. When speed is doubled, the chance of upsetting is four times as great.

- Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. To prevent upsets, leave tractor in gear and slow engine down with the throttle. Half of the accidents involve tractor upsets, pinning the victim under the machine.

- Open the shed door before starting a tractor indoors.

- Carry safety tools on the tractor. A fire extinguisher and a first aid kit may save a life or thousands of dollars in equipment.

- Avoid loose fitting clothes when driving a tractor.

- Pull equipment only from the drawbar; never hitch to the axle housing. Shift transmission to neutral and lock the brakes before dismounting to hitch implements.

-more-

add 1 - tractor safety

- Use the steps and handholds when mounting or dismounting from the tractor. Before dismounting, shut off engine, lock brakes, disengage power-take-off (PTO) shaft and lower equipment.

- Protect all rotating shafts. Tractors should have three types of shields to prevent PTO accidents: a shield to cover the PTO stub when not in use, a master shield that remains on the tractor at all times and a shield to cover the rotating shaft when the tractor is connected to the implement.

- Avoid heavily traveled roads when moving farm equipment. One-third of all fatal tractor accidents occur on public roads.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 11, 1966

Immediate release
FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, July 12, 1966

CROOKSTON PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN UM POTATO BREEDING PROGRAM

CROOKSTON--An eight-acre potato field may be considered small by most commercial growers in the Red River Valley.

But to a group of researchers at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, the eight-acre plot of potato seedlings at the Northwest Experiment Station here looks mighty big.

Visitors at the Station's annual crops and soils field day today, who looked over the field of some 11,700 seedlings, probably found it to appear pretty much like any other potato field in the Valley.

And while it may, Florian Lauer, associate professor of horticulture at the University's St. Paul Campus, explains that these eight-acres play a major role in the University's potato breeding program.

Started back in the 1920's, this continuing research effort is aimed at developing new and better potato varieties that are more suitable to the North Central area.

The first step in developing a new variety, which takes about 12 years from crossing and initial selection to variety evaluation and final testing, is the actual crossing of two parent plants.

This work is done at St. Paul and at the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. These plants grown from true seed are transplanted into field plots at Grand Rapids.

The largest tuber from each seedling is saved at harvest and brought to Crookston the following spring for planting. It is at the end of this growing season that the initial selections are made on the basis of tuber type, yield and color.

"While the work at Crookston may sound like only a small part of our overall program," Lauer says, "the fact is that the growing of seedlings and initial selection here is actually a key part of our breeding program."

He points out that only about five percent of the plants grown at Crookston are selected for testing during the following year, which is some indication of how important work done here is to the total research effort.

(more)

add 1--potato breeding program

Plants selected from the Crookston plots are sent on to the Red River Valley Potato Research Farm near Grand Forks (N. D.) or maintained at Grand Rapids where they are evaluated for horticultural characteristics, screened and re-evaluated in succeeding years.

The University also cooperates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's potato processing laboratory in East Grand Forks on chipping tests and determination of the interior quality of the potatoes.

Potatoes that do well in these tests are tested for disease resistance under the direction of Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology. They are tested for field resistance to late blight at the Rosemount Experiment Station near the Twin Cities and for scab resistance at the Grand Rapids Station.

Clones that prove adaptable after six years of growing are then grown under complete isolation at Embarass in northeastern Minnesota by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist.

Replicated yield trials are subsequently made to obtain further information on chipping quality, disease resistance and horticultural characteristics. The plants then go into growers' demonstration plots throughout the state. Varieties that do well are named and released by the University.

While the development of new potato varieties is considered the main objective of the program, researchers are also interested in investigating more efficient means for carrying out their breeding program, in obtaining genetic information and in developing improved parent plants.

For example, until last year, the transplant seedlings were grown in greenhouses, rather than under normal field conditions at Grand Rapids. The average size of tubers produced under greenhouse conditions was 0. 6 of an ounce, and only a single hill could be planted from the greenhouse seedlings.

However, by planting the transplant seedlings directly in the field, it was found that the average weight of tubers increased eight times, and that several hills could easily be grown from a single tuber.

According to Lauer, this change from greenhouse to field grown seedlings means greater precision in selection, and may reduce the time involved in developing a new variety from 15 to about 12 years.

# # #

66-200-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 13, 1966

Immediate Release

FINISH IS THE BEGINNING

"The finish is the beginning," says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. "It's the beginning of easy-care clothing."

Finishes are applied to fibers and fabric to change their appearance, their hand or feel, or their performance. And, one finish may combine several characteristics. Also, more than one finish may be used on one garment. Some finishes last only a few launderings and others need to be renewed after cleaning.

Some common finishes used today are: crease or wrinkle resistant, water repellent, water proof, permanent press, stain and spot resistant, and shrink resistant.

Only touch up ironing is required for a garment labeled wash and wear, or crease or wrinkle resistant. The finish applied here helps the fabric shed wrinkles and recover a smooth appearance.

Permanent press finishes eliminate the need for ironing after laundering if care instructions found on the label are followed. Many of these fabrics must be tumble dried to be effective.

If a garment is labeled water repellent, the finish only slows down the wetting of the fabric. It does not keep it from getting wet. While a water proof finish coats the surface of the fabric, this prevents any absorption of moisture.

Spots and stains are always hard to remove when they have soaked into the fibers. A stain and spot resistant finish keeps spots and stains from soaking into the fibers, thus making them easier to remove.

One of the earliest finishes was one that prevented the fabric from shrinking or stretching during laundering. Or, some controlled the amount of shrinkage.

Keep a file of care instructions handy to your laundry center. Follow these care instructions for best results.

# # #

66-205-1sn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 13, 1966

Immediate Release
FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY,
JULY 14, 1966

MINIMUM TILLAGE SYSTEMS OUTYIELD CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE

MORRIS--Besides reducing labor and machine costs, minimum tillage systems for corn can produce slightly higher yields than conventional tillage.

Visitors to the West Central Experiment Station's field day here today heard results from an eight-year study conducted by University of Minnesota researchers comparing corn yields and five-tillage systems.

Results showed that yields from tillage systems using minimum seedbed preparation chopped stalk residues and either fall or spring plowing averaged somewhat higher than yields from conventional tillage.

George R. Blake and John M. MacGregor, professors of soil science at the University, and Samuel D. Evans, assistant professor at the Morris station, are conducting the continuing project to study different tillage systems and varying nitrogen rates.

(more)

Add 1--Minimum tillage

Blake noted that the project's principle objective is to learn more about long term effects of tillage and fertilizers on soil structure and soil tilth.

Comparing five-tillage systems and corn yields over the eight year period, Blake said the system using minimum seedbed preparation, chopped stalks and fall plowing averaged 56.4 bushels per acre annually--tops for all tillage systems studied.

The tillage system using minimum seedbed preparation, chopped stalks and spring plowing produced 55.3 bushels per acre. Another minimum tillage system--the same as the last one except that stalks were not chopped--produced 54.4 bushels per acre.

With conventional seedbed preparation, chopped stalks and fall plowing, average yields were 54.9 bushels per acre. Lowest average yields were 50.7 bushels per acre from a seedbed prepared by a field cultivator, with stalks being chopped and plowing done in both spring and fall.

Blake said the yield comparison shows that tillage systems using minimum seedbed preparation, chopped stalks and either fall or spring plowing can produce yields comparable to or higher than those from conventional tillage.

And besides equal or slightly higher yields, the minimum tillage systems can mean lower labor costs and fewer total hours of machine operation, plus a time saving because you make fewer trips over the field compared to conventional tillage methods.

This year's study was expanded to include a soil temperature experiment in which James B. Swan, assistant professor and extension soils specialist, is cooperating. Hourly soil temperatures are taken by thermocouples place at two-, four-, and six-inch depths.

Swan explained that soil temperature strongly affects plant growth. The experiment will study both soil temperature and the soil's ability to transmit heat and relate these to various types of seedbed preparation.

One example of how soil temperature measurements are used is to help explain the different response of corn to starter fertilizer noted in different years.

# # #

66-204-dcf

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE-220 MORRILL HALL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: 373-2137
JULY 14, 1966

From 'U' Campus---

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL TO MOVE
DOWNTOWN FRIDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Upper Midwest Research and Development Council, a non-profit educational and research organization, will move to downtown Minneapolis Friday (July 15).

The Council's new address will be 950 Federal Reserve Bank Building, 73 S. Fifth st., Minneapolis, 55402. It is moving from the Business Administration building on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus, but it will keep its University-system telephone number: 373-3724.

Reason for the move is "simply that we needed more space," according to Thomas L. Anding, executive director of the council. "The council will continue to maintain its close ties of many years with the University."

The objective of the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council is to promote the civic and community welfare, and commercial, economic, industrial and social progress of the area comprising the Ninth Federal Reserve District. As such, it offers reference materials and research assistance for self-help programs by communities within the district, provides technical assistance to interested communities, and fosters discussion and debate of the issues confronting agriculture, industry, education and urban development.

-U N S-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE-220 MORRILL HALL
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JULY 14, 1966

TALENT SEARCH
DESIGN CONTEST
SET UP AT 'U'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minneapolis---Impetus to the early discovery of engineering students with talent in the area of engineering design has been provided in the Twin Cities area by the establishment of a new contest, according to Perry L. Blackshear, Jr., professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota.

The Twin Cities section, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) has joined with five Twin Cities engineering organizations---Control Data corporation, FluiDyne Engineering corporation, Honeywell, Inc., Rosemount Engineering company and the Litton Industries---in sponsoring the contest to discover design ability in all fields of engineering.

The AIAA and the industries also will provide prize money, $1,000 for first place and $400 for second place, for the contest which is planned as an annual affair, Professor Blackshear said. Prizes will be shared if the winning design is a group effort.

Any full-time undergraduate student registered in any of the schools or departments of the University's Institute of Technology is eligible to submit an original solution to a design problem.

This year's AIAA design jury is made up of engineers who have demonstrated outstanding design talent and who represent the five contributing industrial organizations: Robert Lilestrand, Control Data; C.D. Christopherson, FluiDyne (past president of the Twin Cities chapter, AIAA); James K. Figenshau, Litton Industries; Stephen L. Burgwin, Honeywell; and Robert Geronime, Rosemount Research.

In addition to being an incentive to engineering students to cultivate perhaps unsuspected design abilities, Professor Blackshear said, the contest also is certain to bring out differences in design aptitude in participating students.

(MORE)

"If this contest is successful in encouraging students to reveal a talent they may never otherwise discover, it will be a worthy experiment," Blackshear said.

Leonard Frame, president of FluiDyne, expressed his company's interest by saying: "I think the project you have undertaken is very useful to students, to industry and to the staff of the University. It is peculilary educational in character for all three groups, in fact, and it is a useful reminder that universities are full of people who are interested in furthering the educational processes as well as extending the technical art. It is a reminder that sometimes industry and the public at large need in order to understand that the University attempts a balanced organization."

-U N S-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 14, 1966

Immediate release

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article from Santiago, Chile was written by Milton E. Morris, specialist in international communications and economics in the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism at the University of Minnesota. He is currently serving with the agricultural production education program in Chile. The program, a cooperative effort of the University and the Ford Foundation, is aimed at increasing food production in that country.)

UM SPECIALISTS HELP CHILE IMPROVE FOOD PRODUCTION

SANTIAGO, CHILE--Watching a University of Minnesota soils specialist show his corn demonstration plot is nothing new to many farmers in Minnesota. But when you move this same specialist to South America, his corn demonstration ideas have a way of creating an exciting wave of interest.

That is what happened when University Professor Charles Simkins started the UM-Ford Foundation cooperative agricultural project here.

The project is now in its second year of training Chileans how to interpret and communicate technical agricultural information.

Two other professors, Eugene Pilgram and Milton Morris, make up the three-man team working with the Chileans. Pilgram, Chippewa County Agent, is on leave to the project as farm management specialist. Morris is a specialist in agricultural economics and communications.

Soon after arrival in Chile, Simkins realized that many Chilean farmers were not using even some of the basic corn growing techniques known to successful U.S. growers. Even more serious was the fact that farmers had little possibility of learning about improved techniques.

more

Simkins was certain that increased fertilizer use alone could do much to help Chile realize its production potential. But he also wanted the farm advisors to learn how to help the farmers.

Simkins worked closely with his Chilean colleagues from the local agricultural experiment station in designing and planting a series of corn fertilizer demonstrations in the rich central valley south of Santiago. He outlined two major objectives for the demonstration series. First, there was a need to teach agricultural workers how to help farmers increase production. Second, there was the need to convince farmers that new techniques are worth considering.

His agricultural extension work in Minnesota had convinced him that it isn't enough just to show better corn to farmers. They must be told the reason why there is a difference. Minnesota experience again came in handy. Simkins trained his Chilean co-workers how to use a tissue testing kit in the field to show food levels inside the growing plant.

A chemical rubbed on the stalk of a corn plant turns dark red if there is enough nitrogen. No color appears if there is too little nitrogen.

In the field demonstrations, farmers saw high nitrogen levels in the tall productive corn and low nitrogen levels in the poorer fields. For the first time, many of them could actually see the connection between the fertilizer placed in the soil and the nutrients inside the growing plant.

This evidence, coupled with the fact that the demonstration plots produced far more than the average farmer's field, awakened many local farmers to the advantage of proper fertilization and management of their corn plantings. The Chilean specialists who studied with Simkins are now able to go out on their own and repeat the demonstrations in other parts of the country.

"This was a simple thing", says Simkins, "but something like this can have a tremendous impact on food production if used correctly. Our training program here aims at teaching young men how to communicate important production information to farmers."

However, he realizes also that it isn't enough just to communicate an idea--the important thing is to convince the farmer to do something about improving his production. A drop of chemical on a corn stalk is a small thing, but in the right hands it can do a lot in selling an idea.

Using knowledge gained in Minnesota, this group of professors hopes to help Chile increase its food production and bring the nation nearer the goal of producing enough to eat for everyone.

# # #

66-207-mem

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 14, 1966

Immediate release

STATE PLOWING CONTEST SET FOR LE CENTER

Farmers will try their tractor driving skill in the State Plowing Contest July 30, at the Francis Selly farm two miles west of Le Center.

All farmers, farm women, farm youth and farm employees, 16 years old and older are eligible to compete.

Tractors will be classed according to their pulling capacity--large tractors, four bottoms or more, and small tractors, three bottoms and under.

A program which includes political and farm speakers, prize drawings and a bean feed is set to begin at 11 a.m.

Entry forms and official rules can be obtained from Harry Christian, Le Center or Richard Derner, St. Peter.

Activities Schedule for State Plowing Contest:

11:00 a.m.- Instructional meeting for all plowing contestants

12:30 a.m.-Small tractor plowing match

2:00 p.m.-Program featuring farm and political speakers

3:30 p.m.-Large tractor plowing match

6:30 p.m.-Bean feed at Le Center fairgrounds

8:00 p.m.-Awards program at fairgrounds, political speakers and drawings for $500 in prizes.

# # #

66-205-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 14, 1966

Immediate release

NUTRITION CONFERENCE SET FOR MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis will host the 27th annual Minnesota Nutrition Conference. The conference will be held at the Capp-Towers Motor Hotel on September 12-13.

Speakers will discuss the nutritional problems of pork, poultry and beef animals with emphasis on recent research findings. Symposia are scheduled on nutrient utilization in the ruminant and feeding of high moisture grain.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, the American Feed Manufacturers Association, the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association and the Northwest Retail Feed Association.

Registration fee is $15. Registration may be either at the conference or by mail. Forms may be obtained from the University of Minnesota Department of Agricultural Short Courses, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

# # #

66-204-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 18, 1966

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY,
JULY 19, 1966

SMALL BALES DRY AND HANDLE BETTER THAN STANDARD-SIZED

ROSEMOUNT--Small cube-shaped bales, just a foot-long per side, seem better adapted to artificial hot-air drying and to mechanical handling than standard-sized bales, according to experiments by University of Minnesota researchers.

Visitors to the Agricultural Experiment Station's field day here today learned of a continuing project to develop a hay harvesting system that will enable farmers to produce high quality hay and handle it mechanically.

John Strait, project leader and professor of agricultural engineering at the University, said the project's objective is to compare drying and handling characteristics of both 12-inch cubic bales and short standard cross-section bales, 14x18 inches in cross section and 22 inches long.

Experiments show the 12-inch cubic bales dry faster and cost less to dry than the short standard cross-section bales. Cost of drying the cubic bales averaged about $1 per ton less than for the standard cross-section bales, assuming comparable initial moisture content and density.

From 1963 trials: For the 12-inch cubic bales, average moisture content was 35.7 percent; average drying costs were $4.27 per ton; and average bale density was 9.4 pounds per cubic foot. For the short standard cross-section bales, moisture content averaged 38.3 percent; average drying cost was $6.36; and average bale density was 8.9 pounds per cubic foot.

more

Add 1-small bales

Using the hay harvesting system under good drying conditions, Strait said a farmer can cut hay in early morning, rake it when moisture content is about 50 percent, then bale and place it in the batch drier by mid-afternoon. The drier operates overnight and during the next day until the bales' moisture content is safe for storage.

For batch-drying, hay should be baled when moisture content ranges from 35-45 percent. Strait says hay with more than 45 percent moisture won't dry satisfactorily and even with 40 percent moisture content, hay may not dry fast enough to process a batch per day. If drying time can be cut to 16 hours or less, a batch of hay can be dried each day, thus increasing the drier's annual capacity.

The experimental batch drier used had a capacity of about four tons of dry hay--about one-third that of a full-scale farm unit--and temperature of the heated air ranged from 125-145° F. without recirculation and 155-160° F. with recirculation.

Efficiency is reasonably high during early stages of the drying process, but decreases as drying progresses. Recent experiments indicate that recirculating part of the exhaust air can significantly lower drying costs and cut drying time slightly. Strait says recirculation of 65 percent of the exhaust air has reduced drying costs about $3.50 per ton.

An important factor reducing efficiency is that the top bale layer dries quite slowly and often unevenly. Thus the drier must operate long after most bales reach a moisture content safe for storage. Strait says rearranging the top bales near the end of the drying process will shorten drying time somewhat.

Artificial drying can't make up for quality lost because hay was overmature or damaged by insects. But quality retention has beenexcellent for batch-dried hay. Very few leaves are lost. Leaves are whole and attached to the plant stem and hay has a bright green color.

# # #

66-211-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 18, 1966

Immediate release

HERE ARE STEPS TO TAKE IF HOME FREEZER STOPS RUNNING

Having problems with the home freezer?

You may be at a loss to know what to do when the food in the freezer has started to thaw, whether it's because one of the children left the door open, you absentmindedly turned all the electricity off when you went on vacation or the power has gone off in an electrical storm.

Mrs. Shirley T. Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science at the University of Minnesota, gives some guidelines to help you decide whether the food can be salvaged.

If the odor of thawed food is questionable, destroy the food. Spoilage may have started.

Because meats and poultry are unsafe to eat when they begin to spoil, be sure to examine each package of meat carefully. If the food still contains some ice crystals, it is safe to refreeze it, although the quality may not be as good. However, it is often wiser to cook immediately any meat that is completely thawed rather than to refreeze it. It should be cooked thoroughly.

more

Add 1-- if home freezer stops running

Do not refreeze vegetables, shellfish or cooked foods that have thawed completely, since their odor will usually not tell you whether they have spoiled, Mrs. Munson cautions. If ice crystals are still present, it is usually safe to refreeze these foods--if it is done immediately.

