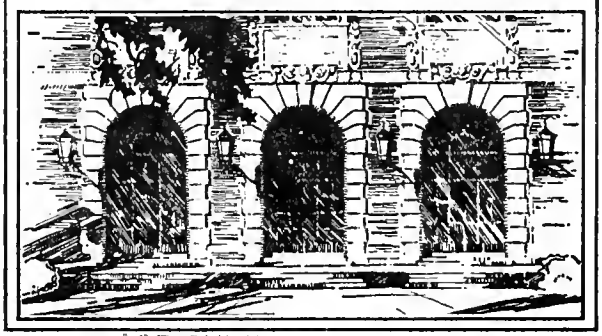

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 4, 1954

High Fertilization Sound Conservation Practice

Spending a little money for improved conservation practices can change crop production from a losing to a paying proposition. The increased yields will make the difference.

High yields are especially important for profit with farm prices declining and production costs remaining about the same.

E. L. Sauer, Soil Conservation Service economist at the University of Illinois, says studies have shown examples of farmers who have doubled their corn yields by adopting a soil conservation and fertility improvement program.

One farmer boosted corn yields from an average of 40 bushels an acre to an 80 bushel level.

Assuming the value of land on this farm at $200 an acre, and the price of corn at $1.50 per bushel, this man was probably just breaking even on his corn with a 40-bushel per acre production.

With a production of 80 bushels, he has 40 bushels "take-home" corn. At $1.50 a bushel, this amounts to $60 an acre. That pays for his conservation and fertility improvement program costs, any addition harvesting costs, and gives him a good profit.

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DJB:mi
12/29/53

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 4, 1954

Cost-Price Squeeze Hurts Livestock Farmer Most

Just how bad has the much-talked-about cost-price squeeze hurt Illinois farmers?

Farm Economist Roy Wilcox of the University of Illinois reports that figures from central Illinois farm records show the grain farmer has fared better since 1942 than the livestock farmer.

Corn production costs between 1942 and 1952 rose from about $25 to $57 an acre. But with an increase in price from 72 cents to $1.50 a bushel and an increase in average yield from 70 to 71.5 bushels on these farms the profit per acre increased from $27 to $48 an acre.

Costs of producing soybeans during the same period rose 120 percent and prices rose 96 percent. Even so, Wilcox points out that profits on these farms in 1952 were $37 an acre with soybeans compared with $21 an acre in 1942.

Winter wheat costs, prices and profits show a similar relationship over the same period.

In 1952 the cost-price squeeze was serious in hogs. Pork costing $20 to produce sold for $18. In 1942, pork brought $14 while costing $10 to produce. But things looked better during 1953 when the feeding ratio was much better than in 1952, Wilcox says.

Cattle feeders were squeezed most in 1952. They lost about $15 a steer, according to records in one farm management association. Feeding 72-cent corn in 1942, on the other hand, actually brought feeders a profit of about $8 a steer.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 4, 1954

Need Federal Program To Control Rabies

The only way to solve the rabies problem completely is to establish a uniform federal control program, says Dr. R. E. Witter of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Several foreign countries have adopted such programs and are no longer bothered by rabies. The last Illinois General Assembly established a state-wide rabies control program which is a step in the right direction, Dr. Witter believes.

Each county in the state must appoint a licensed veterinarian as a rabies inspector. He must see that all dogs in his county are vaccinated against rabies each year. The first vaccination must be completed by June 1, 1954. After that time, all stray dogs not wearing a vaccination tag will be picked up and confined for at least seven days. Then they will be disposed of if their owners don't call for them. The small fee charged for the vaccination will be used to finance the rabies program.

If you don't vaccinate your dog, you must keep him in the house or a pen, leashed or muzzled. Persons not cooperating in this program can be fined from $25 to $100. Police who do not pick up stray dogs can be fined from $10 to $50.

Rabies clinics have been set up at Sterling, Rock Falls, Joliet, Paris, Carmi and Jacksonville to test both humans and animals for rabies. If a rabies outbreak threatens in any part of the state, the State Department of Agriculture can quarantine that area.

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FHA:mi
12/29/53

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 4, 1954

Tips on Controlling Cannibalism in Laying Flocks

A poultry specialist at the University of Illinois today offers some tips on controlling cannibalism in your laying flocks.

H. M. Scott says vent picking usually starts from curiosity with assistance from the flock owner.

Failure to provide secluded nests may lead to an outbreak. When pullets are placed in the laying house, their freedom of movement is taken away and a pullet that lays on the floor attracts a large audience. Her vital organs are exposed with subsequent picking.

Low feeders that permit birds on the floor to reach a pullet standing on the feeder approach increase the opportunity for vent picking. Feeders should either be well up off the floor or down close to it.

Vent picking gains headway when pullets are nervous. Scott says some breeds are inherently more nervous that others and need to b handled even more carefully.

Feeding too much shelled corn may increase cannibalism. The storm clouds are brewing when laying hens fed cafeteria style develop the habit of eating corn at the expense of mash and other grains. Corn is an excellent source of energy compared with other cereal, but it is unbalanced in protein and vitamins. If you think this is the cause, remove the corn from the grain mixture until the outbreak is under control. Then gradually work it back into the mixture.

Once cannibalism has broken out, it may be necessary to take immediate steps to prevent further damage. Temporary control will be afforded by cutting the upper half of each pullet's beak back to a point where the tender quick is exposed. This will stop the picking for about 3 weeks during which you can take additional steps to correc the conditions responsible.

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12/29/53

for weeklies

Farm News

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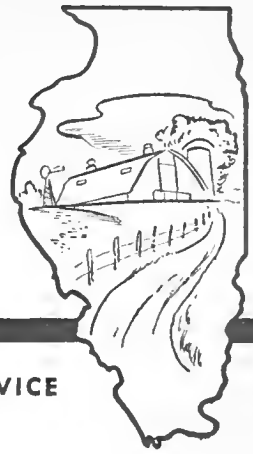

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

Buy Evergreens to Fit Your Needs

Don't buy an evergreen just because it looks good in the nursery catalog. Know what you're going to do with it when it comes.

That's a suggestion from Harleigh Kemmerer, farm landscaping specialist at the University of Illinois. Keep these two things in mind when buying evergreens, he says: how the plant will fit into the rest of your landscaping plan and how well it will do in your soil and location.

Before buying an evergreen, study its shape, height, texture and fruiting and flowering characteristics. Be sure it will fit into the spot where you plan to put it.

Three things are important in how well it will grow--kind of soil, amount of sun and amount of winter sun.

You can find out much of the information you need to know about evergreens by studying nursery catalogs. Nurserymen can tell you, too, Kemmerer points out, but be sure you talk to one you can depend on.

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JKM:mi
1/19/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

Heat Lamps Need Protection

Safe, properly designed fixtures plus good installation will pay off if you're planning to use infra-red heat lamps for brooding pigs this winter.

What should you look for in a heat lamp fixture? According to Frank Andrew, rural electrification specialist at the University of Illinois, fixtures should have these features:

1. The lamp should be protected by a canopy or shield.

2. The fixture should hang from a separate chain or wire, with no strain on the electric cord.

3. It should have a switchless porcelain receptacle.

4. The cord should be resistant to moisture and high temperatures. (Asbestos insulated cord with rubber or neoprene covering is satisfactory.)

Outlets should be placed in the farrowing house so that no lamp cord will have to be longer than six feet. Use number 12 or larger wire to serve the outlets, protect the circuit with 20 ampere fuses and use no more than seven 250-watt lamps on a circuit.

It's a good idea to protect the lamp unit from the sow, says Andrew. Use a sturdy barrier. Never hang the lamp so that its face is less than 18 inches from the bedding; and if the fixture is hung in an open pen, it should clear the standing sow by at least 6 inches.

You can get instructions on how to build your own safe heat lamp fixtures from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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GLM:mi
1/19/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

Rural Youth Open Farm and Home Week

Illinois Rural Youth will help to open the 53rd annual Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture again this year.

More than 300 Rural Youth members from all parts of the state are expected to start registering for their part of the four-day program at 10 a.m., Monday, February 1, says Miss Clareta Walker, state Rural Youth extension specialist.

Hugh McCleery, Leland farmer and prominent Illinois Rural Youther, will be chairman of a group of members who will discuss "Knowing Rural Youth in Illinois" on the morning program at 112 Gregory Hall in Urbana.

At noon the annual Illinois Rural Youth Community Service awards luncheon will be held at Latzer Hall, University YMCA. Scholarship awards to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be made to seven county Rural Youth groups at that time for the excellence of the community service programs last year. Sponsor of the awards is the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad cooperating with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

In the afternoon A. E. Florio, associate professor of physical education for men, will discuss S.O.S. (Safety Offers Survival) in the Gregory Hall auditorium assisted by Rural Youth members.

A. F. Stephens, St. Louis, general agricultural agent for the G., M. & O. railroad, will be the featured speaker at the annual Rural Youth banquet starting at 5:30 p.m. in the Illini Union ballroom.

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1/19/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

Aldon H. Jensen Joins Swine Staff at U. I.

Aldon H. Jensen, former member of the animal husbandry staff at Iowa State College, has been named assistant professor of animal science at the U. I. College of Agriculture.

Jensen will share the teaching and research reponsibilities in the swine division, according to the announcement of the appointment made this week by Dr. L. E. Card, head of the animal science department.

Jensen is very well qualified for the new position, says Dr. Card, because of his excellent background of teaching and research and practical experience.

Born on a farm near Massena, Iowa, Jensen attended Iowa State Teachers College for one year before spending 42 months of service in the Air Force during World War II. After a year working in the Farmers' Savings bank at Massena, he entered the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in February 1947.

Following graduation from the U. I. with a B. S. in agriculture in 1949 and an M. S. degree in animal science in 1950, Jensen entered graduate school at Iowa State College. There he received his Ph. D. degree in March 1953 in swine nutrition. Research for his thesis dealt with the protein and amino acid requirements of growing-fattening pigs.

In June 1953 he was advanced to assistant professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State. His most recent research work involved protein-bound iodine studies with beef cattle.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale Feb. 27

Illinois 4-H boys and girls and Future Farmers of America carrying dairy projects will have an opportunity to buy top-quality project calves at the 6th annual 4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale in Urbana on February 27.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association as a means of placing first-rate project stock in the hands of youngsters at a fair price. Only bona fide 4-H and FFA members are eligible to purchase calves.

Approximately 100 Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey, and Ayrshire calves will be sold. C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist, says the calves are an outstanding group. Animals are selected from the standpoint of both type and production inheritance.

The sale will start promptly at 11:00 a.m. Saturday, February 27, in the stock pavilion on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. Calves will arrive at the pavilion Friday evening, February 26.

In case a member cannot attend, he may designate another person to purchase a calf for him. But purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or FFA dairy projects.

Sale catalogs are available from Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association secretary, Elroy Dannewitz, Somonauk.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 25, 1954

Don't Skimp on Rations for Pregnant Ewes

Give those little lambs a chance to live by giving your ewes enough feed during late pregnancy to prevent ketosis (pregnancy disease).

Dr. Jesse Sampson of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says to give your ewes plenty of high-quality legume roughage. In addition, begin giving them about one-fourth pound of grain a day six to eight weeks before lambing time. Gradually increase this ration until they are getting one pound per day four to six weeks before they lamb.

Call your veterinarian if your ewes lose their appetites, become weak and trembly and can't stand up. These symptoms of ketosis usually appear in the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy. If you ignore them, you will probably lose both the ewe and her lambs. In some flocks 25 percent or more of the ewes die from pregnancy disease.

To help your new lambs get a good start, line up your equipment ahead of lambing time. Plan to keep the newborn lambs and ewes away from the rest of the flock for a few days. Check the udders for milk, and clip away wool tags from them. These tags may keep the lambs from nursing. Newborn lambs soon die if they don't get enough food or get cold. Have a heat lamp handy to treat chilled lambs, Dr. Sampson advises.

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Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Square Dance Callers Meet on January 24

One-hundred fifty square dance callers and guests from more than 60 clubs and communities are expected to attend the Illinois Square Dance Callers' Association meeting on Sunday, January 24. The meeting will be held in Gibson's Barn, near Beason, with Joe Maddox in charge.

This meeting will begin promptly at 1:30 p.m., with guest instructors and callers sharing dances and techniques. This association is designed to further this form of recreation activity by providing opportunity to callers to share information on calls and dances to pass on to the dancing public. Illinois is divided into south-central and northern districts with two association directors in each.

Membership is open to all instructors and callers of dances. Membership applications can be obtained by writing Illinois Square Dance Callers' Association, University of Illinois, 404 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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RWL:mi
1/12/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Sudan is Good Dry Weather Pasture Crop

Plant sudan grass and soybeans for high pasture yields during dry weather.

That's the advice of K. E. Gardner, dairy science specialist at the University of Illinois. He says weather experts are predicting several years of relatively dry summers ahead. Dairymen that are prepared for them are going to get the highest returns.

Back in the early 30's, sudan grass and soybeans or sudan grass alone provided good pastures when others had stopped growing entirely.

Gardner reports that we now have improved higher yielding varieties of sudan compared to 20 years ago. According to a University study, one new variety called sweet sudan yields heavier, has more fungus resistance, and is more palatable to dairy cows than regular sudan grass.

Seed sudan by itself at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, or along with soybeansat the rate of 25 pounds of sudan and one and one-half bushels of soybeans per acre. The mixture will give you a greater yield of forage. The time to seed is at the customary soybean planting time.

Many dairymen hesitate to use sudan because of the danger of prussic acid poisoning. Gardner says there is no danger if you wait until the crop is 16-18 inches high before you turn your cows on it. The crop grows rapidly and will reach this height in 5 to 7 weeks after seeding. The young, short shoots are the ones high in the acid.

If there is plenty of moisture next year, the sudan grass will produce even more forage than under drought conditions. And if a surplus is produced, it may be used to make excellent silage, especially if soybeans are included.

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DJB:mi
1/13/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Dean Issues Farm-Home Week Invitations

"The productivity of American farmers and the efficiency of American homemakers are the wonder of all who view them against the efforts of other countries, many of whom have comparable natural resources. The explanation lies largely in the interest American farmers and homemakers have in keeping up with new information in agriculture and home economics."

Thus does Dean R. R. Hudelson of the College of Agriculture preface his invitation to the 53rd annual Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

Originally called "Farmers' and Stockmens' Convention," Farm and Home Week has been the opportunity for Illinois farmers and homemakers to keep tab on what their state college is doing in research.

More than 70 special interest sessions covering the whole field of agriculture and the whole field of home economics will be held during Farm and Home Week, Feb. 1 to 4.

At one general session each day a nationally-known speaker will discuss problems of the day. On Monday, Governor Stratton will speak. Tuesday's general session speaker is George McLean, editor of the Tupelo, Miss., Daily Journal. On Wednesday, Food Economist Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University will speak.

Besides business there'll be such recreational activities as The Winter Festival Folk and Square Dance Jamboree and the Illinois Rural Music and Drama Festival. The brousing room in Illini Union will be open to Farm and Home Week guests as will educational exhibits, horticulture and floriculture greenhouses, the ice skating rink, museums, and other places of interest.

There'll be plenty of sleeping rooms available in University dormitories for the winter visitors.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Stress Field Crops at Farm and Home Week

Farmers interested in getting the latest information on growing higher yields of field crops should plan to attend Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois in Urbana February 1-4.

College of Agriculture crops and soils scientists have scheduled sessions for visitors every day.

Growing small grains will be featured Monday afternoon, February 1. Agronomists will discuss varieties of oats and wheat, diseases of small grains, and planting rates for highest yields. D. E. Western of the Quaker Oats Company will review the United States oats picture.

Tuesday morning's program will feature legumes and grasses, with stress on feeding these crops to livestock. M. P. Gehlbach, fieldman with the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, will point out the value of legumes and grasses on cash grain farms.

Soybeans will be highlighted on the Tuesday afternoon program, with discussion on variety performance, processors' problems, and marketing. George Strayer, president of the American Soybean Association will discuss "Soybeans in the World Market."

Wednesday will be "Corn Day". Research workers will report results of work on varity performance, disease and insect control, fertilizer application, use of mechanical and chemical weed killers, dwarf corn, irrigation and methods and rates of planting.

The annual agronomy "Research Review" will hold the spotlight Thursday, February 4.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Windbreaks Make Farm Winters More Comfortable

If the icy blasts of winter make your farm work uncomfortable, you can plan an effective windbreak now that will make the coming winters better.

Windbreaks are best made up of evergreen varieties, says L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They will keep their foliage through the winter when you need their protection the most.

Norway spruce and Douglas fir are the most satisfactory varieties of evergreen for windbreak use, the specialist points out. They grow well under Illinois conditions, are well-shaped with plenty of foliage and are varieties that you can buy at several commercial nurseries.

It is a good idea to plan to plant your farm windbreak not more than 300 feet from the nearest buildings on the north and west sides of your farmstead. The trees should not be any closer than 50 feet to any of the buildings.

Culver says that most windbreaks that have been planted use three rows of trees spaced 14 feet in and between rows. You will find this spacing both effective and economical.

For more information on farm windbreaks, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Natural History Survey Circular 38, "Windbreaks for Illinois Farmsteads."

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RAJ:mi
1/13/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 18, 1954

Breeding Swine Must Be Tested

All swine over four months of age sold for breeding purposes or that are exhibited in the state must first be blood-tested and found free of brucellosis.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that before 1953 only boars had to have this test.

The last State General Assembly repealed the old law, however, and passed a new swine brucellosis law. If you do not cooperate in the program, you can be fined up to $500. Here is what you must do under the new law:

1. If you sell any breeding swine over four months old or offer the services of any boar, you must have the animal blood-tested and found free of brucellosis within 60 days of the date of sale or service. Your veterinarian may be able to make this test, or else he will send a blood sample to a state laboratory at Aurora, Centralia, Peoria, or the University of Illinois. Every time you resell or offer the services of any animal, you must have it tested. You must always send the certificate along with the animal showing it had a negative reaction to the brucellosis blood test.

2. If you plan to exhibit any swine within the state, you must have them tested within 90 days of the date of exhibition. The certificate showing that the animal is negative to the brucellosis test must go along with the animal.

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3. If you bring any swine into Illinois from other states to use for breeding or exhibition, they must be accompanied by a health certificate from the state of origin. This certificate must state that the animal was blood-tested and found not to have brucellosis within 30 days of the time they are shipped in.

4. If any of your animals show a positive reaction to the brucellosis blood test, you must tag them in their left ear. They can't be sold or used for breeding stock or exhibition, and can only be sold for slaughter.

You can get a copy of the new swine brucellosis law by writing to the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, Division of Livestock Industry, Fairgrounds, Springfield, Illinois.

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1/13/54

for weekly

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 11, 1954

Set Record in Use of Rock Phosphate

Illinois farmers set a new record in the use of rock phosphate in 1952 using a total of about 700 thousand tons. That was an increase of about 119 thousand tons over the previous year.

C. M. Linsley, agronomist at the University of Illinois, says, that figuring an average application of 1,000 pounds per acre, this phosphate has been used to build up 1,400,000 acres of low phosphorus farm land.

He says this is a remarkable record considering the fact that there is not much publicity or selling back of it. Rock phosphate has to compete for the farmers' dollars along with many other highly advertised products.

However, Linsley says there is still a big job ahead. The testing of several million acres in the 80 county soil testing laboratories in Illinois indicates nearly two-thirds of the farm land is still lacking phosphorus.

The state needs to use at least a million tons of rock phosphate a year for the next several years to meet the soil's requirements.

The agronomist recommends having your soil tested and applying lime, phosphorus, and potash according to the requirements.

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DJB:mi
1/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 11, 1954

Crank That Tractor Safely

The power farming age has bred a new generation of farmers who don't know a hame strap from a horse collar, and now the self-starter on tractors is producing a lot of people who don't know how to crank a tractor safely.

The result, says Paul Bateman, farm machinery specialist at the University of Illinois, is a lot of sprained and broken arms when the battery goes dead and farmers resort to hand cranking to start their tractors.

Actually, cranking isn't too good a word to describe the proper way of starting a tractor. Because cranking indicates the operator moves his hand in a circular pattern.

That's where the trouble starts, according to Bateman. If the tractor "kicks back" when the farmer's arm is outstretched and his hand is on the way down, it will probably at least sprain his arm, maybe break it. Back in the days before the electric starter, you learned to avoid this because that arm was the only starter you had.

Here's Bateman's advice on cranking a tractor safely: Don't have your fingers on one side of the handle and your thumb on the other. Keep them all on the same side. Then engage the crank at the bottom of its stroke and give a good swift pull up, turning over one cylinder. Repeat until the tractor starts.

For those who may think their tractor won't start unless they spin it, here's Bateman's answer: If it won't start using the safe method, spinning probably won't help. Better check you ignition and carburetion for the cause of the trouble.

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HLM:mi
1/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 11, 1954

Tips on Buying and Feeding Protein Supplements

Illinois dairymen are today offered some tips on buying and feeding protein supplements. They come from K. A. Kendall, dairy science specialist at the University of Illinois.

He says the cost of the supplement and the amount fed are important in keeping feed costs down for economical production of milk.

You'll usually get the greatest value for your protein dollar when you buy soybean oilmeal, containing 41 to 44 percent protein. On the same cost per ton basis, buying a supplement containing less protein means less protein for every dollar spent.

Kendal says another way to hold down protein costs is to feed grain mixtures containing the proper amounts of protein. Base these on the kind and quality of roughages fed. In addition to saving money, you'll get top production from your cows.

Kendall says it's important not to overestimate the quality of the roughage fed when you're making up the grain mixture. If you do, there'll be a shortage of protein in the ration that'll mean lower production.

If you're feeding high quality hay or legume silage, milking cows should be fed a grain mixture containing about 12 percent protein. Vary this according to the quality of the hay and silage. Cows receiving grass hay or other non-legume roughages should be fed grain mixtures containing up to 16 to 18 percent protein.

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DJB:mi
1/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 11, 1954

Dehorn Dairy Calves for Profits and Safety

Dairymen who let horns grow on dairy calves because they think cows with horns look pretty, are enjoying an expensive luxury.

The trouble is that cows with horns don't always conduct themselves like ladies.

Boss cows often use their horns to keep timid cows and heifers away from feed bunks. The result may be reduced milk profits, costly udder injuries, lower hide values or even mastitis. And the dairyman who keeps cows with horns may be risking injury to himself.

Karl Gardner, University of Illinois dairy scientist, says several methods are available which make dehorning calves easy.

One method is to apply caustic potash or one of the many available commercial dehorning compounds directly to the calf's horn buttons before the calf is 10 days old.

Trim hair away from horn buttons and rub the button lightly with a file. Rub the solution thoroughly into the horn button area to prevent crooked horn growths.

This method causes little pain and the small size of the calf makes it possible for one man to do the job.

An electric dehorning iron also may be used. This method destroys the horn roots by heat.

Regardless of the dehorning method used, Gardner says preventing horn growth is a practice dairymen can't afford not to use.

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JAM:mi
1/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 11, 1954

Rabies Can Strike Any Time of Year

Rabies can strike any time of the year--it is not just a hot weather problem. Recent cases of the disease in Chicago prove this point.

Dr. R. E. Witter of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says that rabies is serious in the summer, late winter and early spring when stray animals roam the countryside looking for food and mates.

Any warm-blooded animal can get rabies. Once the disease develops in an animal or human, the victim is sure to die. However, the disease can be stopped by vaccination before it develops.

Rabies takes two forms in animals. Dogs having the "dumb" form are listless, becom paralyzed and die within a week. "Furious" rabies is more common. At first, the dog may try to eat wood, stones and dirt. Later he will go mad and run around biting anything in his way before he becomes paralyzed and dies.

Dr. Witter says to play it safe and follow these suggestions to cut down the rabies threat this year:

1. Vaccinate your pets each year.

2. Keep the animals in the house or pen, on a leash or muzzled if any cases of rabies appear in your neighborhood.

3. If you pet acts like he may have rabies, take him to your veterinarian. He will keep him until he can be sure of whether or not he has the disease.

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4. If you are bitten by any animal, wash the bite with plenty of soap and water. See your doctor at once. He will treat the wound and decide if you should take the anti-rabic vaccination shots.

If the animal which bit you can be caught, he will be locked up until veterinarians know if he had rabies. If you can't catch the animals and have to kill it, don't shoot it through the head. Pack the head in ice and express it to the nearest laboratory of the State Department of Public Health or to the College of Veterinary Medicine at Urbana. There the brain will be tested to see if the animal had rabies.

If you can't find the animal which bit you, you had better take the shots to make sure you don't get rabies, Dr. Witter advises.

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FHA:mi
1/6/54

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Name Bray New Poultry Extension Specialist

Donald J. Bray, poultry instructor at Kansas State College, has been named poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Bray, a native of Anamosa, Iowa, will take over the Illinois poultry extension program formerly handled by S. F. Ridlen, who recently resigned to accept a commercial position.

In announcing the new appointment, Dr. L. E. Card, head of the animal science department at the College of Agriculture, says that Bray grew up on a commercial poultry farm in Iowa. He is especially well qualified to handle his new assignment of duties. He started his new work on February 1.

After serving in the U. S. Navy from 1944 until 1946, Bray entered Iowa State College, where he was graduated in 1950. He received his M.S. degree at Kansas State College in 1952 and his Ph.D. there in 1954. His major field of study was poultry nutrition and physiology.

He is a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta and Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternities.

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RAJ:mi
1/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Illinois Delegates to National 4-H Camp Chosen

Nina Lou Wilson, 19, Robinson, Crawford county; Naomi Drake, 20, Forreston, Stephenson county; Rodney G. Ohm, 21, Grant Park, Kankakee county; and John L. Altman, 20, Freeport, Stephenson county, will attend National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., next June.

The names of these four outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members were announced this week by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois. These 4-H'ers will represent the 58,000 Illinois club members among the delegates from all the states and many foreign countries who will attend National Camp.

During their full week's stay in the nation's capital, these young people will have a full week of citizenship training, visits to Congress and other governmental functions and educational tours to historic places in and around Washington. They will hear some top officials on the nature and operation of democratic government and will meet in discussion groups to summarize what they learn.

Selection to attend National 4-H Club Camp is the highest honor that a 4-H Club member can achieve, according to Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, Illinois state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Club work respectively. Delegates to National Camp are chosen by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois for their leadership ability, outstanding achievement in 4-H Club work and participation in project and community activities.

State 4-H staff members who will accompany the Illinois young people to Washington this year are Miss Virginia Seidel and Hubert J. Wetzel.

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RAJ:mi
1/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Check Tile Outlets for Signs of Erosion

Tiling your fields doesn't guarantee you trouble-free drainage from then on.

You'll still have to check your drainage system at least once a year to see that it keeps working right, says B. F. Muirheid, extension farm drainage specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This winter is a good time to do the checking, Muirheid suggests. The ground is hard and dry, and there won't be any water in the tile lines.

Most important part of the drainage system is the outlet, since that is where the water pressures build up during the rainy season and where erosion is most likely to start.

If you have surface drainage at your tile outlet, you'll need some form of headwall that will handle the surface water as well as the tile water and protect against bank erosion.

With no surface water to worry about, a 20-foot metal pipe extending about a third of its length into the outlet ditch should give you good protection, Muirheid says. The pipe should be just large enough to slip over the end of the tile line, with a little cement mortar to fill the gap.

Make sure that the tile outlet is open. The drainage ditch at the outlet should be at least a foot deeper than the tile so that the water can get away quickly. It's also a good idea to clear away all brush and trees for at least 20 feet on each side of the tile so that roots will not fill the line and cause it to clog.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Award Danforth Scholarships to Two 4-H'ers

Marilyn Berry, 19, Adrian, Hancock county, and Pat Scates, 19, Shawneetown, Gallatin county, are the 1954 Danforth scholarship award winners.