Fruits usually ferment when they start to spoil. A little fermentation will not make fruits unsafe but it may spoil their flavor. If thawing has not changed the taste or smell of fruits, you can refreeze them or use them for jams or preserves.

To refreeze foods in your freezer, rearrange them to get the warmer packages against the refrigerated surface, and pile packages so the air can circulate around them. However, if your freezer is full of partially thawed foods, it is best to take the food to a commercial locker plant for a quick refreeze.

If the electricity goes off in your area, you can take one of a number of different steps to keep food in the freezer from spoiling: keep the freezer door closed; move the food to a locker plant; or add dry ice.

Food in a chest-type freezer operating at 0° F. or lower that is full won't thaw for two days when the power is off, according to Mrs. Munson. In a half-full freezer, food should keep well for one day.

In an upright freezer, food will thaw more quickly. If the electricity comes on in a matter of hours, there's no need to worry. However, don't open the freezer door unnecessarily, because by doing so you will let warm air in and raise the inside temperature.

Dry ice can come to the rescue in case the power should be off for more than one or two days. Dry ice will be most effective if you saw a 50-pound chunk into smaller pieces and set these on cardboard on top of the frozen food packages. Wear gloves to keep the ice from touching your skin while you are handling it.

If you arrange with a local freezer plant to transfer your frozen foods there in an emergency, pack them in cardboard boxes with crumpled newspaper around them to protect them from thawing.

# # #

66-210-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 18, 1966

Immediate release

FARM SAFETY WEEK 'KICK-OFF' SET FOR JULY 20

Farm Safety Week activities in Minnesota will begin Wednesday noon (July 20) with a special "kick-off" luncheon at the University's St. Paul Campus Student Center.

National Farm Safety Week this year is July 24-30. The theme for this year is "Safety is Victory Over Accidents."

The purpose of the luncheon, held each year for the past 11 years, is to bring together persons and representatives of organizations interested in promoting safety and in preventing farm and home accidents, according to Earl Bergerud, assistant 4-H leader and program chairman.

Maynard Speece, WCCO farm service director, will be the master of ceremonies for the luncheon program. There will be displays of proper mountings for SMV emblems, reports from 4-H, FFA and farm organizations and industry on their safety activities and plans for the week.

Farm Safety Week is sponsored in Minnesota by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agriculture Division of the Minnesota Safety Council.

Hosting the Wednesday noon luncheon is the Minnesota Retail Farm Equipment Association.

# # #

66-209-1sn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 18, 1966

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, July 20, 1966

FIELD DAY VISITORS SEE HOW SULFUR BOOSTS ALFALFA YIELDS

PARK RAPIDS--Visitors at the University of Minnesota's sulfur research plots field day here today were able to see first hand the positive effects of sulfur applications on alfalfa yields.

E. C. Seim, research assistant in soil science at the University, told the field day visitors that although sulfur treatments had been tried on a number of different field crops, the most striking and consistent yield responses have been obtained with alfalfa.

In field tests 10 miles east of here, plots treated with sulfur applied as either gypsum or elemental sulfur have produced up to three times as much alfalfa hay as the untreated check plots.

Seim pointed out, however, that similar increases should not be expected throughout the state since the sandy loam soils in about a 10-county area around Park Rapids are particularly sulfur deficient.

Generally speaking, he said studies by G. W. Reim, research assistant in soil science, show that the soils in northcentral and northeastern Minnesota are relatively low in sulfur supplying power, while soils in the southern and western parts of the state are relatively high.

Results of the 1965 studies at the sulfur experimental fields near here show that annual applications of elemental sulfur or gypsum at the rate of 50 pounds per acre produced the greatest alfalfa yields for three cuttings during the season.

Sulfur bearing materials applied in 1962 also had a residual effect on crops grown in 1965. Applications in 1962 of 100 pounds per acre of elemental sulfur and 1000 pounds per acre of gypsum produced the greatest yields in 1965 cuttings.

Both residual and annual applications resulted in significant increases in alfalfa yields over the untreated plots.

(more)

Seim pointed out that the difference between controlled and treated plots increased with each successive cutting in the season, which indicates that sulfur from natural sources is rapidly exhausted by the first cutting.

He added that in order for sulfur applications to increase alfalfa yields, it is important that treated fields also receive complete applications of phosphorus and potassium in amounts determined by soil tests.

While University researchers have conducted investigations on a number of topics ranging from sulfur movement through the soil to sulfur content in the air, major emphasis at the field day was on the effects of rates and kinds of sulfur-bearing materials on the yield and sulfur content of field crops.

In addition to increasing alfalfa yields, sulfur treatments have also increased the sulfur content in the tissue of small grains, soybeans, sunflowers, and potatoes. But Seim reported that additions of sulfur have not resulted in significant yield increases in these crops.

He said that sulfur supplied by the soils from atmospheric sources and by the mineralizations of organic matter is adequate to supply the sulfur requirements of these and other long-season cultivated crops.

Discoloration in corn following sod was observed in research plots that had not received sulfur treatments. But corn in plots with 10 pounds per acre of sulfur appeared normal.

Seim reported that the discoloration gradually disappeared after the application of sidedressed nitrogen and as the season progressed. He said that the sulfur content in the tissue of normal compared to abnormal plants seems to indicate that discoloration results from a sulfur deficiency.

The University's continuing program of sulfur research on soils and crops in Minnesota was begun in 1962. It is financed by funds from the Sulphur Institute and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

# # #

66-208-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 18, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

4-H NEWS

(Use During Farm Safety Week)

4-H'ERS PROMOTE MOVING VEHICLE FARM SAFETY

Farm tractors and other machinery are involved in 75 percent of all slow-moving vehicle accidents occurring primarily during daylight hours and on good roads. Over two-thirds of the vehicles involved were hit from the rear.

The Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem can help to reduce these collisions, says 4-H (County) Agent _____ _____, since it can be identified at 500 feet during the day, night or at dusk.

The SMV emblem is a 14-inch high triangle with a fluorescent orange center and a reflective red border. It can be mounted on the rear of farm wagons, tractors and construction machinery.

To help reduce slow-moving vehicle accidents, 4-H clubs or members can sponsor a community or countywide safety campaign. Major group activities can include TV or radio broadcasts, demonstrations on tractor or farm machine safety, mounting safety kits on tractors or promoting the SMV emblem.

4-H clubs in Freeborn County, winner of the 1965 county safety plaque, cooperated with their safety council and sold 380 SMV emblems. Two other clubs, named 1965 state 4-H safety winners, provided their communities with SMV emblems. Silverton 4-H club, Pennington County, raised money by putting on an old-time basket social and sold emblems to local combine owners. Wykeham Willing Workers 4-H club, Todd County, also sold emblems.

The Retail Farm Equipment Association, 129 East Broadway, Owatonna, can supply interested 4-H clubs or members enrolled in the safety project with emblems.

-smk-

NOTE: Feel free to substitute information about what your own clubs in the county are doing to promote SMV emblems.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 18, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

ATT: HOME AGENTS

FARM SAFETY
WEEK
JULY 24-30

"Safety is Victory Over Accidents" is the theme for Farm Safety Week, July 24-30. "Accidents don't just happen," says Mrs. Rosella Qualey, chairman of the Home Committee of the Agricultural Division of the Minnesota Safety Council. "They are caused and thus they can be prevented."

If a homemaker practices safety herself, she can motivate others to be safe. You don't reduce accidents by simply denouncing them. Ask yourself a few questions and see how really "safety minded" you are.

Are you always rushed? Not allowing enough time to do things is a major cause of accidents. If your day is just one hectic activity after another, re-evaluate your activities, and try some rescheduling. Instead of tackling five major tasks in one day, try doing only one or two. If you do this regularly, you'll get more done in the long run, and have a better disposition besides.

How are the traffic paths in your home? Is furniture spaced properly? While you are sitting visiting with a friend, is there a constant stream of persons passing in front of you on their way to the kitchen, to the bathroom? If so, some simple rearranging can remedy this and allow you to enjoy your visit more.

Have you had a home safety check recently? Enlist every member of your family to make a safety check list and then inspect every room in the house, plus the yard, farm equipment, barn, and don't forget the attic and basement. Hold a seasonable "clean-up, fix-up, safety check." Do your best to make safety fun, interesting, and meaningful.

-lsn-

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

To All Counties

Immediate Release

July 18, 1966

IN BRIEF....

Controlling Face Flies: To rid your livestock of face flies, you must apply a bait or baited spray to the animals' faces every day.

John A. Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, says fogs, space sprays, cow sprays and sanitation are usually not effective against face flies.

For more information on effective mixtures to control face flies, see Entomology Fact Sheet No. 25. Copies are available from your county agent. Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Spider Mites on Ornamentals: Spider mites may become a problem on ornamentals during these warm July days. Gus Hard, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, explains the mites are microscopic sucking insects that feed on many plants.

Evergreens in foundation plantings are often attacked by the pest. Here's how to check for spider mites. Put a white paper under an evergreen branch. Then tap the branch lightly. If mites are present, you can usually see them moving around on the paper.

Hard recommends a good miticide--Dimite, Aramite, Kelthane, or Tedion--to control spider mites.

* * * *

Help Lawn Beat the Heat: Watering your lawn will help bring it through the hot summer season without becoming dormant. But the lawn watering must be done thoroughly to be effective.

Gus Hard, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says a light sprinkling will only produce shallow-rooted grass which will not withstand hot, dry weather conditions.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 18, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

PESTICIDE SAFETY STILL A PROBLEM

Carelessness among users of agricultural pesticides continues to result in needless injury each year to thousands of people in this country.

According to figures released recently by the National Clearing House for poison control centers, over 4,400 cases of accidental ingestions of pesticides were reported in 1964 by 431 centers.

A closer look at the figures reveals that almost 90 percent of the reported poisonings involved children under five years of age.

Phillip Harein, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, says that many users of these pesticides fail to remember that the chemicals are poisons. And as poisons they have but one purpose--to kill.

While all agricultural pesticides can cause accidental injury or death if misused, Harein points out that some are more dangerous to handle than others, depending on their inherent toxicity, manner of application, concentration and formulation.

He notes that the danger does not decrease as people become more familiar with pesticides. Too often, users tend to become more careless the more they use these chemicals.

The entomologist urges all users of pesticides to keep these points in mind:

1. Keep pesticides out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible adults.

-more-

2. Store pesticides in original labelled containers.
3. Always dispose of empty containers to eliminate hazards to humans, animals and valuable plants.
4. Always read the label before using pesticides. Follow the directions carefully.
5. Do not smoke or eat when applying pesticides.
6. Avoid inhaling sprays, dusts, fogs and so on. Wear protective clothing when directed.
7. Cover food and water containers when applying pesticides in the area.
8. After use, wash hands and face thoroughly before eating.
9. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
10. If symptoms of illness occur, get the patient to a physician immediately.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 18, 1966

To All Counties

Immediate Release

HIGH HUMIDITY AND HEAT SIGNAL DANGER FOR HOGS

These hot, humid days of July and August are no doubt uncomfortable for humans, but they can be downright dangerous for hogs, especially during shipment.

Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, explains that if an animal's body produces more heat than can be thrown off, the internal temperature rises. And once internal temperature hits 105-106° F., heat exhaustion and death occur, unless the situation is relieved.

Give special attention to keeping hogs cool if you plan shipments during July and August. Solac offers some tips to help avoid hog losses in transit.

* First, lay down suitable bedding, not straw, and wet it down before loading.

* Then limit the number of hogs per vehicle to permit free air circulation.

* Try to avoid over-exerting hogs while sorting, loading, unloading and penning.

* If delays are necessary, leave the vehicle in open air to take advantage of the outside air movement.

A 12-year study of heavy hog shipments during July and August was reported recently by the National Livestock Safety Committee. The results indicate how dangerous heat and humidity can be.

Different combinations of heat and humidity were classified as "Danger" signals or "Emergency" signals, depending on how dangerous the combination was. When "Danger" signals were in effect, transit deaths rose 25 percent above average. And transit deaths increased 45 percent when "Emergency" signals were in effect.

"Danger" signals included: Relative humidity levels of 80, 30 and 5 percent combined with temperatures of 80, 90 and 100 degrees respectively.

"Emergency" signals included: Relative humidity levels of 100, 70 and 30 combined with temperatures of 80, 90 and 100 degrees respectively. And temperatures of 105° or above are always an "emergency" situation.

The study showed the "Danger" signal was up four days out of ten and the "Emergency" signal was in effect one day in ten, during the average July and August.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 19, 1966 Immediate release

WANT A BARGAIN?

"Most people have real bargains at home and don't know it," says Mary Frances Lamison, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Economists have figured out the value of a homemaker around the home by listing five common household tasks, at a minimum wage. The figure is based on a 99-hour week!

Food Preparation	$ 2.00
Child Care	.50
Housecleaning	1.25
Washing	1.25
Ironing	1.25
	$4,090.06 per week

"Many husbands would readily admit they just can't afford a wife," says Miss Lamison. "On the other hand, can a wife afford her husband?"

Economists have done searching here too. Their results were based on the report that the average man has 40 hours of leisure around the house, but that he must spend 24 of them in such household chores as maintenance man, night watchman, athletic coach, youth counselor, chef, assistant shopper, and fashion consultant to name a few. The cost of hiring these services in the labor market amounted to $51.01 a week, or $2,652.52 a year.

Of course there are many fringe benefits. For mothers, what is the going wage for "kissing a hurt knee," "entertaining the boss on short notice," or "looking for a lost kitten"? Fathers have fringe benefits too. The going wage for "stopping at the store for a loaf of bread,""zipping up the back of a dress," or calling his son out at home plate when the score is tied" is too high for most, but somehow fathers manage and don't even look for a raise in pay at the end of the week.

66-213-lsn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 19, 1966 Immediate release

UNIVERSITY PLACES SECOND IN NATION IN AG. INFO. EFFORTS

ATHENS, GEORGIA--The University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture has received seven excellent ratings for its information efforts during the past year.

The seven top ratings placed the University in a tie for second in national competition sponsored as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at the University of Georgia, Athens. The University's Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism made the entries.

Pennsylvania State University placed first with nine excellent ratings and the University of Minnesota, Cornell University, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture each received seven excellent ratings. The competition was open to all Land Grant Universities, Canadian extension services and experiment stations and the various agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Excellent ratings went to the following University efforts:

1. Popular Bulletin, "Agricultural and Food Chemicals Today," Extension Bulletin 327. This bulletin stressed the safe use of chemicals. Harlan Stoehr, assistant professor, edited and planned the publication.

2. Information Training Letter, "Reaching People with Information Tools", January, 1966, issue. The letter is used to keep staff informed on new and improved teaching methods and work with mass media.

3. Press Service to newspapers, radio stations and trade publications prepared under the leadership of Mrs. Josephine Nelson and Phillip Tichenor, associate professors.

4. Regular Radio Service, including a twice-weekly taped radio program, "Farm Topics," used by nearly 50 stations, a script service to all stations called "Radio News Briefs," and a script service to extension home economists called "Helps for Home Agents." Mrs. Nelson, Raymond Wolf, associate professors, and Leo Fehlhafer, assistant information specialist, prepare the services.

more

Add 1--university places second

5. Television Feature, "Families in the Financial World". This was one of a series of Agricultural Extension Service TV programs, "Jet Age Home," which were carried by seven TV stations and taped for replay as an educational movie. The winning entry was produced by extension economists Mary Ryan and Barbara Killen in cooperation with Raymond Wolf.

6. Technical Bulletin, "Soils of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area," Extension Bulletin 320, by Lowell Hanson, assistant professor and extension soils specialist, and several colleagues. Harlan Stoehr was editor.

7. Portable Display, "Four Keys to Pesticide Safety," which was used widely at county fairs and other educational events. The display was the result of the efforts of John Lofgren professor and extension entomologist and Gerald McKay, professor and audio-visual education specialist.

In addition to the seven excellent ratings, the Institute received three good ratings, all in the area of educational aids. They were:

1. A Series of Black and White Pictures, "DHIA (Dairy Herd Improvement Association) Supervisor at Work with Local Unit."

2. Single Black and White Photo, "4-H Club Member and Mail Carrier Join to Promote Safety Program."

Both the series and the individual pictures were taken by John Ryan of the University's Photographic Laboratory for the Agricultural Extension Service.

3. Large Exhibit, "4-H Is For All Young People Wherever You Live," the 4-H center display at the 4-H Building, Minnesota State Fair.

Other staff involved in the winning entries were Kathleen Wolter, assistant editor; Rochelle Elliott, information specialist; Diane Swanson and John Fuchs, artists; and Harold B. Swanson, professor and head of the Department of Information and Agricultural Journalism.

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66-214-hbs

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 20, 1966

Immediate release

FARM SAFETY WEEK JULY 24-30

"Safety is Victory Over Accidents" is the theme for Farm Safety Week, July 24-30. "A moment of carelessness causes nearly all of the accidents," says Mrs. Rosella Qualey, chairman of the Home Committee of the Agricultural Division of the Minnesota Safety Council.

With the increased production and use of pesticides a great effort will be needed to establish and maintain a good safety record. The National Safety Council has prepared a Pesticide Safety Check List. Gather the family together and take the quiz.

Yes	No	Questions
X		Do you always read the label before using sprays and dusts and follow the directions?
X		Do you store sprays and dusts in original, labeled containers?
X		Do you keep pesticides out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible people?
X		Do you avoid smoking while spraying or dusting, when this is directed?
X		Do you avoid inhaling sprays or dusts, and wear protective clothing and masks, when directed to do this?
X		Do you avoid spilling materials on your skin, and wash immediately when they are spilled accidentally?
X		Do you wash hands thoroughly after spraying or dusting and before eating or smoking?
X		Do you cover food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas?
X		Do you always dispose of empty containers so they pose no hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants?
X		Do you wash contaminated clothing before reuse, when this is directed?
X		Do you always observe label directions to keep residues on edible portions of plants within limits permitted by law?

If your answer was "yes" to all the questions, go the head of the Safety Parade.

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66-216-1sn

Department of Information
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July 20, 1966

Immediate release

FINAL PLANS MADE FOR PLOWING CONTEST

Final plans are being made for Plowville of Minnesota, the State Plowing Contest, scheduled for July 30 at the Francis Selly Farm two miles west of Le Center.

In addition to large and small tractor contests, a free bean feed at the Le Center fairgrounds and prize drawings, the program will feature Lt. Governor A.M. Keith, United States Senator Walter Mondale, and Second District Congressman Ancher Nelsen.

The program begi ıs at 12:30 p.m. with the small tractor plowing match. Small tractors are defined as those pulling three bottoms and under. The large tractor match is set for 3:30 p.m. for tractors pulling four more bottoms.

A one dollar "Plowville" button provides admission to all the contests, programs and the bean feed.

The contests are still open to any farmer, farm youth, or employee who wishes to enter. Entry blanks can be obtained from Richard Derner, St. Peter, or Harry Christian, Le Center.

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66-217-car

Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
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July 20, 1966

Immediate release

SPEAKERS STRESS FARM ACCIDENT RATE

The farm resident fatality rate is well above the national fatality rate and has been increasing steadily for the past five years.

Speakers at the Farm Safety Week Kick-Off Luncheon today on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota stressed the rising farm accident rate and th hazards of farming over other occupations.

Statistics provided by the National Safety Council show that it is much more dangerous to work on a farm than in a factory. The fatal accident rate for farmers in 1964 was 67 per 100,000 against a figure of 10 per 100,000 for factory workers. Farmers also led the national average in traffic accidents with a total of 28.6 per 100,000 as opposed to 24.9, the national average.

Only the home accident fatalities of farmers and the national average were similar statistically.

Some of the farm accidents were attributed to the fact that farmers do not come under supervision by any agency with controls similar to those the Department of Labor exercises over industry.

According to the National Safety Council report, industry has been receptive to suggestions based on research; but research on farm safety engineering has been almost non-existent. The report looked to education as the best weapon in the battle to slow the farm accident rate.

The Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) theme of the luncheon was discussed from various aspects. Robert Rupp, managing editor of The Farmer magazine spoke on the "Press and SMV". Kenneth Austin, executive secretary of the Minnesota Retail Farm Equipment Association discussed "Implement Dealers and Youth and SMV". "SMV on the National Scene" was the subject discussed by Phillip Schmidt, organization and youth specialist of the National Safety Council Farm Department.

Master of Ceremonies was Maynard Speece, WCCO farm service director. The invocation was given by Gordon Dahl, St. Paul Campus Lutheran pastor. The Minnesota Retail Farm Equipment Association sponsored the luncheon.

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66-215-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 20, 1966

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, JULY 21

MILLET GOOD LATE FORAGE CROP, FIELD DAY VISITORS TOLD

GRAND RAPIDS--Foxtail millet is proving to be an excellent late planted forage crop, a University of Minnesota agronomist reported here today.

R. G. Robinson, associate professor of agronomy and plant genetics, told visitors at the North Central School and Experiment Station that recommended varieties of foxtail millet can produce higher protein forage than can sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids.

Robinson and other University researchers were on hand to tell visitors at the Experiment Station's annual crops and soils field day about research projects currently underway here.

Results of millet studies conducted last year show that White Wonder and Empire, the two varieties recommended for growth as silage or hay in Minnesota, have averaged about 20 percent more protein than sudans or sorghum-sudan hybrids.

These findings, Robinson pointed out, are consistent with results of studies conducted at the Rosemount Experiment Station in past years.

Per acre yields of dry matter have also been higher for the two millet varieties with some experimental plots yielding over two-and-a-half tons per acre.

The real advantage of White Wonder and Empire millet varieties is their late season sowing dates. Although they are only one-cut crops, they can be seeded as late as mid-July for hay production.

(more)

This is particularly important in a year like last year when many Minnesota farmers found their potential for hay and forage production to be less than they had expected because of a severe winter and late spring.

When asked why millet has not been used more extensively as a forage or hay crop, Robinson said that one reason it has been overlooked is because of the widespread promotion of other forages like sudangrass and sorghum-sudan hybrids.

In addition to its use as a forage, millet can also be used as a grain crop and sold for bird feed. The proso variety of Turghai is the only variety recommended for grain production in Minnesota.

Robinson pointed out that the increased feeding of wild and tame birds should at least maintain and perhaps increase the demand for millet seed.

Discussing still another advantage of millet, the agronomist suggested that more Minnesota farmers make use of this crop as a low-cost week control. Because of late planting, early harvest, thick growth and tolerance to 2,4-D , millet is an excellent control for annual weeds, quackgrass and thistles.

Further information on millet can be found in Extension Bulletin 302 titled, "Millet, Buckwheat and Annual Canarygrass in Minnesota." Copies can be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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66-212-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 25, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

FIRST-AID TREATMENTS FOR HOME

Insect bites and heat exhaustion are common emergencies that may occur during summer. 4-H'ers in the health project and other young people should know first-aid treatments in these situations and be prepared for them.

The bites of many insects are poisoning but rarely cause more than local pain and inflammation, says Home (4-H) Agent _____. Different lotions can help to reduce itching and irritations. A paste of moistened baking soda or calamine lotion can be applied to itching mosquito or chigger bites. Ammonia water is also helpful.

If a stinger remains in the wound, remove it with tweezers. Treat by applying cold compresses or ice cubes, dabbing the spot with ammonia water or vinegar, or applying a paste of baking soda.

If a family victim reacts violently to a poison of an insect sting, consult your doctor immediately. Call your physician also if the victim has been stung many times or is in extreme pain.

Excessive exposure to heat may lead to collapse--more quickly with some people than with others. Patients will complain of weakness, dizziness, nausea and sometimes may faint. The face is pale and usually the skin is moist to the touch and often feels cool.

If the victim is suffering from heat exhaustion, loosen the patient's clothing, and if conscious, give him a stimulating drink such as black coffee. A few whiffs of aromatic spirts of ammonia may be helpful. It is important to let the victim rest for several hours after such a collapse. Fruit juice to which a pinch of salt has been added will help to relieve heat cramps, cramps in the abdomen or in the leg muscles.

-smk-

Department of Information
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 25, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

PEP UP SUMMER MEALS WITH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Colorful fruits and vegetables can aid appetites jaded by the summer heat. They are valuable as sources of vitamins C and A which contribute to growth and proper functioning of the body. And, the weight watchers can enjoy second helpings, because most vegetables are relatively low in calories, as well as most fruits when eaten raw.

The daily food guide recommends four or more servings of fruits or vegetables each day, advises Grace Brill, extension nutritionist. These four servings should include a fruit or vegetable important for vitamin C. Good sources of vitamin C include broccoli, green peppers, strawberries, and cantaloupe. Fair sources of vitamin C are found in raw cabbage, edible greens such as spinach and kale, watermelon, fresh pineapple, tomatoes, tomato juice, and potatoes cooked in their jackets. It is easy to substitute two fair sources of vitamin C for one good source during summer months. Vitamin C cannot be stored in the body, so it is necessary to eat foods containing this vitamin each day.

Fruits and vegetables are also valuable because of their contribution of vitamin A. One needs a serving at least every other day of a dark-green or deep-yellow vegetable rich in vitamin A unless apricots and cantaloupe are included. With carrots and edible greens so plentiful now, vitamin A should be no problem. Vitamin A can be stored in the body, so what is eaten one day can be used the next day.

A serving includes one-half cup or one medium sized fruit or vegetable.

Calories are added to vegetable dishes by creaming, buttering, and glazing. Try adding herbs such as savory, marjoram, thyme or chives and special seasonings which add fewer calories. When sugar is added to fruits, calories are added at the same time. Try enjoying the natural sweetness of fruits. Many reducing diets recommend the use of five or more servings of fruits and vegetables, rather than four suggested in the daily food guide.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 25, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

MORE HOGS AND LOWER PRICES SEEN THIS FALL

Increasing supplies and declining prices--That's the outlook for hogs as the market moves from late summer through fall and into the final quarter of 1966.

Kenneth E. Egertson and Paul R. Hasbargen, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, say prices should remain quite favorable through the summer and drop below last year's levels during September and October.

Farrowings during the 1966 March-May quarter averaged eight percent above a year earlier. And efficiency was higher than the year before, with seven to ten percent more pigs per litter saved in the first two quarters this year.

These increased spring farrowings should nudge marketings above year-earlier levels during September. Compared to last year, Egertson and Hasbargen say marketings will be two to five percent below in July, about the same in August, and three to five percent above in September.

Average slaughter during the July-September quarter should be about the same as 1965. But prices should decrease as marketings rise toward the quarter's end. Average prices should range from $24-$25 per hundredweight during the quarter, declining to $22-$23 by September.

Most pigs from March-May farrowings will hit the market in the October-December quarter and marketings should be six to eleven percent above 1965 levels. Egertson and Hasbargen expect supplies to increase through the quarter, with the marketing peak occurring in late December.

-more-

Demand should increase somewhat because of higher beef prices and seasonal preference for pork during this quarter. Average price for the quarter should remain at $21-$22 per hundredweight. In late December, the expected low period for 1966, prices could drop to $19 per hundredweight.

Hasbargen and Egertson outline some management recommendations for hog producers. With expanded supplies and declining prices expected, the best policy the mid-July through the fall months is to push for rapid gains and market hogs often at light weights.

The agricultural economists say feeder pigs will make a profit if you buy 35-40 pound pigs now for less than $19 each. They advise producers to keep finishing pens full and plan to sell out by December. Then refill pens in January and prepare to sell on the stronger spring markets in 1967.

Or you can consider slowing down gains on newborn pigs after weaning and try to avoid the weak market expected in December.

Hasbargen and Egertson advise that producers plan breeding schedules to be able to farrow near capacity during the December-February period. They say hogs farrowed in this period will be marketed in the July-September quarter and almost always return a profit.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 25, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Pesticides and Pets: Before you treat your pet with a pesticide--read the label. Don't spray or dust a pet unless the pesticide is labeled for such use.

Dr. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University, warns: Don't use a flea powder on your cat just because the label recommends it for dogs. The product may be safe for dogs, but cats will lick it off as they clean themselves.

So, take time to read the label. Find out if the pesticide can be used on your pet, how to apply it and what precautions you must take for your pet's safety.

* * * *

Mount Slow Moving Vehicle Emblems Now: Farm tractors and other machinery are involved in 75 percent of all slow-moving vehicle accidents. And more than two-thirds of the vehicles were hit from the rear.

These facts emphasize the need for Slow Moving Vehicle emblems. The 14-inch high triangles have a fluorescent orange center and reflective red border. Safety experts say the emblems can reduce rear end collisions considerably.

Motorists can see the emblems at 500 feet during day or night and be prepared to slow down in time. So, play it safe. Mount Slow Moving Vehicle emblems on your farm machinery during National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30.

* * * *

Extra Pasture from Winter Rye: Winter rye, planted from August 1 to September 10, can provide extra fall or spring pasture the following year, report James Justin and Harley Otto, University of Minnesota extension agronomists.

Planting after August 1 will help avoid rust infection. And if you plan to pasture winter rye next fall, seed before late August this year. For recommended varieties, see Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." Ask your county agent for a copy. Or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 25, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

DISEASE DAMAGE TO SMALL GRAINS ABOUT AVERAGE

Plant disease damage to cereal crops in Minnesota has been about normal so far this year, reports Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

No serious plant disease problems have developed and disease damage to small grains has been about average during this growing season.

Increased amounts of barley seed received embryo tests this spring and because of this, loose smut of barley has been low except for a few scattered fields.

The weather was cool and wet during the barley flowering period last year and loose smut infection was the highest in 15 years or more. But Johnson says large scale use of embryo tests probably prevented a serious loose smut outbreak this season.

More oat smut than usual has shown up this season. Johnson says University plant pathologists are now investigating to find reasons for the increase.

Leaf spot of barley, which can be caused by three fungus types, is present in about normal amounts. The leaf spot will produce some leaf deterioration and yield reduction.

Some plants show heat injury this season. Johnson says this is unusual and generally occurs before seedlings have covered the ground. Temperatures are higher at the ground line and may injure plant tissue causing light-colored bands on stem and leaves.

The heat injury to seedlings may have affected yields in parts of fields where stands were reduced. Also, the higher temperatures at heading time have reduced yields still further.

Leaf rust of wheat has also shown up, but in general, damage has been light. Winter wheat has received somewhat more damage than spring wheat, and crown rust--or yellow leaf rust--of oats has also produced only a low level of damage this

Department of Information
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July 26, 1966

Immediate release

SIX IFYE DELEGATES TO ARRIVE AUGUST

Six International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates will arrive in Minnesota August 6. The four young women and two young men will live and work with rural families to obtain an understanding of our way of life, as well as introduce their host families and friends to some of their own country's ideals and customs.

Mr. Roberto Maduro G. from Venezuela will stay with his host families in Blue Earth County from August 9-September 19. Then he will join his host families in East Otter Tail County from September 21-October 31. Roberto is one of nine children. He is a student at the Practical School of Agriculture with botany, zoology, and mathematics his major courses of study. When he completes his schooling he hopes to be a farm manager.

Coming from India, Mr. Krishna Kanta Borbora will join his host families in Scott County August 9-September 19. From September 21-October 8 he will be with host families in Mahnomen County. He was graduated from Cotton College, Assam, India. He received his B.A. degree with major courses in English, history, economics. He has always lived on a farm and raised rice, oranges, mustard, sweet potatoes, pulses, and seasonable vegetables, as well as raising cattle.

(more)

Add 1--six delegates to arrive

IFYE delegate from Peru is Miss Haydee Dávila Z. She will begin her American visit with host families in West Otter Tail County, August 9-September 19. She will continue her stay with host families in Sibley County from September 21-October 8 and in Kanabec County from October 13-31. She has been a member of a rural youth club for 11 years. Her 4-H work includes expositions, style reviews and camps. Last year she raised 200 chickens. She is also interested in food preparation and conservation.

Host families in Aitkin will welcome Miss Huiberdina Kuysten from August 9-September 19. During her stay the other host families are in Chisago County from September 21-October 8 and in Yellow Medicine County from October 18-November 19. Miss Kuysten or "Diny" is a teacher of home economics, horticulture and agriculture. She has always lived on a 100-acre farm where the chief crops were wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets and corn, as well as raising dairy cattle, horses and chickens. She is a member of Future Homemakers and Future Farmers.

Miss Anke Schultz from Germany will join her host families in Mille Lacs County from August 9-September 19. Her other stops include a stay with a family in Redwood County September 21-October 8. She has completed one year of schooling toward a degree in home economics, and she hopes to be a home economics teacher when she finishes her work. She has always lived on a 375-acre farm where the crops are grain, potatoes and pasture and the livestock, dairy cattle and swine. She is a member of the farm youth organization and interested in farm youth work.

1966 IFYE exchangee from Norway is Miss Aud Knutsen. Her first visit will be Isanti County August 9-September 19, followed by visits with host families in Pennington County September 21-October 8 and in Winona County October 18-November 19. She has been a 4-H member for almost 10 years, and active as a leader and member of a 4-H chorus. At the present time she is a pharmacist's assistant but hopes to go into 4-H work after further schooling. She has always lived on a 100-acre farm.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is a two-way exchange conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to increase international understanding at the family level. In the 18 years of the program 1,500 American youths have gone to live and work abroad--50 of these from Minnesota. Over 500 farm families have been host to 128 young people from other countries in the second phase of the exchange.

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66-220-1sn

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Immediate release

CORRECTION

In Immediate Release, July 19, 1966, story headed WANT A BARGAIN?, the figure showing the value of a homemaker at a minimum wage is incorrect.

It should read: $3,090.06 per year.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 26, 1966 Immediate release

SAFE REMOVAL OF FRUIT, COFFEE, AND TEA STAINS

During the summer, fruit, hot or iced coffee and tea stains are apt to occur. As for all stains, speed in handling the removal of the stain is very important advises Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist.

If you aren't sure what to do, and you don't know the fabric content of the material on which the stain occurs, you're safe if you first sponge it lightly with cool water. This dilutes the stain and may remove it completely.

If not, for washable fabrics, soak in cool water for 30 minutes or longer. If the stain persists, work a detergent into it and rinse. If the stain is very stubborn, soak the fabric in a mild bleach solution. Follow with the regular washing process. There is another possibility if you are sure the fabric will not be injured by boiling water. Pour boiling water through the spot from a height of one to three feet.

If the fabric is not washable, use a syringe to force cool water through the stain, holding a sponge beneath it to absorb the moisture. If stain remains, rub detergent on stain and work it into the fabric. Rinse out the detergent. If stain remains, put stain in mild bleach solution and rinse.

It is best to allow the fabric to dry after each try. But, do not press or iron. Heat oftentimes sets a stain.

There are two other considerations says Miss Scheid. If the fabric or garment with the stain is valuable, take it to a quality dry cleaner telling him the nature of the stain. Do not try to remove it yourself and then take it to the cleaner. Many times he will not accept it. And, then there is the possibility that the stain cannot be removed. Accept this possibility.

For a handy reference, get a free copy of Removing Stains from Fabrics, Home and Garden Bulletin No. 62 from your County Extension Office.

66-219-lsn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
July 27, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

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C O R R E C T I O N
* * * * * * * * * * * *

The last paragraph of the article DISEASE DAMAGE TO SMALL GRAINS ABOUT AVERAGE dated July 25, 1966 should read as follows:

Leaf rust of wheat has also shown up, but in general, damage has been light. Winter wheat has received somewhat more damage than spring wheat, and crown rust--or yellow leaf rust--of oats has also produced only a low level of damage this season.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 28, 1966 Immediate release

UM GUERNSEY RESEARCH HERD MOVED TO ROSEMOUNT

Ninety head of Guernsey cattle, representing one of the top dairy herds in the country, were moved this week from the University of Minnesota Northeast Experiment Station in Duluth to the Experiment Station near Rosemount.

Herdsman Michael Strasser, who has been in charge of the herd for 12 years, and his assistant Thomas Mike, who has worked with the cattle for three years, were in charge of the 200 mile move. They will also move to Rosemount.

Guernsey cattle have been raised at the Experiment Station in Duluth since the early 1900's as part of the University's dairy cattle breeding-production research.

The herd has received the Gold Medal of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in four consecutive years and has been one of the top producing Guernsey herds in Minnesota for the last ten years.

Another University Guernsey herd at the North Central Experiment Station in Grand Rapids, a companion herd to the Duluth Guernseys, has also received the Guernsey Cattle Club's Gold Medal.

According to Professor Clarence Cole, head of the Department of Animal Science, the two herds are of the same breeding, but are kept spearate for production comparisons.

Breeding-production experiments conducted at Duluth for the past 60 years will be continued at Rosemount. Cole said, however, that he expects the herd's production to drop slightly due to the change from the stall housing at Duluth to Rosemount's loose housing.

The University is phasing out all livestock experiments at the Northeast Experiment Station in Duluth and will concentrate on horticultural research there.

66-223-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 28 , 1966

ORGANIZATION ADDS ZEST TO HOUSEKEEPING

"Organization is the key to good housekeeping," says Mrs. Edna K. Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Try the following suggestions to aid good housekeeping:

. Know what tasks need to be performed in the various areas of the home.

. Have the tools, supplies and equipment in or near these areas.

. Use simple devices for expanding useful and functional storage areas, such as adding shelves to use waste space between shelves that are too far apart, using boxes to store out-of-season clothing, adding hooks to make better use of closet space, using a revolving corner device to make a neglected corner useful and using peg board and bulletin boards generously around the house.

. Concentrate on improving one area at a time. It might be one room, a work center, a drawer, a recipe box or a sewing basket.

. Replace items when they wear out.

. Train children to be orderly by helping them keep their own room or play area in order.

. Return items to place of storage after each use.

. Be open-minded and experimental in using suggestions. Look in department stores, homemaking magazines, building plans, other people's homes.

. Be creative and critical in thinking of new ways to organize your home.

. Communicate your intentions for improved housekeeping to members of your family. Listen to their suggestions.

. Accept the fact that organization for good housekeeping is a continuous process.

. Try simplicity and routine for greater accomplishments. Less fuss makes less work.

"The extra mental and physical activity involved in improving the organization of a house can add zest to housekeeping. And, added zest brings joy through better living," concludes Mrs. Jordahl.

# # #

66-224-lsn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 28, 1966 Immediate release

Minn. 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND MICHIGAN LEADERSHIP CAMP

Two young people will represent 55,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers as delegates to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in August.

They are Cheryl Gingerich, 18, Elbow Lake and Steven Boots, 18, Rushmore.

This is one of 4-H's highest honors, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Boots and Miss Gingerich were chosen because of their service to the local 4-H club and county organization as officers and junior leaders and on achievement in project work.

Trips to the leadership camp are sponsored by the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo. Dates for the girls' camp are August 1-14 and for the boys' August 15-28.