These two outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members will spend two weeks in leadership trairing and outdoor life next August at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

Sponsor of the award is the Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by William H. Danforth, chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina company in St. Louis. The scholarship covers the cost of the two-week camping period.

Marilyn and Pat were selected by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois to represent to 58,000 Illinois 4-H Club members on the basis of their 4-H leadership and activities, scholarship and character. One boy and one girl from each state are selected for the award.

Marilyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Perry, lives on a 160-acre farm and has been a member of the Ferris Faithful Workers 4-H Club for 10 years. She has completed 18 projects, including seven in clothing, and she modeled in the State Fair dress revue two years. She has been junior club leader four years and attended State Junior Leadership Conference in 1951. She is now a sophomore at the University of Illinois.

During his nine years of 4-H Club work, Pat Scates has carried a beef project and a large garden project to help provide food for his five brothers and two sisters. For two years he represented Gallatin county in the state demonstration contest. He has been a junior club leader for five years and was a delegate to the State Junior Leadership Conference. He also attended National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

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RAJ:mi
1/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Get Rid of Cattle Lice Now

Lice are common pests of cattle in the winter time, veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine report.

It's very simple to get rid of lice in your herds, and it will pay you big dividends. Your beef cattle will put on more weight, and your dairy cattle will speed up milk production.

Spray your beef cattle with rotenone, pyrethrum, DDT, methoxychlor, toxaphene, lindane, benzene hexachloride or chlordane to get rid of lice. Or, if the weather is too cold, use a dust.

Sprays or dusts of rotenone, pyrethrum, methoxychlor or lindane are the only ones recommended for use on dairy cattle.

Remember that many of these insecticides are poisonous. Be sure to follow the directions on the container when mixing any chemicals. Keep the insecticides out of feed containers and watering troughs.

If the weather is bad, wait until it clears up before spraying recently weaned calves. Don't use oil sprays on cattle. If you use a power or hand sprayer, be sure the insecticide is thoroughly mixed.

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FHA:mi
1/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Protect Baby Pigs From Being Crushed

About half of the high baby pig death loss is caused by young pigs' being crushed under their mothers.

Any measures you can take to keep sows from lying on their pigs will mean more money for you at market time, says D. E. Becker of the swine division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you are planning to build new farrowing quarters for your spring pig crop, you might want to consider plans for farrowing stalls or farrowing jackets, Becker suggests.

Farrowing jackets have the advantage of being relatively cheap, and they are valuable when you have only a small amount of help during farrowing. They will help to cut pig losses from overlaying. Since they are used only during the farrowing season, they are useful in temporary farrowing quarters in barns.

On the other hand, if you want a more permanent type of farrowing quarters, you can send to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for plans for building farrowing stalls.

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RAJ:mi
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for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 8, 1954

Johne's Disease Can Kill Older Animals

Look out if some of your older cattle have diarrhea, warns Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) affects cattle from two to six years old, causing them to scour, lose weight, drop off in milk production and eventually die.

If you suspect Johne's disease, have your veterinarian test your herd to pick out animals in the early stages of the disease that may not show any symptoms. It takes from six to eighteen months for visible symptoms to appear. In the meantime, infected cattle can be passing it on to other animals. Johne's disease is believed to be spread in contaminated feed and water too.

There is no known treatment for the disease. If it hits your herd, remove infected animals to keep it from spreading. The state of Illinois will pay you for infected cattle that have to be destroyed as it does with tuberculosis-infected cattle.

After getting rid of diseased animals, be sure to disinfect their quarters and keep young cattle away from areas where the sick animals have been so that they won't pick up the bacteria that cause the disease.

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FHA:mi
2/2/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 8, 1954

Loose Housing for Dairy Helps Cut Labor Costs

You can cut out much of the time, travel and heavy labor in your dairy business with a loose housing system in operation.

Deane G. Carter, professor of farm structures at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that if you are considering new dairy buildings or remodeling of an old barn you might well consider the advantages of the loose housing layout.

It's usually faster and easier to milk a herd in milking room stalls, Carter says. Cows can be trained to come to the operator. It's easier to keep the milking area clean and sanitary, and walking, stooping and bending are cut to a minimum.

Manure packs in the bedded area and most of its fertility value can be saved because it is under cover. You can use a tractor-mounted power lift to scoop the manure right into the spreader in the open barn.

Farmers have showed that loose housing is better for the cows and calves. You can expect better herd health with loose housing, fewer injuries to the animals, possibly longer productive life for cows, less danger of loss of animals in case of fire and early detection of cows in heat.

New loose housing can use the simplest and lowest cost types of barn construction to save costs. Or, if you want to use old stanchion barns already on the farm, it is not too hard to convert them. For more information ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 594, "Loose Housing for the Farm Dairy," or write the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:mi
2/2/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 8, 1954

State 4-H Leader Emphasizes "Character Building"

In a speech which marked his 31st year as state leader of Illinois 4-H agricultural clubs, E. I. Pilchard called for an emphasis on the "good character and citizenship building aspects of 4-H."

Pilchard spoke at the X-tra Yield luncheon on February 1, held in conjunction with the University of Illinois Farm and Home Week, where district corn project winners were honored.

Some 200 4-H members, leaders, parents and Illinois Farm Supply company personnel heard Pilchard say: "4-H work is a great privilege, but with it also come obligations and responsibilities. Let's not let any of our various contests and the desire to win overshadow the sound principles for which 4-H was founded."

Referring to the steer which was recently disqualified at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, Pilchard said, "It's poor business for any father or 4-H leader to endorse records which aren't factually straight.

"Naturally," he continued, "where there are definite competitive goals there is always temptation. But let's remember that we're trying to build character and teach citizenship to our rural youth.

"Unless 4-H members get good character and good citizenship from their project participation, then they had better not start," cautioned the state leader.

Concluding his speech on "What the five-acre corn project can do for you," Pilchard said that members should learn the scientific principles of determining any project needs and then fill them in the most efficient and economical manner.

Corn yield winners were selected on the basis of yield, cost of production and corn quality.

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VJV:mi
2/2/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 8, 1954

Need More Data On Fresh-Cut Forage

Will beef cattle gain faster if forage is cut fresh each day and brought to them than they will if allowed to graze on the forage crop?

The idea of keeping cattle on dry lot and feeding them fresh-cut forage each day seems to be catching on in the United States. But livestock specialists at the University of Illinois say there is just not enough research data available to make a positive answer to the question.

Research in one state indicates that the practice of dry-lot feeding fresh-cut forage will produce 25 percent more beef per acre. Results of feeding tests in another state show that grazing will produce more than 50 percent more beef per acre than the feeding of fresh-cut forage.

Many farmers in Holland and Germany follow the practice of feeding fresh-cut forage every day. But the big drawback to the plan in the United States is the shortage of labor.

It takes more labor and more equipment to cut forage every day and bring it to cattle in the feeding lot. The extra labor load comes at a time when the farmer normally is busy with other field work.

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2/2/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 8, 1954

Yew One of Most Useful Evergreens

Taxus or yew is one of the most useful evergreens you can use in your home landscaping. It will grow in sun or shade in almost any soil if there is a normal moisture supply, and in any part of Illinois taxus is easy to prune and keep in shape.

Harleigh Kemmerer, University of Illinois landscaping specialist, says you can buy taxus in almost any shape you need.

Dwarf yew gets no more than four feet high and has a spread of four to eight feet.

Spreading yew gets about eight feet tall and has a spread of about eight feet.

Upright and Hatfield yews both get about 10 feet high. They have a six-foot spread at the base and a pyramid shape. The Hatfield and dwarf yews make good hedge plants.

The Hicks yew has about the same dimension as the upright and Hatfield, but it has a flat top and resembles a vase.

Most nurseries handle all kinds of yews, Kemmerer says, and if you study the catalogs you can get exactly what you need.

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JKM:mi
2/2/54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1954

High-Quality Consignment for Dairy Sale

"From early consignments and intense interest shown by breeders in our dairy calf club auction, our sixth annual sale looks as if it might be the best offering yet," says C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist.

Some 100 top-quality calves from the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds will make up the high-quality sale at 11 a.m. Saturday, February 27, at the College of Agriculture's stock pavilion.

Sale sponsor, the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, intends for this sale to give 4-H and F.F.A. youngsters an opportunity to buy quality foundation animals at reasonable costs. Only bona fide club members may purchase calves. But if a member cannot attend, he may designate someone else to purchase for him. All purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or F.F.A. projects.

For sale catalogs write association secretary Elroy Dannewitz, Somonauk.

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VJV:mi
2/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1954

Urea Can Be Cheap Source of Protein

Urea can help to cut the costs of making a protein supplement.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that a pound of urea used in a protein supplement will reduce the cost by about 10 cents. That's figured at present prices of corn, urea and soybean meal.

The reason is that six pounds of corn plus one pound of urea equals about 7 pounds of soybean meal. The corn-urea combination is cheaper to buy than soybean meal and contains as much potential protein.

Urea is not protein, Carlisle points out, but it contains about 42 percent of nitrogen. A pound of protein contains 16 percent of nitrogen. That means there is enough nitrogen in a pound of urea to make 2.6 pounds of protein. Bacteria in a steer's paunch convert the urea into usable protein.

Tests at midwest experiment stations indicate that supplements containing urea are not any more efficient than supplements of the same protein content that do not contain urea. This is true of both fattening and roughage rations.

To be absolutely safe, you must mix urea thoroughly and carefully into the protein supplement. Present recommendations set a limit of 5 percent of urea as the most you should mix into a supplement. At this level the 5 percent of urea will be the equivalent of 13 percent of protein.

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RAJ:mi
2/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1954

U. of I. Recommends Vegetable Varieties

One of the easiest ways to raise more and better vegetables this year is to grow varieties that suit your soil and climate.

Here is a list of some of the newer vegetable varieties recommended for Illinois by horticulturists at the University of Illinois:

Snapbeans: Topcrop, Wade, and Contender. King Green in central part.

Lima beans: Fordhook 242.

Cucumber: Burpee Hybrid.

Muskmelon: Wisconsin Pride and Hearts of Gold.

Leaf lettuce: Slobolt.

Peas: Little Marvel.

Cabbage: Resistant Golden Acre, Marion Market and Wisconsin All-Season.

Sweet corn: Early--Marcross and Carmelcross; Midseason--Golden Cross Bantam; Late--Golden Security, Ioana, Iochief and Victory Golden.

Peppers: Allbig.

Squash: Summer--Caserta; Early Fall--Table Queen; Late Fall--Butternut, Buttercup, Baby Blue and Sweet Meat; and Winter--Delicious and Hubbard.

Tomatoes: Big Boy. Cavalier in central.

Watermelon: Merrimack Sweetheart. New Hampshire Midget in north.

Popcorn: Purdue 202, Iopop and Illinois Hulless.

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JKM:mi
2/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1954

Dry Litter Helps to Produce Clean Eggs

One of the biggest advantages of keeping henhouse litter dry during the winter is the lower percentage of dirty eggs that you get.

D. J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that dry litter is probably not so important to the health of the flock as is sometimes supposed.

As a matter of fact, even fan ventilation will often be worse than no ventilation if all it does is bring cold outside air into the house. The cold air is not able to hold as much moisture as warm air, and the litter may become even more damp.

Bray suggests that you keep your henhouse warm in the winter if you can. Insulation and perhaps some supplemental heat from a small stove or some other source will help to keep inside temperatures up.

Then use a fan for ventilation only during the warmest part of the day. A rise of 17 degrees in the temperature of the air will almost double its moisture-holding capacity.

An exhaust fan should be large enough to deliver one cubic foot of air a minute for each pound of live bird. Locate the thermostat away from the fan, and set it so that it will not operate when the temperature in the house is below 35 degrees. The fan should have automatic shutters that close when it is not operating.

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RAJ:mi
2/10/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1954

Swine Growers' Day Set For April 15

Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be held on Thursday, April 15.

In announcing the date, L. E. Card, head of the animal science department at the college, says that all hog producers in the state are especially invited to attend the day's program.

Three outstanding speakers representing the swine industry will appear during the afternoon session, Dr. Card says. Most of the morning program will be made up of research reports by members of the swine staff at the college giving the latest results of the testing work at the swine farm.

Topics to be reported will be selected from the research work being done on protein levels of swine rations, Ladino clover for swine, antibiotic implants and gamma globulin tests and creep feeding.

As usual, if you plan to arrive in Urbana between 8 and 10 a.m. you can visit the open house at the swine farm. You'll have a chance to see research work under way on farrowing stalls, creep feeding tests and crossbreeding.

You may also be interested in attending the Illinois Feed and Nutrition conference at the College of Agriculture scheduled for Wednesday, April 14. Get a hotel reservation early, and plan to stay for both days.

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RAJ:mi
2/10/54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

March 6-14 Set for National 4-H Club Week

Illinois 4-H Club members will be working hard during National 4-H Club Week, March 6-14, to enroll new members for this year.

Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Clubs respectively, report that 4-H Club Week is also the time when the rural youngsters review their accomplishments and get their last or remaining projects started for 1954.

Club members all over the state will have the help of volunteer local club leaders, extension workers and many other friends of 4-H in observing this special week. Some of the observance ceremonies will feature rallies, open house events, exhibits and window displays.

"To Make the Best Better" will be the theme of the 1954 Club Week observance. More than two million 4-H'ers all over the country will be making their plans for the coming year to help in community activities, produce more food and fiber in their project work and improve their home farm living.

Any rural boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 years can belong to a 4-H Club. Get more information on club work from your county farm or home adviser.

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RAJ:mi
2/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

Pelleting Increases Self-Fed Lamb Gains

Pelleting of self-fed rations for lambs increased gains in three different rations at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station last fall.

H. A. Cate, extension specialist at the station, reports that in each of the three tests the lambs preferred the pellets over the meal. They ate more pellets and for that reason gained faster.

Ration 1 was made up of alfalfa meal and corn. Ration 2 was timothy meal, corn, soybean oil meal and molasses, made equal to ration 1 in feed value. Ration 3 was timothy meal and corn. All rations were self-fed.

In each test, half of the lambs were fed on a meal of the above rations and the other half on pellets of the same rations.

Lambs gained fastest on ration 1, pelleted. However, the lambs on ration 3, the poorest ration, also gained well when it was pelleted. This shows that you can make good gains on low-quality feed if you can get your animals to eat enough of it.

However, Cate points out that ration 2, pelleted, was the best for rate of gain, low cost and high carcass grade. Gains were slower than on ration 1, but the cost was less. In this test, 91 pounds of ration 1, pelleted, was equal to 100 pounds as meal; 84 pounds of ration 2, pelleted, equaled 100 pounds as meal; and 74 pounds of ration 3, pelleted, equaled 100 pounds as meal.

Carcass grades in all cases were best on the pelleted feeds.

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RAJ:mi
2/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

Use the Right Grain Mix With Low-Quality Roughage

If last summer's drouth left you with only low-quality roughage, you can still keep up your dairy production levels.

Here's what K. A. Kendall, dairy specialist at the University of Illinois, recommends:

Increase the amount of grain mix when using low-quality roughage. Use only shelled corn, not corn and cob meal. Kendall points out that cows are getting "bulk" without high nutrient value in low-quality roughages.

Feed large breeds of cows one pound of grain mix for every three and one-half pounds of milk produced, and small breeds one pound for every two and one-half pounds of milk produced.

For very low-quality roughage, such as straw, Kendall recommends that you add 18 to 20 percent protein, 1 percent bone meal, 1 percent salt and alfalfa meal to the grain mix.

Protein may drop to 16 or 17 percent when you're feeding silage with straw or fodder. You'll still need to include 1 percent salt and supply the calcium needs with 1 percent bonemeal. But the silage supplies the vitamin A content, so alfalfa meal isn't necessary.

If you're using some alfalfa hay and good-quality straw, your grain mix should include 15 to 16 percent protein, 1 percent bone meal and 1 percent salt. You'll find it convenient to use hay at one feeding period and straw at the other.

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VJV:mi
2/16/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

Warns Dairymen Against Loss of Market

Dairy farmers can take a lesson from industry--mass production at prices low enough that consumers can afford to use their products.

R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois farm economist, warns that with prices at 90 percent of parity dairy farmers may be pricing themselves out of the market.

The coal industry has done just that, Bartlett says. Since 1943 coal prices have gone up about 79 percent, and the market for labor in the coal industry has dropped 35 percent. Prices lose their value unless you can sell your product, he says.

Use of electricity, on the other hand, has doubled, Bartlett says, because prices have risen only 9 percent since 1943.

The American market of 161 million is the best in the world, the economist points out, and he favors selling all the storage stocks of dairy products to this market at prices it can afford, and as soon as possible.

People have suggested several other ways to dispose of the surplus, such as dumping it on foreign markets at low prices, giving it to underdeveloped countries and feeding it to the dogs and cats in the country. But of all the schemes proposed for getting rid of the surplus, selling to the American consumer seems the most logical and practical, Bartlett says.

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JKM:mi
2/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

2,4,5-T Best Chemical for Killing Trees

Tests at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that 2,4,5-T is definitely better than 2,4-D or other chemicals for killing trees.

Some chemicals tend to be more harmful to some species of trees than others, says J. J. Jokela, research forester at the University of Illinois. But 2,4,5-T has proved to be the most effective on all tree varieties.

Jokela points out that there are many commercially available chemicals that will kill trees. Even table salt will do the job if you stay with it long enough. The problem for foresters is to find the most practical chemical.

The hormone-type sprays, such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have now replaced the former chemicals, sodium sulfammate and sodium arsenite, which are toxic to animals and people.

For a foliage spray, Jokela recommends 3 pounds of either 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T for every 100 gallons of water. This method usually requires two sprayings.

Spraying around the base of the tree to a height of 18 inches until the liquid runs off saves some material cost and is usually just as effective when the tree is dormant. The mixture for this method is 12 pounds of 2,4,5-T in 100 gallons of fuel oil. For trees larger than 10 inches in diameter, you can apply the spray to a frill cut around the tree with an axe.

Chemical tree killing works best on several acres of land or more where you want to reforest or clear away small trees. Otherwise, axe-girdling or felling may be cheaper.

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RAJ:mi
2/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 22, 1954

Rhinitis Can Take Heavy Toll of Young Pigs

Don't let rhinitis get the jump on your pig crop this year.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says it may take you several months longer to bring infected pigs to market weight--if they don't die first.

Veterinarians are still not sure just what causes this disease, and there is still no known treatment for it. Infected pigs have a dished-in nose similar to bullnose. Rhinitis is apparently spread by older pigs that have recovered from the disease.

To cut down the danger from this disease, Dr. Woods recommends the following practices:

1. Isolate your sows at farrowing time.

2. Sell any pigs with dished-in snouts. Slaughter the whole herd if most of the animals are affected. Then disinfect your swine buildings and equipment before starting a new herd on clean ground.

3. Add new pigs that you know are disease-free and come from farms that haven't had a rhinitis problem.

4. Follow the McLean county system of swine sanitation.

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FHA:mi
2/16/54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

Manure Can Mean Extra Pasture Profits

If you handle manure properly and apply it to crop and pasture land, you can figure another $40 profit per head in your dairy herd.

Leo Fryman, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois, says that one dairy cow will produce as much as 12 tons of manure in one year. Used for pasture and crop improvement, that manure can be worth $40.

Manured bluegrass plots at the University dairy farms produce more than twice as much forage as unmanured plots. Moreover, the treated fields yield pasture containing two to three times as much protein as the untreated, says Fryman.

This means that you can use less high-priced grain to balance the dairy ration when pasturing the treated forage.

For best results, apply the manure in early spring. If it contains noxious weed seeds, don't spread it on permanent pastures.

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VJV:mi
2/23/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

Swine Day Features Meat-Type Hog

You'll have a chance to try your skill at picking a meat-type hog on the hoof at the annual Illinois Swine Growers' Day in Urbana on Thursday, April 15.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says there will be a pen of market hogs at the swine farm which will be judged for grade by all visitors who care to try their hand at picking hog quality.

Later in the day after the program at the auditorium is over, the carcasses of these hogs will be shown at the livestock pavilion. Then you'll be able to see the hogs graded after slaughter and learn some of the problems involved in grading live hogs.

In addition, Carroll Plager, Hormel and Co. hog buyer from Austin, Minnesota, will talk about more profit from meat-type hogs on the afternoon program. Plager will show slides of different hog grades both on the hoof and in the carcass.

R. H. Grummer, animal husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is scheduled to talk about more profit from modern feeding and management methods. Tillman Bubenzer, manager of the Conner Prairie Farm near Noblesville, Indiana, is also to be on the program to tell about getting more profit from modern breeding methods as they do on the farm that he manages.

Terrill reminds Illinois swine producers that the swine farm at the University will have open house in the morning until the program starts at 9:30 in the University auditorium. On the morning program, members of the swine division staff at the College of Agriculture will present reports of the research program they are working on.

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2/23/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

National 4-H Club Week Is Time for New Members

National 4-H Club Week, March 6-13, is the special time of the year when county 4-H Clubs in Illinois concentrate their efforts on getting new members.

During this special week the 58,000 club members in this state will join the more than two million other members all over the country in helping to draw public attention to the values in the 4-H Club program.

Volunteer local club leaders, extension service workers and the many other friends of 4-H Club work will join the young people in observing their week. 4-H Clubs are active in every rural county of the 48 states as well as in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

4-H Club members also use National 4-H Club Week as a time to organize their clubs for 1954 and to plan their programs for the rest of the year. They will be telling their impressive story of achievement in the homes and on the farms through open house events, exhibits and window displays and in many other ways.

Through their project work and other activities, 4-H Club members add to the total farm wealth by growing and conserving food and putting into practice more efficient ways of farming and home-making on their home farms. They also make their homes and grounds more attractive, improve community health and safety and promote better citizenship and world understanding.

It's easy to belong to a 4-H Club if you are a rural youngster. Anyone between the ages of 10 and 21 years can join. Get more information about 4-H Club work from your local county farm or home adviser. They'll be glad to help you get started.

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RAJ:mi
2/23/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

Kammlade 1954 Chairman of 4-H Foundation Board

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Illinois, has been named chairman of the board of directors of the Illinois 4-H Club Foundation, Incorporated, for 1954.

This action was one of the major items taken up at the first meeting of the board of the newly incorporated organization last week in Urbana. At the same time, the directors elected Dawson G. Womeldorff, Chicago, vice chairman and O. F. Gaebe, Urbana, executive secretary-treasurer.

Purpose of the Foundation is to help with the further development of 4-H Club work in Illinois. The Foundation will receive and control funds that will make possible educational projects, such as leadership training for 4-H leaders and members, and provide incentive awards for the 4-H program. It will also provide an organized advisory group of outstanding adults who will help develop policies and projects.

Members of the board of directors include Mrs. K. V. Burns, state leader of home advisers, Urbana; Mrs. Richard Herm, homemaker, Washington, Illinois; Mrs. Adam McWilliam, immediate past president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Toulon; E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H Clubs, Urbana; W. G. Randles, Illinois Chain Store Council, Chicago; M. J. Scott, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago; Miss Anna Searl, state leader of home economics 4-H

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Clubs, Urbana; Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago; Charles A. Snavely, Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Dealers' association, Peoria.

Also, A. F. Stephens, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad, St. Louis; Melvin C. Lockard, president of the First National Bank, Cobden; Clarence M. McCauley, farmer, Mt. Vernon; Miss Marian Simon, president of the Illinois Home Advisers' association, Melvin; Merle S. Tascher, immediate past president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, Morris; and Kammlade and Womeldorff.

At the meeting the directors elected Shuman chairman of the investment committee, Womeldorff chairman of the program of work committee and Randles chairman of the ways and means committee.

Articles of incorporation for the Illinois 4-H Foundation, Incorporated, were approved by the Secretary of State on February 18. This action officially brought the Foundation into being after more than two years of organization work, preparing a constitution and by-laws and meeting to iron out problems, on the part of a special committee named to study the possibility of forming a Foundation.

Members of that committee were W. F. Coolidge, assistant state leader of farm advisers; Miss Louise Rice, home economics 4-H club state staff member; Mrs. Burns, Gaebe and Womeldorff.

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RAJ:mi
2/24/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

Jr. Chicken Contest Entry Deadline March 15

If you want to enter the 1954 Illinois Junior Chicken of Tomorrow contest, you must have your entry blank in the mail by midnight March 15.

Donald J. Bray, poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says any boy or girl in Illinois is eligible for this contest who is between the ages of 10 and 21 years on March 15 and is enrolled in either a 4-H or vocational agriculture poultry project.

Get your entry blank from your county farm adviser, your vocational agriculture teacher or your local hatchery, Bray says. Then send it to Clarence Ems, poultry superintendent, State Fairgrounds, Springfield, before the closing date.

An entry consists of 100 straight-run chicks or 50 cockerels. Each entry will be wingbanded by the hatchery within 24 hours after hatching. Chicks must be grown and cared for by the contestant in Illinois. Each entry will consist of one breed or one cross. You can have more then one entry, but each entry must be a different breed or cross.

All chicks entered in the contest must be hatched on April 5, 6, 7 or 8. Of the chicks entered in the contest, each contestant will send 10 live cockerels to the processing plant. The best eight will be considered in making the final placings.

All entries are to be delivered to the Armour Creameries, Lincoln, between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. on June 16. The processing plant will pay prevailing market price for entries.

Judging will take place on June 18 at the plant. Judges will be Vern Almquist, Armour Creameries, Chicago, and D. J. Bray, Urbana.

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RAJ:mi
2/24/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1954

Note to Editors:

This is the first of a series of stories we will send you each week listing farm TV shows to be presented by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. As you know, college specialists present educational shows on WCIA, Champaign, each evening at 5:30 o'clock. Farmers says they like the shows. And many city folks say they are gaining a better appreciation of the importance of farming.

As a service to viewers in your area, will you help us let more people know about the programs?

Sincerely,

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

U. I. Lists Farm TV Features

How dairy farmers can earn extra dollars from pasture will be highlighted on TV next Monday evening, March 8.

Extension specialists J. G. Cash and Clyde Linsley of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will team up in presenting the story at 5:30 p.m. on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign.

Cash will use dairy research information to show how good pasture can cut dairy herd feed costs. Linsley will outline steps recommended for improving permanent pastures.

The college presents educational farm television programs each evening, Monday through Friday, at 5:30.

Other topics listed for the week are: March 9--Pruning Grapes; March 10--Livestock Diseases; March 11--Recognizing Trees in Winter; and March 12--Controlling Stored Grain Insects.

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JAM:mi
2/23/54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 8, 1954

Few "Close Fits" of Farm Tractor Power

Illinois farmers do not take advantage of the wide range in tractor sizes to obtain close power fits on their farms.

A study of 40 central Illinois farms shows very little relation between the total amount of tractor power available on a farm and the number of acres and amount of livestock. According to Earl Swanson, University of Illinois farm economist, farmers think of other things besides size of operation in deciding on tractor power--both size and number of tractors.

More power means fewer hours of work, the study showed, but not many. An increase of 10 horsepower on the drawbar, say from 20 to 30, saved an average of only about 50 hours of work a year.

In the wet spring of 1951, farmers with more or bigger tractors did not gain enough time over other farmers in getting their corn planted to make any difference in yield.

Swanson's study also showed that each unit of drawbar horsepower costs about the same, no matter what the size of the tractor is. He also found that fuel consumption per horsepower hour was about the same for tractors of all sizes.

Best way to cut tractor fuel costs, according to engineers, is by adjusting the tractor accurately and by operating at full or nearly full load.

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JKM:at
3-2-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 8, 1954

Rotenone Dust Helps Control Ox Warbles

Dusting the backs of your cattle with rotenone dust now will help to break the life cycle of ox warbles.

H. A. Cate, extension specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, says the entire warbles population is located in the backs of cattle in late February and March.

The worms emerge from the backs of the cattle to fall to the ground, where they later become adult heel flies. The easiest time for effective control is when they are still on the cattle and rotenone will get them.