Last year Miss Gingerich won a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for achievement in the home improvement-family living project. A nine-year member of the Elbow Lake Sparklers 4-H Club of Grant County, she has received home improvement, home economics, foods and nutrition, dairy foods, clothing and leadership award pins. She has demonstrated or exhibited at the State Fair four times, and in 1964 won a purple ribbon with her home improvement-family living demonstration, "Imagination Plus Enthusiasm Equals Happy Babysitting." She has received the 4-H Key Award and has been secretary of the Grant County 4-H Federation. Throughout he 4-H career Miss Gingerich has carried many offices in her local club. She is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota majoring in home economics education.

Boots, a six-year member and president of the Rushmore Central Hustlers 4-H Club, has taken the electric, garden, home yard improvement, conservation, shop, junior leadership, photography, health and safety projects. He has also participated in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest. He won the most valuable junior leader award of Nobles County and attended the 1964 State Junior Leadership Conference. A graduate of Worthington High School, Boots was active in speech, band, debate, student council, International Relations Club and was on the school annual staff.

66-222-smk

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
July 28, 1966

Immediate release

200th APPLICANT ACCEPTED AT MINNESOTA TECH

Stephen Simones, Lakeville, has been accepted as the 200th applicant for admission to the new University of Minnesota Technical Institute at Crookston.

Simones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Simones, has an active farm and school background. In his local FFA Chapter he has served as chapter president, vice president and secretary. At the destrict level, he has been district reporter and district vice president. In addition, Simones has been secretary of his high school class and student council parliamentarian.

Simones also wrestled and played football in high school.

FFA awards he has earned include the FFA Star Chapter Farmer, the DeKalb Achievement Award and the Green Giant Leadership Award.

The Institute, which will open for classes this fall, is currently accepting applications for admission to the various two-year programs in agriculture and business.

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66-221-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Vacation-Time Plant Care: To keep plants alive and healthy while you're on vacation, give them a thorough watering, then place a plastic bag over each plant.

Gus Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says the plastic helps to conserve moisture and lengthen the period between waterings. Also, be sure to put the plants on a waterproof surface.

* * * *

Sugar Beet Leaf Spot Delayed: Cercospora leaf spot of sugar beets has not been very active so far this season in Minnesota. Herbert G. Johnson, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist, says hot weather favors the disease which usually strikes during July.

Johnson says spraying has started in a few widely scattered locations. He advises delaying spraying until beet growers find the disease on scattered plants. For more information on control, read Plant Pathology Fact Sheet No. 15. Ask your county agent for a copy, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Renting Out Bulls? Cattlemen--If you rent out three or more bulls, each must be licensed and registered. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, urges that all bulls be registered now.

Bulls to be rented out must be registered before delivery to renters. Also, you must get a health certificate from a licensed veterinarian for each bull rented out. Health certificates are mailed with applications.

You can get applications for license and registration from the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, 1246 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

PLAN CANADA THISTLE
CONTROL PROGRAM NOW

Canada thistles can still be eliminated this year, even though most uncontrolled thistles have probably gone to seed.

Gerald Miller, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says now is the time to locate infestations and plan your thistle control programs.

He recommends that you mow all thistles still growing in fields, waste areas, diverted acres, around buildings, or along ditches. Then use tillage or chemicals to eradicate the regrowth.

To eliminate small, dense thistle patches--the most important part of your control program--use one of several nonselective chemicals. These include amitrole; picloram; 2, 3, 6-TBA; dicamba; TBP-2, 4-D; fenac and sodium chlorate. Costs for spot treatment range from 15 to 90 cents per square rod.

Miller points out that all the chemicals, except amitrole, remain in the soil for a year or more. After amitrole treatments, wait eight months or longer before planting crops.

Be especially careful with sodium chlorate. It is highly flammable after drying on plants or clothing.

After small grain harvest, tillage or chemicals can be used to control thistle regrowth in fields that are generally infested. Tillage methods take at least one and possibly two growing seasons to kill thistles and will work best on land that is out of crop production.

-more-

add 1 - control program

If thistles infest fields diverted from production under feed grain or cropland adjustment programs, tillage can provide effective and economical control. But get approval from your county ASCS committee before starting thistle control in these fields.

Tillage methods deplete the food supply in the roots and eventually kill the thistles. Miller says plows and field cultivators with sweep shovels will work better than disks.

Topgrowth must be destroyed whenever it gets two to three inches tall. Additional regrowth allows thistles to rapidly replenish food reserves in the roots and prolongs the tillage operations.

Applying three-fourths to one pound per acre of 2, 4-D or low rates of dicamba after small grain harvest will reduce Canada thistle stands. But avoid drifting these chemicals onto susceptible crops, such as soybeans or legumes. Miller advises waiting at least two weeks after treatment before doing fall plowing or tillage.

For more details on control methods and costs, see Extension Bulletin 329, "Controlling Canada Thistle." Copies are available from your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

HOG CHOLERA
OUTBREAKS UP
OVER LAST YEAR

The number of cases of hog cholera reported in Minnesota so far this year is 15, or two more than for the same period last year, according to Dr. Raymond B. Solac extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

During the first seven months of this year, 13 counties reported cholera outbreaks. They are Becker, Brown, Dodge, Fillmore, Grant, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Rock and Yellow Medicine.

Brown County reported three cases while the other counties reported one each.

The number of outbreaks in the state each year has dropped steadily from 176 in 1960 to 27 last year. But Solac says that the slight increase so far this year may delay the approval of Minnesota for Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

The program was started in 1962 and is coordinated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Phase II of the program provides for the quarantine and supervised disposal of infected animals. When a state reaches Phase III, indemnities can be paid for hogs destroyed because of cholera.

The State Hog Eradication Committee recommends that Minnesota enter Phase III, which is used to eliminate final traces of the disease, when the annual number of cases reported drops to 15.

-more-

add 1 - hog cholera

As of July 1, Minnesota was one of 26 states in Phase II of the program. Ten states were in Phase III, three were in the preparation stage, Phase I, and 11 were in Phase IV carrying out programs of protection against reinfection.

Cholera historically has been one of the most dreaded diseases in swine. Solac explains that early symptoms are depression, fever and a tendency to go off feed. Eventually it can lead to high mortality and loss of profits.

He reminds hog farmers that cholera is often highly contagious. Therefore, it is important that producers protect their swine by not visiting premises where there are sick hogs, by keeping visitors away from areas where hogs are maintained, and by buying replacements only from known hog cholera-free or vaccinated droves.

Solac explains that the value of vaccination is less important in cholera-free areas. But the importance of maintaining a high level of vaccination in areas where hog cholera is found has been stressed throughout the development of the national eradication program.

# # # #

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

1ST IN A SERIES OF STORIES ON STATE FAIR

(others on dress revue, educational program, livestock, etc.)

NOTE: Delete references to Share-the-Fun unless applicable

COUNTY 4-H'ERS PREPARING FOR MINN. STATE FAIR

_____ County will again be represented at the Minnesota State Fair August 27-September 5 by a large number of 4-H members who will participate in activities in the 4-H Building.

They will vie for honors with some 3,000 other young people from all parts of the state.

Among these activities will be the demonstrations, preparation of the county booth and the 4-H Share-the-Fun Festival.

_____ _____ county 4-H members will give demonstrations
(Number-write out)
on the first floor of the 4-H Building. Some 800 individual and team demonstrations will be given by 4-H'ers during the 10-day period, beginning Saturday, August 27 and continuing through Saturday, September 3. Livestock demonstrations using animals will be given in the barns on Labor Day, September 5.

4-H demonstrators who will represent the county at the State Fair this year are: (give name, address, club and title of demonstration).

_____ will prepare the _____ County booth for the
(Names of persons or clubs)
first floor of the 4-H Building. It depicts _____. Eighty county booths will
(describe)
tell the 4-H story to visitors.

A local 4-H'er (Local 4-H'ers), _____ _____, will take
(name) and (address)
part in the Share-the-Fun Festival on Thursday, September 1, at 8 p.m. in Erickson Hall in the 4-H Building. _____ will _____. A variety of talent from
(Describe act)
18 counties will be featured at the festival.

The public is invited to view the demonstrations and exhibits and to attend the Share-the-Fun Festival.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

SWEATER GUIDES
TO INSURE
GOOD PURCHASE

Don't depend on price alone to indicate quality when purchasing a sweater, advises Home Agent _____ _____. (Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota).

The satisfaction received from a sweater depends on fiber content, yarn, construction, durability, appearance, fit and care requirements.

4-H clothing girls and others who buy sweaters will want to learn some shopping cues for good sweater purchases.

Full-fashioned and cut-and-sewn are two types of sweater construction. Full-fashioned sweaters, made from pieces that are shaped as each piece is knit, will show fashion marks where stitches are increased or decreased at the armholes, sleeves and sides. Cut-and-sewn sweaters are from cut pattern pieces of flat knit fabrics and unless cutting is done precisely may sag or twist. They are less expensive.

Ribbing at the neck, waist and sleeves should be firm, preferably double knit, and should retain its shape after being stretched. Nylon may reinforce wool or cotton yarns in the ribbing area.

Appearance and performance in a knit depends on the fiber and the way the yarns are twisted. Worsted wool is strong and resistant to pilling because of its long staple combed fibers. Woolen yarns are spun from short criss-crossed uncombed fibers. The fabric is lightweight and wears well, but tends to pill. Cashmere, a luxury fiber, is often blended with sheep's wool or nylon for extra strength and durability.

-more-

Cotton is cool, comfortable, holds dye well and is easy to launder. After a few wearings a cotton sweater needs reblocking. Sweaters knit of man-made textured yarns are easy to wash, dry quickly, need no blocking, do not shrink and are resistant to moths. They are lightweight but have warmth.

Texture, weight and durability of a fabric depend on the closeness of yarns, type of stitch and the tension of a knit. Loose, open knits that have been stretched to size may not hold their shape.

Labels are required to state fiber content. A good label should also include information on care, shrinkage and kinds of finishes. Some cotton and wool knits may indicate a special finish to prevent stretching or shrinking. Some wool knits are also treated with a special mothproof finish. It is helpful when labels tell if the fabric is colorfast to light, washing, dry-cleaning and perspiration.

Before buying, try on the sweater to check for good fit. As a general rule, buy a sweater at least one size larger than your shirt or blouse size.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 1, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

AUGUST IS SANDWICH MONTH

When the Earl of Sandwich called for his roast beef between chunks of bread so he would lose no time at the gaming table, little did he think his creation would receive national recognition. Today we recognize National Sandwich Month.

There is a sandwich combination to satisfy everyone's taste, everyone's pocketbook, and just about every food. The variety of sandwiches possible is limited only by the fixer's imagination. They can be hot or cold, closed or open-faced, man size, dainty lady, or hungry-boy size.

Sandwiches are usually bread, spread and filling. Any of the three can be varied to suit the occasion and the taste.

Different kinds of bread and rolls add interest to sandwiches. All whole grain, restored, or enriched breads may contribute toward the daily requirement and furnish worthwhile amounts of protein, iron, and several of the B vitamins.

Bread for sandwiches should be at least 24 hours old. It holds its shape better. Use a sharp knife for slicing bread or buy sliced bread the thickness you want.

Softened butter spreads easier. Let it stand at room temperature and cream it by hand or in the mixer until a good spreading consistency. Milk or cream can be added to butter for easier spreading. Be sure to spread the butter to the very edges. Butter keeps the bread moist and prevents the filling from soaking through. Crusts are best left on for hungry boys and removed for dainty lady sandwiches.

Fillings are best prepared just before using. If they must be held, refrigerate them. Be generous with the filling, but it should not ooze out when eaten. Several thin slices of meat, rather than one thick slice, make a better-tasting and an easier-eating sandwich. The wiltables--lettuce and tomatoes--are best wrapped separately if the sandwich is to be eaten later.

And, don't forget the finishing touches. Cut your sandwiches different ways. Add a slice of pickle, an onion ring, raw cauliflowerets, carrot curls, pickled peaches, olive, or green onion to complete your sandwich picture.

-lsn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 2, 1966

Immediate release

NEW TV SERIES FEATURES LANDSCAPE IDEAS

Landscape ideas for homeowners will be the featured attraction of a new eight-week television series beginning Wednesday, August 3.

C.G.Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, will present ideas to help homeowners plan a landscape that gives both pride and pleasure.

Three programs offer planning and planting tips you can use this fall. Other programs will cover subjects ranging from easy-care landscapes and lawn care to selecting bulbs for spring bloom.

KTCA-TV (Channel 2) in the Twin Cities and KWCM-TV (Channel 10) in Appleton will carry the programs at 9 p.m. Wednesdays from August 3 through September 21.

In Duluth, KDAL-TV (Channel 3) will air the programs every Sunday at 3 p.m. from August 21 through October 9. WTCN-TV (Channel 11) in the Twin Cities will present the programs Sundays at 11:30 a.m. from September 4 through October 23.

Subjects to be discussed are as follows:

1st week--A new look at your landscape.

2nd week--The home lawn.

3rd week--Your landscape and you.

4th week--Low maintenance landscapes.

5th week--Fall landscape planning.

6th week--Fall landscape planting.

7th week--Bulbs for spring bloom.

8th week--Fall chores.

# # #

66-225-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 2, 1966

Immediate release

NEW SOYBEAN VARIETY RELEASED IN MINNESOTA

A new soybean variety, suitable for growth in Minnesota, has been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new variety is named Hark and was developed by C. R. Weber at Iowa State University, in cooperation with the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and several state experiment stations.

Hark, which is a cross between the Hawkeye and Harosoy varieties, has been tested at Minnesota since 1962 and has proven adaptable for growth in the state, reports Gene Lambert, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

According to Lambert, who heads up the University's soybean breeding program, the new variety yielded two to five bushels more per acre than Chippewa-64 in tests in southern Minnesota. But it was five or six days later in maturity.

Hark is similar to Chippewa in standing ability, plant height and oil content of the seeds. Seed size averages slightly larger for Hark than for Chippewa-64.

The new variety has purple flowers and gray pubescence (hairy growth on stems) and has yellow seeds with yellow hila. It is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot.

Seed of the Hark variety is being increased in Minnesota this year, Lambert says, and will be available to certified producers for the 1967 planting season.

# # #

66-224-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205

Immediate release

SHADE TREE MAINTENANCE SHORT COURSE

Wednesday, September 21, has been set as the date for the annual Shade Tree Maintenance Short Course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, according to an announcement from La Vern A. Freeh, head of the Department of Agricultural Short Courses.

The course is intended for nurserymen, park managers, city planners and city councils involved in planning, tree service personnel and others professionally engaged in tree maintenance in parks, on public or private grounds. It is also open to the public. There will be a registration fee.

Sponsors of the event are the University's Agricultural Extension Service and the Department of Horticultural Science. C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist, is program coordinator.

Information on the short course is available from Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

# # #

66-223-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 4, 1966

Immediate release

UM-USDA DEVELOP CLIMATE CONTROL STORAGE SYSTEM FOR POTATOES

A new climate control storage system, which can increase the effective storage life of potatoes intended for processing, has been developed by University of Minnesota and U.S. Department of Agriculture engineers.

Responsible for developing the experimental refrigeration system are Arnold M. Flikke, professor of agricultural engineering at the University, and Lewis A. Schaper, Earl C. Yaeger and William A. Junnila of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Junnila is stationed at the University while Schaper and Yaeger are at the Red River Valley Potato Research Center in East Grand Forks.

According to Flikke, commercial adoption of the new refrigeration system could mean that more of the Red River Valley potato crop could be used by local processors, thereby cutting the shipping of potatoes in and out of the area.

more

Add 1--climate control storage system

Red River Valley processors import potatoes from other areas of the country while area potato growers ship about 70 per cent of their crop out. The reason for this, Flikke explains, is because of the difficulty in storing potatoes for any length of time and still maintain processing quality.

Until now, potatoes stored for processing had a maximum storage life of about six months. But with the new climate control storage system, this time can be extended to 11 months.

Most refrigeration systems need defrosting which causes heat damage to stored potatoes. Normal refrigeration coils also cause condensation which robs potatoes of weight over extended storage periods.

In tests at the Red River Valley Potato Research Center with a small scale non-defrosting refrigeration system using a temperature of 40° F. and a relative humidity of 85-95 per cent six varieties of potatoes were held in storage for up to nine months.

After a four-week conditioning period following storage, all six varieties (Bounty, Irish Cobbler, Norgold, Red Pontiac and Snowflake) produced acceptable instant flakes.

Basically, the new system operates with an oversized evaporator which provides required cooling while operating a small refrigerant to air temperature differences.

As long as the evaporator pressure regulator functioned properly, the researchers found little or no condensation on the oversized evaporator coil at humidities up to 85 per cent.

Flikke and the other engineers conclude that extending storage time does involve weight loss even though processing quality is preserved.

Commercial processors could find gains in reduced transportation, extended marketing periods, lower disease losses and higher potato quality sufficient to offset equipment investments and potato weight loss according to the engineers.

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66-227-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 4, 1966

Immediate release

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

Minnesota garden enthusiasts are invited to help celebrate 100 years of growing at the Centennial Convention of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society August 25 and 26 at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Whether you are a member or not, you may attend, says Eldred Hunt, executive secretary of the Society. The registration fee is $1.

According to Hunt, the Centennial Convention will concentrate primarily on tours to give those attending a wide view of horticultural materials available to help them beautify their homes and communities. Tours of a large wholesale nursery--J. V. Bailey Nurseries, Newport-- and the Como Park Conservatory will be held on Thursday, August 25. Tours on Friday, August 26, include the Lyndale Rose Gardens, Northrup, King & Co. flower and vegetable trial grounds and the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Bus transportation will be provided for the tours.

Lectures on Minnesota horticulture past, present and future, a talk on the function of parks, and a film "This Garden England" are scheduled during meeting sessions.

The Minnesota Garden Flower Society show will be held in conjunction with the convention.

Further information on the program is available by writing Minnesota State Horticultural Society, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, or by calling 647-2466

# # #

66-226-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 4, 1966 Immediate release

FREEZE PEACHES NOW FOR FRUIT CUPS, SALADS

Fresh peaches for salads, fruit cups and desserts in midwinter?

You can have a supply of these appetizing fresh fruits available when the snow flies if you freeze some now, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science, in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

If you've had trouble in the past keeping your frozen peaches from darkening, ascorbic acid should solve your problem. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Pure crystalline or powdered ascorbic acid is for sale in many locker plants and drug stores. If you use commercial ascorbic acid preparations, be sure to follow directions on the package.

Never try to freeze fresh peaches whole without peeling and without using a sugar syrup, Mrs. Munson cautions. The peaches will turn dark in the freezer.

Choose well ripened fruits for freezing--slightly riper than for canning. If the fruit is not perfectly ripe when you buy it, peaches will ripen best when held at about 75° F.

Speed is important in preparing peaches for freezing because delay may cause darkening of the fruit, Mrs. Munson says. Dissolve 3 cups of sugar in one quart of cold water and add 1/2 teaspoon of ascorbic acid, mixing thoroughly. Let the syrup stand until clear.

Peel only a few peaches at a time. Dip three or four peaches at one time into boiling water for 15 to 20 seconds until the skins loosen; chill quickly in cold water. Peel, halve and remove the pits, working rapidly. Do not leave the peaches whole.

Use containers with lids. Fill the containers about a third full of the prepared syrup and pack the halves, quarters or slices directly into the syrup in the containers. Completely cover the fruit with syrup but leave about half an inch for expansion.

A generous wad of crumpled wax paper under the cover of the container will hold down the top slices and help prevent browning. Label and date the containers and freeze immediately.