Cate says that the adult heel fly lives only a few months in the spring, when it lays its eggs on the hairs of cattle. The eggs hatch and produce larvae that burrow through the skin into the blood streams of the cattle. There they live in the body tissues for about nine months.

Warm weather brings the warbles out on the backs of the cattle, where you can find them as bumps on the skin.

Be sure to follow the directions on the container of rotenone to control warbles, Cate suggests. It comes in various concentrations.

Ox warbles cause cattle producers to lose millions of dollars each year because of the damage they do to hide and the loss of trimmed meat in the carcass where warbles are found. Adult heel flies also cause restlessness in the herd that will cost you in both milk and meat production.

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RAJ:at
3-3-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 8, 1954

Are You One of the Unlucky Thirty Percent?

Did any of your swine abort during this farrowing season?

Dr. H. S. Bryan, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says that 30 percent of the swine herds in Illinois may have leptospirosis-infected animals in them.

Sows abort or their pigs die soon after farrowing in 85 percent of the leptospirosis cases. Even if abortion does not occur, leptospirosis-infected sows and gilts may have a bloody urine and fever, lose their appetites and become jaundiced.

Brucellosis is another common cause of abortion. If any of your sows aborted or their pigs were weak at birth this year, have your veterinarian take blood samples of your herd to see which disease may be present. He may also want to send the aborted fetuses to a laboratory. Once he knows what caused the abortions, he may be able to save some of your unfarrowed gilts and suggest ways to control the disease in the future.

Here are a few other safety measures you can use if any of your animals aborted:

1. Isolate all aborted sows so that they can't pass the disease to healthy animals.

2. Keep cattle away from your infected swine. They can pass leptospirosis to cattle and vice versa.

3. Keep your herd closed. Raise all replacement stock yourself. New animals that are brought in can easily pick up the

(more)

disease from sows that have recovered and are then resistant to future abortions. If you bring in new stock, you should sell your entire old herd and start from scratch.

4. Wear gloves when handling aborted fetuses and diseased animals--you can get the disease from them.

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FHA:at
3-3-54

Ag College Offers Information by TV

Farm and city folks alike will be able to see why baby pigs need a balanced diet, just as human babies do, on the University of Illinois College of Agriculture's television program March 15. On that show S. W. Terrill of the animal science department will discuss the importance of nutritive rations in the feeding of baby pigs.

The College of Agriculture programs are presented Monday through Friday at 5:30 p.m. on WCIA-TV, Channel 3, Champaign. The shows are designed to bring educational information from the field of agriculture into the homes of city people as well as farmers.

The only other show that week is "Farmstead Mechanization" on Tuesday, March 16. The time usually taken by the College of Agriculture and the University of Illinois will be devoted to a telecast of games in the state high school basketball tournament.

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ZAB:at
3-3-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 8, 1954

Keep Baby Pigs Free of Parasites

Check your young pigs early to see if they are "eating like hogs" but still not putting on much weight.

Dr. N. D. Levine, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that several types of internal parasites may sometimes kill your young pigs. But more often parasites reduce pigs' growth rate so that it takes three to four more bushels of feed and an extra month or more to bring them to market weight.

See your veterinarian if you suspect worms in your herd. He may recommend that you feed the pigs a one percent mixture of sodium fluoride for one day in a dry ground feed that they are used to eating. This treatment helps to control roundworms if given shortly after pigs are weaned.

If you keep your pigs on a worm-infested pasture, you may have to give them a second dose in a couple of months. On clean pastures, one treatment will usually rid them of worms until they are ready for market. Keep this compound away from other farm animals and from children because it is poisonous.

However, there are many other parasites that drugs can't kill. To keep them out of your herds, Dr.Levine recommends these practices:

1. Ring your young pigs so that they can't root for earthworms. These worms carry the lungworm that may kill some of your pigs and cause others to be unthrifty. Lungworms may also spread hog influenza.

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Keep Baby Pigs Free of Parasites - 2

2. Don't use moist pastures, especially after a rain. Earthworms thrive there.

3. Use rotated, clean pastures.

4. Haul your pigs to pasture so that they won't pick up parasites from old lanes used year after year.

5. Clean your farrowing pens and wash the sows' udders before putting them in. This will remove dirt that may contain worm eggs which young pigs might eat.

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FHA:mi
2/23/54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 15, 1954

Swift Grants $8,000 for Swine Research

Swift & Co. has made an outright grant of $8,000 to help support one phase of the swine research program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture during the next three years.

L. E. Card, head of the animal science department at the college, said in accepting the grant that the money would be used primarily to support a research project on the nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating sows.

Card announces the appointment of an advisory committee to help administer the project. This committee includes R. F. Elliott, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New Jersey; R. G. Halleman, Swift & Co., Chicago; and F. B. Adamstone, S. W. Terrill, D. E. Becker and A. H. Jensen, all of the University of Illinois.

Since 1941 Swift & Co. has given more than $2,250,000 in 350 grants to more than 90 institutions for basic research in animal and human nutrition. The company believes that such support of research by industry is essential if the United States is to continue progress toward building a healthier, happier and more efficient nation.

Another reason why the company supports basic research at the experiment stations is that industrial research needs a storehouse of basic scientific findings on which to base its own programs.

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RAJ:mi
3/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 15, 1954

Prevent Diseases in Your Young Colts

Your young foal can have at least as many problems as a new-born baby, according to Dr. R. F. Butzow of the University of Illinois Veterinary Clinic.

If the foal is born weak or appears sleepy, he needs the attention of a veterinarian. Weakness may be due to premature birth or to a disease that is already developing.

"Navel" or "joint" ill, blood infections, scours and pneumonia are some of the more common diseases of young foals. Parasites, poor nutrition and poor housing are other things that may later take their toll.

Prevent diseases by following a careful, sanitary breeding and foaling program:

1. Be sure your mare is in fit condition for breeding before you breed her. This may require a veterinary examination.

2. Use good sanitation practices in the breeding shed. Wash and rinse both stallion and mare, and apply a bandage to the mare's tail.

3. Clear out the new-born foal's nostrils and treat the navel region with tincture of iodine or tincture of metaphen each day until the stump is dry. Iodine will cause blisters if you use it for more than two days. Don't tie the navel cord.

4. Give the foal a warm soap enema the day after it is born. Don't inject the solution forcibly with a syringe or use more than two quarts of water.

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FHA:mi
3/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 15, 1954

Steers Gain Well on Fresh Chopped Forage

Steers in an Iowa State College test last year put on their cheapest gains on a ration of fresh chopped forage and corn with no protein supplement added.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the steers weighed 800 pounds when they started the test on May 19. They were fed out to grade as high choice finished cattle.

One lot of steers fed only alfalfa-brome grass clippings for the first 108 days ate 79 pounds a head daily. They gained more economically than the second lot, which was fed 2½ pounds of protein supplement a head daily in addition to the pasture clippings.

Two lots were also started on 5 pounds of ground ear corn a head daily. The amount of corn was increased 5 pounds every 28 days until the steers were on a full feed of grain.

These two lots of steers averaged 49 and 47 pounds of green chopped forage a day, respectively, and 13.7 and 13.1 pounds of ground ear corn over the entire test period. They gained about the same. But gains in the lot eating protein supplement cost 22.8 cents a pound compared with 18.4 cents in the lot not eating supplement.

Each acre supplied three steers with pasture clippings from May 19 until September 22. In that time the per-acre yield was about 12 tons of green material. Pasture clippings were valued at $6.32 a ton in the bunk, including a charge of $3.02 a ton for machinery and labor.

Pasture clippings were fed once a day in late afternoon.

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RAJ:mi
3/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 15, 1954

Lespedeza Answers Drouth, Poor Soil Problem

If you have some common land and you think the moisture supply will be low this year, you had better review the advantages of lespedeza.

P. E. Johnson, soil specialist at the University of Illinois, says southern Illinois farmers in particular should consider planting lespedeza because this legume:

1. Resists drouth.
2. Yields well on low-producing lands.
3. Stands off most diseases and insects.
4. Produces a high-quality hay.
5. Improves and conserves soil.
6. Gives green pastures in late summer when other legumes have dried up and are no longer succulent.

You can drill or broadcast lespedeza during the last two weeks of March and still expect good yields. The crop can be sown by itself or broadcast in last year's pasture seedings or winter cereal crops.

On soils of medium productivity, an acre of lespedeza pasture can carry 1,000 pounds of livestock 120 days. On fertile fields in favorable seasons, this capacity is doubled.

Even though lespedeza will produce well on poor soils, use of lime and fertilizer will give the best results, says Johnson.

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VJV:mi
3/9/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 15, 1954

Creep Feed Pigs for Fast, Efficient Gains

Suckling pigs may gain an extra pound for each pound of creep ration you feed them.

Harry Russell, livestock extension specialist at the University of Illinois, says not to overlook the value of creep feeding small pigs. Pigs make the most efficient use of feed during the suckling period.

For best results in creep feeding, Russell makes these suggestions:

1. Offer the creep ration when the pigs are about 10 days old.

2. The pigs may learn to eat more quickly if the sow eats with them during the first two or three feedings.

3. Place the feeder or trough for baby pigs in a protected spot in the pen, or in an adjoining pen.

4. Include at least 17 percent protein in the starter ration.

5. Remember that palatability is important in pig rations. Suckling pigs have a sweet tooth and will eat rations containing sugar or molasses more readily and in greater quantity than rations without these "sweets."

6. The single feed ingredient pigs like best is hulled oats fed as whole or cracked kernels.

(more)

7. Creep-feeding hulled oats and feeding a well-fortified pig supplement free choice is as effective in promoting daily gains as feeding a pelleted pig starter.

8. Pigs prefer rations in pellet form rather than meal.

Here's a pig starter ration for creep feeding suckling pigs that the University of Illinois swine division recommends:

For 1 ton of the ration include 600 pounds of oat groats or rolled oats; 400 pounds of coarse ground yellow corn; 400 pounds of cane sugar, corn sugar or molasses; 400 pounds of soybean oil meal; 100 pounds of dried skim milk, fish solubles or dried whey; 20 pounds of ground limestone; 20 pounds of steamed bone meal, dicalcium phosphate or defluorinated phosphate; and 10 pounds of salt with trace minerals. Fortify this ration with special supplements or a premix containing antibiotics, and vitamins A, B_{12} and D_2 or D_3.

A simpler ration that also gives good gains consists of 48 parts of soybean oil meal, 48 parts of dried skim milk, 3 parts of steamed bone meal, and 1 part of iodized salt. Feed this ration free-choice with hulled oats.

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VJV:at
3-3-54

for weeklies

Farm News

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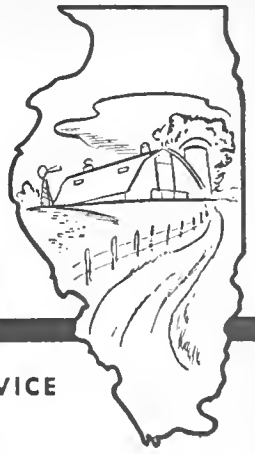

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

New Time and Title for Farm TV Show

"Farming Today" is the new title of the daily farm TV show presented by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

And with the change of season from winter to spring, the program is now being seen at a new time--12:45 p.m. Monday through Friday on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign.

The change from the original time, 5:30 p.m., was made at the request of many farmers and city people who found it inconvenient to view the show at that time.

On March 29 D. J. Bray of the animal science department will show how an egg is made. Other shows of the week include "Farm Building Plans," March 30; "Test Your Soil," March 31; "Price Supports and Commodity Use," April 1; and "4-H Farm Electricity," April 2.

The College of Agriculture began its series of daily 15-minute television shows on January 4. Resident staff members and extension specialists have appeared Monday through Friday bringing educational information into the homes of city people as well as farmers.

The telecasts originate in the University's motion picture—television studio in Memorial Stadium and are then transmitted by microwave to the WCIA station.

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ZAB:rk
3/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

Proper Care Helps Bring Better Calves

Beef calves are tough little critters, but you'll still want to save every one of yours if you can this spring.

It may be that the right attention at the right time may save you a valuable animal, says W. W. Albert, livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Keep close check on your cows, Albert Suggests, so that you will know when each is ready to calve. Checking especially to first-calf heifers two or three times a day between farm chores may save a calf or two if the cow runs into trouble.

When each calf arrives, try to be sure the calf nurses within four or five hours after birth. It may need some help the first time. The cow's first milk, the colostrum, is a good source of vitamins and minerals that the calf needs, and it helps to get the digestive system working right.

It doesn't take baby calves long to start nibbling at hay and grain. Offer them some choice, leafy hay and a clean, palatable grain mix. One grain mix could be made of 4 parts of oats, 1 part of bran and one part of soybean oil meal. Then get the cows and calves out on grass as soon as you can.

Purebred and feeder calves will gain well during the summer on a creep ration placed in the pasture. A good creep ration can be made up of 4 parts of cracked corn, 4 parts of oats, 1 part of bran and 1 part of soybean oil meal.

Dehorning and tattooing are two other jobs to do while the calves are young and before they get too large to handle easily.

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RAJ:rk
3/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

cholarships, Employment Offer Students Financial Aid

"Where there is a will to go to college, there's a way to inance it," says Assistant Dean C. D. Smith of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tuition scholarships, cash scholarships and part-time employment afford financial aid to Illinois students of limited means.

Scholarship and employment are only two of the topics Smith vers in his latest information letter sent regularly to prospective linois agriculture students.

Four tuition scholarships per county are available to Illiis students. Each has a value of $475 if used for the maximum of ght semesters and three sessions of summer school.

These include the agriculture and home economics scholarships, e county scholarships and a scholarship for children of veterans.

Tuition scholarships are awarded on the basis of competitive aminations administered by the county superintendent of schools.

Freshmen may also apply for the Sears-Roebuck and Kroger cash holarships of $200 each. The university annually awards 30 of these worthy students. About 23 go to boys and 7 to girls.

Seven scholarships, sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio ilroad and ranging in value up to $400, will also be awarded to eshmen entering the College of Agriculture.

(more)

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

Scholarships, Employment Offer Students Financial Aid--2

Smith says there are also many other special scholarships that are good in any college in the University. For more information, request the folder on undergraduate scholarships from the Director of Admissions and Records, Urbana.

University loans are also available to help students in the last few years finish out their college education, Smith says.

New students interested in part-time employment should write to the Student Employment Office, 332 Illini Hall, Urbana. "It isn't advisable to hold a job your first semester in school," Smith cautions. "But if it is necessary, students will find it to their advantage to submit their names to the employment office early."

Your college expenses will amount to about $856 a year on a minimum budget or about $1,046 on a liberal budget. These figures do not include clothing, recreation or travel expenses.

High school seniors and graduates can receive Smith's regular information letters. If you'd like to be on the mailing list, write to Assistant Dean C. D. Smith, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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VJV:rk
3/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

Add Vitamins, Minerals to Low-Quality Roughage

If you're using low-quality roughage to finish out spring dairy feeding, take special care to supply all vitamin and mineral needs.

K. A. Kendall, dairy production specialist at the University of Illinois, says rations with low-quality roughage may be deficient in vitamins A and D and calcium and phosphorus.

Include 16 to 18 percent total protein and 1½ percent steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate if you're using such roughages as straw, corn silage, fodder or stover. This will supply the calcium and phosphorus needs of the milking herd, dry cows and growing animals.

Add vitamin A-D supplement if you're feeding no silage and a low-quality roughage for a long period. Exposure to sunlight will normally supply vitamin D needs, Kendall explains.

Vitamin A deficiencies in rations of dry cows will result in weak and unthrifty calves. Rations low in vitamins will also stunt the growth of young calves and growing stock.

If you have only limited supplies of good legume hay, Kendall says to feed it to the calves and growing stock. Their needs are the greatest.

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JV:rk
3/17/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 22, 1954

Overplanting Corn May Cause Penalty

There are no marketing quotas on corn as there are on wheat, and the only penalty you pay for not staying within allotments is that you can't put your corn under government loan.

O. L. Whalin, of the University of Illinois agricultural extension service, warns that there may be an indirect penalty. If too many farmers plant more than their allotted acreages, the price of corn could be forced far below loan prices if we have a good season.

This danger, Whalin says, is increased by the shortage of storage space for corn, which could become serious in case of a large crop.

Owners with more than one farm are raising most questions about allotment, Whalin says. He explains that they must stay within allotments on each farm to be eligible for a loan on the corn grown on it. In addition, the total acreage on all farms must be no greater than the total allotments on all farms. If you are over your allotment on one of the farms enough to bring the total acreage over allotments, you will not be allowed to get a loan on the corn grown on any farm.

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JKM:rk
3/17/54

for weekly

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 29, 1954

Don't Expand Laying Flock Recklessly

Poultrymen are being warned to take wild promises of high poultry profits with a grain of salt--or more.

Emer Broadbent, poultry marketing specialist at the University of Illinois, says poultrymen are being encouraged to expand their operations on the basis of last year's prices.

But last year was far from normal, he says. Egg prices were higher than average throughout the year, and poultrymen had one of their best years.

This year will be good, Broadbent believes, but not so good as last year. By fall many of the promises and predictions being made now to encourage larger laying flocks will seem far-fetched.

The average hen eats about 90 pounds of feed a year, which will cost about $4.00. She'll lay about 14 dozen eggs, which will bring, on the average, about $6.40. From the difference, you have to pay the cost of raising pullets, plus building, labor and equipment costs.

Plan your operation on these facts, Broadbent says.

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JKM:at
3-24-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 29, 1954

Springtime Is Worming Time

If you wormed your sheep once this winter, your job is only half done.

All sheep should be wormed again before you turn them out to pasture this spring, says Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Properly wormed sheep are more resistant to disease, produce better quality wool and lambs gain weight faster.

On the other hand, if you don't worm them this spring, your ewes may spread worm eggs in the pasture in their droppings. Young lambs pick them up while grazing and become unthrifty, anemic and may even die.

You can get phenothiazine to do the job from your veterinarian. Give it in a drench or by capsule. Directions for either treatment are on the container.

After your sheep are on pasture, mix one pound of phenothiazine in every ten pounds of salt to keep down worms this summer. Put it in a covered trough to protect it from the weather.

It's a good idea to rotate your flocks on well-drained pastures every month. Don't overstock your pastures. If many worms show up, you may have to treat the whole flock once or twice again with phenothiazine during the pasture season.

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FHA:at
3-24-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 29, 1954

Properly Adjusted Plow Does Best Work

A plow that is adjusted right will do a better job of plowing and save you some fuel.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, gives a few tips on how to get the most out of your plow.

Proper spacing of the rear tractor wheels is very important, Bowers says. Set your tractor wheels according to instructions given in your owner's manual or by your implement dealer.

Set the coulters with the hub over the point of the plow share and just deep enough to leave a clean furrow wall and also cut the trash. Coulters set too deep will cause the plow to pull hard. Set coulters outside the landside about 3/4 inch. This space may need to be more in soft, trashy ground and less in hard ground.

Adjust the plow until it runs level. Best way to see whether your plow is level is to measure the depth of each farrow. The farrows should measure the same if the plow is running level.

Adjust the hitch until you get the correct width of cut, Bowers suggests. The distance from the shin of the moldboard to the furrow wall should be equal to the size of the bottoms on your plow. If the plow tends to skid on its nose, the vertical hitch is too high. If you have trouble getting the plow in the ground or to plow deep enough, the hitch is probably too low.

-more-

Plow Setting - 2

A properly adjusted plow has 1/2 to 3/4 inch clearance between the landside and both the furrow bottom and furrow wall. Some plows have slip heels to help give this clearance.

Finally, Bowers points out that it is hard to adjust a plow that has dull shares or coulters or that is otherwise badly worn.

For additional information on plow adjustment, ask your farm adviser for a copy of "Cure Plow Troubles With Proper Adjustment." Or write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:at
3-24-54

Houseflies on U. of I. Farm TV

Farm and city folks don't count houseflies among the blessings of spring and summer. In fact, bad outbreaks of flies usually make people wish for winter again.

But fortunately for all of us, scientists have developed sanitation and control measures that can eliminate the fly as a bothersome summertime pest.

This story--how to beat houseflies to the punch--will be told on TV on April 9 by H. B. Petty, extension entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and State Natural History Survey.

Petty will appear on "Farming Today," daily television program of the College of Agriculture. The show is presented Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m.on WCIA, Channel 3, Champaign.

Other shows of the week include "Progress in Artificial Breeding," April 5; "Increasing Tractor Power," April 6; "Vesicular Exanthema," April 7; and "Dutch Elm Disease," April 8.

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ZAB:at
3-24-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 29, 1954

Milk Gives You the Best Proteins at Cheapest Cost

You'll find that milk products give you the greatest bargain in food protein.

K. E. Gardner, dairy production specialist at the University of Illinois, says milk proteins are the highest quality proteins you can buy. And they are essential for development and maintenance of muscles and many body tissues.

A pound of protein costs about $1.50 if you're buying cottage cheese, $2.25 in cheese or evaporated milk and $2.75 in whole milk. In other animal foods the cost of protein per pound is over $3.00. Cost actually approaches $6.00 a pound in many of the meats.

For example, bread, a plant product containing a much poorer quality of protein, is a more expensive source of protein than are cottage cheese and dried skim milk.

Gardner points out that milk hasn't advanced so much in price as the average of all other foods on the market. In fact, when 1941 is used as a base period, milk stands at only 79 percent in its relative cost to other foods.

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VJV:at
3-24-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 29, 1954

Take Molting Hens Out of Your Flock

Might as well send hens to market right away that start molting after the first of April.

Chances are good that they will not lay enough eggs between now and normal selling time in the fall to pay for their keep until then.

Donald J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says early molting in hens is a sign that they will take longer to molt and return to production. They may also molt a second time later in the summer or early fall.

It's a good idea, says Bray, to carry on a continuous program of weeding out molters and other culls and taking them to market every two weeks or so. If your flock is a small one, you may be able to use the culls by consuming them at home.

At present prices of eggs and poultry, one nonlaying hen can eat up the egg profits from three hens laying at a 50 percent rate.

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RAJ:at
3-24-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

"Dug-Out" Ponds for Water Supply

A dug-out pond may be a partial solution to the problem of water shortage on your farm.

Ben Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture says that a dug-out pond is dug in level land, and the water supply comes from a tile line rather than from surface drainage. In fact, a dug-out pond is built to exclude surface drainage.

Muirheid says that you'll need to build a dug-out pond over a tile line that drains 30 acres or more. When the pond is dug, water from the tile will fill it, and the tile line will also serve as an outlet. It is essential that the subsoil hold water.

Pile the excavated dirt around the edges of the dug-out hole to prevent silting. You'll need a hole about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide and 15 feet deep to store enough water to be effective.

Farmers in LaSalle and Livingston counties especially have used this type of pond effectively to cope with the water shortage.

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AMS:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Expect Much Stewart Disease in Corn This Year

Corn crops in the lower two-thirds of Illinois will probably be hit hard by Stewart's disease this year, according to a University of Illinois agronomist.

Crop specialist Benjamin Koehler says that the mild winter means that corn flea beetles, carriers of the leaf-wilting disease, may be numerous this year.

Bacterial wilt, or Stewart's disease, is caused by bacteria that are injected into the corn leaf by the feeding of the corn flea beetles.

These beetles are usually numerous if the total of the mean temperatures for the three winter months is over 100 degrees. Last winter's total was 103.9 degrees.

"Corn flea beetles were numerous last year, and with large numbers overwintering because of the mild winter, Stewart's disease leaf blight may be quite heavy this year," says Koehler.

About the only precaution farmers can take against this disease is to plant resistant hybrids. It is particularly important to use resistant varieties in sweet corn. Golden Cross Bantam and a few other varieties are more resistant than older, early varieties.

Steve Moore, extension entomologist with the University of Illinois and the State Natural History Survey, says that corn flea beetles may be controlled with about seven periodic applications of DDT, but this is not economically practical.

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WJV:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Perry County Begins Safety Project

Perry county recently achieved the distinction of being the first Illinois county to organize a rural safety council and get under way with a project--better markings for roads and highways.

The project was selected by representatives of major farm and business groups in the county at an earlier meeting. Officers of the newly formed council include two members of the county Rural Youth organization and a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Perry is the southernmost of five counties selected by the Illinois Rural Safety Council as key units in a safety program featuring cooperation and action, according to Gordon McCleary, the state council's executive secretary. The other counties, in which rural safety councils will probably be organized within the next month, are Jersey, Macon, Kankakee and Whiteside.

It is hoped that selecting a specific local problem and concentrating efforts of all interested groups on the target will make it possible for the counties to show measurable results.

Perry county's first step is to plot information on highway accidents on a county map. This will be done by April 20, when the council members will decide what action can be taken to reduce the number of accidents.

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GLM:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Square Dance Callers to Hold Festival

Members of the Illinois Square Dance Callers' association are planning a festival conference to be held on Saturday, May 29, at the Lane Technical high school gymnasium in Chicago.

E. H. Regnier, association treasurer and rural recreationist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says this festival will be open to anyone who is interested in becoming acquainted with square and folk dance leadership in Illinois.

The afternoon program is scheduled to start at 1 p.m., Regnier says. Designated leaders from the association will share in an afternoon demonstration of square, contra, folk and couple dances.

Nearly 100 members of the association hold monthly meetings in districts. Their purpose is mutual-aid assistance in the art of calling and conducting square and folk dances.

Six district directors guide the association. They are Al Henninger, Belvidere; Ray Olson, Moline; Dr. L. W. Heim, Taylorville; Ben Baldwin, Champaign, Harold West, Edwardsville; and Charles Healy, Lawrenceville. Coordinating director is Frank Sullivan, Kankakee. Other officers are Dick Lawson, Urbana, secretary, and Donnabelle Kirby, Champaign, recording secretary.

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RAJ:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Spring Is Time To Check Disease

Getting ready to turn your animals out to pasture?

Here are a few reminders from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine that should help you prevent disease in your herds this summer:

1. Sterilize all equipment you use in docking, castrating and dehorning.

2. Clean your barnyard; get rid of piles of refuse, manure and strawstacks.

3. Drain or fence off low spots in your barnyard, lots and pastures so that your animals won't pick up disease germs from stagnant pools and mud.

4. Move your young animals onto fresh, clean ground as soon as possible.

5. Clean and disinfect your buildings and pens as soon as the animals are out.

6. Disinfect any animal wounds.

7. Call your veterinarian if any of your animals show symptoms of sickness.

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FHA:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Ag College TV Shows Help Shoppers

Have you ever wondered from what part of the steer a sirloin steak comes? Or why the prices of fruits and vegetables vary from time to time? Two of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture television shows next week will answer these questions.

On April 12 B. C. Breidenstein and J. Stauffer, animal science department, will use a live steer to show where the different cuts of beef come from. On April 15 G. C. Kleiman, agricultural economics department, will explain pricing and seasonal buys of fruits and vegetables.

"Farming Today" is presented Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m. on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign. Specialists on the resident and extension staffs of the college appear daily, bringing agricultural information into the homes of farmers and city people.

On other shows next week, specialists will show how to transplant vegetables, April 13; how to control giant foxtail, April 14; and how vocational agriculture serves a community (Watseka), April 16.

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ZAB:mi
3/30/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 5, 1954

Weed Identification Booklet Available to Farmers

Farmers can now order a new publication with descriptions and pictures of over 200 weeds common to this area.

"Weeds of the North Central States" is designed to aid farmers in identifying weeds. A simplified botanical key is one of the features of the publication.

This 240-page booklet represents the joint efforts of 13 agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Illinois farmers can get copies of this publication from their local farm advisers or by writing to the Information Office, College of Agriculture, Urbana, and requesting Circular 718. Cost of the publication is 75 cents.

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VJV:mi
3/30/54

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 12, 1954

Ag TV Tells Story of Tin Can

Napoleon, who said that an army travels on its stomach, once offered 12,000 francs to anyone who could give him a method of preserving food for his armies. A Frenchman won the reward, and his product eventually led to the invention of the tin can, a common article that plays an important role in food preservation in every home today.