If you can't get ascorbic acid, it's best to pack the peaches in glass jars, using a syrup of 4 cups of sugar to a quart of water.

66-227-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

FHA PROVIDES
DISASTER LOANS
TO FARMERS

Floods, wind erosion, droughts, tornadoes, and radioactive fallout.

These disasters can drive persons from their homes, isolate them and leave them without food. They can also ruin land, spoil water and feed supplies and leave livestock stranded.

When disaster strikes, the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) is one of the principal U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies to provide aid to farm families.

The FHA, along with other USDA agencies, is represented on the _____ County USDA Defense Board, which cooperates with local
(county)
governments and civil defense officials to organize programs that can help farmers recover from natural and nuclear disasters.

Through emergency loans, the FHA helps farmers repair buildings and equipment, buy feed for livestock, clear debris and resume normal operations. The county FHA unit helps make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for designation of disaster areas.

In _____ County, _____
(county) (full name)
is the FHA representative. For more information on emergency credit and loans, contact him at _____.
(office address)

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

EXTENSION SERVICE SUPPLIES FACTS ON FALLOUT SURVIVAL

Have you ignored civil defense information because you think it's impossible to survive nuclear fallout?

If so, you may have shortchanged yourself and family because most rural civil defense publications indicate--You can survive.

_____, _____ county
(full name) (county)

extension agent, says one task of the Agricultural Extension Service is to inform farmers about how they can protect themselves from both natural and nuclear disasters and thus continue producing food and fiber needed by the nation.

The extension service education program tries to make farmers aware of what can happen, to present facts on protection methods and to encourage farm families to plan now to survive nuclear fallout.

In its rural defense program, the extension service cooperates with federal, state and local civil defense officials, county USDA defense boards and other USDA agencies.

Many farm families are familiar with planning for tornadoes, floods, fires and other emergencies. And with a bit more planning, farmers could increase fallout protection in existing storm and vegetable cellars, basements and other buildings.

_____ says one basic publication on fallout protection
(last name)

is the Family and Farm Defense Handbook. This and other publications are available from the _____ County Extension Office, the County USDA
(county)

Defense Board and local civil defense officials.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

USDA DEFENSE BOARD
PLANS FOR COUNTY
FALLOUT PROTECTION

Most Americans know about the destructive power of nuclear explosions, but few understand the effects of radioactive fallout and what to do to protect themselves from it.

_____, board chairman, said fallout effects and
(full name)

protection were discussed at a recent meeting of the _____
(county)

County USDA Defense Board. The board meets regularly to make emergency plans that will help the area recover if natural or nuclear disaster occurs.

Radioactive fallout is produced when a nuclear explosion occurs at or near the earth's surface. Tons of soil are sucked up into the mushroom cloud and become radioactive. The effect of radioactive fallout will vary from one location to another, depending on the wind and weather at the time of the explosion.

Even though fallout may be hazardous if present in large amounts, farmers can do much to protect livestock, feed, soil, water and crops and their ability to continue producing food and fiber.

_____ said the defense board has information on fallout
(last name)

protection available at the county ASCS office, _____.
(local address)

After a nuclear disaster, the _____ County USDA Defense
(county)

Board, in cooperation with civil defense, will measure radioactive fallout and study its location, strength and danger to people and animals. The measurements will help determine when radiation has decreased enough so farming can be resumed safely.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

PLANNING NOW CAN
PROTECT YOUR FARM
DURING FALLOUT

Radioactive fallout can be hazardous if present in large amounts. But with certain practical measures, you can do much to protect livestock, feed, soil, water and crops--and your ability to continue farming.

After a nuclear disaster, the nation will depend on farmers to continue supplying food and fiber. And right now, farmers can plan ahead by finding out how to protect their productive capacity.

_____, board chairman, says the _____
(full name) (county)
County USDA Defense Board has information on fallout protection available at the county ASCS office, _____.
(local address)

He says the _____ County USDA Defense Board, one of
(county)
more than 3,000 in the United States, cooperates with local governments and civil defense officials in planning disaster recovery programs.

As part of the recovery effort, the county defense board, as well as civil defense, has established monitoring stations to detect and measure radioactive fallout after a nuclear disaster.

These measurements will help determine when radiation has decreased to a point where farming can be safely resumed.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

USDA DEFENSE BOARD
READY TO ASSIST
IN EMERGENCIES

Individuals and families need help--above and beyond what they can do for themselves--to recover from any large scale emergency. This is where "civil defense" lends a hand.

_____, chairman of the _____
(full name) (county)

County USDA Defense Board, says civil defense is government acting in an emergency to supply needed services to disaster victims.

For farmers and farm families, civil defense also includes the emergency preparedness services planned by agencies within the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In this county, the _____ USDA Defense Board has the task
(county)
of coordinating emergency plans of all USDA agencies involved. Board members meet regularly to plan recovery programs to deal with natural disasters or a national emergency.

During an emergency, the USDA Defense Board cooperates with local government and civil defense to organize assistance to farmers. Through the board chairman, each USDA agency represented on the board contributes services to help disaster recovery efforts.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 4, 1966

SPECIAL

To all Counties

Immediate Release

SCS PREPARED TO DETECT AND MEASURE RADIATION

Even if a nuclear disaster occurs, the nation will continue to depend on farmers to supply food and fiber. And radioactive fallout will be one of the biggest problems farmers will face.

To help farmers deal with fallout, Soil Conservation Service personnel will begin to measure radiation intensity immediately after a nuclear disaster. These tests will determine when radiation has decreased enough so farming can be safely resumed.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is one of several U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies represented on the _____ County USDA Defense Board.
(county)

Other agencies represented include the Agricultural Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The nation has more than 3,000 county defense boards to coordinate nationwide emergency food distribution and to assist farmers, local governments and civil defense officials in efforts to recover from both natural and nuclear disasters.

Under nuclear emergency conditions, SCS technicians will detect and measure radioactive fallout on farm and forest lands, and in harvestable and stored crops. SCS will also give advice on how to protect and handle livestock and how to use water safely.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF....

Prepare Storage Bins Now: Stored grain is like money in the bank and is well worth the best protection you can provide. Now is the time to put storage bins in shape if you haven't already done so.

Phillip Harein, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, offers five steps for insect-, rodent-, and weather-tight bins: (1) Clean empty bins thoroughly, (2) Cover all openings with heavy tin, (3) Spray inside of bin with an approved residual insecticide, (4) As you fill the bin, apply a protectant like malathion or pyrethrin to the grain, and (5) Spray on a surface application of malathion or pyrethrin after the bin is full.

* * *

Brucellosis Vaccination Tip: Vaccinate your calves for brucellosis as near to four months of age as possible. Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says early vaccination will give servicable immunity and also fits well within the brucellosis eradication campaign.

You can legally vaccinate calves between four to eight months of age in Minnesota. But Solac says you'll be better off to vaccinate early because late-vaccinated calves are more likely to exceed the titre tolerance limits allowed for official vaccinates.

* * *

New Hog Cholera Vaccine Rules: Hog cholera vaccine regulations changed May 13. Raymond Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, says hogs can't be shipped between states if vaccinated with the modified live virus hog cholera vaccines of porcine or hog origin.

Regulations changed because live vaccines of porcine origin are not considered safe enough to use in the national hog cholera eradication program. Solac says two other types of modified live virus hog cholera vaccines--originating from tissue culture and from rabbits--are available and effective for immunization.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

HIGH-ANALYSIS FLUID FERTILIZERS INTRODUCED IN STATE

Suspension fertilizers, representing the latest development in the fluid fertilizer industry, have recently been introduced in Minnesota.

But because they are relatively new, these high-analysis fertilizers have seen limited use in the state so far, reports H. L. Meredith, agriculturist with the Eastern Test and Demonstration Branch of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Division of Agricultural Development.

The term "suspension" is given to liquid fertilizers which contain a suspending agent such as clay, explains Meredith, who is stationed at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus where he is working with University soils specialists.

Why is it necessary to add clay to fertilizers? Meredith explains that a clear liquid fertilizer is merely a water solution containing dissolved fertilizer salts. If an excess of fertilizer salts is added to a given amount of water, settling or "salting out" will result. Therefore, only a limited amount of fertilizer can be added to a given amount of water.

But by adding clay to liquid fertilizers, settling or salting out is greatly reduced because the clay particles help suspend the small crystals of potash and other undissolved salts in the solution.

The clay used in suspension fertilizers takes the form of needle-shaped particles which can be broken up randomly by stirring in water. These crystals tend to gather in clusters that look something like small haystacks when viewed under a microscope.

-more-

Using the haystack as an analogy, Meredith explains that these clay clusters can help suspend fertilizer salts in the solution in much the same way as a haystack can suspend sand.

According to Meredith, suspension fertilizers have a number of advantages over the regular clear liquid-mixed fertilizers.

Suspension fertilizers reduce the need for hauling excessive amounts of water to the field for application. Also, fewer refills are required and more acres can be fertilized from a given size nurse tank.

Because of these reductions in handling, the cost of applying suspensions is considerably lower than the cost of applying clear liquids. This cost reduction helps to close the cost gap between mixed liquids and dry fertilizer grades.

By using suspension fertilizers, it is possible to add necessary rates of micronutrients and still be sure of getting uniform application. Also, high rates of potash can be applied in suspension grades, which is of particular importance to farmers in low potash areas of the state.

Meredith adds, however, that suspension fertilizers are not as free-flowing as liquid fertilizers. Therefore, a gravity field applicator is not satisfactory.

He recommends using squeeze pumps mounted on grain drills or row crop planters to provide an adequate means of applying suspensions at planting. The squeeze pumps force the fertilizer through flexible tubes, helping to insure accurate and even metering of suspensions.

Equipment is also available, Meredith reports, for broadcasting suspension fertilizers through flooding-type nozzles.

For more information on high-analysis suspension fertilizers, contact your county agricultural agent.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

EARLY FALLOWING OF ALFALFA SAVES MOISTURE FOR CORN

Many western Corn Belt farmers still wait until the first killing frost to fallow alfalfa in corn-alfalfa rotations. However, this rule of thumb appears due for a revision.

Recent tests show this practice can cost farmers as much as 15 percent of their next corn yield. For maximum corn yields the next year, late August seems to be the best time to fallow alfalfa in the western Corn Belt.

Ward B. Voorhees and Robert F. Holt, soil scientists with USDA's Agricultural Research Service, conducted the experiments in cooperation with the University of Minnesota.

The tests at the West Central Experiment Station at Morris studied what effect time of fallowing alfalfa has on soil moisture reserves. Alfalfa test plots were fallowed after hay cuttings in June, July and August. Check plots were turned under after the first killing frost in mid-October.

When alfalfa stood until the first killing frost, the researchers found corn yields were 14 bushels per acre less than when alfalfa was fallowed in late August. Voorhees and Holt think results at Morris would be similar in much of the western Corn Belt.

Soil moisture was the critical factor in the differing yields. Plots fallowed in late August had one-third more soil moisture the following April than plots fallowe in mid-October.

-more-

add 1 - early fallowing

Alfalfa uses a lot of water--up to 25 inches from spring to killing frost--and often depletes soil moisture reserves throughout the entire root zone, to a depth of six or seven feet. This reduces soil moisture available to next year's corn. And a 100-bushel per acre corn crop needs about 10 inches of soil moisture.

Soil moisture can recharge from the time alfalfa is fallowed until spring corn planting. But during much of the recharge period, frozen or saturated surface soil cuts down water infiltration.

This means it's important that fall rains soak in to build up soil moisture for the following spring. Typical western Corn Belt soils can store up to 14 inches of moisture. But when alfalfa was fallowed in late fall, the soils studied frequently had eight inches of moisture or less at corn-planting time.

Voorhees and Holt found cropped and fallowed plots lost about the same amounts of moisture during most of the growing season. But after mid-August, moisture from rains exceeded evaporation losses. And the fallowed plots held more moisture than cropped plots.

Also, only a small amount of forage is lost by fallowing in late August because water use efficiency and alfalfa yield tend to decline as the growing season progresse

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

NOTE: For use week of Aug. 22

4-H'ERS WILL EXHIBIT LIVESTOCK AT STATE FAIR

4-H boys and girls who won trips to the State Fair for exhibiting winning livestock at the _____ County Fair (or Achievement Day) will be busy grooming their cattle and poultry in preparation for the event.

Among the 1,300 4-H club members throughout the state who will show their animals at the State Fair are these _____ County 4-H'ers: (List names, addresses, club and exhibits.)

Date for judging 4-H livestock and poultry at the State Fair is Saturday, September 3. However, all exhibits must be in place in the barns by 2 p.m. Friday, September 2. The stalls and pens for 4-H livestock, poultry and rabbits will be ready by 7 a.m., September 2, according to an announcement from Earl Bergerud and Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leaders at the University of Minnesota and assistant superintendents of livestock exhibits at the State Fair.

A 4-H member must exhibit the same animal at the State Fair on which he won a trip at the county fair or achievement day.

All beef and dairy cattle will be judged in the Hippodrome on September 3 beginning at 8 a.m. Judging will start with the calf class in all breeds except grade Holstein, in which judging will start with the advanced class.

Sheep will be judged in the sheep barn beginning at 9 a.m. followed by swine at 1:15 p.m. Judging of chickens and rabbits is scheduled for 9 a.m. in the poultry barn and for ducks, geese and turkeys at 1 p.m.

The dairy showmanship contest will be held at 3:15 p.m. September 3. All other showmanship contests will follow judging of the particular livestock classes.

In addition to individual awards, each county will be eligible for a 4-H herdsmanship award based on the herdsmanship work done with the total county livestock exhibit. Each county will be judged throughout the weekend Saturday, September 3 through Monday morning, September 5. The five top placing counties will receive plaques at an assembly in the sheep barn at 11:30 a.m. Labor Day.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

NOTE: For use week of Aug. 22

4-H'ERS WILL JUDGE AT STATE FAIR

How do you judge a good dairy or beef animal?

The members of _____ County's dairy and livestock judging teams will have no trouble giving you some quick answers.

However, their knowledge will be put to a real test as they compete during the Minnesota State Fair for state awards with some 90 other county teams on Thursday, September 1, beginning at 8 a.m. in the Hippodrome.

Members of _____ County's dairy judging team are: (names, addresses and clubs). On the general livestock judging team are (names, addresses, clubs).

Coaches of the teams are _____ _____.

4-H'ers enrolled in the livestock project find judging a competitive sport as well as a stimulating educational experience, says County Agent _____ _____. (You may want to tell here how your county placed in the contests last year at State Fair.)

The dairy judging team winning first at the State Fair will represent Minnesota at the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, in the fall. The state champion general livestock judging team will compete at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Both trips are provided by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

The dairy judging team placing second at the State Fair will be given a trip to the International Dairy Show in Chicago by Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato. The Minnesota State Fair will provide transportation for the second place livestock judging team to the American Royal Judging Contest, Kansas City.

-jbn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

LOCAL GIRLS
TO BE IN STATE
DRESS REVUE

Appearing in the 4-H Dress Revue at the Minnesota State Fair is a thrill that comes to a selected number of 4-H girls in each county every year.

That thrill will be shared by _____ (no.) County 4-H girls this year, who will model their winning costumes in the State 4-H Dress Revue.

They are (include names, addresses, 4-H clubs, ages and, if desired, garments to be modeled.)

They will be among 250 county dress revue winners who will model clothing they have made themselves. Three public dress revues will be held--on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1, at 3 p.m. in Erickson Hall in the 4-H Building on the State Fair Grounds, with about a third of the total group modeling each day. _____ County's representatives will take part in the dress revue on _____.

Dress revue activities will cover two days. The first day will be given over to evaluation of the girls' outfits, to tips on modeling and to choosing members of the Court of Honor. Participants in each dress revue will choose their Court of Honor.

The second day will include a trip to Dayton's for a Teen Fashion Show in the morning, individual conferences with home economics specialists and 4-H staff members on their costumes and the public dress revue at 3 p.m.

"The dress revue provides an opportunity, with guidance, for an actual decision-making experience based on past learning in the clothing project," says Home Agent _____ _____. "By careful and critical evaluation of others' costumes, the girls will become more objective in analyzing their own costumes," she points out. The girls participate in evaluation sessions on poise and grooming, choice of pattern, texture, color, style and fit of various outfits, as well as on construction and accessories.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H EXHIBITORS TO ATTEND SPECIAL STATE FAIR PROGRAM

An educational experience is in store for _____County 4-H members who have been chosen to exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair, August 27-September 5.

Why did I get a red ribbon rather than a purple on this exhibit?

What can I do to improve it for another year?

These are among questions that may be answered for the 4-H exhibitors who attend the special educational program for 4-H State Fair exhibitors on Monday, August 29.

Exhibitors in corn, electric, entomology, home improvement, potato, shop and small grain projects will meet that morning in Erickson Hall in the 4-H Building on the State Fair grounds for a session which will include an evaluation of exhibits and a review of factors considered in judging exhibits. The same type of session will be held in the afternoon for exhibitors in clothing, foods, garden, horticulture and photography. Exhibitors who have passed their 11th birthday by January 1 are eligible to attend the educational program.

Among 4-H'ers who will exhibit at the State Fair and will attend the educational program are: (list name, 4-H club, address and mention exhibit).

In addition to the evaluation sessions, many of the exhibitors will go on special tours.

The educational program is sponsored by the Minnesota State Fair; the University's Agricultural Extension Service; and Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, Indiana.

Other 4-H members who will exhibit at the State Fair but will not be able to participate in the educational program are:

At the fair _____ County exhibitors will be vying with 4-H'ers from other counties for blue ribbons and premiums. Some 2,400 4-H'ers representing every county in Minnesota are expected to exhibit in at least 10 different project areas, including livestock. An additional 1,500 4-H'ers will participate in demonstrations, dress revue, livestock judging, the Share-the-Fun Festival and the tractor operators' contest.

The public is invited to view the 4-H exhibits on the first floor of the 4-H Building during the State Fair.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 8, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

GET YOUR CHILD READY FOR SCHOOL

Getting a child ready for school is something a parent does many years before the big first day arrives, says Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Your child, the total product that goes to school for the first time, is the result of many factors in his environment. His emotions, attitudes, and habits are the result of his life and training in the home. This total personality has been forming since birth.

There are some areas where a parent and child can be involved the summer before school opens. First is in the physical preparation. Check the school where your child will attend and fill our the required forms. If immunizations are needed, these can be taken care of well in advance of the first day. Double check to be sure adequate ear and eye examinations are included in the routine physical check up. A dental check up is now required by many schools.

Help the child learn the safest route to and from school. Help him to develop the habit of coming home from school first and then arrange to play at a friend's house. And, if a child should accompany yours home from school, ask him to go home first and return to play, or if distance and weather are factors, telephone his mother.

It will save both time and anxiety to have the names, addresses and phone numbers of his playmates. Help him learn his own full name, address and phone number and his father's name as soon as possible, or put this information on a tag or bracelet for him to wear. Many children do not know their father has a name other than "daddy."

-more-

add 1 - get your child ready

Clothing plays an important part in your child's success at school and with his new friends. His clothing should conform to that of his age mates. He is more comfortable if he looks like his friends. A check of the school dress code is always in order. Always remember "gym" or special occasions when dressing your child in the morning.

All school clothing should be functional. A child should not be afraid to play for fear of getting his clothes dirty. School is your child's work, so dress him appropriately.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 9, 1966

Immediate release

ENJOY SANDWICHES ANYTIME ANYWHERE

Sandwiches can go anywhere--to school, to the office, to a picnic or stay at home. They can be simple or fancy, hot or cold, and eaten almost any time of the day or night, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

August has been designated National Sandwich Month to honor this versatile food.