The history and development of the tin can from Napoleon's time to the present day will be presented on the U. of I. College of Agriculture television show April 23. A. I. Nelson and M. P. Steinberg, food technology department, will show what steps are involved in fabrication of the tin can and how its construction meets the requirements for food preservation.

The agriculture show is presented Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m. on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign.

On other shows next week specialists will discuss and demonstrate low-cost silos--April 19, foundation plantings--April 20, animal heart rates and sounds--April 21, and hardwood paneling in the home--April 22.

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ZAB:at
4-6-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 12, 1954

State Accepts Four 1954 National 4-H Programs

Awards have been changed in three of the four national 4-H programs announced this week for 1954 by the state 4-H Club office. These changes are pointed toward standardizing county awards at four in each program.

In the 4-H clothing program, four (formerly one) gold-filled medals of honor will be provided for winners in qualifying counties by the donor, Coats & Clark, Inc. As in the past, the state winner will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Also, 12 state winners selected for national awards will each receive a $300 college scholarship.

Instead of five sterling silver medal awards to county winners in the 4-H poultry program, four gold-filled medals will be provided this year by the Tractor and Implement Division of Ford Motor Co. Awards of an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress for state winners and $300 college scholarships to 10 national winners remain unchanged.

In the 4-H tractor maintenance program, the Standard Oil Foundation, Inc. (Chicago) will provide four gold-filled instead of sterling silver medals of honor as county awards. As in the past, the state winner will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. National awards, however, have been increased from eight to 12 college scholarships of $300 each.

Awards in the 4-H garden program, which are provided by Allis-Chalmers, remain the same as last year--four gold-filled medals of honor, an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress and eight $300 college scholarships to county, state and national winners, respectively.

All of these national 4-H programs are supervised by the Extension Service.

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RAJ:at
4-6-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 12, 1954

Spring Cleanup Time Is Near

With spring just around the corner you are probably planning your annual farm cleanup program.

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois, lists a few pointers you should keep in mind to prevent animal injuries at this time:

1. Repair or remodel high door sills, short stalls with deep gutters and low, loose fences that may tempt cattle to climb them. Many udder and teat injuries are caused in this way.

2. Dehorn your cattle to keep them from injuring each other.

3. Block holes in your building foundations to keep animals from burrowing under them.

4. Ground your wire fences every 200 feet to keep your animals from being electrocuted while they are on pasture during summer electrical storms.

5. Check buildings and pens for protruding nails. They can puncture animals' skins and let disease germs in.

6. Don't leave machinery in pastures and lots.

7. Pick up old plowshares and points, cultivator shovels and broken parts of machinery. You can pick up some spare cash by selling them and at the same time keep your animals from injuring themselves on them.

8. Clean up after you have finished your repair jobs. Small nails, bits of wire and other objects left lying around the

-more-

pasture, lots or barnyard can easily be mixed with feed or picked up while grazing. Once inside the animal, they can puncture its internal organs and cause painful injuries or even death.

9. Call your veterinarian if any of your cattle are off feed, breathe fast and stand with arched backs and have a "tucked-up" appearance. They may have swallowed some metal object that penetrated into the heart region.

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FHA:at
4-7-54

Timber, Pasture Crops Do Not Mix Well

It's a good idea to grow either timber or pasture--but not both on the same area.

Farm woodlands can grow highly productive wood crops says L. B. Culver, extension forester at the U. I. College of Agriculture. But you won't get much of a crop if you let stock graze in the woods.

Livestock browse and kill young seedlings and trample and break down saplings and other young trees. Animals in the woods also compact the soil around the feeding roots of all trees and cut off their needed air supply. They wound shallow roots, allowing diseases to enter and cause profit-taking damage.

Woods pasture is low in quality, Culver says, even though the grass you see may look lush. The best pasture in woods can at best be only about one-fifteenth as good as the same kind of forage in open, improved pasture. There is a host of poisonous plants in the woods, too, that may cause unnecessary livestock loss if you let the animals in. Notorious ones include white snakeroot, wild black cherry, buckeye and even, under certain conditions, oak.

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RAJ:at
4-7-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 12, 1954

Corn as a Nurse Crop Controls Erosion, Retains High Yields

You can plant corn in wide rows, use it as a nurse crop for the legumes or grasses providing erosion control and still get high corn yields.

S. W. Melsted, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois, says corn planted in 60-inch rows with constant seeding rates yields the same as closer spaced plantings. However, spacing as wide as 80 inches will cause some decline in production.

Melsted points out several advantages of using corn for a nurse crop:

Corn is more valuable than the small grains commonly used for nurse crops. When small grains are used, heavy straw residues at harvest may smother the legumes or grasses. Legume or grass sods also act as a cover crop for the corn and therefore help to control erosion in the cornfields.

Heavy fertilization of corn will not retard the legume or grass stands, while heavily fertilized small grain nurse crops will lodge and smother legumes and grasses.

With corn as the nurse crop, you can carry on an intensive corn-legume-livestock rotation on the farm.

Melsted also lists these drawbacks to the wide-row spacing of corn:

Small or special equipment is needed to seed legumes or grasses in the 60 to 80 inches between the corn rows. Conventional

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two-row 40-inch machinery is difficult to use in planting or harvesting corn. Thick cornstalk population in wide rows makes picking difficult, and after corn harvest there will be narrow bands of bare soil in the legume or grass stands.

Corn yields may be slightly reduced, but probably not so much as the yield of small grain nurse crops are now reduced to keep from smothering the sod crop. It will take more work to seed the legume or grass in the established corn.

Melsted says you'll generally get the best legume and grass stands from spring plantings.

"If the increased value of corn as a nurse crop and better stands of legumes and grasses prove of enough additional value to offset the increased labor expense, then this practice should prove popular. If this is the case, farm machinery companies will probably introduce new adapted equipment. Wide-row spacing of corn, with legumes and grasses growing between, is now proving valuable in erosion control alone," states Melsted.

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VJV:at
4-7-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE • EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 19, 1954

Announce Gardening Contests for Illinois Juniors

Illinois girls and boys interested in all aspects of growing vegetables can win some nice cash prizes this summer or possibly a trip with all expenses paid.

Contests sponsored by the National Vegetable Growers Association will offer $10,000 worth of prizes. Norman Oebker, vegetable crop specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, announced today that any boy or girl between the ages of 13 or 22 years can take part.

Oebker explains that the contests will include production and marketing, demonstration, and grading and identification phases and a soil fertility essay.

The demonstration contest will be divided into four sections: production, soil fertility, marketing and use of vegetables.

The grading and identification contest also includes ability to recognize garden insects, diseases and weeds.

For further information, contact your county farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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AMS:mi
4/13/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 19, 1954

Keep Tractor Valve Rotators Working Right

Tractor valve rotators will increase valve life only as long as they are operating.

To insure good operation, you'll need to inspect them at least twice a year to make sure they are still turning, says Jay Weber, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Regular inspection of test tractors with valve rotators has shown that they will stop turning during winter operation if they get clogged with sludge, Weber says.

Check valve clearances and rotators in both spring and fall, the engineer suggests. Replace rotators that do not turn when the engine is running. Your mechanic can put in new rotators without taking off the cylinder head.

Rotation increases valve life by preventing stem deposits and overheating of the valve face. If sludge stops the rotators, you lose these advantages. You can help to prevent sludge by changing the oil regularly and using good oil, keeping the crankcase and valve cover breathers clean and using a thermostat to keep engine temperatures normal.

The agricultural engineering department installed some of the first tractor valve rotators in 10 tractors in 1949 and 1950, Weber reports. Three of these tractors are still operating without any valve failure or overhaul after as much as 2,500 hours of service.

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Valve Rotators - 2

Five of the tractors have had rings and pistons replaced, but the valves were found to be in good condition. There were two cases of valve failure in the test tractors, but the average valve life of all the tractors was doubled or tripled by the use of rotators.

About 75 percent of new tractors are now equipped with valve rotators. You can also get them fitted to most older tractor models that do not have them. If your tractor needs valve overhauls between ring replacements, ask your dealer about valve rotators. They cost about $2 for each cylinder and can be installed by a mechanic at the time of valve overhaul.

RAJ:mi

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College of Agriculture TV Features Eggs

Eggs will steal the spotlight twice next week on the College of Agriculture television program "Farming Today." On April 26 D. J. Bray, animal science department, will team up with H. T. Barto, home economics department, to show the nutritive value of an egg and how it compares with nutritive values of other foods. On April 30, 4-H members will want to watch Fred Haegele and Harlan Clauss of Livingston county, who will explain the 4-H egg production project.

"Farming Today" is presented Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m. on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign. The program is designed to bring educational information to city people as well as to farmers.

Other shows next week will cover surface drainage--April 27, corn planting rates--April 28, and Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report--April 29.

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ZAB:mi
4/13/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 19, 1954

Don't Take Bloat for Granted

Your best producing cattle may bloat when you first turn them out to pasture on legumes this spring.

While there is still no fool-proof method of preventing bloat, Dr. E. F. Reber of the department of veterinary physiology and pharmacology at the University of Illinois says that these suggestions may help you reduce the danger of bloat:

Keep your animals off pastures that are still wet from dew or rain.

Gradually increase the time the cattle are on pasture. Start with about one hour the first day.

Don't put your cattle on pasture while they are hungry. Feed them some well-cured hay or dry straw first. It may help to cut a few swaths around or through the pasture so that they can eat some fresh-cured legumes.

If you have trouble, wait until the legumes in the pasture have stopped growing and have bloomed before you turn the cattle in. Use a pasture mixture of half grass and half legumes.

Bloated cattle are restless, won't eat and have a hard time breathing. Their flanks swell and their eyes bulge as gas pressure in their rumen increases.

Call your veterinarian if your cattle bloat. While he is on the way, tie a short stick in the animal's mouth and keep it moving to help relieve the gas pressure.

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FHA:mi
4/13/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 19, 1954

Note to Editors:

We have been asked by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to pass along to the weekly newspaper editors of Illinois this copy of a by-line statement by him on problems facing the dairy industry and reasons why the dairy price support level has been cut from 90 to 75 percent of parity.

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

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Problems Facing the Dairy Industry

By Ezra Taft Benson,
Secretary of Agriculture...

"One of agriculture's biggest problems is also one of the easiest to solve.

"The solution lies not with government or its officials but with millions of Americans who can and should drink an extra glass or two of milk each week and eat a few additional pieces of butter.

"At present the dairy industry is confronted with production and marketing problems that stem from increasing output, declining exports and a reduction in per capita consumption. It is important to see that these troubles are not perpetuated.

"The government now has more than 1,320,000,000 pounds of dairy products in storage. These surpluses were acquired by supporting dairy prices at 90 percent of parity. They are products that should have gone to consumers but instead went into government warehouses.

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Problems Facing the Dairy Industry - 2

"To make dairying a strong and independent part of our agricultural economy these surpluses must be disposed of and a proper adjustment made between production and consumption. The easiest way to do this is to increase consumption.

"Since 1945 the annual per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream has declined 47 pounds. For the same period consumption of butter dropped the equivalent of an additional 45 pounds of milk.

Our people need to eat more dairy products. If the full dietary needs of the national were being met, there would actually be a shortage of these products. Milk is good. It is the most nearly perfect of all foods for children, young people and adults. Milk is cheap. A recent study shows that the nutrients contained in a quart of milk would cost 42 cents if obtained from other sources.

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for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 26, 1954

Grade A Milk Deadline Coming Up

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois, today issued a timely warning to Illinois dairymen who are planning to market Grade A milk and Grade A milk products after July 1, 1955.

After that date all Grade A milk and Grade A milk products must come from herds that are enrolled in an approved plan to eradicate brucellosis.

To date, less than 10 percent of the dairy herds in Illinois are Grade A producers. Approximately 12,675 herdsmen in 94 counties are cooperating in one of these plans.

If you plan to produce Grade A milk in the future, Dr. Woods urges you to enroll in a brucellosis control plan as soon as possible so you won't be caught without a Grade A market when this law goes into effect next year.

Write to the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Livestock Industry, Fairgrounds, Springfield, for information on control programs and a copy of the milk law.

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FHA:at
4-20-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 26, 1954

Leaves and Stalks Improve Garden Tilth

This year's "garden trash" can help you get higher yields and better vegetables next year. When you start your garden start a compost pile at the same time.

B. L. Weaver, vegetable specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that a compost pile is both a convenient way to get rid of crop residues and a good source of organic fertilizer.

Except where drainage is a problem, pits are more desirable than surface piles. A shady corner or a spot back of shrubs is an ideal location. Use a frame of rough lumber with a division through the center to separate new from usuable compost. You need a frame of about 36 square feet, 18 inches deep.

Save the dirt you dig out to weight down the compost materials and to help hold the moisture. You may need to water your compost pile off and on during dry weather. Keep the surface level to help get even water distribution.

Weaver says you can speed up rotting and add fertility if you add lime and fertilizer to the compost.

Use fertilizer and lime either at a ratio of 25 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer and 10 pounds of finely ground limestone or at a ratio of 12 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 6 pounds of superphosphate, 5 pounds of muriate of potash and 10 pounds of finely ground limestone.

Add about 1 pound of either mixture to each 10 pounds of dry refuse. If you are adding green material to your compost use only 1/4 pound to each 10 pounds.

Mix the compost material from time to time to speed up decay and to give it a more uniform texture, Weaver suggests.

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AMS:at
4-20-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 26, 1954

More 4-H Alumni Will Be Honored in 1954

Former 4-H Club members who have followed the principles and ideals of 4-H Club work in their acceptance of citizenship responsibilities and achievement in their respective fields will be honored in 1954 through the National 4-H Alumni Recognition Program.

The program, which was inaugurated last year, received one of the highest number of acceptances from state extension directors ever given a 4-H program the first year it was presented, according to E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H clubs in Illinois. The Mathieson Chemical corporation again will be the donor of awards.

The awards include certificates of honor for two county winners, and burnished copper plaques for four state winners in all participating states. Eight national winners, preferably four men and four women, selected from all the state winners, will receive gold keys and all-expense trips to the 1954 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

"The program not only encourages former club members to continue their interest in 4-H but, most important, provides present-day youth with living examples of dependable, purposeful citizenship," Pilchard says. In addition to agricultural leaders, many public officials, business and professional men and women were former 4-H'ers, he points out.

Anyone interested in 4-H Club work is invited to nominate candidates for the Alumni award. Nomination forms may be obtained from county extension offices in all participating states.

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RAJ:at
4-20-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 26, 1954

Make Farm Driveway Attractive, Convenient

When planning a new farm driveway or improving your present one, it's a good idea to start with a scale drawing of your farmstead.

This suggestion comes from H. R. Kemmerer, landscape specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Once you have your scale drawing, Kemmerer says, sketch in a drive that connects the front and rear doors of the house, the garage and the farm court.

From this sketch add curves or straighten out lines to make the drive as pleasing and direct as you can. Curves help make a large open lawn setting for the house or will follow contours to reduce grades where slopes make it impractical to have a straight drive. Zig-zag curves leading away from a house are not recommended. Where the farm ground is not level it is better to go with, rather than against, the contour even if an indirect drive results.

In making your final plan, Kemmerer suggests to keep the following points in mind:

Grades steeper than 7 percent are not satisfactory in a farm drive.

For safety do not start your drive at a road intersection.

For convenience provide a parking area close to the house. On the other hand, farm work traffic should not go right by the house.

Kemmerer suggests the following measurements for a farm drive. Keep at least 10 feet away from fences and make drive 10 feet wide, a little wider on curves. If you leave 6 or 8 feet on either side of the drive free of fences, trees, and shrubbery the drive itself needs to be only as wide as the widest wheelbase of your equipment.

Make your turn-aroun loop at least 60 feet in diameter--70 feet is better.

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AMS:at
4-20-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 26, 1954

University of Illinois Farm TV Next Week

Home gardeners, plagued with apple scab trouble in fruit trees, can get up-to-date information on preventing the disease on TV May 4.

Dwight Powell, orchard disease specialist at the University of Illinois, will demonstrate control measures on "Farming Today," daily television show, presented by the College of Agriculture on WCIA, channel 3. Powell will show viewers what the disease looks like, how it spreads, and what to do about it.

"Farming Today" is presented Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m. College specialists appear daily to bring helpful information to city people as well as farmers.

Other shows next week include tips on feeding calves--May 3, how to prevent bloat in livestock--May 5, dangers in pasturing woodlots--May 6, and what to do about early garden insects--May 7.

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ZAB:at
4-20-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

Cull Roosters When Hatching Season Ends

Market your roosters the same day you sell your last hatching eggs.

D. J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds you that fertile eggs will lose quality faster than nonfertile eggs on warm days. If there are no roosters, there will be no fertile eggs.

Many times, Bray says, when the air temperature gets above 80 degrees, growth of the embryo will proceed in fertilized eggs. Eggs that have developed too far may show blood rings on the yolk or even rot before they reach the consumer.

It doesn't take much imagination to figure out what will happen to an egg market if consumers buy that kind of eggs.

Feeding roosters when they are not needed to help produce hatching eggs is wasteful, the specialist points out. Roosters also take up the extra space producing hens need at the waterers and on the roosts when hot weather comes.

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RAJ:at
4-27-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

You Can Make Amaryllis Rebloom

You'll need to give special attention to your Amaryllis plants after they bloom if you want them to bloom again next year.

G. M. Fosler, floriculture specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says to cut off the withered flowers and old stalks before seed pods begin to develop. Then keep the plants growing actively all spring and summer. Do not remove any foliage or dry off the bulbs.

Fosler recommends moving potted Amaryllis bulbs out into the soil of a sunny flower bed after danger of frost is past. Water during dry spells, and feed with a complete soluble fertilizer every 4 to 6 weeks. Under good growing conditions, the bulbs can build up food reserves for another blooming season.

Since Amaryllis need several months' rest before blooming, gradually withdraw water when the foliage starts to yellow and shrivel in the fall. Take the pots out of the ground and put them into a cool, dry basement room (40-50 deg. F.) as soon as most of the foliage has died down and before freezing weather. Place the pots on their sides and do not water.

When buds begin to show in late winter or early spring, move the pots into a warm flower window and water them.

Amaryllis require repotting only every three to five years. During the rest period, however, the topsoil in each pot can be removed and replaced with a soil-leafmold or soil-manure mixture. But Fosler cautions against disturbing the root system too much in doing so.

When you pot a new bulb or repot an old one, put it into a container that is several inches larger in diameter than the bulb itself. Use 2 parts garden loam, 1 part sand, 1 part leafmold and 1 part rotted manure. See that there is good drainage. The upper one-half of the bulb should show above the soil surface.

AMS:at
4-27-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

Young Plants May Poison Livestock

Look your pasture over before you turn your animals out this spring. You may find poisonous plants that your stock might eat before the grass and legumes put on much growth.

Dr. R. P. Link of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says you may find these "killer" plants in ditches and gullies. Poisonous plants also grow along the roadside and fencerows, in wooded areas, beds of dry ponds, overflow land and open pastures.

Pull scattered plants out while they are young, Dr. Link suggests, or you can use a chemical week killer. Fence off areas that are over-run with the plants until you have a chance to mow and burn the weeds before they form seeds.

Plant-poisoned animals are usually listless, lose weight, have a hard time breathing, become bloated and may have convulsions. Many diseases also cause these same symptoms, so you'll want to call your veterinarian as quickly as you can after these symptoms appear.

Poisonous plants include young cocklebur seedlings, water and poison hemlock, jack-in-th-pulpit, pokeberry, larkspur, buttercup, Dutchman's breeches, oak leaves, and black locust and Ohio buckeye sprouts, leaves, pods and seeds.

You can learn to identify poisonous plants. Write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Circular 599, "Illinois Plants Poisonous to Livestock." This booklet describes and pictures more than 40 of these plants.

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FHA:at
4-27-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

Try Atlas Sorgo as Silage Crop

If you want to harvest all of your corn as grain but still need some silage for beef cattle, you might like to try Atlas sorgo.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports a test in which the beef division compared Atlas sorgo with corn silage in a calf wintering program.

In two years, Russell says, the sorgo made 18 and 20 tons of silage an acre, while the corn made 13 and 14 tons.

The two silages were fed to similar lots of calves. Each lot was also fed daily 2 to 3 pounds of legume hay and a pound of soybean oil meal for each calf. Those calves on corn silage gained more rapidly (one and one-third pounds a head daily, compared with about a pound), but the total gain for each acre of silage was the same from Atlas sorgo silage as from corn silage.

Russell suggests that you can use Atlas sorgo silage to replace corn silage. But if you do you'll probably need to feed 1 to 2 pounds of corn to each calf daily in addition, along with hay and supplement, to get the same gains as you would get with corn silage.

Sweet Sudan grass and soybeans will yield a big tonnage of silage from each acre. But for best results with them also you'll need to add 3 to 4 pounds of grain for each calf daily.

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RAJ:at
4-27-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

Plan Your Rotations for Higher Yields

Now that cropping plans are set for this year, it will pay you to take a long-range look at your future cropping program.

A. L. Lang, University of Illinois agronomist, says tests of 13 commonly used rotations show that average annual crop value can differ as much as $32 an acre, depending on the rotation used.

Here are some conclusions that will apply to any rotation: (1) Standover legumes are superior to catch-crop legumes for maintaining soil tilth. Still it's better to use catch-crop legumes than no legume at all. (2) Clover is the best crop to precede wheat. Corn is the poorest.

The three rotations with the highest value per acre all had legume catch-crops. They were corn, corn, beans, wheat; corn, wheat; and corn, corn, wheat. The average annual crop values per acre were $95, $93, and $92 respectively.

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VJV:at
4-27-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 3, 1954

Farm TV to Feature Spray Equipment

Learn how to control weeds and insects with spray equipment on the University of Illinois College of Agriculture's television show May 11. On that day Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer will give viewers some pointers on selecting three types of sprayers. He will also demonstrate their use and care.

WCIA (Channel 3), Champaign, makes the time available to the College of Agriculture Monday through Friday from 12:45 to 1:00 p.m. in order that the staff of the college may present the latest agricultural information.

Other shows next week will include "Making Grass Silage"--May 10; "Lessons From the Morrow Plots"--May 12; "Our Heritage of Freedom"--May 13; and "What Follows High School?"--May 14.

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ZAB:at
4-27-54

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 10, 1954

Legume Pasture Saves Protein for Pigs

Pigs on good legume pasture can get along with about 2 percent less protein in their ration than pigs in drylot.

An easier way to remember the right percentage of protein, says G. R. Carlisle, is that your pigs are just about balancing their ration if they are each eating about a pound of protein supplement a day in drylot or half a pound on legume pasture.

In other words, pasture will save a half a pound of protein supplement for each pig daily.

Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says if you have 20 pigs an acre on a good alfalfa-Ladino clover pasture you can save up to 300 pounds of supplement a month, or about 1,200 pounds over a four-month pasture period.

Research work during the past few years has shown that hogs do not need so much protein in their rations as was formerly thought. Present recommendations from weaning to 75 pounds are 16 percent in drylot and 14 percent on pasture, Carlisle says. From 75 to 125 pounds in weight, the recommended percentages are 14 percent in drylot and 12 percent on pasture; and from 125 pounds to market weight, 12 percent in drylot and 10 percent on pasture.

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RAJ:at
5-4-54

Avoid Livestock Poisoning This Spring

Are you all set to turn your animals out to pasture?

Dr. R. P. Link, of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, suggests that you make a final check first to see what you have around your farm that could poison your animals.

Lead is a major livestock poisoner. If you are going to paint your barn, gates or fences, use nonlead paint. Keep cattle away from old painted surfaces. Pick up old paint cans and batteries so that your cattle can't get at them. Keep your animals out of orchards while you are spraying with lead arsenate, and don't let the chemical collect on grass and in ponds.

Buy lubricating grease for your machinery that does not contain chlorinated naphthalenes. These chemicals can cause hyperkeratosis (X-disease) of cattle.

Check with your veterinarian before you put your animals on pastures you have sprayed with weed killers like 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. These chemicals can cause changes in some plants that will make them poisonous.

Use the wettable powder forms of lindane, chlordane, methoxychlor or DDT as animal insecticides. The oil forms are poisonous. Keep animals off pastures you have sprayed with the new organic phosphate insectides like parathion. In a few days, the poisonous effect of these chemicals will wear off and the animals can graze safely.

If you are running short of grain, don't feed any seed grain that has been treated with mercury or arsenic compounds. Keep rat poisons, grasshopper baits and nitrate fertilizer sacks out of the reach of livestock as well as children. Cover salt troughs. Salt brine will poison swine.

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FHA:at
5-4-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 10, 1954

State 4-H Staff Renews Seven Award Programs

Seven national 4-H awards programs, in which 54 college scholarships valued at $16,200 will be awarded this year to the highest rating winners, have been accepted by the Illinois Extension Service.

The programs, number of $300 national scholarships and award donors are as follows: Achievement, 12, Ford Motor Co.; Canning, 6, Kerr Glass; Farm and Home Electric, 6, Westinghouse Educational Foundation; Food Preparation, 8, Kelvinator; Girls' Record, 6, Montgomery Ward; Home Improvement, 8, Sears-Roebuck Foundation, and Safety, 8, General Motors.

County awards in the programs have been increased to four gold-filled medals of honor, except in Food Preparation and Girls' Record, which offer one each.

State awards remain the same as in 1953. Each boy and girl state winner in the 4-H Achievement program will receive a set of two miniature statues, and state winners in the other six programs will receive an all-expense trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. The number of sectional trips to Club Congress offered in the Achievement activity have been increased from 16 to 24.

Each state winner in these programs will receive a certificate of honor. Four 4-H Clubs in each county will also receive certificate awards in the Safety program.

These national 4-H programs are all directed by the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

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RAJ:at
5-4-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 10, 1954

Proper Storage Saves Farm Gasoline Supply

Proper farm storage will save gasoline just as a good roof will save corn and hay.

H. P. Bateman, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that shading your outside storage tank with a sunshade or tree will cut down evaporation loss.

Loss from evaporation through the vent can run as high as 10 percent in a month if you let the temperature in the tank rise in the hot summer sun. And you'll find that your tractor is harder to start when you use the gasoline that's left. Part of the gasoline evaporates, and what's left has a higher gum content that may cause sticky valves.

You'll be unwise to shade your gasoline storage tank by putting it in a building, Bateman says. That will void your fire insurance policy and increase the possibility of fire. Keep a storage tank at least 15 feet away from any building.

Use a pressure valve on the vent to reduce evaporation loss, the engineer suggests. Such valves allow the pressure to build up to 2 or 3 pounds per square inch before they release the pressure. Your gasoline serviceman can tell you about them.

Tilt your tank a little so that water and sediment can collect in the end opposite the gasoline outlet. Drain out the accumulation at least once a year.

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Underground storage tanks are good for keeping gasoline in the best condition, according to Bateman. Use a good-quality tank, and coat it with a waterproofing material to help prevent leaks. Locate an underground tank away from wells and sewer lines. Wells have been ruined by gasoline that leaked from an underground tank, and gasoline has been known to run into basements and milk houses through sewer lines and cause explosions.

You can store diesel fuel with less danger of spoilage or explosion than you can store gasoline. It is safe to store diesel fuel inside a building. The main precaution is to keep dirt out of it, because a small amount of dirt clogs filters and wears injection nozzles.

LP gas must be stored under pressure. Tanks that carry the approved label of the Underwriters Laboratories will keep hazards with LP gas to a minimum. To keep your insurance effective, you'll need to locate a 1,000-gallon LP gas tank at least 25 feet from any building and a 2,000-gallon tank at least 50 feet.

Keep the valves tightly closed on your tractor if you use LP gas for fuel. The gas vaporizes readily and settles to the floor in a building where it can be easily ignited by a spark.

These are only some of the more important things you should consider when you store fuel on your farm. For more information write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of "Farm Fuel Storage."