For sandwiches going to school, remember to make them hearty, because they are the mainstay of the lunch. Include a vegetable--and of course fruit belongs in every lunch. Vary it from fresh out-of-hand to some dried fruit, or include a small container with canned fruit. Fill a vacuum bottle with milk or hot cocoa, if the child cannot buy milk at school. And don't forget to tuck in a surprise for dessert.

Sandwiches going to the office will vary according to the arrangements possible for lunch and whether there is a refrigerator available. If you can buy hot soup or a salad and a beverage, your toting will be only a hearty sandwich. Be careful to wrap the sandwich carefully so no food odor will permeate the brief case or office desk.

Picnic sandwiches are best made on the spot. Butter the bread, put the filling in a bowl and wrap the fruit and fresh vegetables separately. It is better to take the vegetables and fruit whole and slice, cut or break them on the spot. If meat is to be cooked, pack it frozen and it will be thawed by the time you're ready to cook it. For dessert, add easy to eat sweets, such as cup cakes and cookies. Pack all food in a refrigerated container for family safety.

Sandwiches to be eaten at home are limited only by what is in the refrigerator, in the bread box, on the cupboard shelves and by the maker's imagination. Whether they are the Dagwood variety, or the thin cracker spread with cheese, they add to the total food picture for the day. Experiment with different bread, rolls and buns. Use salad dressing or mustard instead of butter for the spread. Don't be afraid to experiment with different food combinations for the filling. Add a cold glass of milk to go with your masterpiece and enjoy a moment of triumph.

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66-230-lsn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 9, 1966

Immediate release

STATE SEED COST, USE TRENDS REPORTED BY UM ECONOMISTS

Minnesota farmers used an estimated 680 million pounds of seed costing about $50 million in 1964 in the production of eight major crops, according to figures released recently by University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The cost and usage figures for 1964 represent a substantial decline from peak years in the early 1950's when an 820 million pound consumption costing around $55 million was common.

The eight major crops included in the seed consumption and price trend study from 1949-64 were alfalfa, barley, corn, flax, oats, rye, soybeans and wheat.

In the study, Brian Gnauck, research assistant, and Dale C. Dahl, assistant professor of agricultural economics, found that the net decrease in total seed usage over the 1949-64 period resulted from substantial declines in wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax seed consumption.

Corn seed usage remained fairly stable over the period, while soybean seed consumption increased considerably.

Despite a declining trend in oat production, oat seed consumption led the seed poundage used for crops by Minnesota farmers for the period. In 1964, oat seed consumption ranked first in poundage consumed, followed by soybeans, wheat and corn.

These changes in seed consumption were accompanied by wide fluctuations in most seed prices paid by farmers over the study period. Only corn seed prices exhibited a generally rising trend, rising 15 percent from 1949 to 1964.

Except for flax and soybeans, seed prices held above the 1949 average until the mid-1950's and rose to near or above their 1949 average by 1964.

The area of highest seed consumption was the Red River Valley, with the counties of Otter Tail, Wilkins, Clay, Norman, Polk and Marshall each having over three percent of the state's total seed consumption. Polk County was highest with 6.4 percent of the state's total consumption.

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66-231-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 9, 1966 Immediate release

PICKLE MAKING REQUIRES SKILL

Planning to make cucumber pickles?

Unless you raise your own cucumbers or use a great many pickles, it may be more practical to buy than to make them in the opinion of Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Pickle making involves a great deal of time and skill. Furthermore, making sweet pickles may be rather expensive because of the sugar required and especially if you must buy the cucumbers.

It may be difficult in some localitites to get certain ingredients for pickling. For example, pure granulated bag salt, recommended rather than table salt, is not always available. Vinegar, an essential ingredient of pickles, should contain from 4 to 6 percent acetic acid (or 40 to 60 grain). Check the label on the bottle for the acetic acid content. It is best not to use vinegar from jugs which have no labeling as to acetic acid content.

Processing in a hot water bath is now being recommended for all home preserved pickles and relishes to prevent spoilage, to maintain color and flavor and to insure a good seal. Pack pickles into glass jars according to directions in the recipe; then immerse the jars into actively boiling water in the canner or a deep kettle, cover the container tightly and bring the water back to boiling as quickly as possible. Start to count processing time and boil gently and steadily 5 minutes for sweet gherkins, bread and butter pickles or piccalilli; 15 minutes for corn relish and fermented dills; 20 minutes for fresh-pack dills.

Here are some other suggestions from Miss Mikesh to insure success with pickles:

. Use good quality, freshly picked cucumbers.

. Wash cucumbers thoroughly to remove soil, brushing stem and blossom ends.

. Allow up to 14 days for preliminary curing and gradual increase of the sugar and vinegar concentration for sweet and chunk pickles.

. Cure pickles at cool temperatures to avoid spoilage.

. Use kettles of unchipped enamelware, aluminum or stainless steel for heating acid liquids. Galvanized utensils should never be used for curing or cooking.

Recipes for making dill and sweet pickles are given by Miss Mikesh in Home Economics Fact Sheet No. 8, Making Cucumber Pickles, available at county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101.

66-228-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 11, 1966

Immediate release

UM AWARDED GRANT TO STUDY SERIOUS TURKEY DISEASE

The University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine has received a $5,000 grant from the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association (MTGA) for research on Arizona infection of turkeys.

According to Roy C. Munson, the association's executive secretary, the grant is the second MTGA has made for study of Arizona infection in Minnesota. The association gave the University a $10,000 grant to study the disease in 1965.

The project is also supported by funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division. Scientists in the College of Veterinary Medicine's Department of Veterinary Bacteriology and Public Health will conduct the research.

Benjamin S. Pomeroy, D.V.M., department head, said the grant will be used to evaluate and improve diagnostic procedures for detecting the infected birds, as well as to study methods of eliminating Arizona infection from Minnesota breeding turkey flocks.

more

Add 1--um awarded $5,000

Arizona infection is a salmonella-like disease that primarily infects turkeys. The disease is generally transmitted through the egg and can cause high mortality rates among young poults.

The disease has increased tremendously since 1962, causing serious concern among growers and researchers, said Dr. Pomeroy. In Minnesota, the rise of Arizona infection is shown by the number of breeder flocks identified as infected: 1963, none; 1964, 4; 1965, 9; 1966, 33.

And the disease has rapidly become a serious nationwide problem for turkey growers according to figures from the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, which verifies Salmonella and Arizona infection cultures sent in from researchers and diagnostic laboratories throughout the United States.

From 1957-62, the laboratory reported less than 100 cultures of Arizona infection identified. However, the number of verified cultures climbed tremendously between 1962 and 1965. The total for 1965 stood at 922, more than a ninefold increase from 1962. The number of cultures approximates the number of infected turkey flocks detected in the nation.

Dr. Pomeroy said the rapid spread of Arizona infection can be traced to a dramatic change within the turkey industry over the past three to four years.

Formerly, turkey breeders selected breeding stock from their own or local flocks on the basis of physical characteristics. However, breeders now rely on relatively few primary breeding flocks composed of birds with desired physical characteristics, plus superior performance records.

Less than 10 out-of-state primary breeders supply most of Minnesota's breeding stocks. And if any of these flocks become diseased--as some did with Arizona infection--the stage is set for rapid spread.

Besides financing study of better detection procedures and methods to eliminate the disease, Dr. Pomeroy said the grant will help researchers find out if a reservoir of infection exists in Minnesota.

In some states, for example, a constant reservoir of infection exists because the disease is present in coldblooded animals such as snakes and lizards. This means Arizona infection is hard to eliminate permanently in turkeys, since these reptiles can reintroduce the disease to subsequent broods.

Dr. Pomeroy said University researchers will study whether the disease can live outside turkeys from one year to the next in Minnesota. He said the state's hard winters may provide natural protection against the formation of a reservoir of infection.

# # #

66-235-dcf

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 11, 1966

Immediate release

KNOW THE EGGS YOU BUY

How well do you know the eggs you buy?

Do you check size and grade on the egg cartons you pick up at the store? And do you know what determines size and grade designations?

Egg size is determined by weight per dozen. If you have wondered about the difference between Jumbo, Extra Large and Large eggs, here are the minimum weights in ounces per dozen as specified by the Minnesota Egg Law: Jumbo A, 30 ounces per dozen; Extra Large AA, A, 27 ounces; Large AA, A, 24: Medium AA, A, 21; Small A, 18; Grade B, 24.

more

Add 1--know the eggs you buy

Grades--U. S. or Minnesota--are based on the outside appearance of the egg, on size and interior quality. You may, for example, see a carton stamped with a shield and marked "U.S.A. Grade." Or, instead of the U.S. grade shield, you may find an outline map of Minnesota in which these words appear: "Minnesota certified grade AA eggs produced-marketed under Minnesota Department of Agriculture quality control program."

Grade AA eggs, explains Melvin Hamre, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, are produced under the Minnesota Certified Quality Egg Program or the Federal-State Quality Control Program. They are gathered often and kept under refrigeration from the time of gathering until they reach the consumer. Sometimes called "fresh fancy eggs," they must meet rigid requirements to qualify for the AA grade.

Grade A eggs are also high quality. They must have clean, sound shells and a nice oval shape. Each egg is held before a strong light--a process called candling--to be sure that the yolk is well centered, the white thick and that there are no blood or meat spots.

Although you may buy Grade AA or A eggs at the store, the way you as a consumer care for them will determine whether they are still high quality when you use them, Hamre emphasizes. Since high temperature is one of the biggest enemies of egg quality, never leave eggs in a hot car or a warm kitchen, he warns. He gives these rules to consumers: always keep eggs refrigerated; use them promptly for best flavor and cooking quality; and never store them near food that might transfer undesirable flavors to them.

Additional information on eggs is given in a newly revised Agricultural Extension Service publication, Know the Eggs You Buy, Extension Folder 174. Authored by Hamre and Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist, University of Minnesota, the publication is available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, or from county extension offices.

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66-233-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 11, 1966

Immediate release

THREE MINNESOTANS TO TAKE PART IN RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

WASECA--Three Minnesotans will contribute actively to the national conference of Rural Youth-United States of America (RYUSA) Aug. 21-25 at the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station here.

As national president of the organization, Cleo Sandmeyer, St. James, will preside over the conference. Charles Simpson, Waterville, national advisory committee member for rural area development, will address conference participants on "Image of Rural Government." His topic will develop the conference theme, "Images of Rural America."

E. C. Frederick, superintendent of the Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca, will speak at a banquet on the final night of the conference.

RYUSA is a national association of representatives of 4-H, FFA, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Junior Farm Organizations, Canadian Junior Farmers, International Foreign Youth Exchange (IFYE) and church and young adult extension groups. This is the association's 18th annual meeting.

Other speakers will include Dan Murphy, Des Moines, Iowa, who Sunday will deliver the keynote address, "Image of Rural America--Fact or Fiction," and Duane Acker, dean of the College of Agriculture and Biological Science at South Dakota State University, Brookings, who will speak on "Images of Rural Education."

To complete the study of rural images, panels will discuss "Images of Rural Adult Organization" and "Images of Rural Youth Organization." An adult leaders' session, held in conjunction with the conference, also will explore the conference theme.

The annual banquet and ballroom dance will culminate the five days of activities.

The conference is open to non-members, but a registration fee will be charged. For more information write to Cleo Sandmeyer, 823 1/2 Third Ave. S., St. James, 56081.

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66-232-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
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Immediate release

AWARD TO U HORTICULTURISTS

Two University of Minnesota horticulturists and a former staff member have been selected for the Alex Laurie Award given by the American Society for Horticultural Science.

P. H. Li, assistant professor, C. J. Weiser, professor of horticultural science, University of Minnesota, and Robert Van Huystee, formerly research assistant, were named to receive the award for their research paper, chosen from among all papers published by American horticulturists on ornamentals. It discussed research on physiological changes that take place in dogwood to make it cold resistant. The paper had appeared in Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Weiser will accept the award Aug. 16 at the annual banquet during the Society's meeting at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Li received a similar award last year for a paper discussing studies on the storage of fruit.

This year's winning paper, entitled "Changes in Metabolites of Red Osier Dogwood During Cold Acclimation," reports the findings in the first of a series of research studies which will attempt to learn how a plant changes to make it cold resistant--for example, how a plant that is killed at 23° F. in summer is not injured at -320°F. in winter. "If we can find out how a plant with a cold-hardening mechanism can adjust to low temperatures, we may by some means be able to increase the hardiness of more tender species of plants," Weiser said.

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66-234-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
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Immediate release

OVER 1800 FIRMS MARKET, DISTRIBUTE SEED IN MINNESOTA

More than 1800 Minnesota firms were involved in the marketing and distribution of farm seed in the state in 1964, according to a report issued recently by agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Seventeen percent of these firms handled seed alone, while 45 percent dealt in seed, feed, fertilizer and economic poisons. The remaining 38 percent handled various combinations of the four farm products.

A breakdown of seed marketing and distribution patterns in the state was reported in the recent issue of Minnesota Feed Service, a publication of the university Agricultural Extension Service, by Brian Gnauck, research assistant, and Dale Dahl, assistant professor of agricultural economics.

While private firms outnumbered cooperatives (60 percent were private), the yearly average annual return of cooperatives was nearly $60,000 compared to a $38,000 average annual return for private seed firms.

Despite this margin, there was no substantial difference in size of firms between cooperative and private. The economists offer as one explanation for this the fact that more cooperatives handled "high value to weight ratio" seed, such as alfalfa and clover.

The report shows that 97 percent of the cooperatives handled alfalfa seed and 92 percent handled clover. In comparison, only 77 percent of the private firms handled alfalfa seed and 66 percent handled clover.

The most important sources of seed for the firms studied were Twin Cities metropolitan wholesalers, which also supplied most of the "high value to weight ratio" seeds.

Also, most of the corn seed was secured from Twin Cities wholesalers, which the economists say probably reflects a desire on the part of retail firms to obtain specific hybrids which only the larger wholesalers have developed.

Farmers were the major source of seed in the "low value to weight ratio" category, which includes oats, flax and rye seed. In general, farmer-to-farmer or farmer-to-retailer sales transactions were typical in the distribution of these seeds.

Outstate wholesalers were the major source of wheat and flax seed.

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66-236-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 15, 1966

Immediate release

H. S. HOME EC TEACHERS TO TRAINING CONFERENCE

Some 600 home economics teachers from high schools throughout Minnesota will attend in-service training conferences in St. Paul Aug. 23 and 24 at Johnson High School.

The banquet for the entire group scheduled for Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, will be held at the St. Paul Athletic Club, 340 Cedar, St. Paul, instead of the St. Paul Hilton Hotel. Headline speakers at the banquet will be Edward Maranda, head of the social sciences division, Metropolitan Planning Commission, and Allan Anderson, state director of housing and redevelopment.

New approaches to teaching housing will be the subject of study at the conferences.

A panel of home economics teachers will discuss strategies in teaching housing, including such aspects as use of the mobile home, organization of storage facilities, family needs, design in furnishings and in housing and cultural and community influences in housing. Taking part in the symposium will be Karen Holmen, Osseo; Mrs. Helen Schueller, Moorhead; Mrs. Lorna Anderson, Bellingham; Miriam Suomola, Detroit Lakes; Mrs. Elizabeth Schulz, Madison; Mrs. Beth Hall, Central High School, St. Paul; and Judith Wright, Humboldt Senior High School, St. Paul. Fern Horn, director of the Minnesota curriculum project and professor of home economics education at the University of Minnesota, will serve as coordinator.

Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art, Robert Forsyth, associate professor of related art and Gerald R. McKay, extension visual aids specialist, University of Minnesota, will also speak at the sessions.

Teachers from the Minneapolis and St. Paul suburban area, the southwest and southeast districts will begin their meeting with registration at noon Tuesday, Aug. 23, and will conclude Wednesday noon. Sessions for teachers from central, northern, northeast and western districts will begin with registration at 8 a.m. Wednesday, Aug. 24 and will continue through the day, according to Lyla M. Mallough, state supervisor of home economics education.

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66-237-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 15, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Hit Thistles After Harvest: If Canada thistles infest large portions of your small grain fields, plan to control thistle regrowth after harvest with tillage or chemical methods.

Gerald Miller, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, says plows and field cultivators with sweep shovels work best for tillage control. Destroy thistle topgrowth whenever it gets two to three inches high. This depletes the roots' food supply and eventually kills thistles.

You can also apply 2,4-D or low rates of dicamba to reduce thistle stands. But avoid drifting these chemicals onto susceptible crops, such as soybeans or legumes. And wait at least two weeks before plowing or tilling treated fields.

For more details on Canada thistle control, read Extension Bulletin 329. Copies are available from your county agent, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Protect Your Ram from Heat and Humidity: Keep your ram cool this fall, especially if you plan an early lamb crop. High humidity and heat can reduce the ram's fertility considerably.

Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, gives some commendations. First, shear the ram and let him run with the ewes only at night. n, during the day, keep the ram penned in a well-ventilated barn.

* * * *

Hot Weather Hard on Poultry: Poultry raisers--remember, hot fall weather can be hard on your flock. Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives two tips to help prevent poultry deaths this fall.

First, wash and disinfect your watering equipment every day. And make sure ry or burn all dead birds as soon as possible. This will help keep disease from spreading to other animals.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 15, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

MAKE LAST CUT
OF ALFALFA
BY AUGUST 31

Make plans now to take the last cutting of alfalfa by August 31.

This practice can be an important factor in helping avoid winterkill because plants will have more time to build up food reserves before winter.

James Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, points out that any harvesting or grazing of alfalfa during September or early October increases the chance of winterkill.

He explains that after cutting, the alfalfa plant starts regrowth from food stored in the crown and roots. If you quit cutting by the end of August, the plant can usually make enough growth before freezing to rebuild food reserves for the following spring.

If last cut is made in September or early October, the plant will use food reserves to start regrowth. However, growth is likely to stop while reserves are low, preventing the plant from replenishing reserves sufficiently. And alfalfa will have a poor chance getting started next spring.

Justin says one alternative is to take the final harvest about mid-October. But this practice won't leave any stubble to catch snow. The snow acts as an effective insulator to keep temperature more constant within the plant crowns, thus reducing the actual amount of freezing within the crowns.

Adequate fertility levels will also help insure alfalfa against winterkill, Justin says.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 15, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

5 AREA MEETINGS FOR EGG PRODUCERS SET FOR SEPTEMBER

Area meetings for egg producers will be held in September at six locations in Minnesota.

Schedule of the meetings, sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association, is as follows:

Sept. 19 -- VFW Hall in Owatonna;

Sept. 20 -- Bud's Melodeer Club, New Ulm;

Sept. 21 -- Club Royal in Slayton;

Sept. 22 -- Community Hall, Perham;

Sept. 23 -- Community Building, Litchfield.

All meetings will begin at 1:30 p.m. and are expected to last approximately two hours.

Topics to be discussed include poultry nutrition, poultry disease problems, poultry management and economic trends in the poultry industry.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 15, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN SWEATER FIBERS

Discriminating sweater shoppers should take a close look at the fiber, besides checking workmanship, care requirements and cost.

Sweater fabrics and styles should be suited to one's own particular needs. 4-H girls enrolled in the clothing project learn to evaluate care and durability of sweater fabrics.

Wool, cotton and various man-made fibers such as nylon and the acrylics are used in sweaters, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The greatest number of sweaters are made of wool. Wool, durable, elastic and warm, is either worsted or woolen.