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5-4-54

for weekly

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 17, 1954

4-H Meat Animal Program Starts 25th Year

Three national 4-H programs that have important anniversaries in 1954 have been accepted by the Illinois Extension Service.

They are Field Crops and Frozen Foods, in which International Harvester Company is providing the awards for the tenth consecutive year, and Meat Animal, in which Thos. E. Wilson has been award donor for 25 years. Mr. Wilson is chairman of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work and one of the committee's founders.

Awards are identical in the three programs on county, sectional and national levels. County awards are two gold-filled medals of honor, and eight selected state winners will each be given a sectional award of an all-expense trip to the 1954 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Six of the sectional winners will each receive a national award of a $300 college scholarship.

In 4-H Field Crops and Frozen Foods, the state winner will receive a $50 U.S. savings bond. The state winner in the Meat Animal program will receive a 17-jewel pocket watch.

All three programs are conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois.

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RAJ:at
5-11-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 17, 1954

More Than Nutrients In A Sack Of Feed

When a farmer buys commercially mixed feed, about 70 cents out of every dollar goes to pay the actual cost of the ingredients. About ten cents goes for manufacturing and 20 cents for distribution.

These figures are reported by R. J. Mutti, farm economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Of the 20 cents for distribution, 13 goes to the retailer and seven cents goes to the manufacturer. The retailer's share is divided in this way: Seven cents for labor, both owner's and hired; two cents for buildings and equipment; nearly one cent for delivery; nearly two cents for profit, the return for risk and money invested; and about a cent and a half for other costs.

Mutti explains that a farmer buys convenience and service in addition to nutrients when he buys commercially mixed feed.

Few farmers in Illinois live more than ten miles from a feed retailer, and it's worth something to have feed this handy.

In a survey, Mutti found that 95 percent of the retailers extended some credit, 90 percent delivered some feed and 60 percent gave advice on feeding. Half of the dealers made farm visits.

Costs for all of these services have to be included in the list price of feed, Mutti says. Some dealers, however, are giving discounts to buyers who don't need them all, such as discounts for cash payment, for feed picked up at the car or warehouse and for feed bought in volume.

These practices, Mutti points out, permit the feed user to buy more nearly what he specifically wants.

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JKM:at
5-11-54

Include Poultry House In Fly Control Program

Include your chicken house in your fly control program this summer, and you will raise healthier and more productive chickens.

Flies carry many diseases and are also one of the chief spreaders of poultry tapeworm eggs and segments. These internal parasites are also spread by beetles, roaches, ants and other insects.

Although tapeworms won't usually kill your poultry, they will reduce egg and meat production, says Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

There are several ways in which you can cut down on the fly population. Screen dropping boards and pits. Clean out the droppings often and use them as fertilizer on ground your poultry don't use. Rotate poultry yards and ranges every two or three months. Keep your laying house, feed and water equipment clean.

You can make a good fly bait by mixing two ounces of malathion in a gallon of syrup. Paint this mixture on light fixtures, around windows and in other places where flies gather in the poultry house. One application may be all you'll need to make during the whole fly season.

Call your veterinarian if you think that your poultry have worms. There's no way to get rid of tapeworms completely, but other worms can be controlled. Carbon tetrachloride, nicotine sulfate and some other drugs will get rid of roundworms. Cecal worms can be controlled with phenothiazine.

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FHA:at
5-11-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 17, 1954

Pastures Are Good Feed for Dairy Cattle

Fresh, green pasture grass is a nearly ideal feed for dairy cattle.

Only high-producing cows will need a grain supplement when grazing on good-quality forage, says J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist.

Cash says many cows that have been properly fed during the winter should get ample feed nutrients from good pasture alone. Cows in this group would be those in the lower testing breeds producing less than 30 pounds of milk per day and cows in the higher testing breeds producing less than 20 pounds.

Feeding milk cows properly on pasture, however, is often difficult. The quality of the forage changes as the grazing season progresses. Cash says dairymen can prevent slumps in production and income by anticipating these changes and feeding additional roughage and grain. The big problem is to feed the additional grain or roughage in the amount each cow needs.

Cash suggests feeding high-producing cows on good pasture approximately the following amounts of grain: Feed one pound of grain for each six pounds of milk produced by cows of the lower testing breeds. One pound of grain for each five pounds of milk produced per day should be sufficient for cows of the higher testing breeds.

A grain mixture containing 12 percent of total protein or less is usually satisfactory for cows on good pasture. Old hay, when it is available, may be fed to cows on pasture, and salt should be kept before the herd at all times.

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VLF:at
5-11-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 17, 1954

Farm TV Offers Hints On Housing

Getting qualified help to plan and construct your farm home is extremely important whether you are building or remodeling. The advantages of getting such help will be presented on the University of Illinois College of Agriculture television program May 25 by M. R. Hodgell, agricultural engineering department. He will also show how the college can help you and tell about research now under way on new plans and construction techniques.

"Farming Today" is presented by members of the extension and resident staffs of the College of Agriculture. It is seen at 12:45 p.m. Monday through Friday on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign.

Other shows next week include "Pigs on Pasture," May 24; "Will Nitrogen Pay On Corn?" May 26; "Selling More Milk," May 27; and "4-H Roofing Project Demonstration," May 28.

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ZAB:at
5-11-54

for weeklies

Farm News

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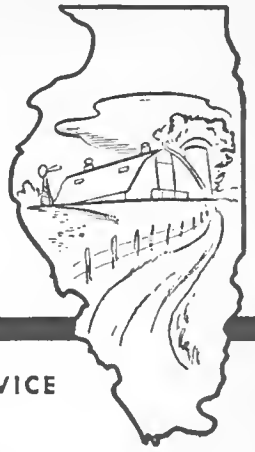

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 24, 1954

Self-Feeding Silage Saves Much Labor

Save yourself a lot of work and machine use by self-feeding silage from stacks or trenches.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that about the only thing you'll need for satisfactory results is a solid floor under the silage.

Doren Bricker of Media, Henderson county, self-fed a stack of grass silage to 130 steer calves last winter with good results, Russell says. Bricker installed a feed gate 30 feet wide and 100 feet long at each end of the stack. He also fed the calves 4 to 5 pounds of oats per head daily in bunks.

Jack Snell of Grand Ridge, LaSalle county, last winter also self-fed silage from an 18-foot trench silo to about 80 steer calves. In addition, he fed 3 to 4 pounds of corn and a pound of protein supplement to each steer daily.

The 18-foot width of this trench was the minimum of feeding space for each steer, but all of the calves gained well. Snell removed manure from the trench whenever it was necessary to keep the feeding area fairly clean.

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RAJ:at
5-18-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 24, 1954

Brucellosis Doesn't Worry These Swinemen

Brucellosis is no longer a problem to eleven Illinois swine breeders.

These men are raising brucellosis-free accredited swine herds. They don't have to worry about getting undulant fever or having any of their animals abort because of this disease, says Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois.

Alan Geddes and Son of La Harpe own the first Berkshire herd to be accredited in the state. M. R. Finley and Son of Hoopeston have raised an accredited Hampshire herd since 1946. Other recently qualified Hampshire herds belong to C. F. Oaks and Son of Monmouth and R. D. and V. L. Hall of Iuka.

Wayne Coffey, Kansas; Dale Alexander, White Heath; George Moddy, La Moille; and F. E. Weller, Tuscola, are raising accredited Duroc Jersey herds. Other accredited swine men and their breeds are Cal Caldwell, Mt. Carroll (Tamsworth); W. D. Farthing, Mansfield (Chester White); and S. M. Blackwell, Arcola (Spotted Poland China).

If you are raising either a grade or purebred herd, you can get it accredited. First you must enroll in Illinois Project 1046 for swine brucellosis control. Then your herd must pass two negative blood tests 30 to 60 days apart. If your herd is infected, it must pass three blood tests. To keep the accreditation, the herd must pass a negative blood test every year.

Write to the College of Veterinary Medicine in Urbana for an application blank to enroll in Project 1046.

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FHA:at
5-18-54

Grass Silage Saves More Feed per Acre Than Hay-Making

Farmers who have plenty of livestock and a large acreage of legumes may find it wise to make grass silage from their first cutting of hay crops. Making grass silage may prevent heavy damage to the hay crop, or even its complete loss, in rainy weather.

But the risk of damage from rain in making hay is only one of the things to consider in deciding whether or not to make grass silage, says K. E. Harshbarger, University of Illinois dairy science specialist.

The storage facilities that are available are an important thing to consider. An upright silo will take care of the storage problem. However, silage can be stored in either trenches or stacks at relatively low cost. Where drainage is poor, stacks will provide better storage than trench silos.

Harshbarger suggests that farmers who have increased acreages of legumes and decreased acres in corn this year may want to substitute grass silage for corn silage.

Farmers who have been putting up corn silage will find little difficulty in changing to grass silage, Harshbarger says. They would already have some type of storage for the silage and would need very little, if any, new equipment.

But those who have a limited acreage of legumes and no silage-making equipment could probably not afford to buy the needed machinery. For these farmers, hiring custom operators to make the silage may be the answer.

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Grass Silage Saves More per Acre Than Hay-Making - 2

Making grass silage will also save more feed per acre than making hay. On the average, Harshbarger says losses in hay-making run between 20 and 30 percent of the feeding value of the crop. Losses from making silage are lower, ranging from 10 to 15 percent.

The addition of some preservative or conditioner is usually recommended for legumes in upright silos. Corn and cob meal, molasses or possibly sodium bisulfite can be used. All of these preservatives will add to the cost of making silage, Harshbarger says, and some operators may prefer to make hay rather than go to this expense.

Harshbarger says the need for feed is also a major factor to consider. Surplus hay can be sold as a cash crop, but forage crops made into silage cannot be readily sold.

If there is likely to be a surplus of forages on the farm, or if the number of livestock may be reduced, a farmer should probably stick to hay-making.

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VLF:at
5-18-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 24, 1954

Government Now Selling "Surplus" Stocks

A vigorous sales program to sell some of the government-owned farm products seems to be paying off.

L. J. Norton, University of Illinois farm economist, says the program has resulted from a decision by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it has to sell these products at prices people will pay.

"The lesson has been learned," Norton states, "that the way to reduce stocks is to sell, and the way to sell is to price products so that they can compete in the markets where consumers or merchants buy.

In the last week of April, the government sold nearly six million bushels of corn, ten million bushels of wheat and 500 thousand bushels of oats, all at the market price.

Large sales of dried skim milk to feed mixers at three and a half to four cents a pound are reported, Norton says. This offer is made at a time when soybean meal is scarce and high priced.

From July 1953 through January 1954, 52 million pounds of cottonseed oil and 111 million pounds of linseed oil were sold abroad. Both were priced to sell, and linseed oil had not been sold abroad in any quantity for years. At the same time, Norton says, private traders sold more tallow and soybeans in foreign markets.

The U.S.D.A. has offered to sell its dairy stocks to foreign buyers at world prices. At the same time it has moved to take over

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fewer products by reducing price supports. Recent lower butter prices have led to a 10 percent increase in butter use, according to statements by government officials.

Among the commodities for which price supports have been reduced during the past 12 months are cottonseed, soybeans, beans, peas and manufactured dairy products.

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JKM:at
5-18-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 24, 1954

Build Your Own Hardwood Furniture

You can learn how to build and finish beautiful furniture for your home on the University of Illinois College of Agriculture television show June 3.

Wayne Meek of the forestry department will present the third in a series of shows demonstrating how to use native hardwoods in your home. Meek will show how to cut costs by the "do-it-yourself" method.

The College of Agriculture show, "Farming Today," is presented on WCIA (channel 3), Champaign, at 12:45 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Other shows next week will include "Fitting Dairy Calves for the Show Ring"--May 31; "This Week in the Garden"--June 1; "The McLean System"--June 2; and "Timely Insect Topics"--June 4.

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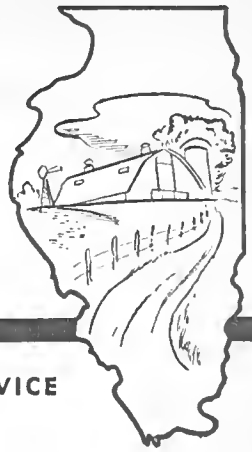
5-19-54

for weeklies

Farm News



VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 31, 1954

Tips on Poultry Culling to Be on Farm TV

A hen that isn't laying any eggs can produce a good-sized basket of them if you give her a little more feed than she needs to maintain her own body.

You'll see why this is true if you watch the University of Illinois College of Agriculture's television show June 7. Don Bray, poultry specialist, will show how much it costs you to keep a cull hen and how you can recognize one.

The College of Agriculture presents "Farming Today" Monday through Friday at 12:45 p.m. on WCIA, channel 3, Champaign. Timely information from the field of agriculture is presented by members of the resident and extension staffs.

On other shows next week, specialists will show how a blower can move your feed, June 8; how to control weeds in corn, June 9; and how the current grain market looks, June 10. On June 11, they'll give some tips on enrolling in vo-ag.

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ZAB:at
5-25-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 31, 1954

Control Sheep Parasites During the Summer

It will be easy, with a little special care, to control internal and external parasites in your sheep this summer.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that a dip or spray after shearing will control external parasites.

Use a solution of 1 pound of 50% DDT in 30 gallons of water for either dip or spray. Be sure to wait until shear cuts have healed. Cover the animals thoroughly if you spray. Dip the lambs in a barrel or tank of the solution.

Carlisle says that phenothiazine will control most internal parasites of sheep. Treat each mature ewe in the spring and fall with 1 ounce of phenothiazine. Give each lamb ½ ounce only in the fall.

You can use a drench or a capsule for this treatment, or you can mix 1 ounce of phenothiazine in each pound of finely ground feed until each ewe has eaten a pound of feed. Provide plenty of trough space.

For summer control of parasites on pasture, mix 1 pound of phenothiazine with each 10 pounds of salt, and keep the mixture always available. Protect it from rain or the salt will dissolve and leave too heavy a concentration of phenothiazine.

This method works best on rotation pasture. If you use the same pasture for sheep year after year, in addition to this treatment you should also treat early in June with a mixture of lead arsenate and phenothiazine. See your county farm adviser for details.

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RAJ:at
5-24-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 31, 1954

Surface Channels Help Drain Tight Soils

Surface drainage may be the answer to the problem of low wet spots in tight soils where drain tile will not work.

Ben A. Jones, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that intensive corn and soybean cropping has changed the soil structure on some fields so that drain tile no longer do the job of draining they originally did. Many slowly permeable soils cannot be drained with tile at all.

Shallow, broad-surface channels can provide good drainage in such cases. And broad waterways will not hinder farming operations, since you can drive machinery across them.

A typical channel might be 16 feet across the top, 4 feet across the bottom and 9 inches deep, Jones says. However, to get the exact size and shape of the channels to drain your fields, you'll probably need some help from your local soil conservation district or your county farm adviser. Channels should have a minimum slope of about 2½ inches for every 100 feet.

You can establish a uniform system of parallel channels that empty into a collection ditch which in turn empties into the outlet ditch. Or you can connect the low spots with a random channel that eventually empties into the outlet.

A scraper or blade on the farm tractor is good enough to build drainage channels, Jones says. Move soil that you scrape out to fill in the low spots and help to improve drainage even more.

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RAJ:at
5-25-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 31, 1954

Train Dairy Heifers for Shows

Start now to train your 4-H or FFA dairy heifer for the summer fairs and shows. A well-trained heifer will lead easily and will pose to look her best on show day.

Give the heifer a chance to get acquainted with the halter, advises Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois. A heifer that fights a halter is usually at a big disadvantage in the show ring.

Fryman suggests that you begin conditioning your show calf at least a month before the shows. Use heavy blankets until the skin becomes soft and pliable, and then switch to light blankets.

Remove the blankets each day, Fryman says, and groom thoroughly with a soft brush or a soft cloth. Keep your heifer in good growing flesh, but don't let her get too fat.

If you do the grooming properly, you will need to do very little clipping at show time. However, a dairy heifer usually shows best when her tail, udder, belly and face have been carefully clipped.

If your heifer has horns, Fryman recommends training them to grow in the desired direction. You can do it either by applying pressure with horn trainers or by scraping the side of the horn toward which you want the tip to grow.

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VLF:at
5-25-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 31, 1954

Heavy Research Program Conducted By College

Research at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine is being constantly expanded to learn more about livestock disease problems and better serve the Illinois livestock industry, Dean Robert Graham said today.

Funds totaling $40,348 from state and federal agencies and private firms are being used to develop 28 research projects dealing with many perplexing disease problems of poultry, cattle, swine, sheep, horses and dogs.

Veterinary research is conducted by 18 college staff members as part of the Agricultural Experiment Station program, Dean Graham explained.

Poultry diseases that are being studied at the college include infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease, chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and coccidiosis. In addition, a survey is under way to find out how much poultry disease there is in the state.

Other staff members are trying to develop a test to detect vibriosis and find how it is transmitted. This disease causes many cases of abortion in cattle and sheep. Similar work is being conducted on leptospirosis, another disease that causes abortion in cattle, sheep and swine. Vaccines to prevent cattle brucellosis are also being tested.

Other research projects include work on hyperkeratosis (X-disease) of cattle, transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) of pigs, follicular conjunctivitis of dogs and cattle ketosis.

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Heavy Research Program Conducted By College - 2

Staff members are also trying to find a solution to the bloat problem in ruminants and to determine the causes of high death losses in young pigs.

Parasitologists at the college are studying horse strongyles and trying to find satisfactory control measures for cattle and sheep parasites.

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FHA:at
5-25-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

State Accepts Four More 4-H Award Programs

Four more national 4-H award programs accepted by the Illinois Extension Service complete the list offered for 1954, according to Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Clubs, respectively.

The programs and the donors are as follows: Bread Demonstration, Standard Brands, Inc.; Dress Revue, Simplicity Pattern Co., Inc.; Recreation and Rural Arts, United States Rubber Co., and Soil-Water Conservation, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Awards are the same as last year except in the Bread Demonstration and Recreation and Rural Arts programs. In the first-named program, gold-filled instead of sterling silver medals of honor will be awarded to county individual and team members. In the Recreation and Rural Arts program, cash awards have been changed to $20 to a specified number of clubs in each state; the state winner receives an all-expense trip to the 1954 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago instead of a $37.50 scholarship, and the national awards are six $300 college scholarships instead of 12 trips to the National 4-H Club Congress.

All four programs are conducted by the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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RAJ:at
6-1-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

Tipping Tractor Sends Farmer to Grave

The story of how a 37-year-old northern Illinois farmer was killed when his tractor overturned points up the danger of driving too close to ditches.

Apparently one wheel struck a hole near a drainage ditch, and the farmer was thrown from his seat. The tractor fell on top of him, and his body was discovered about an hour later by his wife. The victim was searching for a lost shovel when the tragedy occurred.

Unfortunately, such accidents are not unusual, says Wendell Bowers, University of Illinois agricultural engineer. Thirteen Illinois farmers were killed last year by overturning tractors; seventy-two more were injured, many seriously.

The rules for avoiding such accidents are simple. Stay away from ditches. Don't turn at high speeds, and keep the brake pedals locked together when traveling in road gear. And to prevent backward tipping, always hitch trailing implements or objects to the drawbar.

Another good idea, says Bowers, is to keep the rear wheel spacing as wide as possible. The wider the rear wheel tread, the less likely it is that the tractor will tip. Remember, too, that one of the best safety devices your tractor can have is an alert, safety-conscious driver.

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GLM:at
6-1-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

Nine Vegetable Grading and Judging Schools Scheduled

Nine vegetable grading and judging schools are to be held in Illinois during June and July for youth leaders, extension workers and vocational agriculture teachers.

Norman Oebker, vegetable specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the main purpose of the schools is to provide youth leaders with technical information they need to train youngsters in gardening.

Besides judging and grading information, the horticulturists will also have information on vegetable varieties, diseases, insects and weeds. Oebker says the schools will be helpful to adults in training young people in growing better vegetables, exhibiting at fairs, judging in contests and handling and marketing vegetables.

Here is the schedule of the meetings: June 16, Edwardsville High School, 8:00 p.m. CDT; June 17, Farm Bureau Building, Carmi, 7:30 p.m. CST; June 19, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 2:00 p.m. CST; June 21, Vegetable Crops Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, 8:00 p.m. CDT; June 22, Farm Bureau Building, Effingham, 7:30 p.m. CST; Farm Bureau Building, Amboy, 7:30 p.m. CST; July 1, Farm Bureau Building, Springfield, 8:30 p.m. CDT; July 15, Horticulture Experiment Station, Downers Grove, 8:00 p.m. CDT; and July 16, National Bank Building, Lewistown, 8:00 p.m. CST.

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JKM:at
6-1-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

Clipping Will Make Better Pasture

Clipping may increase pasture forage by 10 to 20 percent in a mixture of legumes and grasses.

And this additional pasture comes from young, tasty plant growth which makes the best feed for your dairy herd, says Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In pasture mixtures, the grasses often grow rank and tend to crowd out the legumes, says Fryman. Clipping off this excess growth will give your legumes a better chance to grow.

Cattle are likely to graze even a well-managed pasture unevenly, Fryman points out. They may not eat some of the grass, and it will go to seed. Clipping will remove these seed heads and will allow the pasture to recover at a uniform rate.

Clipping pastures also fits well into a rotational grazing system, says Fryman. He suggests clipping about two days after the herd has been moved to a new pasture plot. A chain or harrow can be hooked to the rear of the mower so that the droppings can be spread in the same operation.

In addition to improving the quality of the pasture crops, clipping will also control weeds. It will keep the weeds from going to seed and also keep them from crowding out the grasses and legumes. The result will be higher quality pasture for your dairy herd.

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VLF:at
6-2-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

Bleach Powder Takes Odor From Cisterns

You can make cistern water usable for everything but drinking by using a heavy dosage of chlorinated lime or bleaching powder.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the bleach will have a strong smell for a day or so. But it will go away and leave your cistern water free from harmful germs and bad odors.

It is possible to help prevent a cistern from developing disagreeable smells by cleaning it out thoroughly and then installing a filter and a rain switch. This switch allows the rain to wash the roof dirt away before it turns the runoff water into the cistern.

In spite of all your precautions, Andrew says, you can't keep all leaves and insects, or even a mouse once in a while, from getting in and causing musty odors. Then you can use a chemical treatment of lime or bleach. This treatment is especially useful in dry weather when a low supply of water might make you hesitate to drain it away to clean the cistern.

For more information on a clean water supply, you can write to the Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield, and ask for a copy of Circular 14A, "A Safe Water Supply."

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RAJ:at
6-1-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 7, 1954

Tree Identification On Farm TV

If you're interested in identifying native trees of Illinois, you'll want to watch the University of Illinois College of Agriculture television show June 17.

G. R. Cunningham of the forestry department will demonstrate how you can identify almost any native tree in Illinois by using a key that you can obtain free of charge.

The program is presented daily by members of the college staff on WCIA, channel 3, Champaign. The purpose of the program is to bring agricultural information into the livingrooms of city people as well as farmers.

Other shows next week will demonstrate how dairy cows use roughage, June 14; how to take care of your lawn, June 15; research being done on swine nutritional diseases, June 16; and how to control stored grain insects, June 18.

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ZAB:at
6-1-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 14, 1954

Farm Woodlands Respond to Good Treatment

Protected, well-managed farm woodlands in Illinois have produced up to 658 board feet of lumber each year in the past five years.

That average annual growth rate compares with a rate of 114 board feet for trees larger than 8 inches in diameter, according to L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

These figures come from woodland demonstration plots in the state under supervision of the forestry department. The plots are inspected at five-year intervals, and growth rates are measured.

The difference in the two growth rates, Culver points out, is largely a matter of management. Woods in which the demonstration plots are located have been protected from fire and pasturing. And they have been cut so that the stands are reasonably well stocked with the better quality, more valuable trees.

Most farm woodlands have too much growing space taken by cull or low-grade trees that should be removed. Livestock as well as fire slows growth rates by compacting the soil, killing small trees and reducing the number of trees per acre.

Average growth rate on the 28 Illinois woodland demonstration plots was one standard cord, or 336 board feet, each year. Growth ranged from a low of 131 board feet to the high of 658 board feet annually.

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RAJ:at
6-8-54

Treated Wood Makes Houses Last Longer

You can overcome one objection to wood and get the benefit of all of its good qualities by using chemically treated lumber for your house.

Many people dislike wood because it rots, says Wayne Meek, forest products specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But treated wood resists rot many times longer than untreated wood.

Good construction is also important in making wood last longer, Meek points out. The rot-producing organisms can live and grow only when the moisture content of the wood is above 18 percent. For that reason you need to keep moisture out of your house and away from the wood.

Floor joists and foundation fittings are most likely to be near moist soil and are the common failure points in many homes. Treated wood will give protection under the floor. However, either a basement or a crawl space under your house should be ventilated to keep the moisture from reaching the fungi-producing level.

Window sills and porch steps are also places in which failures commonly occur. Treated wood adds many years to the life of these parts.

Other places around the house where treated wood can be used to add to the life of the product is in window boxes, shutters, ladders, picnic tables, lawn chairs, board fences and posts and lamp and mail box posts.

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RAJ:at
6-8-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 14, 1954

Illinois Delegation at National 4-H Camp

Four Illinois 4-H Club members and two state leaders are in Washington, D. C., this week attending sessions of the 24th National 4-H Club Camp, which runs from June 16 to 23.

Nina Lou Wilson, 19, Robinson, Crawford county; Naomi Drake, 20, Forreston, Stephenson county; Rodney G. Ohm, 21, Grant Park, Kankakee county; and John L. Altman, 20, Freeport, Stephenson county, are the 4-H Clubbers selected this year to represent the 58,000 Illinois 4-H members at National Camp.

Adult leaders are K. Virginia Seidel, member of the state home economics 4-H Club staff, and Hubert J. Wetzel, member of the state agricultural 4-H Club staff.

Selection to attend National 4-H Club Camp is the highest honor that a 4-H Club member can achieve. These four Illinois rural young people are so honored because they have shown high qualities of leadership, have achieved outstanding results in 4-H Club work and have taken an active part in project and community activities.

While they are in the nation's capital, the delegates and leaders will follow a full schedule of meetings, entertainment and historic tours. At the camp, outstanding 4-H'ers from all over the country learn how the federal government works and get a background of the nation's history in the actual spots where many of the events happened.

During the week-long program the young people will hear some top speakers on the nature and operation of democratic government and will meet in discussion groups to summarize what they learn.

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RAJ:at
6-8-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 14, 1954

Care Keeps Summer Egg Production Up

Hot weather will cut egg production in your flock unless you keep the hens as cool and comfortable as you can.

Plenty of cool water is the first requirement, says Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. As much ventilation as your house will allow is the next need. Houses that are almost completely open on the south side provide excellent summer cover for hens. Large openings are needed on all sides for plenty of cross ventilation.

Insulate the ceiling if you can, Bray suggests. Any bat insulation nailed on the bottom of the rafters or between them is good. Or loose straw scattered on a wire loft floor will give good protection from the hot sun on the roof.

You won't get much benefit in Illinois from sprinkling water on the roof or spraying the hens directly with water, Bray says. The usual high humidity in this state prevents the rapid evaporation that is necessary for best cooling from that system. You can, however, sprinkle water on the feed to maintain feed consumption.

If you find that your hens are panting and droopy in hot weather, you'll probably also see your egg production drop. The hens are too hot. Eggs also get smaller, shells are thinner and the hens eat less feed.

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RAJ:at
6-8-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 14, 1954

Artificially Sired Cows Produce More Milk

Dairy Herd Improvement Association records show that artificially sired cows are producing nearly twice as much butterfat as the average dairy cow in Illinois.

That's what C. S. Rhode, of the University of Illinois Department of Dairy Science, found when he checked DHIA production records of more than 1,300 artificially sired cows. These cows were sired by bulls owned by the two cooperative breeding associations in Illinois.

The average production of 1,205 daughters of bulls now in service in the Northern Illinois Breeding Co-op, Hampshire, was 12,492 pounds of milk and 470 pounds of butterfat. Records of 135 daughters of bulls at the Southern Illinois Breeding Association at Breeze averaged 12,091 pounds of milk and 461 pounds of butterfat.

These figures compare with 255 pounds of butterfat produced by the average cow in the state and a 413-pound average for all cows on DHIA test. All records were figured on the basis of mature cows.

Rhode says the high production of the artificially sired cows will make it possible for dairymen cooperating with the associations to reduce production costs and increase their net incomes.

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VLF:at
6-8-54

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1954

Are You Raising Pork Or Parasites?

There's no market for worms, so why raise them? The feed they eat should be going into more pork, says Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Wormy pigs don't have to look runty. If your pigs aren't gaining so well as they should, they may have worms. If so, it may take an extra month and cost you three to four more bushels of corn to bring them to market weight.

Your pigs are more likely to have a lot of worms if they are using the same pasture that your swine herd used last year. Worms passed by last year's pigs in their stools will be picked up this year while the pigs are grazing. So put your pigs on a fresh pasture that hasn't been used by swine for several years. Then rotate the pastures as often as you can.

If the pigs do have worms, feed them a one percent mixture of sodium fluoride mixed in a day's ration of a dry ground feed.

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FHA:at
6-15-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1954

Illinois IFYE Delegate Leaves For England

Martha Ruth Large, of Owaneco, left New York on June 16 aboard the Queen Elizabeth en route to England and Wales, where she will live and work this summer with farm families as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate. She is scheduled to return to the United States in November.

Miss Large is one of a group of 13 IFYE delegates who left on the 16th to visit rural families in two countries. A total of 80 "Grassroots Ambossadors" will leave the United States in four groups this month bound for 23 countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific. They represent 35 states and Alaska.

The IFYE project, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Land-Grant College and Universities, is based on the idea that understanding is the foundation of peace. Under the program, selected rural youths from the United States participate in home, farm and community activities in other countries for four to six months and youth from those countries come to live with American farm families.

The program is financed by contributions from 4-H Clubs, rural and civic organizations, industries, individuals and others interested in world understanding. No federal or state government funds are used in the exchanges. The program began in 1948, and 395 U. S. delegates and 346 foreign youths have participated. In 1954 approximately 125 two-way exchanges with 40 countries are planned.

Miss Large attended an orientation program in Washington, D. C., before leaving the United States. The program included discussions on such subjects as understanding people, world agriculture, trade, U. S. foreign policy and the American way of life. She also visited the Embassy of Great Britain in Washington.

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RAJ:at
6-15-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1954

Lamb Barbecue at Sheep Field Day June 27

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, announces final plans for the 4th Annual Field Day of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association to be held on Sunday, June 27, at Deep Valley Farms, Fiatt, Fulton county. (west of Canton on State Route 9--look for road signs).

The program will start at 10 a.m. CST with a judging contest. There will be three rings of sheep to judge, with one division for men, one for women and one for all persons under 18 years of age. W. W. Albert, coach of the University of Illinois livestock judging team, will be in charge of this contest.

Jake White of Deep Valley Farms and Garrigus will demonstrate washing and trimming.

Everyone is invited to bring a picnic lunch for the noon hour. A special feature will be lamb barbecue furnished by the association.

The afternoon program, which should be of interest to all who raise sheep, will include a dipping demonstration put on by the Roseville FFA Chapter and Jake White.

Rex Horney, Smithshire, is chairman of Field Day. Working with him have been Carl H. Dunbar, Bushnell; Keith McMillan, Prairie City; B. A. Tomlin, Roseville; and W. J. Hampton, Champaign, who is president of the association.

Results of the judging contest will be announced at the end of the program, and there will be a gate prize.

Remember, on June 27 all roads will lead to Deep Valley Farms at Fiatt. Bring your neighbors, see old friends and meet new ones!

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RAJ:at
6-15-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1954

Wheat Yields Cut by Late Frosts

Frosts that damaged the Illinois winter wheat crop late this spring have caused a big decrease in wheat yields.

W. M. Bever, plant pathologist at the University of Illinois, says this damage was caused largely by frosts during the cold weather in the latter part of April and in early May. Dry weather last fall through early spring also helped to cut the yields.

Frost damage in wheat and other cereal crops is usually hard to determine, says Bever. Unlike garden crops, which show damage at once, wheat does not show symptoms of frost damage until one to three weeks following a frost.

Many farmers who had damaged wheat plants checked by plant pathologists found it difficult to believe that the damage to plants had been caused by frost rather than disease. Wheat diseases, including stem rust, leaf rust and soil-borne mosaic, caused relatively little damage. Loose smut and covered smut, or bunt, however, caused damage to some fields.

The type of frost injury depends on the stage of growth at the time the frost occurred. In many cases the plant tissue was frosted, causing leaves to die. In other cases the frost damaged the heads. As a result, grain did not form at the end of the spikes, causing this part of the heads to ripen prematurely.

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VLF:at
6-15-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 21, 1954

Philippine Farmers Appreciate U. S. Help

To the GIs who helped liberate the Philippines nearly 10 years ago, rebuilding that a war-ravaged country seemed like an impossible job.

But today the scars are disappearing. And last year, for the first time since the end of the war, the Philippines produced enough food to feed all of their people.

The story of how the island people overcame terrific obstacles with sheer muscle power and intestinal fortitude was told recently by three Philippine farm scientists visiting the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Agronomists Juan Unite, Eulalio Baltazar and Marcilino Constantino, of the Philippine bureau of plant industry, are in the United States to study methods of crop production, seed improvement and crop disease and insect control. They are also studying research and extension functions of land-grant colleges and universities, such as the University of Illinois.

But back to the story. Baltazar emphasized that there was practically no food in the country at the end of the war. Many farmers and their sons had been killed or disabled. Seventy-five percent of the farm animals had been killed. Practically all of the implements and farm equipment had been destroyed or abandoned.

Liberation brought no peace of mind, and only a small increase in food production. One terror followed another--this time it was the communist Hukbalahaps, who attacked rural villages at

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night, carrying off food. Crops went unharvested because farmers were afraid the Huks would catch them in fields alone and unarmed.

But in spite of all the difficulties, food production gradually increased.

The government waged a bitter fight with the Huks and finally broke their resistance in 1952. Farm scientists brought in breeding stock to replace water buffalo and other livestock lost in the war. They adapted farm machinery to more of the island's farms, improved methods of soil preparation and promoted seed selection and treatment.

One important phase of agricultural reconstruction is the opening of new farming areas in northern Luzon and on the islands of Mindoro and Mindanao.

In this current effort to relieve crowded farming areas and at the same time develop rich, unsettled areas, the government grants 20-28 acres to each "homesteading" family, supplies a water buffalo and a plow and harrow, pays the cost of transporting the family to their new home and supplies enough credit for one year's operation.

This project is popular with farmers who want to leave the teeming central Luzon area, where a family farm may be only one or two acres of rice paddy.

The three scientists were generous in their praise of American farmers for their know-how in producing large quantities of crops and livestock products. And they are appreciative of the research contributions of American agricultural scientists who have aided in Philippine rehabilitation.

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JAM:at
6-16-54

for weekli

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE • EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1954

Use Protective Powders or Fumigants to Protect Stored Wheat

Protective powders or fumigants will help to prevent insects from damaging the wheat you are storing on your farm this year.

Steve Moore, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois and the State Natural History Survey, says it is important to protect wheat from grain insects, because the insects are most active during the warm months--at the time the wheat is being stored.

Protective powders are useful in preventing infestations, while fumigation can be used both to prevent an infestation before it starts and to control one that has started.

Moore recommends using protective powders where the grain is to be stored near sources of infestation, such as feed rooms, feeding floors or poultry houses. These powders contain pyrethrin and piperonyl butoxide or other activators that will increase killing power. And they are simple to use. They may be mixed with wheat in combine hoppers or as it is being elevated into the bin.

If you don't use a protective powder, fumigate new grain within two to four weeks after it is binned. A fumigant should also give adequate protection if you are storing clean, dry wheat in a clean, tight bin away from sources of infestations.

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Use Protective Powders or Fumigants to Protect Stored Wheat - 2

The following mixtures are some of the chemicals that are relatively safe to use in fumigation: 3 parts of ethylene dichloride to 1 part of carbon tetrachloride; 1 part of carbon disulfide to 4 parts of carbon tetrachloride; or a 60-35-5 mixture of carbon tetrachachloride; ethylene dichloride and ethylene dibromide. These fumigants should be bought ready-mixed.

Grain stored and treated in either of the two ways will usually stay free from insects for 9 to 12 months. But it will be a good idea to inspect all wheat at regular intervals, particularly during the warm months, and to fumigate if necessary.

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VLF:sf
6/22/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1954

Build Temporary Cribs for 1953 Loan Corn

You are in a position to help the tight corn storage situation this year by building new or temporary cribs on your own farm.

C. S. Walters, forest products researcher at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you can make an inexpensive circular crib of native hardwood lumber. The plan was developed jointly by the departments of agricultural engineering and forestry.

You can either get this crib precut at one of the small sawmills in the state or you can have wood custom-sawed from your own farm woods and build it yourself with a simple, homemade jig.

The plan shows a 900-bushel crib built from 16 three-foot wall panels 12 feet high which make the crib about 16 feet across. It is easy to vary the size somewhat by adding or taking away panels.

Panels are made from 12-foot 1 x 4's spaced two inches apart. Number 9 galvanized wire holds them in place. You can make the panels easily on the ground, using two forms to space the boards and a wire spacing guide to get the wires stapled in the right position.

You can put in a ventilator shaft if you want to. You can use a gable roof or a tarpaulin or reinforced building paper for a more temporary covering.

You can get the plan by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Plan No. 495, "Circular Corn Crib of Native Lumber," and Forestry Note No. 8.

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RAJ:sf
6/22/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1954

Paint Can Give Metal Roofs Years of Life

A good paint job can add years of life to a metal roof on your farm, even if it is covered with rust, provided it is still sound.

But such a roof will surely fail to keep out rain in a few years if you continue to neglect it, says John Campbell, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tests at the Illinois Experiment Station have shown that a paint of 80% zinc dust and 20% zinc oxide in a soybean oil-linseed oil carrier averaged almost 7 more years of protection before repainting was necessary.

If you put on the best quality galvanized roofing, you shouldn't have to worry about paint for 15 to 20 years, Campbell says. It is not necessary to paint over galvanized coating until the galvanizing begins to break down and rust shows through.

Then clean the loose rust and dirt off the roof before you apply a good zinc paint. You do not have to clean the rust off down to bare metal before you paint, since the new paints hold well over rust.

You can either spray or brush the paint, but it is best to do the job in warm weather.

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RAJ:sf
6/22/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1954

Grain Field Fires Serious Threat

Fire in Illinois wheat and oat fields is a serious threat as harvest time approaches, according to Wendell Bowers, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Prevention is a lot more effective than trying to put out a field fire. Most grain field fires are caused by exhaust sparks, fuel that's leaked or spilled or overheated engines or bearings.

Before you begin combining, Bowers says, look for holes in the muffler and tailpipe on your tractor, combine and truck. If the muffler is located where straw will catch on it, put a smooth metal shield under it. Also, check for leaks in the fuel line and carburetor.

Another tip Bowers offers is this: Avoid backing your truck in the field. When you back up, the muffler and tailpipe may pick up straw. It's better to pull ahead to the grain tank.

When refueling, be sure to shut off the engine. Letting it cool a couple of minutes will keep spilled gas from catching fire on the manifold. While the engine cools, you can grease the combine and look for bearings and shafts that may have become wrapped with straw.

An overheated engine can be a real fire hazard, too. Make sure the radiator or screen isn't plugged--and look out for a clogged air cleaner. Either of these conditions can cause overheating.

Once a fire starts, it's quick action that counts. Keep a carbon tetrachloride or soda acid fire extinguisher handy. Wet sacks

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carried on the combine or located near by can also help to quench a fire.

If it looks as if you can't put the fire out yourself, call the fire department. Plow a firebreak well ahead of the fire. You can keep the fire from jumping the break by burning a narrow strip along the break on the same side as the fire.

The fire truck can wet down a strip for a firebreak, but the the fire may get out of control before the truck gets there. It's better, Bowers says, to have the tractor and plow handy.

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6/23/54

Sheep Auction at Dixon Springs on July 8

Illinois sheep producers will have another chance to buy top-quality replacement stock for their sheep flocks when 552 head of purebred Hampshires and Suffolks go on the block at Dixon Springs Experiment Station on Thursday, July 8.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the station, reports that there will be a short program on sheep-raising before the sale begins at 1 p.m. CST.

The Dixon Springs Station is located near Robbs, in Pope county, about 35 miles southwest of Harrisburg and 15 miles east of Vienna. Signs will be put up showing where to leave U. S. 45 and Illinois 146.

Auctioneer will be W. L. Dameron, Vienna.

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RAJ:sf
6-23-54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 8, 1954

Top Sheep Consigned to Urbana Sale

Sheep from the leading flocks in the state have been consigned to the annual Ram and Ewe Show and Sale on Saturday, July 17, at the stock pavilion of the University of Illinois in Urbana.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and sale manager, reports that 112 sheep representing nine breeds have been catalogued for the sale.

This is an excellent chance for a farmer who wants to improve his sheep flock to get top-ranking breeding stock, Garrigus says. Most of the sheep are yearlings, although there are a few lambs and two-year-olds. The sheep will come from 49 different consignors.

E. E. Hatfield, animal science staff member at the University of Illinois will serve as superintendent of the show, which will start at 9:30 a.m. DST in the stock pavilion. Two judges will be appointed for the show.

The actual sale of the sheep will start at 1 p.m. H. Earl Wright, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, auctioneer, will cry the sale.

For more information, write to the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association, 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana. This association is sponsoring the sale and show.

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6/22/54

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 5, 1954

Start Now on Next Year's Strawberry Crop

As soon as you pick the last strawberry of the season, your patch starts to work on next year's crop, and it needs some help.

J. C. McDaniel, University of Illinois College of Agriculture fruit specialist, recommends tearing out the oldest plants and then loosening up the soil so that new plants can get started.

You can use a regular mower to cut off the high crowns of the old plants and most of the leaves. A spring-tooth harrow or similar tool will also tear out some of the old plants. In addition, the harrow will break up the crust for the new runners to set easily.

McDaniel also recommends using summer fertilizer. Apply 10-10-10 at the rate of 200 or more pounds per acre. And if the weather is dry, soaking the soil will help.

The revised edition of Circular 453, Strawberry Culture in Illinois, has a three-page section on "Renewing the Patch," and special cultural directions for everbearing varieties.

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JKM:sf
6/29/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 5, 1954

Know--and Use--First Aid for Accident Victims

Knowing some simple first-aid-rules--and keeping calm so that you can use them--may help you save the life of an injured person, says Gordon MeCleary, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

That's what 14-year-old Dennis Wurster of Stephenson county, Illinois, proved last winter. Dennis and his father were chopping corn in a hammermill when his father's hand was mangled in the machine.

Realizing that the bleeding must be stopped. Dennis put a tourniquet across an artery in his father's arm. Then he rushed him to the doctor. Had it not been for Dennis' quick thinking, according to the doctor, the accident might have been fatal.

What should you do for an accident victim? First, stop any bleeding. If there's a chance that any major bones are broken, better wait for an ambulance to move the victim.

You can help to prevent shock by protecting the victim from extremes in temperature, McCleary says. Shade him in summer, and keep him comfortably warm when the weather's cold. Then get a doctor as quickly as possible.

If you're interested in learning more about first aid, you may be able to enroll in a class sponsored by your local Red Cross chapter.

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6/29/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 5, 1954

Poultrymen Rely Too Much On Vaccination

Vaccination is a crutch that has been overused by Illinois poultrymen, says Dr. J. O. Alberts of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

It's much better to buy healthy day-old chicks and raise them under a good management program to prevent disease. Clean and disinfect your houses and equipment before you put a new batch of chicks in. If you plan to avoid respiratory diseases, you must brood your chicks in a confined area and have only one person take care of the flock, Dr. Alberts says.

Vaccination and treatment often seem to be the easiest ways to fight such respiratory diseases as infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis and Newcastle disease. But they do not give the most economical or complete control.

If you do vaccinate your young chicks, don't rely on the vaccine to give them complete protection. The protection may gradually wear off during a period of time, and many birds in your flock may then become susceptible to the infection for which you vaccinated.

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6/29/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 5, 1954

Blackhead Taking Heavier Toll of Chickens

Take a few simple steps in raising your poultry flocks this summer, and you will cut down the chances of their picking up blackhead, says Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Buy disease-free incubator-hatched birds, and put them in a clean, disinfected brooder house for the first six to ten weeks. Use a range that poultry have not been on for a year or more. Separate your chickens and turkeys at all times. The parasite that causes blackhead is passed in the droppings, so don't use them as manure on poultry ranges. Try to keep droppings out of feed and water.

Blackhead usually causes heavier losses in young turkeys than in chickens. However, more cases of the disease in chickens have been reported in the state this year than in the past, Dr. Hanson says.

Birds under 12 weeks of age are the heaviest hit, although they can pick up the disease at any age. See your veterinarian if any of your chickens become weak or drowsy, have droopy heads, tails or wings, become pale or have a sulfur-colored diarrhea.

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6/29/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 5, 1954

Dairy Cows Suffer From the Heat

Every hard worker knows that hot weather and excessive humidity cut down the amount of work he can do. The same thing applies to the dairy cow, which is one of the hardest working animals we have. She really suffers from the heat.

In tests at the University of Illinois dairy farm, research workers took the body temperatures of cows that were placed on very short pasture and not allowed to have any shade. K. E. Gardner, dairy specialist, at the College of Agriculture reported that the body temperatures of these cows ran as high as 109 degrees F., which is 7.5 degrees above their normal temperature.

The cows panted excessively, showed signs of severe discomfort, and their milk production suffered. Although none of the test group died, the University has received reports of cows' dying as a result of overheating.

Gardner says the discomfort of cows increases when temperatures stay at 90 degrees or above for four or five days continuously. Usually, however, they can cool off at night if the nights are not extremely hot.

Shade will help your cows beat the heat. If you don't have trees, let the animals stay in the shade of the barn, or even put them in the barn during the hottest part of the day.

Some dairymen build shades for their cows, using pole construction and putting straw or old hay on top of a wood slat roof.

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Dairy Cows Suffer From the Heat - 2

These shelters allow the air to circulate and at the same time provide shade.

Good pastures can also be a big help during hot weather. When pastures are reasonably good, cows do not have to graze in the sun in the hottest part of the day. They can get enough forage in the early morning or late evening to provide for a good flow of milk. But that is not true when pastures are extremely short. Then the cow has to graze during a large part of the day to get what she needs.

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for weeklies

Farm News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 12, 1954

Saturate the Ground When You Water Trees

If you're watering small shade trees this summer, give the ground a good soaking at least once a week.

W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says it isn't necessary to water small trees everyday if you saturate the ground once a week.

Allow a full stream of water to run from the hose for at least 15 minutes. Make sure the ground is thoroughly saturated down where the roots grow.

Watering young trees may keep them alive during periods of hot, dry weather if you don't wait until the leaves start to curl and turn brown.

Fertilizing will also help keep young trees in thrifty condition, but be careful not to use too much, Bulkley warns. Too little is better than too much. Excessive fertilizer may stimulate the tree to grow faster than the roots can develop. As a result, the moisture needed for transpiration, or breathing, of the leaves would be more than the roots could supply during prolonged heat and drouth periods, causing the tree to die.

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7/6/54

Have Soil Samples Tested Now

You can beat the crowds at the soil testing laboratories this fall if you will take time and send in your soil samples now.

A. U. Thor, soil testing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says soil testing work is light at this time of the year, and you will be able to get a report of the tests without unnecessary delay. The potash test requires 10 days to complete.

Most laboratories test fewer samples during the summer than at any other time. The number of samples starts to increase in late summer, and usually reaches a high level during fall and late winter months. At that time the soil samples often pile up, and you may have to wait some time for the test results.

For example the Soil Testing Laboratory at the University of Illinois received only 88 farm samples to test in June, as compared to an average of 625 for the first five months of the year. The situation is similar in other testing laboratories.

Thor points out that it will probably be less trouble to handle the soil samples now. Dry, loose soil samples will be easier to collect, and test, than muddy or frozen samples taken at other times of the year. Directions for taking soil samples can be obtained from county farm advisers.

The testing work can be done at one of the 80 county testing laboratories or at commercial testing laboratories. Samples can be tested for limestone, phosphorus, and potassium to determine the amounts and kinds of fertilizer needed. The soil tests are good for five or six years.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 12, 1954

Nearly 2,000 Farmers Attend Soils Field Meetings

Nearly 2,000 farmers who attended a series of 16 meetings at the University of Illinois Soil Experiment Fields over the state this spring, learned that most Illinois soils are capable of producing average yields of 100 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of wheat an acre.

These yields are not hard to obtain under good soil management practices, says A. L. Lang, professor of soil fertility at the College of Agriculture.

The soil experiment field meetings were held to demonstrate land use, soil management and fertilizer practices. The work on the fields showed that production levels can be increased more than 50 percent and in many cases by as much as 100 percent by simple soil management methods.

The spring series of meetings began in Southern Illinois at the Brownstown Field in Fayette County May 13. The last meetings were held on July 1 at the Dixon and Joliet Experiment Fields in northern Illinois. The average attendance was nearly 125, with approximately 500 people attending the Brownstown meeting.

Lee County farm people gave agricultural public relations a new twist when they held open house for local businessmen at the Dixon Field Meeting. More than 100 businessmen and press people from the county visited the field in the morning, and then were entertained at a luncheon.

The University of Illinois department of agronomy is now working on a series of 11 fall meetings at the Soil Experiment Fields. These meetings will show the results of various soil management practices on corn, soybeans, legumes and grasses. First meeting will be be at the Oblong Soil Experiment Field in Crawford County on August 24. The series will end on September 10 at the Joliet Field in Will County.

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7/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 12, 1954

Select Winter-Hardy Varieties of Winter Oats

If you are thinking about seeding winter oats this fall, do a little checking up before you buy your seed, suggests W. O. Scott, extension crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

First make sure that you are in an area suited for winter oats, and then buy only varieties that are known to be winter-hardy. Use of winter oats in Illinois is limited by their lack of winter-hardiness.

This susceptibility to injury from cold weather makes winter oats adaptable only to the southern part of the state. You can expect them to survive only in the area south of U.S. Highway 50 which crosses the state from Vincennes, Indiana to St. Louis, Missouri.

Varieties which are recommended for southern Illinois are Forkedeer, Fulwin. Wintok, LeConte, Lee, and a new variety--Dubois. Of these varieties Wintok, Forkedeer, and Dubois are probably the most winter-hardy. Even these varieties, however, will winterkill throughout this part of the state under severe winter conditions. And they are not hardy enough to be grown north of Highway 50.

Dubois, a new oat just released by Indiana plant breeders, is probably the first choice if you can find the seed, Scott says. Some seed was grown in Illinois this year, and Indiana will probably have a good supply of the seed.

Interest in winter oats is increasing, and in many cases they are being used as a substitute crop on land which has been taken out of wheat production.

Late seeding is a frequent cause of failure of winter oats. The crop must be planted early in September to give plants a chance to become well established before freezing weather. But if you plan to use the oats for pasture, seed them in August.

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WLF:sf
7/6/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 12, 1954

Don't Vaccinate Unless You Have Erysipelas

Vaccination against swine erysipelas is usually necessary only on infected farms, according to University of Illinois veterinarians.

Since erysipelas varies on severity on different farms, work out your own vaccination program with your veterinarian. Research has shown that the live culture and anti-erysipelas antiserum now being used will not "seed" the disease on your farm. The treatment also is safe to use on pregnant sows. Two new bacterins for swine erysipelas are being tested, but don't appear to be as effective as the culture-antiserum treatment.

Erysipelas is taking a heavier toll of swine in Illinois this year than in the past. Pigs that get the disease and recover are often stunted and unthrifty, and may pass the disease to other animals.

Call your veterinarian if you suspect that any of your pigs have this disease. The common symptom of the chronic form is an enlargement of the joints. Acute erysipelas symptoms resemble those of hog cholera, and the wrong treatment may be disastrous to your herd.

Take a few precautions in raising your swine herd and you will cut down the chances of their getting the disease. Buy disease-free stock at all times. Don't feed uncooked pork scraps in garbage.

The disease is spread in droppings and will live in the soil for several years, so keep healthy stock off pastures which have been used by affected pigs. As sheep and turkeys can also get erysipelas, keep them on separate pastures.

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Don't Vaccinate Unless You Have Erysipelas - 2

If erysipelas shows up, burn or bury any dead animals. Cultivate your old infected lots and pastures and keep swine, sheep and turkeys off of them. Clean and disinfect your houses and equipment with a solution of one pound of lye mixed in 30 gallons of boiling water.

You can get a very painful disease called erysipeloid by handling infected animals. To prevent this, always wear gloves and wash and disinfect your hands after handling diseased animals.

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for weeklies

Farm News

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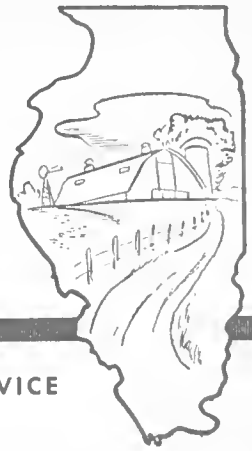

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

Each Egg Hen Lays Costs Less Than Last One

It pays to buy chickens that are bred to produce lots of eggs.

Don J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says a hen that lays twice as many eggs as another may be as up to eight times as profitable.

The reason is that a hen eats a certain amount of feed each year to maintain her body weight even though she does not produce a single egg, Bray says. She will eat more feed as she lays more eggs. But the feed needed per egg decreases as rate of production increases. This means that a hen that lays 200 eggs a year will use less feed per egg than a hen that lays 100 eggs a year.

Light breeds of chickens generally produce eggs more profitably than the heavier ones because they eat less feed to maintain body weight. And light hens should lay plenty of good-sized eggs.

For highest profits you will need to cull closely, Bray points out. One nonproducer can eat up most of the profit from one of your best layers during the year. And keep egg and feed records so that you can tell whether or not your flock is making money for you.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

Young Foreign Farmers Live on Illinois Farms

Ten young foreign farmers are living and working on Illinois farms now as exchangees under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

From India are Kumud Ranjan Ghosh, Anil Jhaveri, Gokulananda Satapathy and K. Rana Bahadur Singh. They have been living on Bond county farms and are now in Livingston county.

Iain Thow from Scotland is in Marshall-Putman county. Nuri Taysi and Cilal Mehmet Karakurum from Turkey are living in Grundy county, Gholamroza Aduli and Manssur Safavi from Iran are in Kendall county and Mort Hudson from Australia is in Piatt county.

All of these young men are farmers who have come to the United States to learn the ways of living of American farm families.

The Exchange is dedicated to the belief that understanding is the foundation of world peace. Exchangees get this understanding of American farm life by living with the families long enough to share the work, pleasures and fellowship as a family member.

In the other half of the exchange, Illinois young people will spend some months on farms in foreign countries this year. Ruth Large of Christian county is now in England and Wales for a six-month visit, Joe Bicknell of Moultrie county will go to India, Mary Margaret Hoffman, Livinsston county, to New Zealand, and Eldon Aupperle, Livingston county, to Chile, later this year.

Cost of the IFYE program is met by voluntary contributions to the National 4-H Club Foundation and to state IFYE funds through the state extension services. No government money is involved.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

Are You Over-Vaccinating Your Poultry Flock?

A good management program is just as effective an answer to the infectious bronchitis problem of chickens as is a vaccination program, says Dr. J. O. Alberts, veterinarian at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Clean and disinfect your houses and equipment before you put a new batch of chicks in. Keep other people and animals away from these birds.