Worsted wool, tightly twisted, has a smooth finish and luster. The fabric knitted with these long, staple combed fibers is firm, strong and resistant to pilling.

Woolen yarns are spun from short criss-crossed uncombed fibers. The fabric is lightweight and wears well, but tends to pill. It is not as durable as worsted knit.

"Zephyr" yarns are a type of worsted yarns spun from the best wool. They are very soft and used mostly in hand-knit sweaters.

Cashmere, a very soft and luxurious fiber, is often blended with sheep's wool or nylon for extra strength and durability. The best cashmere is very soft, finely knit and free from black or dark hairs sometimes found in low-grade cashmere.

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Sweaters from Angora rabbit hair are labeled as such. For greater durability and reduced cost, this fiber is blended with wool or nylon. Because angora sheds badly it is most practical when worn with matching colored skirts on which fuzz will not show.

Kid mohair is used in sweaters because of its fine and lustrous fibers. For softer yarns, mohair is often blended with wool. The percentage of the wool and the mohair will be shown on the label.

Cotton, cool and comfortable, holds dye well and is easily laundered. Because it does not have the elasticity of wool, after a few wearings a cotton sweater will need reblocking to size. Cotton yarns are usually combined in a blend.

Nylon sweaters are easy to wash and dry more quickly than those of natural fibers. Most nylon yarns for sweaters are textured to keep their shape. Nylon may be particularly pleasant for persons with sensitive skin. Perspiration does not cause nylon to mat or felt. Because nylon fibers are strong, the small balls from pilling cling more stubbornly than on wool.

Acrylics, such as Orlon and Acrilan, have some of the properties of nylon. They are easily laundered, dry quickly without need of blocking, do not shrink and are resistant to moths. The chief disadvantage of an acrylic is slight fuzziness after laundering.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 15, 1966

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

PERMANENT PRESS
ADDS NEW DIMENSION

"Permanent press garments have joined the wash and wear parade," says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

"This new no-iron finish adds a new dimension and can be a real time saver for the homemaker. But she must follow the instructions for washing permanent press garments very carefully."

The permanent press finish locks in styling details like pleats and creases, as well as a flat fabric appearance. The permanent press finish is set after the garments are made. It is absorbed into the fabric. Previous wash-and-wear finishes were cured before the garments were made.

Permanent press garments are made of blends of fibers, such as cotton, rayon or acetate with nylon or polyester. Nylon or polyester contributes the strength for permanent press finish.

It is very important that all instructions for care are followed. Keep a file of all labels and hang tags with care instructions. The best no-ironing results will be obtained by using a washer and a dryer, both with special cycles for wash and wear items. If your washer has only two speeds, use the slower one. The following are other suggestions:

1. Wash garments before they get too heavily soiled.

2. Turn garments inside out before laundering. This will help prevent discoloration and wear along crease lines.

-more-

add 1 - permanent press

3. Use small loads. Separate whites and wash them in a separate load.

4. Before washing, treat all oily stains by rubbing some liquid detergent on the wrong side of the fabric and let it stand overnight.

5. Launder permanent press garments according to the most heat sensitive fiber in the blend.

4. Tumble dry garments and remove them from the dryer as it stops. A no-iron finish can only be guaranteed if garments have been tumble dried, except for very heavy fabrics like those used in men's trousers. These have enough weight to hang out by themselves. If not tumble dried, even light weight articles will need touch-up pressing.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 16, 1966

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR--1966
August 27 - September 5

HOW MANY: More than 3,000 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair to exhibit livestock, give demonstrations or participate in the dress revue, Share-the-Fun Festival, tractor operators' contest or livestock and dairy judging contests.

WHERE WILL THEY LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H Building on the fair grounds. Since demonstration schedules are set up for counties in three different sections, demonstrators will come and go according to the time of their demonstrations. Dormitories accommodate up to 1,500 4-H'ers at one time.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 800 demonstrators will perform on seven platforms in the 4-H Building, beginning at 8 a.m., Saturday, Aug. 26, and continuing until 5 p.m. each day through Saturday, Sept. 3 (and excluding Sunday). Demonstrations will include electrification, shop, clothing, home improvement-family living, safety, health, photography, conservation, entomology, gardening, soil conservation, foods and nutrition, livestock, poultry, and rabbits, agronomy and dog. On Labor Day livestock demonstrations using live animals will be given in the livestock and sheep barns. Purple and blue ribbon winners will be announced daily.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year about 1,300 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday, Sept. 2, after 7 a.m. in the 4-H livestock barn. All exhibits must be in place by 2 p.m. Beef and dairy cattle will be judged on Saturday, Sept. 3, beginning at 8 a.m. in the Hippodrome. Sheep, chickens and rabbits will be judged in the sheep and poultry barns Saturday morning (Sept. 3). In the afternoon swine will be judged in the sheep barn, ducks, geese and turkeys in the poultry barn. Livestock includes: 130 dairy cattle, 150 gilts, 120 ewe lambs, 130 beef heifers, 150 pens of poultry and 50 pens of rabbits.

OTHER EXHIBITS: Over 1,200 exhibits will be on display in the 4-H Building throughout the 10-day period. Exhibits and the anticipated number of entries are: 120 food science and food preservation, 225 home improvement-family living, 120 clothing, 65 electric, 150 shop, 110 agronomy, 80 entomology, 110 potatoes, 270 garden and some horticultural science exhibits.

BOOTHS: 80 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display on the main floor of the 4-H Building. Booths will be judged Saturday, Aug. 27.

DRESS REVUE: Three public dress revues featuring more than 200 girls will be presented Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building, at 3 p.m. A Court of Honor will be chosen at each dress revue. The Court of Honor will be available for pictures each of those days between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Check first in 4-H Press, Radio and TV Office, 1st floor.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

Saturday, Aug. 27

8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations, 4-H Building
9 a.m.	Booth and exhibit judging, 4-H Building

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Monday, Aug. 29	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
8 a.m. (all day)	Exhibitors' educational program.
7:30 p.m	International Reception and Ceremony. Six International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates from Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, India, Peru and Venezuela will be made members of the 4-H Club at a special ceremony in the auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building. All of them have been living on Minnesota farms for a number of weeks. They will be made available for pictures and interviews if you make advance requests.
Tuesday, Aug. 30	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
3 p.m.	Dress revue, group II. Court of Honor available for pictures between 1 and 2 p.m., auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building. Check first with 4-H Radio, Press and TV Office.
Wednesday, Aug. 31	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
3 p.m.	Dress revue, group II. Court of Honor available for pictures between 1 and 2 p.m., auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building. Check with 4-H Press, Radio and TV Office.
Thursday, Sept. 1	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
8 a.m.	Dairy judging contest, Hippodrome, general livestock judging contest, St. Paul Campus
8 a.m.	Tractor Operators' Contest, Machinery Hill
3 p.m.	Dress revue, group III. Court of Honor available for pictures between 1 and 2 p.m., auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building. Check with 4-H Press, Radio and TV Office.
8 p.m.	4-H Share-the-Fun Festival, auditorium, 2nd floor, 4-H Building.
Friday, Sept. 2	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
2 p.m.	Livestock exhibits in place, livestock barn
8 p.m.	Recreation - games, 4-H Building
Saturday, Sept. 3	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations
8 a.m.	Livestock judging, Hippodrome
	Sheep, poultry and rabbit judging, sheep and poultry barns
1 p.m.	Swine judging, sheep and poultry barns
Sunday, Sept. 4	
8 a.m.	Nondenominational church services, auditorium, 4-H Building, open to public
Monday, Sept. 5	
8 a.m.-5 p.m.	4-H demonstrations in livestock and sheep barns
11:30 a.m.	Assembly, sheep barn. Presentation of Herdsmanship Plaques.

For FURTHER INFORMATION for press, radio, TV -- BEFORE the fair, call 647-3205
DURING the fair call 4-H Press, Radio and TV Office, 4-H Building, 645-2782, Ext. 85.

-smk-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 18 1966

Immediate release

3,000 4-H'ERS TO STATE FAIR

More than 3,000 4-H boys and girls, ranging in age from 11 to 19 , are busy putting the final touches on demonstrations and exhibits they will bring to this year's Minnesota State Fair.

The State Fair means the climax of many of their year's activities. The 3,000 young people have won county honors which entitle them to compete for further awards at the state level , according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota and superintendent of 4-H activities at the State Fair.

During the event-filled 10 days Aug. 27-Sept. 5, they will demonstrate, model clothing, display exhibits, show or judge livestock, perform in a talent festival and compete in a tractor operators' contest. The 4-H Building on the State Fair Grounds will be the center of their activities.

(more)

add 1--4-H at state fair

Demonstrations will begin on seven platforms on the main floor of the 4-H Building at 8 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 27. The 800 demonstrators will cover topics ranging from food and nutrition to conservation and electrification. Demonstrations will continue throughout each day except Sunday. On Labor Day demonstrations using live animals will be given in the livestock and sheep barns. Purple and blue ribbon winners will be announced daily.

An educational program for approximately 800 project exhibitors is scheduled for Monday, Aug. 29. Their sessions will include an evaluation of exhibits and a review of factors considered in judging exhibits.

More than 200 county dress review winners will model in three public dress revues held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1) at 3 p.m. on the second floor of the 4-H Building. A court of honor will be selected for each of the three revues.

Thursday, Sept. 1, at 8 p.m. the Share-the-Fun Festival in the 4-H auditorium will feature a variety of entertainment acts by 4-H members selected from auditions at district events throughout the state. Talented 4-H'ers from 18 counties will be represented.

Some 1,300 club members will exhibit in the 4-H livestock show on the last Saturday of the Fair, following the open class livestock show. All 4-H livestock and poultry exhibits will be in place and open to the public by Friday, Sept. 2, at 2 p.m. Included in this year's exhibits are 730 dairy cattle, 150 gilts, 120 ewe lambs, 130 beef heifers, 150 pens of poultry and 50 pens of rabbits.

4-H'ers and FFA members will show their skill in the State Tractor Operators' Contest to be held on Machinery Hill Thursday, Sept. 1, at 8 a.m.

On the main floor of the 4-H Building 80 county booths and 1,200 exhibits will highlight work the 4-H members are doing in a variety of projects.

Special guests of 4-H members during the Fair will be six International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates from Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, India, Peru and Venezuela who have been living on Minnesota farms since Aug. 6. They will be made members of the 4-H Club at a special ceremony.

The public is invited to view demonstrations, exhibits, the dress revue, livestock show and the Share-the-Fun Festival.

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66-240-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 18, 1966

Immediate release

U SCHEDULES FARM INCOME TAX SHORT COURSE

Federal and state tax officials will participate again this year in the Farm Income Tax Short Course sponsored by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

The short course will begin October 31 and run through November 2. All sessions will be held at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul.

Medicare, Social Security, medical tax deductions, farm and business expenses, operating losses and credit are topics on the schedule for information sessions of the course.

In addition, the program will include a discussion of allocations of value between land and buildings both on the purchase and sale of a farm. Special problems such as auctions, fences and storage facilities will also be discussed.

Registration information may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

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66-238-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 18, 1966

Immediate release

FOR GOOD QUALITY, SCALD CORN FOR FREEZING

The delicious goodness of corn on the cob can be captured for out of season eating by freezing--if the corn is processed and frozen properly.

Among steps to success in freezing corn are harvesting it at the best stage for eating, scalding and cooling it the recommended length of time and completing the freezing process as soon as possible after picking.

"Run from the garden to the freezer" is a good rule when it comes to freezing corn, says Mrs. Shirley Munson, assistant professor of horticultural science in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota. A delay in processing of more than a few hours after harvesting may result in a significant loss of quality unless the corn is refrigerated.

(more)

Add 1--freezing corn

Scalding is probably the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing, according to Mrs. Munson. By inactivating the enzymes, scalding preserves the fresh quality as well as color and vitamin content of the corn and also lengthens storage life. Laboratory experiments indicate that unscalded corn stored in the freezer soon takes on a straw-like flavor.

For scalding, Mrs. Munson recommends the use of a large kettle that will hold at least 12 to 15 quarts of water. Bring the water to a rolling boil. Place the husked corn in a wire basket or a cheesecloth bag and submerge it in the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period and have the heat on high. Always count time from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water.

Recommended scalding time for corn-on-the-cob is 8 minutes for midget and for small-to-medium cobs, 11 minutes for medium-to-large cobs. Whole kernel corn to be cut from the cob should be scalded 4 1/2 minutes before cutting.

The cobby taste some homemakers complain of in frozen corn is due to insufficient scalding, Mrs. Munson points out. But if the corn is mushy, it has not been cooled long enough. A strong smell of corn in the freezer is also caused by insufficient cooling of the corn once it is scalded.

Immediately after scalding, the corn should be chilled in ice water preferably, or in cold running water. If you use ice water, chill the corn for at least the same length of time as given for scalding. Cold running water from the tap will require a longer cooling time. Mrs. Munson suggests breaking a cob in two after cooling to see if it is actually cold.

After cooling the corn, drain, package and freeze it. Be sure to store the corn at 0° F. Freezer compartments in refrigerators are not satisfactory for long-time storage.

# # #

66-239-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 22, 1966

Immediate release

SHIFTS IN CROPLAND NOTED IN STATE

STILLWATER, Okla.--The amount of harvested cropland in Minnesota changed very little overall from 1945 to 1960, yet there were extensive land use shifts within the state during the same period.

Lowell D. Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, described the changing cropland patterns in Minnesota here Tuesday (Aug. 23) at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy.

Hanson said that drainage is the prime reason for the 20 to 30 per cent increase in cropland in some sections of south central and western areas of Minnesota between 1954 and 1959. These areas, known as the Skyberg-Floyd and Aastad-Flom Soil Associations, have added acreage mostly through drainage and to a certain extent through farm consolidation.

He noted a corresponding decrease in cropland in the sandy soils areas found in central Minnesota.

Hanson said that the impact of drainage in the quality and quantity of the agricultural land in the western and south central areas has been overlooked by many agronomists and economists.

The future yields of these areas are likely to be higher than in the past because of improving technology and substitution of high yielding land from drainage for lower yielding cropland.

Some of the reclaimed land is high quality cropland. But the Aastad-Flom area of western Minnesota, which is made up of sandy soil, is an example of the trend toward acreage increase rather than yield increase.

While this area is not highly productive, during the study period Hanson found significant increases in total yield due to the acquisition of land by drainage.

He said that although the number of acres of sandy soil land in production has been declining, there is some evidence that technological changes, such as reduced costs for irrigation, may bring back into production soils which have been abandoned as cropland.

# # #

66-242-car

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 22, 1966

Immediate release

UM ECONOMIST SEES CHANGE IN DIRECTION OF FARM PROGRAMS

COLLEGE PARK, Md.--Although farm employment and farm numbers continue to decline, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist sees no reason to expect a withering away of government farm price and income programs.

Vernon W. Ruttan, professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, feels that programs aimed at regulating the production and marketing of agricultural commodities will continue. But they will be oriented less toward achieving income goals in the agricultural sector.

In a speech delivered here Monday (Aug. 22) at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Ruttan said that farm programs in the future will be directed more toward protecting urban consumers from undue price fluctuations and toward achieving international trade and development policy objectives.

more

He listed several areas in which changes in agricultural policy can be expected:

*Minimum wage legislation covering a substantial share of the hired farm labor can certainly be anticipated in the next several years.

*Efforts to organize agricultural labor are likely to receive more effective government support than in the past.

*There will be increased pressure for legislation regulating bargaining and other relationships between suppliers, growers, processors and retailers participating in vertically integrated systems.

*In spite of intervention in product and factor markets, the land and labor markets will continue to function in such a manner that the average hourly wage of a farm operator will not exceed the hourly wage rate of a hired farm worker doing the same kinds of work.

With family median incomes in metropolitan areas nearing $7,500 per year, Ruttan feels that "it is clearly only farms with sales of $20,000 or more that can come near providing family incomes sufficient to permit a level of participation in the market for consumer goods that is consistent with American standards."

Concerning the drop in farm employment that would accompany this trend toward fewer production units, Ruttan explained that "With the level of farm employment less than unemployment in the rest of the economy, even during periods of high level economic activity, there is no longer any question of the capacity of the non-farm sector to absorb displaced farm workers."

A food and fiber industry in which 80 to 90 per cent of the total farm output could be producted by 50- or 100-thousand production units is not only technically feasible, but is in the process of evolving.

And with this evolution, Ruttan said, we can expect a corresponding evolution in agricultural policy.

"It is now both technically and economically possible, he said, to develop policies designed to organize a food and fiber production industry capable of permitting that part of the population engaged in food and fiber production to participate fully in the level of material and cultural consumption that is available only in a modern urban-industrial society."

# # #

66-241-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

REGIONAL HORSE SHOW
FOR 4-H MEMBERS

A western riding class will be added this year to events in the five 4-H regional horse shows in Minnesota, announces County Agent _____ _____.

_____ County 4-H'ers enrolled in the horse project who won blue ribbons at the county fair are eligible to enter the regional horse show at _____ on Saturday, Sept. 17.

Judging will begin at 10 a.m. but exhibitors should be at the horse show site by 9:30 a.m.

A pole bending contest will replace the barrel race held in other years.

All exhibitors may enter the halter class, to be shown by breeds, and performance, including horsemanship and pleasure. The western riding class, added under the performance group, will be judged on the basis of horsemanship and performance of the horse. An exhibitor who has shown in one of the other classes may qualify for the gymkana class, which includes the egg and spoon race and pole bending.

Participants do not enter halter showmanship. They are selected by the judge during the judging of the halter class and are invited to compete in the halter showmanship contest. A trophy will be given to the top halter showman.

Information on the horse shows and entry blanks are available from the county extension office.

Last year nearly 250 blue ribbon 4-H'ers participated in regional horse shows. This year more 4-H'ers are expected to participate.

The public is invited to attend the shows.

-jbn-

Regional horse shows: Steele Co. Fair Grounds, Owatonna
Murray Co. Fair Grounds, Slayton
Hennepin Co., 5 miles north of Hamel
Morrison Co. Fair Grounds, S. E. of Little Falls
Clay Co. Fair Grounds, Barnesville

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H'ERS WORK TO IMPROVE TEEN DIETS

Pep, vigor and good looks are directly related to good nutrition.

Good food habits influence clear skin, shiny hair, good posture and correct weight. Yet, although teenagers consider pep and good looks as assets, many of them need to improve their diets.

Studies show that girls are more poorly fed than boys. Diets of both are often short of calcium, iron, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin and vitamin C.

Most teenagers give these reasons for poor diets: skipping breakfast, eating snacks with no food value except calories, drinking no milk and being afraid of getting fat. Many teenagers eat too little fruit and too few green and yellow vegetables.

The 4-H foods project teaches the principles of nutrition which relate to good health and physical fitness in all stages of life, says Marian Larson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

4-H'ers enrolled in the foods project learn to choose snacks wisely. Nutritional snacks may include fruit juices, fresh fruit, dairy products and hamburgers. By setting a good example, club members can motivate friends to eat balanced diets.

For community betterment in teenage nutrition, 4-H clubs can enlist the cooperation of schools, medical, dental and public health groups. Members give demonstrations, conduct surveys or build exhibits on community nutritional habits. These events provide an opportunity for 4-H'ers to show the public various nutritional situations and ways in which families should plan to meet food needs.

Science fairs can encourage the use of nutritional experiments, demonstrations, and exhibits. Food shows put on by junior leaders can display and explain food in relation to a full day's menu with each food labeled with the nutrients it supplies.

-smk-

NOTE TO AGENT: In place of the last two paragraphs, explain some of the activities in your county concerned with the 4-H nutrition project.

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

Immediate release

RABBIT HOPS AHEAD IN FUR PARADE

Brer Rabbit has come a long way since he left the briar patch. He's now marching down main street and has left the tortoise far behind.

Furs have taken on a new dimension this fall, says Thelma Baierl, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The "young furs," or the "fun furs" are found where the fashion-conscious high school, college and career girls shop. Many of these furs are priced around $100. And no one expects them to last forever. Many of the styles are faddish, even "kooky."

The furs may be combined with suede, leather and fabrics of all kinds. Instead of the usual full-length coat, there are double breasted pea coats, ponchos, belted trench coats, full-length evening wraps, fur skirts, fur dresses, pant suits, and a wide variety of accessories to add just the right touch.

This does not mean the luxury furs--mink, sable, broadtail, Persian lamb, chinchilla--are not available. Milady can still buy these and they are smart and fashion right, as well as traditional.

Whether milady buys a "fun" fur for a season, or a luxury mink for several seasons, she is protected by the Fur Products Labeling Act which has been in effect since 1952. It imposes a severe penalty on anyone who sells a fur without labeling it with its true name. Federal law requires that a tag at least 2 x 3 inches be attached to every fur or fur-trimmed garment. On this tag must appear:

* The true name of the animal from which the skins are taken.
* If the skins were imported, the country of their origin.
* If the fur is dyed, bleached or otherwise changed from its natural state, this must be stated on the label.

-more-

add 1 - rabbit hops ahead

* If the fur contains pieces of less valuable parts, this fact must be stated in plain language. This also applies to used or second hand furs.
* The name of the store selling the fur or the full name and address of the manufacturer.

With the protection from this federal labeling law and the guidance of a food fur retailer, the buyer has some assurance of getting the quality of fur she expects.

-lsn-

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

LATE-HARVESTED, FULLY-DENTED CORN MAKES BEST SILAGE

Agronomists recommend early harvest of legumes and grasses if you want top quality hay. But with corn for silage, you'll get both better quality and preservation if you harvest late.

James Justin, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says that late harvesting of corn for silage means to wait until the grain is fully dented.

If harvested when dented, the grain will have as high a concentration of carbohydrates as can be expected. Carbohydrates form the raw materials of organic acids that do the preserving. Thus, high carbohydrate concentrations give you a built-in quantity of the best silage preservative known.

Because carbohydrates act as a natural preservative, corn silage never needs additional preservative when ensiled. And Justin says there is definitely no need for extra preservative if grain is fully dented before ensiling.

In addition, Justin says high carbohydrate concentrations in silage mean a large portion of the carbohydrates are available as an energy source for cattle you feed.

Besides giving you higher feed value and better preservation, fully-dented corn also has about the right moisture level for ensiling. This can mean fewer seepage problems.

Justin recommends that you chop the forage short to aid in packing and excluding air. Then fill the silo as rapidly as possible and make sure to get good distribution. Use a mechanical distributor or let silage cone up for a few loads, then level it.

Make sure the silo doesn't leak air and seal the top well, advises Justin.

With a horizontal silo, pack thoroughly with a tractor. Then cover the silage thoroughly and weight the cover.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Topdressing alfalfa: Alfalfa growers should topdress established stands of alfalfa as soon as possible this fall. C. J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says experiments show additional topdressing increases yields and slows the thinning out of stands even on soils which have been well-fertilized at seeding time.

* * * *

Improving corn silage production: Beef and dairy cattlemen are always on the lookout for new ways to produce more and better corn silage for less money. But L. H. Smith, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, says that the best way to improve corn yields and quality is to pay more attention to routine management practices. He says that studies show that time of planting, plant populations, cutting height and time of harvest all affect the quality and yields of corn for silage.

* * * *

Corn and Soybean Field Days Scheduled: Dates have been announced for three Corn and Soybean Field Days at University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations in the state. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 13 -- Southwest Experiment Station, Lamberton;

Sept. 14 -- Southeast School and Experiment Station, Waseca;

Sept. 15 -- West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

Featured at the field days will be displays of corn and soybean varieties. In addition, there will be discussions of time of planting corn, fertilizer trials, weed control, insecticides and minor crops.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

UREA IN DAIRY RATIONS HELPS CUT FEED COSTS

More and more diarymen are discovering that they can lower their feed costs by using urea to supply part of the protein requirements in their dairy rations.

According to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman, and J. D. Donker, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, urea is not a protein, but rather a commercially-produced chemical compound which is high in nitrogen.

It has no energy or feed value outside of its ability to provide nitrogen to ruminant animals.

The bacteria in the rumen of cattle can make protein from the nitrogen of urea by combining it with carbohydrates. This process usually results in a lower cost protein than can be supplied in plant or animal proteins.

Wayne and Donker explain that since the formation of ammonia from urea is very rapid, it is important that carbohydrates be readily available to combine with the ammonia to make complete protein.

They say that corn is an excellent source of carbohydrates for bacteria to use in building protein with the nitrogen from urea, since it is especially high in starch and has an abundance of readily available energy.

They warn, however, that if too much urea is fed at one time, or if sufficient carbohydrates are not readily available, there may be a build-up of ammonia at a faster rate than the bacteria can utilize.

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If this happens, the cow may waste the nitrogen or the ammonia may have a toxic effect on the animal--possible resulting in death.

The dairymen recommend that not more than one-third of the nitrogen or protein equivalent of the concentrates (including grains) come from urea. However, it may be possible to feed more urea in the ration if the concentrates are fed more often during the day since less urea would be supplied at one time.

Urea should not be fed separately to individual cows. First of all, it is unpalatable and most cows would not eat it straight. And secondly, it is impractical to weigh out accurately the small amounts that would be fed to each animal.

When urea is mixed directly in a large batch of feed, there may be a problem of getting it mixed evenly. This is important since improper mixing can result in poisoning the cow that eats excessive amounts.

If facilities are available to assure uniform mixing, one percent of urea or 20 pounds per ton can be added to the concentrate grain mixture to raise the crude protein equivalent of the mixture about 2.8 percent.

When palatability is a problem, it is advisable to feed protein supplements containing urea in the grain mixture.

For more information, ask your county agricultural agent for a copy of Dairy Fact Sheet Number 4, "Using Urea As a Protein Substitute in the Dairy Ration." Copies are also available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 22, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

TROUBLESHOOT CORN AND BEAN FIELDS NOW

Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges farmers to troubleshoot their corn and bean fields now.

He says that time spent checking fields this fall can help farmers re-evaluate their crop plans and help boost profits next year.

Plant populations can be checked in the following manner: For corn in 40-inch rows, measure 13'-1" down the row or pace off four large steps, count the corn plants in the row and multiply by 1,000. This will give you a close estimate of the number of plants per acre. For corn in 30-inch rows, measure 17' 4" down the field or pace off six large steps.

To get a really good measurement, try this technique in several places in the field and average the plants per acre.

Soybeans are even easier to figure, says Overdahl. There should be 10-12 plants per foot of row for every 50-60 pounds of seed per acre with 40 inch rows.

When checking corn and soybeans, look for plant size and leaf color. Yellowish or light green leaves are a sign of nitrogen and potassium shortages. If the discoloration is on the edge of the leaf, the plants lack potassium; in corn if the mid rib is discolored, nitrogen is lacking.

Purple leaves are a sign of phosphorus deficiency in early growth, but a better check on phosphorus is the size of plants in rows that didn't get starter fertilizer. If plants in those rows are short, it is a good indication that phosphorus is low.

If fields show hunger signs, evaluating the symptoms and soil testing will tell what fertilizer is needed for high yielding low cost crops next year.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 25, 1966

Immediate release

4-H HORSE SHOWS TO BE HELD

Five regional 4-H horse shows will be held in Minnesota Saturday, Sept. 17, according to an announcement from Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota.

They are scheduled for Owatonna at the Steele County fair grounds; Slayton, Murray County fair grounds; near Hamel in Hennepin County; Little Falls, Morrison County fair grounds; and Barnesville, Clay County fair grounds.

The shows are open to 4-H members enrolled in the horse project who have won blue ribbons at the county fair.

A western riding class will be included this year for the first time.

Information on the horse shows and entry blanks are available from the county extension office.

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66-245-jbn

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 55101--Tel. 647-3205
August 25, 1966

Immediate release

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IMPORTANT IN CORN SILAGE PRODUCTION

STILLWATER, Okla.--Beef and dairy cattlemen are continually being told how they can produce more and better corn silage for less money.

But researchers at the University of Minnesota have found that the best way to improve corn yields and quality is to pay more attention to routine management practices.

In a talk given here this week at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Lawrence H. Smith, associate professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University, reported that time of planting, plant populations, cutting height and time of harvest all affect the quality and yields of corn silage.

Research conducted at Minnesota and other universities has shown that by increasing the ratio of corn grain to stover, the result will be a greater accumulation of organic constituents most essential for livestock feed.

In other words, feed quality can be improved by increasing the corn-to-stover ratio. And the best way to do this, Smith reported, is to follow good management practices.

*Time of planting--Studies show that corn yields decrease with later plantings. Relative grain yields were reduced as much as 44 per cent when corn was planted late in the normal season. This indicates that some factor or factors associated with change of season limit yields. The earlier the better is the general recommendation for time of planting. But Smith pointed out that since corn is a warm weather crop, it should not be planted before average temperatures reach 50 degrees.

more

* Plant populations--Increasing the number of plants per acre increases the total forage yield per acre, but decreases the grain-to-stover ratio, which is important for high quality feed. Smith said that in Minnesota, recommended populations are from 20,000 to 22,000 plants per acre, depending on fertility program and soil types.

* Growth regulators--Studies with gibberellic acid have shown that growth regulators do not significantly affect corn yields. Sligh decreases in grain-to-stover ratios have been observed in experiments using this growth regulator. At present, the use of growth regulators to increase grain yields in corn is not recommended.

* Cutting height--One way to obtain higher energy silage is to cut corn high, leaving about 18-24 inch stubble in the field. This increases the percentage of grain in the silage. Smith reported that studies show no difference in daily gains between calves fed high-cut corn silage, and those fed regular silage. However, calves on high-cut corn produced 100 pounds of gain on approximately 5.8 per cent less dry matter.

* Time of harvest--The best time to cut corn for silage appears to be when the ears are denting. By harvesting earlier, the grain-to-stover ratio is reduced. Advancing maturity increased the percentage of ears while decreasing the percentage of leaf and stalk tissue. Also, the dry-matter intake by animals fed silage tended to increase with advancing maturity.

* Hybrid selection--Selections of hybrids for silage should be based on performance data available through University trials. High yielding varieties 7-10 days late in maturity should be used rather than those selected for ear corn.

In a discussion of sweet-stalk corn, which has been popular among producers in recent years, Smith said that studies at the University of Minnesota show no real advantage of high-sugar corn over starchy-dent corn for rations for milking cattle. He reported that the greatest milk production occurred when cattle were fed well-eared corn silage, compared to earless silage with a high sugar content.

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66-244-vak

Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

IN BRIEF.....

Don't Neglect Springer Heifers: During this busy season, dairymen often neglect those springer heifers that will be calving this fall.

William Mudge, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, suggests you feed springer heifers one pound of grain daily for every hundred pounds of body weight during the last 30 days before calving. The extra care can mean more milk during the heifers' first lactation. Also, handling the heifers with the milking herd helps accustom them to the herd routine.

* * * *

Planting New Lawn: Mid-August through early September is a good time to plant new lawn or renovate the old one. Gus Hard, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says planting lawns in fall helps avoid the weed problem and fall rains can give grass a good start. Be sure to prepare soil thoroughly for planting.

* * * *

Peony Planting Time: Best time to plant peonies is from late August to early September. Gus Hard, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, says you'll lose a year of bloom if you wait until spring to plant peonies.

For details on fertilizer, diseases and peony varieties, read Horticulture Fact Sheet No. 2, "Growing Peonies." Ask your county agent for copies, or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Bulk Tank Cleaning: A dirty bulk tank part can mean the difference between good or bad milk. And during hot weather, cleaning and sanitizing are especially important. Vernal Packard, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives some tips.

First, brush-wash outlet valve and valve part. And wash under part of agitator blades, measuring stick and socket, as well as all inside surfaces. Then sanitize the tank and be sure the valve is open to provide good drainage.

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Department of Information
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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

BEEF OUTLOOK IMPROVED, SAY UM ECONOMISTS

The beef outlook is improved, report agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, and all indications now are that prices will move even higher during 1967 and 1968 than had been expected.

Extension economists Paul Hasbargen and Kenneth Egertson offer the following suggestions to Minnesota producers on the basis of current beef cattle trends:

* Consider buying replacement cattle early this fall. Don't count on much decline from summer price levels unless the western feed supply situation continues to deteriorate.
* When buying cattle, keep in mind that feed costs will be 10 to 15 percent higher next year. Corn will have a high value alternative as a cash crop during the next marketing year.
* Watch for opportunities to hedge on futures markets on both feeders and fed cattle. Feeder cattle futures have been traded since June 20.

The brighter long-run beef price outlook has developed because cow and heifer slaughter continued heavy during the first half of 1966. This means smaller cow herds and calf crops for the next few years.

With increasing demand for fed beef, feeders will bid strongly for the decreased supply of feeder cattle. This points to rising feeder imports from Canada and Mexico. And higher feeder prices will make a cow herd a more favorable enterprise relative to cattle feeding.

Therefore, cow owners should consider holding all cows that will produce calves. They might also hold back additional heifers for later sale as bred heifers. Cows will become valuable as breeding stock as the nation's cow herd declines.

-more-

add 1 - beef outlook

Hasbargen and Egertson say returns to cattle feeders should be good while the slaughter market moves up. And the feedlot sector will expand rapidly--perhaps to the point of overcapacity.

However, high cost operations could suffer severe losses when prices slump. The agricultural economists urge Minnesota feeders to watch feedlot costs carefully and to spread out purchases and sales to avoid temporary price breaks.

Another development in 1966 has been the narrowing price difference between prime steers and canner cows. The difference was $16.25 in July, 1965 while moving to only $9.31 by mid-1966.

Part of the prime and choice steer price decline is traced to increased fed cattle marketings--up 11 percent in the second quarter of 1966 over year ago levels--and to heavier average weights.

But Hasbargen and Egertson say part of the improved prices for low quality beef is probably due to a shift in demand--favoring processed meat over table-cut beef.

At the same time demand is increasing for processed meat, beef for this type of meat will be in shorter supply as cattlemen hold back cows for herd expansion. And the shortage of manufacturing beef will probably intensify because milk price increases are expected to slow the decline in dairy cow numbers.

With shorter supplies, manufacturers of processed beef will face high raw material costs and look for beef substitutes. Meat imports will continue to increase until the legal limits are reached. The question of possible changes in these limits will come up for debate next year.

Rising demand for processed meat and shorter supplies of beef for manufacturing point to strong prices for low quality beef in the next few years.

Hasbargen and Egertson advise Minnesota cattlemen to think about diverting additional dairy cattle from slaughter and to consider feeding programs that will help meet the demand for low grade cattle.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1966

To all counties

Immediate release

FERTILIZING ALFALFA PREVENTS STARVATION NOT WINTERKILL

All the fertilizer in the world will not stop alfalfa winterkill. But a fall fertilization program can help prevent plant starvation.

Curtis J. Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that true winterkill happens only about once in every 20 years and will kill alfalfa stands whether they are fertilized or not.

He says that most of what farmers usually consider to be "winterkill" is really plant starvation. The plants just don't have enough food to withstand the stress of a normal winter.

Potassium, phosphorus and sulfur can be added in the fall and these nutrients can be a big help in avoiding plant starvation. Overdahl urges farmers to test for fertilizer deficiency and soil pH in time to get fall fertilizer on the alfalfa stands. The acidity or pH of the soil has a lot to do with plant survival and yield.

The advantages of fall lime applications are too great to pass up, Overdahl says. Lime spreading equipment can be moved through the fields in the fall without worry about compaction,crop damage or lost planting time.

Too many farmers wait until spring to order lime and then find that weight restrictions on the roads prohibit delivery in time for the planting season. Also, lime spread in the fall has a much longer time to work on the soil before crops are planted.

Lime is especially important to alfalfa because a lack of lime can cause alfalfa to lose protein and stop nodule development which in turn causes the plant to lose nitrogen. Overdahl says that every dollar spent on lime can return six dollars in alfalfa yields but only about one of every 12 eastern Minnesota farmers uses lime.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
August 29, 1966

To all counties

4-H NEWS

Immediate release

4-H FILLERS FOR NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

The 4-H idea began to materialize in the late 1890's when rural school superintendents encouraged students to plant corn, tend a garden, sew and cook. School fairs were held and ribbons awarded winning exhibits.

* * * *

Over 200 thousand boys and girls in the United States are enrolled in the 4-H home improvement-family living project. Selecting appropriate furnishings and accessories, learning about color, texture and design, and managing both simple and more complex household tasks are all a part of the 4-H home improvement project.

* * * *

Nearly 78 thousand boys and girls are enrolled in the 4-H entomology project, studying insects, their habits and control.

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One of the main objectives of 4-H club work is to conserve our natural resources through such projects as forestry and soil conservation.

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Roughly four-fifths of the 4-H girls in Minnesota take one of the six foods project during their 4-H careers. These young homemakers learn how to plan meals for nutrition, eye appeal and the management of the food dollar.

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4-H'ers keep up with trends in fashion and proudly display the latest styles at county, state and national dress revue. Nearly 300 thousand girls from 50 states participate in the 4-H dress revue yearly.

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Nearly 54 thousand boys and girls in 25 states are learning how to express themselves more clearly in the 4-H public speaking program. Acquiring the skills to speak convincingly in public can contribute much to a successful life.

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Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Immediate release

PLAN BRUNCH
FOR SEPTEMBER
BREAKFAST MONTH

Why not plan a brunch party and be different?

It can be for that late morning time when foods from both breakfast and lunch can be served.

Keep the food simple. It will save both time and energy if you plan foods that can be partially prepared the night before, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. A brunch may be served as a sit-down meal with a simple, complete and well balanced menu. Or, it may be a help-yourself buffet. For buffet service you may want a menu with wider variety.

Fruits are an important part of every brunch. Serve broiled grapefruit with brown sugar topping for a real treat, suggests home agent _____ _____. Fruits in season are always appropriate. Try combining two of them, or a blend of several fruit juices. Frozen fruits add to the variety. Frozen sliced peaches with frozen blueberries or frozen strawberries and fresh or canned grapefruit sections can be real treats.

The only limit on the type of bread for a brunch is your imagination. These can be freshly baked, from the freezer or from your favorite bakery. For something different try cornbread with crumbled bacon bits, banana nut bread, English muffins or scones, maple or cinnamon toast, gingerbread muffins and the always popular streusel-topped coffee cake.

The main dish for a brunch can be a new combination of foods from both breakfast and lunch. For a chilly morning, try creamed chipped beef with mushrooms, sausage patties with fried apple slices or creamed chicken in pancake roll ups.

The same rules for good meal planning apply to a brunch the same as any other meal served in your home. Be sure the hot foods are piping hot and cold foods crisply chilled. And have plenty of whatever hot beverage you are serving so your guests can enjoy a second, third or even fourth cup in a party atmosphere where no one has to watch the clock to catch the bus, train or car pool.

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