Dr. Alberts emphasizes the need for protecting your potential laying stock from this disease. Parent birds that have recovered from bronchitis will give their chicks protection from the disease for three weeks after they are hatched. Then if these chicks are rasied under a good management program, you won't have to worry about bronchitis for the first eight to ten weeks.

Too many poultrymen are leaning over backwards to control this disease by vaccination. Many flocks are actually harmed more than they are helped by this practice.

In the first place, the disease has lost much of its viciousness. The average death loss is about eight percent among birds under four weeks of age. Older birds rarely die from bronchitis.

You can expect to lose one to five percent of your young chicks if you vaccinate them, because the live virus that causes the disease is used in the vaccine. If you vaccinate laying flocks, egg production will be lowered and the birds will rarely return to full production. This loss of production may cost you as much as one dollar per bird!

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

More Meat and Poultry Inspectors Needed

More people and a greater demand for meat in this country have led to a call for more meat and poultry inspectors, says Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Beamer attended a meat and poultry inspection seminar in Omaha, Nebraska, recently. The group attending this meeting agreed that proper inspection was the only way to make sure the public would get a sanitary, wholesome food supply.

Because of this increased demand for meat and poultry, more emphasis will be placed on proper methods of meat inspection and hygiene in the training of veterinary students in the nation's 17 veterinary colleges.

This training is especially important because many communities are passing local meat inspection laws. The job will fall on local veterinarians. These men must have a thorough understanding of the principles of meat inspection and meat packing if they are to perform this duty.

Dr. Beamer says that the University of Illinois is taking an active part in this training. All students in the College of Veterinary Medicine are required to take courses in bacteriology and food hygiene so that they will be qualified to become meat inspectors if the need arises.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

Southern Illinois Cornfields Damaged by Heat

Many southern Illinois cornfields in which top leaves suddenly died during late June and the first days of July were victims of heat damage.

The damage was a result of the unusually hot weather and a shortage of readily available soil moisture, says Benjamin Koehler, professor of crop pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Although the damage was actually caused by excessive loss of moisture from the affected plants due to the hot sun, the symptoms were entirely different from death by drouth at lower temperatures.

In general, most of the damage showed up in cornfields south of a line through Champaign and Sangamon counties. Many farmers were not familiar with heat damage to corn, Koehler says, judging by the many samples that were sent or brought to crop specialists at the university. Many suspected a plant food deficiency or disease to be the cause.

Heat damage is sudden death that occurs mainly in the upper leaves and especially the outer halves of the leaves. The junction between the live and dead parts of the leaf is irregular, probably because of the angle at which the sun shines on different parts of the leaf.

In many cases the damage showed up only in plants whose roots had been weakened by root rot or insects. In other cases variations

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in the supply of soil moisture caused damage only in localized areas in a field.

Killing by drouth, on the other hand, is a slow death. The leaves roll day after day; plant tissuss become limp and finally dry like hay. If moisture is supplied before the tissues actually become dry, they can recover.

Temperatures last year were also unusually hot, but less heat damage was observed then than at the same time this year. The reason for the difference is the close relation between the heat the corn will stand and the readily available soil moisture supply.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 19, 1954

Prepare Seedbeds Now for Late Summer Seedings

If you're going to do some late summer seeding of grasses or legumes, start to prepare the seedbed now.

W. O. Scott, extension crops specialist at the University of Illinois, says the time to start preparing the seedbed is immediately after harvesting small grains. This will give you about 30 days to work up a good seedbed.

A good seedbed is required to keep moisture near the surface of the soil. Work you do in preparing the seedbed also gives you a chance to kill weeds before seeding the legumes or grasses.

Most of the grasses, alfalfa and perhaps birdsfoot trefoil are actually better adapted to late summer seeding than to spring seeding. Biennial legumes, such as red clover, sweet clover and ladino clover, however, are not well adapted to seeding in late summer.

Late summer seedings are also excellent for pasture renovation programs. The seeding will have a chance to become established in the fall and will produce feed the following year.

There are no real secrets to getting a summer seeding established, Scott says, but good management practices help. Make sure the soil is well limed and supplied with phosphorus and potassium. The plant food nutrients in the soil will go far in determining whether the seed you plant will grow.

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Prepare Seedbeds Now for Late Summer Seedings - 2

Alfalfa should be seeded in early August, but grasses can be delayed until early September. Seed shallow, and then firm the soil with a cultipacker.

Dry soil may be a big problem in fall seedings. If there is reserve moisture in the soil and only the top few inches are dry, Scott suggests that you go ahead and seed. Then the seed will be in the soil and ready to grow at the first rain. If there is no reserve moisture in the subsoil, however, wait until it rains before you seed. This may prevent loss of seed if the weather is extremely dry after seeding.

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for weeklies

Farm News

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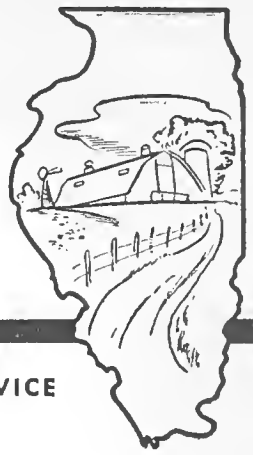

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 26, 1954

Brucellosis Declines in Illinois Swine Herds

Veterinarians at the University of Illinois report less brucellosis in Illinois swine herds tested during 1953 than in 1952.

Practicing veterinarians blood-tested 34,401 animals for this disease in 1953. Of these swine, 5.4 percent reacted to the blood test. The number of reactors has dropped steadily since 1950, when 12.4 percent reacted to the blood test.

Illinois is one of the few states following the swine brucellosis eradication program, called Project 1046. The fact that only 1.6 percent of the animals in herds enrolled in this project reacted to the blood test last year shows that many herd owners are making progress in eradicating the disease.

No reactor animals can be sold as breeding stock or exhibited. They can be sold only for slaughter under a new state law.

Swine brucellosis control in Illinois will mean more profitable production for the swine raiser and fewer cases of undulant fever caused by the swine type of brucellosis in humans.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 26, 1954

Ag College Open House on July 30

How would you like to see a pipeline milking system in operation? Or a comparison of drylot versus pasture feeding of market hogs? Or sample some of the University's ice cream and other milk products?

These are but a few of the many attractions you'll be able to see during the summer's second Open House at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana on Friday, July 30.

Agriculture Dean Robert Hudelson says that every person in the state should feel that he has a personal invitation to visit the College on Open House Day. A third Open House Day will be held on August 31.

Among many other things those who attend will be able to see some of the vegetable variety tests being made, the facilities of the College of Veterinary Medicine, the cow with the hole in her side used for rumen tests at the dairy barns, treated lumber used in safe bull pens and cattle fed shelled corn and ground corn and cob meal on pasture.

Guests are asked to assemble at the Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews avenue and Gregory drive at 10 a.m., Daylight Saving Time. There they will be divided into small groups. Guides will escort the groups on the campus tour.

Dean Hudelson suggests that you might want to bring a picnic lunch. There will also be eating places open on campus. After lunch the program will begin in the Livestock Pavilion at 1:10 p.m. with a demonstration of safety on the farm. Formal tours are scheduled to end at 3:00 p.m., but all are invited to visit the Agronomy South Farm and other facilities to see experiments in progress.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 26, 1954

Cut Dairy Feed Bill With Rye Pasture

Plenty of good pasture early in the spring will hold down feed bills. And fall-seeded rye may be just the crop to do the job for you.

J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois, says rye pasture can go a long way in cutting feed costs. He gives the experience of one Clinton county dairyman as an example:

This dairyman seeded nine acres to rye in the fall of 1953 for spring pasture. When he turned the cows on to the rye this spring, he found that milk production jumped and his feed costs dropped. He pastured 17 cows on the nine acres, and they increased their milk production by 71 pounds a day.

With his cows on the good, lush growth, the dairyman stopped feeding hay and silage. In addition, he cut the amount of grain in half.

The same nine acres also supplied enough forage to fill his silo. He will feed the rye silage in July and August, when pastures are short, and have his silo empty in time to refill it with corn silage this fall.

To have good rye pasture next spring, Cash suggests seeding the rye in late August or early September of this year.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 26, 1954

Birdsfoot Trefoil Makes Good Permanent Pasture

If you're looking for more information on the use of birdsfoot trefoil in permanent pastures, you'll find help in a new circular published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. This publication is Circular 725, "Growing Birdsfoot Trefoil in Illinois."

Use of birdsfoot trefoil in permanent pastures increases as many farmers learn that this legume will survive heat and drouth. In addition, it holds up under grazing and remains green and palatable throughout the summer. It can be grazed by livestock with little or no danger of bloat.

Birdsfoot trefoil is a relative newcomer among the legumes grown in Illinois, although a small planting was established on the University South Farm at Urbana in 1929. It can be grown throughout the state on many types of soil.

The circular covers the uses, establishment and management of birdsfoot trefoil on Illinois farms. It was written by J. J. Pierre, agronomist with the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and J. A. Jackobs, agronomist at the University of Illinois.

You can get a copy from your county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 26, 1954

Repairing Waterways, "Farm Hour" Feature

This is the time of year for you to begin thinking about building or repairing your grass waterways.

W. F. Lytle, University of Illinois agricultural engineering specialist, says the fall of the year is the best time to establish a new waterway or reseed your old one.

Lytle, who will be heard over the WILL "Farm Hour" program Wednesday, August 4, will answer many of your questions concerning types of waterways to use and how to prepare them, seeding and reseeding and what grass and legume mixtures to use.

The "Illinois Farm Hour" is heard Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. over WILL in Urbana, Illinois. It's the 580 spot on your radio dial.

Among other specialists to be heard during the week are J. A. Jackobs, "Pepping Up Permanent Pastures"; A. U. Thor, "Soil testing"; K. A. Kendall, "Supplementing Scanty Pastures"; and O. F. Gaebe, "4-H Members Learn By Demonstrating".

For your free monthly program guide, write to the "Illinois Farm Hour, WILL, Urbana, Illinois."

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7/20/54

for weeklies

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1954

Back Fat is Key to Hog Quality

Thickness of back fat on a hog is the best single way to tell how much lean meat he carries.

For each 1/10 inch of extra fat on a hog's back, you can expect 1 percent less lean meat in his carcass, says G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In other words, if a 200-pound hog with 1 1/2 inches of back fat has 50 percent of lean meat in his carcass, a 200-pound hog with 2 inches of back fat would have around 45 percent of lean meat.

The first of these hogs would grade choice No. 1, Carlisle says, and would be a meat-type hog. The second would grade No. 2 and would be too fat for highest quality pork.

For this reason it is highly important that you select your breeding stock with good length, firm fleshing and, above all, a muscular, not fat, appearance.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1954

4-H Entomology Project Enrollment Grows

More than 100 Illinois youths who are catching insects this summer are not only having fun--they're working. They're busy on their 4-H entomology project.

Collecting insects is an important part of their entomology project, the newest of the 4-H programs in the state. In addition, first-year work includes making insect-collecting equipment, and studying and identifying the insects.

The entomology program was developed this spring by Steve Moore, extension entomologist at the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois, and O. F. Gaebe of the 4-H staff at the University of Illinois.

Most of the young people enrolled in the project are from urban areas, and the entomology project is their first 4-H work.

Members who enrolled in the entomology project were given help in obtaining insect mounting pins and manuals. Within the past month, Moore has sent 97 sets of pins and manuals to new members.

4-H members from 18 counties have enrolled in the entomology program to date. Calhoun county leads the state in enrollment with 12 members. DeWitt, Knox and Marion counties each have 10 members enrolled.

Insect exhibits are being judged at some of the county fairs this summer. Outstanding members' records will be eligible for competition for state and national awards.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1954

"Farm Hour" Features

Your winter oats and barley are badly needed this year for feed.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois extension agronomist, says both winter oats and barley made good in southern Illinois in 1953-54, and he hopes they will do as well in 1954-55. Since more rigid acreage allotments have been placed on wheat, says Hackleman, winter oats and barley are going to be more important than ever.

Hackleman will be heard on the WILL, Urbana, "Illinois Farm Hour" Monday, August 9. It's the 580 spot on your radio dial. You can hear the "Farm Hour," sponsored by the College of Agriculture, Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. It features many college specialists and area farmers, markets and farm news and timely farming tips.

Some of the other features to be spotlighted during the week are "Keeping Cut Flowers Longer," J. R. Culbert; "Tips For Making Corn Silage," K. E. Harshbarger; "Poultry Disease Tips," Dr. L. E. Hanson; "Buying Replacement Ewes," U. S. Garrigus; and others.

You can get a monthly schedule of the""Farm Hour" features by writing to "WILL Farm Hour, Urbana, Illinois."

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1954

Fumigants Will Control Insects in Stored Wheat

Fumigate new wheat within two to four weeks after it is binned if you didn't use a protective powder at harvest time.

Fumigation will control an infestation that is just starting or one that is well underway, says Steve Moore, extension entomologist at the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois.

Control of insects in stored wheat is one of the big problems you'll be facing if you're sealing it on your farm for government loan. Insects need to be controlled even if you're just holding the grain on your farm. Recent hot weather has been favorable for a build-up of grain insects.

A list of some relatively safe fumigants to use includes the following mixtures: 3 parts of ethylene dichloride to 1 part of carbon tetrachloride; 1 part of carbon disulfide to 4 parts of carbon tetrachloride; or a 60-35-5 mixture of carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dichloride and ethylene dibromide. Buy the fumigants ready-mixed.

If your bin is more than 20 feet deep, the 60-35-5 mixture will give best results. It will work through the grain at a slower rate and do a better job of killing insects in the bottom of the bin.

Moore suggests that you select a calm, warm day to do the job. You will get best results when the temperature of the grain is

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70 degrees or higher. Seal all cracks and holes in the bin to make it as gas-tight as possible.

Before you apply the fumigant, level the surface of the grain and break up any crusts. This will allow the fumigant to penetrate more uniformly into the grain.

Apply the fumigant as a coarse spray over the surface of the grain. Too much is better than not enough. You can finish the job by placing a tarpaulin or other cover over the treated grain. It will hold the vapors in the wheat and make it possible to do a more complete job of fumigating.

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7/27/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 2, 1954

Rabies Prevention Needed in Illinois

Unless they have had experience with rabies, many Illinois residents apparently don't feel that this disease is important.

These people don't realize that by the time symptoms of rabies appear it is too late to treat, and the infected animal or person will die, says Dr. G. T. Woods of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Illinois ranks fourth in the nation in number of cases reported. One hundred seventy-six cases of rabies in several types of warm-blooded animals have been diagnosed so far in 1954, and one person has died from the disease.

During the first five months of 1954, 8,960 animal bites were reported in 64 counties, 7,852 of this total being in Cook county.

Rabies is caused by a virus carried in the saliva of infected animals. It enters the body through an animal bite and eventually affects the brain cells. Every year about 15,000 Illinois residents are bitten by animals. Children are most often attacked. Seventy percent of the bites are on the face, neck, shoulders, arms and hands. Many of them require surgery, and some produce permanent disfigurement, even if the victim does not get rabies.

About 300 cases of rabies in animals are found in Illinois each year. However, an average of 3,000 persons have to take a

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14-21 day series of antirabies shots to be sure they won't get the disease. These shots are necessary if the animal that bit the victim is destroyed or lost before it can be examined in a laboratory.

Officials estimate that Illinois residents pay more than $100,000 each year for surgical repair and treatment made necessary by animal bites. In addition, Illinois farmers lose about $500,000 worth of livestock each year due to rabies.

There is no cure for rabies, but you can help to prevent it. Have your veterinarian vaccinate your pet every year. Vaccination is required by law in Illinois unless you keep your dog muzzled, leashed in a pen or in the house. Loose-running, unvaccinated dogs must be picked up and eliminated if rabies is to be controlled.

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FHA:sf
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for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

Root Geranium Cuttings for Next Winter's Blooms

It's easy to root your own geranium cuttings for winter blooms in the house and garden plants next summer.

At this time of year, tip growth on geraniums is well matured and ready for rooting, says J. R. Kamp, flower specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Cut off the upper six or eight inches of a shoot with a sharp knife. Take off the lower leaves and plant the shoot in moist sand.

Place these cuttings in a shady place away from drafts, Kamp suggests. Keep the sand moist all the time, and do not let the cuttings wilt.

You can speed up the rooting process with special rooting powders that you can get from a garden supply store. Roots may take from five to six weeks to develop without rootings aids. With them, the time is cut to about three weeks.

After the cuttings have sprouted roots, pot them in a well-drained soil. The plants should bloom in late winter if you keep them in a sunny window. They will also be ready for use next summer in your garden.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

Horizontal Silo Makes Cheap Silage Storage

You can save many hours of labor at feeding time with a self-feeding horizontal silo.

At the same time you can get cheap and satisfactory storage from either a trench or surface-type horizontal silo, says John C. Campbell, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

For self-feeding, a feeding gate or manger that moves forward as the animals eat makes the feeding job nearly automatic. A silo 20 feet wide with a feeding gate should be large enough for 40 to 60 animals, allowing four- to six-inches of feeding space for each animal.

If you need more feeding space, you can feed from both ends of the silo and let the animals eat at any time.

Campbell says a good trench silo should have a concrete slab floor six inches thick and four- to six-inch reinforced concrete walls sloped outward one foot for each four feet of height.

Pressure-treated wood is most commonly used for surface-type hortizontal silos. Set treated poles six inches in diameter four feet into the ground and slope them outward about four inches for each six feet of height. For added strength, you can back-fill around the posts with concrete. Make the walls of pressure-treated 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 tongue-and-grooved wood. A concrete floor six inches thick should extend six inches beyond the posts.

Plan a silage depth of about six feet, and crown the floor about four inches for a width of 20 feet. For drainage, slope it one inch in six feet to the open end of the silo. Write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Plan No. 540, wooden horizontal silo.

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8/3/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

Keep Hens Cool and Egg Production Up

Hot hens don't make such hot layers. Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says anything you can do to keep your hens cool on hot days will pay in more and better eggs.

Here are few things that can happen to a hen when the thermometer climbs above 90-95°:

Her body temperature may go up 2 or 3 degrees. She may eat only half as much feed as she normally would. She may drink twice as much water if it's available. The size of her eggs may drop 10 percent. Shell thickness may go down by 20 percent or more.

Bray suggests having plenty of cross ventilation to permit air movement in the house no matter from which direction the wind blows. A wide slot ventilator under the north eave, large doors in the east and west ends of the house and removable windows close to the floor in front of the house all help. Keep nests away from the walls.

Keep heat out of the house by insulating the ceiling and ventilating the loft. Seal off the loft with insulation board, or use a layer of straw on wire screen tasked to the underside of the joists. You can also put a coat of aluminum paint on the roof to reflect the sun's rays.

Provide plenty of cool, clean water with an automatic watering system. Sprinkling a little milk or water on the feed will help get the birds to eat. But don't wet down more than they can eat in a few hours, because wet feed will mold or sour quickly in hot weather.

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8/3/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

WILL Farm Hour Airs Farm Problems

Farm owners and their tenants should share the cost of lime and phosphate on rented farms, says Frank Reiss, University of Illinois College of Agriculture farm economist.

In the build-up phase of the farm program, Reiss says, the landlord usually bears the costs. He should apply enough lime or phosphate to raise the fertility of the farm to the average fertility in the community.

After fertility is built up, however, the tenant should share the costs in the same proportion as he shares the crops.

Riess will answer many landlord-tenant problems on Friday, August 20, on radio station WILL, "Farm Hour." You can hear the "Farm Hour," which features farm specialists and others, Monday through Friday at 12:15 p.m. It's the 580 spot on your radio dial.

Some other features to be heard during the week of August 16-21 are "Tractor Ignition Troubles," J. A. Weber; "Winter Wheat Varieties," W. M. Bever and O. T. Bonnett; "The Small Fruit Garden," A. S. Colby; and "Timely Dairy Topics," C. S. Rhode.

You can get a monthly schedule of the Farm Hour programs by writing to station WILL, Urbana, Illinois

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8/3/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

Prevent Livestock Shipping Losses

A little extra trouble will help to prevent losses from heat, disease and injuries when you ship livestock this summer and fall, says Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois veterinarian.

Heat has already caused heavy losses in shipped livestock this summer. To make sure your animals reach the market or fair, give them plenty of ventilation. Put a canvas shade on open-top trucks. Don't try to crowd too many animals in.

Some farmers feel it is a good idea to ship during cooler night weather. In any case, be sure your animals have had plenty of water before you load them. If you are shipping hogs, wet down the sand in the truck bed.

It's easy to prevent injuries and at the same time keep your trucks in shape. Remove any projecting nails. Replace broken boards. Partition loads of mixed stock. Try to avoid sudden stops and starts while en route.

To kill any disease germs, clean and disinfect your truck before you load your stock. If you are returning animals from exhibitions, isolate them from the rest of the farm stock for 30 days as a health measure. During this time be sure to blood-test your breeding cattle and swine for brucellosis.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1954

Artificial Breeding Cooperatives Reach 50,000 Dairymen

From a small beginning in 1940, artificial breeding cooperatives in Illinois have reached the point where they are now helping to improve the quality of dairy cattle for about 50,000 Illinois dairy farmers.

In 1953 about 180,000 cows were artificially bred through two strong cooperative associations. C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, expects that more than 200,000 dairy cows will be artificially bred to association bulls in 1954.

The first cooperative breeding association, the Northern Illinois Breeders Co-op, was established at Hampshire in 1940. This association is now furnishing semen for use in 41 counties.

The Southern Illinois Breeders Association at Breese, established in 1945, now operates in 57 counties in the southern part of the state.

Both cooperatives have expanded their services rapidly to meet the increased demands for artificial breeding. The semen used in 1953 was produced by 95 Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn bulls owned by the cooperatives.

The high production of artificially sired daughters and the improved production of herds in which the service has been used for a number of years indicate the tremendous value of the cooperatives. The average daughter of bulls used in the cooperative associations returns

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between three and four times as many dollars above feed cost as the average cow in the state.

What is the dollars-and-cents value of the program to individual farmers? Take, for example, one herd in DeKalb County:

In 1952 this herd, made up entirely of artificially sired daughters born on the farm, had an average production of 12,241 pounds of milk and 502 pounds of butterfat. When the owners started to use the artificial breeding service in 1942, the herd average was 9,653 pounds of milk and 340 pounds of butterfat. The increase in milk production over a 10-year period amounts to more than $3,000 a year.

These results are above average, says Rhode. But this herd does show what you can accomplish by following an artificial breeding program. Other herds have shown even more remarkable results.

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Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 16, 1954

Prepare Trefoil Seedbed Months Ahead of Planting

Fall liming and cultivation of fields where you plan to plant birdsfoot trefoil early next spring will help the seeding produce best results.

In the southern half of the state, early August seedings have produced good stands, says J. J. Pierre, agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service. Here again trefoil seedings grew best when the fields were cultivated several months before it was time to seed.

Cultivating mixes applied lime and fertilizer with the soil, kills weeds and holds moisture for the young trefoil plants after the seeding catches, Pierre says.

Birdsfoot trefoil is hard to start but will stand heavy grazing for many years once it is established, the agronomist points out. No cases of bloat have ever been reported on a trefoil pasture.

Lime and fertilize the soil according to test. Then inoculate the seed with a good trefoil culture before seeding. Recommended rate is 5 pounds of New York birdsfoot an acre along with 4 pounds of brome or a similar grass. You can also seed it with one bushel of oats per acre, but the oats will need to be cut or grazed when it is 6 to 8 inches high.

It won't pay to seed birdsfoot trefoil with other legumes and grasses in mixture. Rye and wheat as nurse crops also are too competitive. Competition from other plants and weeds has killed off more trefoil seedings than any other factor, according to Pierre. For that reason, graze and mow your new seeding during the first year.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 16, 1954

Keep Laying Pullets Out on Range

Your pullets may lay better druing the high egg price season this fall if you will keep them on a well-shaded range for at least part of the pullet-egg stage.

Don J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that range nests help to get early-maturing pullets off to a good start.

Use some old nests that you have stored away. Or clean up some nests from the laying house and move them to a shady spot on the range. But if you want to get the most profit from your flock don't give in to your urge to house pullets during hot weather.

Handling and crating pullets during the day frightens and disturbs them and makes them hard to handle, Bray says. Cull at night when the flock is quiet and easy to handle. You can tell culls at night by their size and weight.

After you move the flock in, leave all windows and doors in the house open until the first damp, cool fall weather comes, the specialist suggests. The pullets have been used to lots of fresh air on range, and they'll suffer if you close them up too soon.

Change your feeding system before you house the birds so they'll become accustomed to this change before you house them. Then put a few range feeders and waterers in the house with them until they get used to the regular laying house equipment.

To help prevent cannibalism when pullets are first housed, allow at least three square feet of floor space for light breeds and four square feet for heavy breeds. If the birds start picking each other, probably the best treatment is debeaking.

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8/10/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 16, 1954

Wheat Acreage Quotas to Solve Few Problems

Recently approved wheat acreage allotments for next year's crop will cut yield and income, but probably won't reduce the supply much.

L. F. Stice, extension farm economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that the 1955 wheat marketing quotas and acreage allotments will probably only stop the build-up of wheat stocks and not reduce them.

Only 19 million acres at average yields would produce enough wheat to meet legislative "supply goals," Stice points out. That's less than one-third of the 55-million-acre minimum allotment for next year and less than American farmers have raised every year since 1868.

Supply goal for next year is the normal year's domestic consumption of 703 million bushels plus a normal year's exports of 287 million bushels plus a reserve supply of 297 million bushels. That totals one billion 287 million bushels.

Because we already have one billion 900 million bushels of wheat on hand and will use and export about 900 million bushels of it, we need to produce only 300 million bushels next year to meet the "supply goal." However, with average yields the minimum acreage allotmett of 55 million acres will produce 935 million bushels. Add this to carry-over stocks and the wheat supply on July 1, 1955, will be one billion 836 million bushels.

To balance supply with market demands by acreage controls, the policy set by present laws, farmers would need to accept far greater restrictions than they voted this year. In the face of further loss of income, they would hardly be likely to approve such tight control.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 16, 1954

Dry Pastures Increase Threat of Plant Poisoning

Short, dry pastures this summer are a threat to livestock. In order to get enough food, animals may eat poisonous plants that they would otherwise avoid, warns Dr. R. P. Link, University of Illinois veterinarian.

Look your pastures over now, and grub out or fence off poisonous plants before you run into trouble. You may find them growing anywhere. If they get in with the hay, many of them can poison your livestock this winter.

Wilted wild cherry leaves, stunted Sudan grass and Johnson grass may contain enough hydrocyanic acid to finish off livestock in a short time.

White snakeroot is another trouble maker. Milk, milk products and meat from cattle that have eaten this plant are poisonous and cause milk sickness in humans.

Bracken can also cause trouble. It is found most often in wooded areas in the southern part of Illinois. Other plants to look out for include whorled milkweed, nightshade, sneezeweed and horsetail.

Call your veterinarian and get your herd off the pasture at once if you think some of your animals may have been poisoned by some of these plants. They may tremble, stagger, have a hard time breathing or lose their appetite. Some plants will kill animals very quickly.

For more information, send 25 cents to the College of Veterinary Medicine in Urbana for a copy of Circular 599, "Illinois Plants Poisonous to Livestock." This booklet will help you identify more than 40 poisonous plants that may be growing on your farm.

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8/10/54

Catch Crops Pay Off in Higher Yields

Legume catch crops seeded in grain fields will give your crop yields a boost.

L. B. Miller, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says catch crops will improve the soil for the following crops and in turn make higher yields possible.

Sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and mammoth clover are all effective as catch crops, says Miller. There are a number of ways you can measure the value of these legume catch crops, but the most realistic test is the long-time effect on crop yields.

In tests at four experiment fields, catch crops boosted corn yields by an average of 24 bushels an acre when seeded in a four-year rotation of corn, corn, oats and wheat. The catch crops were seeded with oats and wheat and plowed under for the following crops. Crop residues were also returned to the soil.

First-year corn received the most benefit from the catch crops. This corn averaged 30 bushels an acre more than soil that had no catch crop and no residues returned to the soil. There was a difference of 18 bushels an acre in the yields of the second-year corn. In addition, catch crops also boosted oat and wheat yields.

Meanwhile, on a dollar-and cents basis, the annual acre value of all crops for the soil with catch crops was $21.80 more than for the check plots. The value of crops where the soil was improved by catch crops was $79.58 an acre compared with $57.78 an acre for the check plots.

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Catch Crops Pay Off in Higher Yields - 2

Catch crops have been grown with the four-year rotation on these fields for nearly 20 years. The yields and acre values of the crops were figured for the four-year period from 1950 to 1953.

With favorable weather and soil conditions, legume catch crops make large growth in the fall. You can plow them under late in the fall or in early spring in time to prepare the seedbed for the following corn crop.

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Farm News

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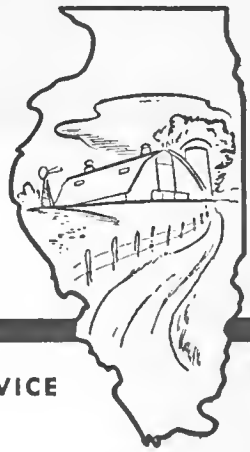

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 23, 1954

Look Out for Pinkeye This Summer

If any of your cattle are "cry babies," they may have pinkeye, says Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Infected cattle have runny eyes and keep them closed. The eyelids swell and feel hot. Cattle with injured or irritated eyes seem to pick up the disease more often than other animals.

Although few animals die of pinkeye, they may become blind if they are not treated. Then, too, they can spread this contagious disease to healthy animals. Animals that have recovered from pinkeye can still act as carriers.

Call your veterinarian if this condition appears in your herd. Put infected cattle in dark quarters, and feed them a nutritious feed.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 23, 1954

New Circular Gives Tips for Growing Red Clover

"You can't expect to grow a good crop of red clover by accident--it takes good management," says O. H. Sears of the University of Illinois Agronomy staff.

In a publication recently printed by the College of Agriculture, Sears outlines the conditions that will help you grow a good crop of red clover. This publication is Circular 727, "Growing Red Clover in Illinois."

Red clover is used extensively in Illinois as a forage crop. Much of the crop is used for hay, but in addition many acres are used for silage, pasture, seed and soil improvement.

The 8-page circular gives tips on raising good crops of red clover. The information includes seed varieties, soil conditions, methods, rates and time of seeding and management practices for each of the uses of red clover.

You can get a copy of Circular 727 from your county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 23, 1954

Santa Fe Will Award 4-H Scholarships

Santa Fe Railway will continue its support of 4-H Club work in 1954 by making its annual contribution to the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work to be used for awards in states served by the railroad.

Under the plan, Illinois receives four awards. State 4-H Club leaders will choose the recipients on the basis of individual achievement records of the boys and girls.

The Santa Fe grant provides for 68 awards. In addition, 20 college scholarships of $250 each are given. A boy and girl winner in Illinois will each receive one of these scholarships.

Besides the awards program the Santa Fe will contribute $1,000 to the National Committee's service fund.

As has been its custom for many years, the railway will honor its award winners with a special dinner in Chicago while the winners are there attending the National 4-H Club Congress this fall.

Other states participating in Santa Fe awards are Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 23, 1954

Spraying Nitrogen on Leaves Not Practical for Corn

Corn can take up liquid fertilizer sprayed on the leaves, but it's neither practical nor economical to feed the plants that way.

That's what tests at the University of Illinois show, says C. M. Linsley, extension soils specialist at the University's College of Agriculture.

In these tests, Agronomists E. B. Earley and R. D. Hauck sprayed 40 pounds of elemental nitrogen on corn leaves, using three different nitrogen fertilizers. They checked results against those on plots where 40 pounds of nitrogen in a dry form had been side-dressed for the corn.

Yields were higher on the plots where 40 pounds of nitrogen were side-dressed than on those that were sprayed. In addition, where 40 pounds of nitrogen were sprayed on the corn in one application, the leaves were burned. The nitrogen solution in the form of urea caused the least damage, but even with it yields were 7 bushels less.

The researchers got better results when they sprayed the solutions in two applications of 20 pounds of nitrogen each. Corn getting two sprayings of urea yielded as well as the side-dressed corn, but that getting the other solutions did not.

One big disadvantage of spraying fertilizers on the leaves is that you can put on only a small amount of plant food at any one time. Too much fertilizer burns the leaves and reduces yield. Also liquid fertilizers sold especially for leaf spraying cost considerably more than ordinary fertilizers.

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Spraying Nitrogen on Leaves Not Practical for Corn - 2

Cost of nitrogen for spraying will often run 70 cents a pound or more. Nitrogen used on the soil costs only 10 to 20 cents a pound.

Little work has been done in spraying phosphorus and potassium solutions on plants. But results so far indicate that these elements also can be added in only small amounts because of danger of burning the leaves.

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Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 30, 1954

Proper Disposal of Dead Animals Prevents Disease Outbreaks

If you have a disease problem on your farm, you can help to prevent its spread or outbreaks of a new disease if you will dispose of dead animals properly.

In fact, the state law requires that you burn, bury or have them hauled off by a licensed rendering company, says Dr. D. A. Willigan, University of Illinois veterinarian.

If you decide to bury the animal, dig a six-foot hole as close to the carcass as possible. Roll the carcass into the hole, and cover it with a layer of lime. Then throw in the dirt from the ground where the animal was lying. This dirt often contains disease germs that other animals will pick up. Finally, fill the hole with clean soil.

The easiest way to burn dead carcasses is to cover them with oil. Add a layer of straw and finally a layer of heavy, fairly dry manure.

Always wear rubber gloves and boots when you handle dead animals--they may have had an infectious disease. To prevent the spread of germs, move the carcass as little as possible. Wash and boil your clothing before you wear it again.

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8/24/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 30, 1954

Soils Are Losing Ability to Soak Up Water

Changes in the physical condition and fertility of your soils may take place slowly, but even "good soils" can be exhausted or worn out.

R. S. Stauffer, professor of soil physics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture says these gradual changes mean that you can't afford to neglect your soil management. The care you give your soil now will largely determine what it will be like in the future.

One of these changes in soils is the gradual loss of ability to soak up water during a hard rain. An experiment set up at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana more than 50 years ago shows that most soils can't soak up as much water after continued cultivation as they did when they were first cultivated.

In this test two four-year crop rotations were established, and the soils were checked against soil that remained in grass sod for the entire period. One rotation consisted of corn, oats, clover and wheat, and the other of corn, corn, corn and soybeans. For both rotations, all crop residues were returned to the land, but no lime or fertilizer was applied.

Neither rotation maintained soil structure as well as the sod. The clover rotation, however, did a better job than the corn rotation. Greatest difference came in the percolation rate--or the rate at which soil permits water to pass through it.

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Soils Are Losing Ability to Soak Up Water - 2

The corn rotation had a percolation rate of 0.2 inch per hour. This means that water enters the soil so slowly that much of the rain runs off. This water washes away the soil, or it may wind up as a large pond.

Soil on the clover plot absorbed 3.2 inches of water per hour. This is fast enough to permit no runoff except during heaviest rains. Grass sod, however, could absorb water at the rate of 8.4 inches an hour, or more than twice as fast as the clover sod.

This difference in rates at which the soil absorbs water is largely a result of the structure of the surface soil. For example, soil in the grass sod plot contained more organic matter by weight than the other plots.

In addition, large pores or air spaces made up a higher percentage of soil volume in the grass sod. The clover rotation rated ahead of the corn rotation in both percentage of organic matter and volume of air space.

These tests show that grass and legume sod crops promote good soil tilth. They will keep the soil in a desirable physical condition and also help to maintain fertility if they are included in the rotation often enough.

Other practices for maintaining soil tilth have been suggested, says Stauffer. These, however, are still in experimental stages and may or may not do the job. A good crop rotation is still the best way to maintain soil tilth on your farm.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 30, 1954

Cut Costs for Higher Dairy Profits

Dairymen who are looking for ways to increase profits will find their best opportunity in reducing costs.

L. R. Fryman, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says good production, or high average yield per cow, is the most important factor affecting milk production costs.

To get good production, you need good cows. Cull unprofitable cows from your herd, and then feed the good cows so that they will have a chance to produce plenty of milk.

Low-cost rations will help to hold feed costs down. During the barn-feeding season, make up low-cost rations using good-quality legume hay or mixed hay that is high in legumes. In summer, give your herd good pasture over as long a period as possible. If you feed concentrates, use homegrown grains to keep production up and keep the cows in good condition.

Keep enough cows to make a profitable dairy herd, and then make efficient use of your labor, says Fryman. One dairyman saved more than two hours in his chores each day when he rearranged his equipment, added some inexpensive labor-saving equipment and improved his work routine. He reduced his chore-time from an average of 5 hours and 44 minutes a day to only 3 hours and 39 minutes. In one year this saving amounted to more than two months in time and 730 miles of walking.

Dairymen, often neglect the health of their herds, says Fryman. Disease can destroy all chances of profit unless you carefully maintain herd health. Handle your cows in a way that will reduce mastitis to a minimum, and take precautions against Bang's disease.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 30, 1954

Illinois Wheat Thrives on Dry Weather

Many farmers in the drought areas of Illinois regard their 1954 wheat crop as a life-saver, says L. B. Miller, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This year's crop was excellent on most Illinois farms, especially in the southern part of the state, where a large share of the wheat is grown.

But even though yields were generally good, comparison of results at experiment fields shows that good crop rotations and soil management paid off with extra bushels at harvest time, says Miller.

Treated plots on the light-colored soils in the southern part of the state yielded almost four times as much wheat as the untreated plots. Averages for seven experiment fields were 10 bushels an acre on plots without soil treatment. But plots that received lime, phosphate and potash averaged 37 bushels an acre.

On the dark soils of central and northern Illinois, untreated land averaged 21 bushels an acre. Lime and phosphate plus good rotations boosted yields in these sections to 39 bushels an acre.

Largest contrast in yields came at the Brownstown field in Fayette county, located in the center of the drought area. Here yields ranged from 7 bushels an acre on plots with no soil treatment to 52 bushels where lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen were used.

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The Brownstown field also shows that land on which good rotations have been maintained is able to stand extreme weather conditions with less damage to crops, says Miller. Since 1940 the crop rotation has consisted of corn, soybeans, wheat and mixed hay.

A good rotation will help you maintain soil fertility and also give you a number of different crops. This variety of crops gives you a form of crop insurance--in case one crop fails, another crop may produce well.

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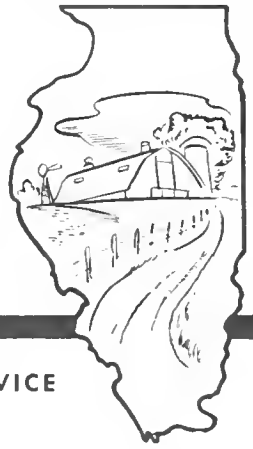

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1954

Corn With Smut OK For Silage

Don't let the presence of a considerable amount of smut in your cornfields stop you from making silage.

Karl Gardner, dairy specialist and G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, say that no evidence has shown up in research work to indicate that smut in silage harms livestock.

In one test, they report, heifers ate four pounds of smut each day in their rations for more than two weeks without any harmful effects.

Gardner and Carlisle say that, if you make silage from cornstalks showing smut damage, it might be a good idea to start feeding the silage gradually to your stock. And you might feed some hay along with the silage to keep any of the animals from going off feed.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1954

Phosphate Boosts Winter Wheat Yields

If your soil needs phosphorus, you'll have the best chance for a quick return if you put it on with winter wheat.

L. B. Miller, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says wheat responds well to phosphate fertilizers. These fertilizers stimulate growth in the fall and will often give yields a boost.

You can apply fertilizers that your soil needs at any time in the crop rotation, says Miller. But a good place to start on a soil building program is with a phosphate treatment for wheat. The boost in yield is often enough to pay for the phosphate, as well as other plant food to be added later. This quick return from phosphate is helpful if you operate on a limited budget for fertilizer.

When you apply the phosphate with the wheat, you will be putting it into the soil in time to help any legumes you seed to follow the wheat. Soil tests are the best guide for applying needed amounts of phosphate.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1954

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa Catch Crops Improve Soil

Put sweet clover and alfalfa at the top of your list of legumes to use as catch crops.

University of Illinois soil fertility specialist L. B. Miller says these legumes will help to build up the soil on your farm. Red and mammoth clover also make effective catch crops.

Legume catch crops grown with wheat and oats or other small grains improve the soil for the following crops. They are most effective when your crop rotation does not include legumes as hay or pasture. Catch crops pay off in higher yields, particularly when they are plowed under before corn.

Sweet clover rates high because of its rapid, vigorous growth. In the year following seeding, sweet clover often averages from 1 1/4 to 2 tons of dry matter per acre. This dry matter contains from about 80 to nearly 200 pounds of nitrogen. About two-thirds of the nitrogen comes from the air.

In some cases alfalfa is superior to sweet clover as a catch crop. On farms in areas where the sweet clover weevil is a serious threat, alfalfa, red clover and mammoth clover can be used.

In addition to improving soil fertility and boosting crop yields, catch crops help to control soil erosion. The deep-growing roots and heavy top growth add plenty of organic matter to the soil. This organic matter in turn improves soil tilth.

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa Catch Crops Improve Soil - 2

If you are growing catch crops with winter grain, seed them in February or March. For spring grains, seed legumes at the same time you seed the grain. They usually cause little or no interference with the grain crop.

With favorable weather and soil conditions, catch crops make good growth in the fall. You can plow them under in late fall or early spring in time to prepare the ground for the following crop.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1954

4-H'ers Win "A" Ratings at State Judging Contest

A total of 814 Illinois 4-H boys and girls took part in the annual state judging contest at the University of Illinois on Monday, August 30.

The livestock judging contest attracted 367 contestants; dairy, 344; poultry, 85; and vegetables, 18. This is the first year for vegetable judging in the state contest.

In the livestock contest, teams winning the top or "A" rating were from Adams, DeKalb, Kane, Macoupin, Macon, McHenry and Ogle counties. In dairy judging "A" teams were from Champaign, Christian, Logan, Madison, Ogle, Sangamon and Woodford counties. Mason and Will county poultry teams won "A" ratings, while Sangamon county won the top rating in vegetable judging.

Teams rating "A" in each contest will return to the University campus in a few weeks to compete for the honor of representing the state invarious national contests. The top livestock judging team will represent Illinois at the National 4-H Livestock Judging contest in Chicago on Friday, November 26.

The top dairy judging team will represent the state at the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging contest at Waterloo, Iowa, on Monday, October 4. The number two dairy team will judge at the International Dairy Cattle Judging contest at Chicago on Saturday, October 9.

The best poultry judging team will judge at the National Invitational 4-H Poultry Judging contest in Chicago, Saturday, November 27. The Sangamon county vegetable judging team is eligible to judge in the National Junior Vegetable Growers' judging contest at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, December 9.

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List of "A" winners, both team and individual, in the state 4-H judging contest, Monday, August 30, 1954, at Urbana.

Dairy -- 344 Contestants

"A" Teams

Champaign	Leebert Somers, Champaign Leon Bluhm, St. Joseph Bonnie Duncan, Champaign
Christian	Jim Nollman, Pana Bob Anderson, Rosamond John Wilhour, Owaneco
Logan	Billy Cox, Beason Bill Zimmer, Emden Billy Weakley, Beason
Madison	Reed Brazier, Moro Walter Hanks, Edwardsville Homer Henke, Edwardsville
Ogle	David Johnson, Rockford Larry McKee, Mt. Morris Jim Swanson, Byron
Sangamon	Beverly Anderson, Chatham John Wilcox, New Berlin Bill Dozier, Divernon
Woodford	Lynda Dosher, Congerville Warren White, Congerville Bill Rocke, Eureka

Livestock -- 367 Contestants

"A" Teams

Adams	Donald Waite, Ursa Donald Laeding, Lima Darrell Mixer, Mendon
DeKalb	Roger Steimel, Cortland Beulah Chestnut, Kirkland Robert Diedrich, DeKalb
Kane	Ronald Schuler, Batavia Martin Strausberger, Maple Park Frank Engel, Jr., Hampshire
Macoupin	Jim Harding, Carlinville Don Roberts, Virden Leroy Boston, Carlinville

Macon	David Ash, Harristown Norma Flach, Warrensburg Phyllis Riley, Maroa
McHenry	Mark Zimmerman, McHenry James Low, Harvard James McKee, Marengo
Ogle	Roger Schelling, Leaf River Norman Koerner, Egan Loren Kappenman, Egan

Poultry Contestants

"A" Teams

Mason	Forrest Davis, Manito Nancy Warner, Forest City Merrill Dierker, Forest City
Will	Walter Albers, Jr., Peotone Ray Hyde, Wilmington Roger Chisholm, Crete

"A" Individuals

Mac Airhart, Carroll
Everett Smithson, Fayette
William Kelch, Iroquois
Dick Johnson, Logan
Paul Johnson, Logan
Judy Birren, McHenry
Arlene Seegers, McHenry
Forrest Davis, Mason
Merrill Dierker, Mason
Nancy Warner, Mason
Walter Albers, Jr., Will
Ray Hyde, Will

Vegetable -- 18 Contestants

"A" Teams

Sangamon	Jack Armstrong Jim Baker Allen Davidson

"A" Individuals

Robert Marshall, Fulton
Rita Haley, Iroquois
Harlan Clauss, Livingston
Jack Armstrong, Sangamon
Jim Baker, Sangamon
Allan Davison, Sangamon

Livestock

"A" Individuals

Adams	Donald Laeding
Adams	Darrell Mixer
Adams	Donald Waite
Bureau	Richard Feik
Cass	Franklin Jokiach
Champaign	Joe Smith
Christian	Norman Trost
DeKalb	Beulah Chestnut
DeKalb	Robert Diedrich
DeKalb	Roger Steimel
DeWitt	Susan Lindsey
Greene	Tommy Handlin
Henderson	Garland Lefler
Kane	Frank Engel
Kane	Ronald Schuler
Kane	Martin Strausberger
Kankakee	Richard Graven
Knox	Judy Block
Lee	James Spratt
Logan	Billy Gardner
Macon	David Ash
Macon	Norma Flach
Macoupin	Leroy Boston
Marshall-Putnam	Bob Holler
Marshall-Putnam	Jim Hastings
McDonough	Robert Patrick
McDonough	Rex Combs
McHenry	James McKee
McHenry	James Low
Mercer	Larry Caston
Mercer	Vaughn Schmidt
Montgomery	Leon Bierbaum
Montgomery	Eugene Knodle
Moultrie	Rex Fleshner
Ogle	Roger Schelling
Ogle	Norman Koerner
Ogle	Loren Kappenman
Peoria	Sondra Cameron
Randolph	Daryl Reid
Sangamon	Lawrence Duewer
Stephenson	Bob Freese
Stark	Bill Gill
Vermilion	Don Schultz
Warren	Ernest Johnson
Will	Jim Paul

Dairy

"A" Individuals

Carroll	Alexander Van Cleve Smith
Champaign	Leon Bluhm
Champaign	Bonnie Duncan
Champaign	Leebert Somers
Christian	Bob Anderson
Christian	John Wilhour
DeKalb	Paul Malven
DeWitt	Ross Ferrill
Edwards	Marjorie Rothrock
Fulton	Earl Brown
Hancock	Earl Duncan
Iroquois	John Schoth
Kankakee	Lyle Gerdes
Kendall	Bill Anderson
Knox	Lance Humphries
Logan	Bill Zimmer
Logan	Billy Weakley
McDonough	Roderick Lester
McHenry	Wendell Calhoon
McLean	Charles Berry
Macoupin	Charles Dey
Madison	Homer Henke
Madison	Reed Brazier
Moultrie	Arthur Welch
Ogle	Larry McKee
Ogle	David Johnson
Randolph	Larry Stewart
Rock Island	Bill Gustafson
Rock Island	Wayne Larson
Sangamon	John Wilcox
Sangamon	Bill Dozier
Stark	Delbert Foutch
Tazewell	Wayne Muller
Union	George Weaver
Woodford	Lynda Dosher
Woodford	Warren White

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Farm News

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1954

Fall-Seeded Rye Makes Good Winter Pasture

An acre of rye seeded this fall may save as much as half a ton of hay in a cattle wintering program.

If your winter season will permit grazing, rye pasture will cut down feeding labor and be better than drylot wintering for keeping your animals in thrifty condition, says H. C. Cate, extension specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Rye pasture also puts on good gains during the winter at low cost, Cate says. In five trials at the Dixon Springs Station, rye produced an average acre-gain of 130 pounds on ewes and lambs.

You can expect similar gains with cattle. The carrying capacity of rye pasture is high. One acre should, with intermittent fall, winter and spring grazing, carry a mature cow for about 70 days.

At the usual custom rates for southern Illinois, for rye following corn that has been taken off for silage, disking, drilling, seed and fertilizer costs will vary from $4 to $7 an acre, depending on how much fertilizer you use. That's a small cost for the return you can expect, Cate points out.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1954

State 4-H Enrollment Tops 60,000 Members

Illinois 4-H Club membership exceeded 60,000 for the first time this year, when official figures show a total enrollment of 61,827 boys and girls.

Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H club work in the state respectively, report an increase of 3,206 members over last year.

That's an increase of 5.5 percent over the total of 58,621 in 1953.

Home economics clubs maintained their lead over the agriculture clubs in enrollment with 32,399 members compared with 29,428 in agricultural clubs.

The increase was also greater in home economics clubs, with 1,887 more members compared with 1,200 more members in agricultural clubs.

Kankakee county showed the largest increase in agricultural club membership, with 158 more members than last year. Jefferson county ranked second, with 125 more members. McLean county's total of 862 members was largest in the state, although it was 13 less than last year.

In home economics club enrollments, Lake county had the greatest increase, with 179 more members. Randolph county's increase was 142 and Kankakee county 141. Champaign county has the largest enrollment of home economics club members with 874, even though that was a drop from last year's total of 936. McLean county's total of 1,681 for both agricultural and home economics enrollments tops the state. Champaign was second with 1,456 members and Adams third with 1,445 members.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1954

Make Your Own Post-Treating Plant

An eight-foot section of steel culvert with a bottom welded on makes an ideal home post-treating plant. Or you can weld together 2 1/2 steel oil drums for the same purpose.

For easiest post handling, sink the tank below ground level with the top about knee-high, suggests W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Put posts in the tank butt end down. Fill the tank with preservative until the posts are completely covered, and let each batch of well-seasoned posts soak for 48 hours. Seasoned pine posts will take up enough preservative in 24 hours.

Hold the posts in the solution with a board lid. Put a section of 2 x 4 across the lid, and hold the lid down with a half-inch steel bar run through holes in the side of the tank.

Let treated posts dry a day or two before you set them. If you want to paint them, let them dry for two to six months before you paint.

Many Illinois farmers are learning at first hand about home post-treating equipment and methods at a series of six district demonstration meetings now being conducted in the state. If you want more information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 636, "Preserve Your Posts With Penta," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1954

Award Logging Show Prize for Homemade Equipment

Your homemade logging equipment may win a prize.

C. S. Walters, forest products utilization specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says a cash prize will be awarded for the best homemade equipment exhibited at the Logging, Sawmilling and Forestry Show at Port Byron on October 7 and 8.

Walters, chairman of the show's program committee, says that a committee of judges selected from foresters, equipment manufacturers and engineers and the sawmilling industry will select the best example of homemade equipment.

The winner in the exhibit will be selected on the basis of whether his machine reduces manpower, labor and logging costs; whether it is a new idea or an adaptation of some older principle; and how neatly it is made. L. S. Weber, Illinois Coal Strippers association, one of the public and private agencies helping to promote the show, will serve as chairman of the judging committee.

The show will be held on the John Hauberg farm, located 2 1/2 miles north of Port Byron in Rock Island county.

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9/14/54

Needless Wind Damage Costly to Farmers

Windstorms cause too much damage to farm buildings.

John Campbell, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that most of the unnecessary damage is due to poor construction, carelessness and lack of upkeep.

Carelessly overlooking open windows and swinging barn doors, leaving debris in the yard that may be blown against a building and failing to cut down weak trees account for most of the minor wind damage, Campbell says.

Lack of maintenance probably accounts for most of the medium-sized damage claims, according to the agricultural engineer. Farm buildings that were originally well built get less sturdy with age and become wind hazards unless you keep them in repair.

Major wind damage other than unavoidable tornado distruction generally results from poor construction. Most farm buildings that blow down weren't built strong enough and were not strengthened with braces and ties.

Look for these common structural weaknesses in you buildings, and then immediately repair all that you find: (1) poor foundation and building poorly anchored to the foundation, (2) no wall bracing, (3) no ties to hold the roof rafters to the walls, and (4) poorly designed or defective roofs.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1954

Top Sheep Men Tell How They Do It

Have your ewes on good pasture and gaining weight at breeding time.

That's one of the most often-repeated tips that top winners in the 1954 Illinois Sheep Production contest give for their success with sheep.

Dick Hollandbeck, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that most of the best sheep producers follow pasture feeding with good legume hay in the winter.

Consistently good production records of these top Illinois sheepmen are not accidents, Hollandbeck declares. It's easy to trace most of their success back to good management.

Most of the winners feed a little grain all winter, and all of them feed grain from a few weeks before lambing until grass time. A good winter feeding program results in a higher percent lamb crop. Grain and hay after lambing help keep ewes' milk production up until the lambs can get enough grass.

After the lambs arrive, most of the winners say that they separate the ewes and new-born lambs from the rest of the flock for a few days. Nearly all of them use brooders or heat lamps in cold weather, creep-feed lambs as soon as they will eat, and dock and castrate when the lambs are a week to ten days old.

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Top Sheep Men Tell How They Do It - 2

The 1954 winners list such management practices for the flock as a whole as using good legume pasture as much as possible, providing salt and water at all times and giving their sheep plenty of shade in hot weather. They regularly dip or spray for ticks and treat for worms.

Most important of all to these top winners, Hollandbeck says, is that they like and take an active interest in their sheep.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1954

Buy Chicks Bred to Lay Eggs

Every dozen eggs a hen produces makes her worth 25 cents more.

That's why it's important that you buy chicks next spring that will lay many eggs for you next fall, says Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you shop around for your chicks, shop for quality first and price second. It's foolish to put high-priced feed into pullets and hens that are not bred to produce eggs in return, Bray says.

You may not have the best chickens available this fall, but it will still pay you to treat them as well as you can during the coming laying season. For example, an automatic watering system will often pay for itself in extra eggs alone, to say nothing of the added convenience.

And it doesn't pay to stop feeding balanced rations when egg prices start to drop. If you slack off then and feed well only when egg prices are going up, prices may be low again by the time your pullets get back into full production.

Finally, look for a market that is willing to pay for quality meat and eggs. Then keep your end of the bargain by supplying plenty of a high-quality product all year round.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1954

Farm Forestry Day at Kaskaskia October 13

Farm woodland owners are especially invited to attend the Farm Forestry Field Day on Wednesday, October 13, at the Kaskaskia Experimental Forest in Hardin county.

Forestry specialists from all sections of the state will be on hand to demonstrate tree growth and value and log and lumber grades. Ideas presented at the show aim toward helping you get more income with less labor from your farm woodland.

R. D. Lane, forester in charge of the Kaskaskia Forest, will lead visitors on a tour of managed and unmanaged woodland plots. There you will be able to see how much difference the right care can make in supplying useful and valuable timber on your own farm. On the tour Ray Coleman, Jonesboro sawmill operator, will discuss log and timber values.

One new labor-saving device for farm woodlands is a mechanical tree girdler to kill undesirable trees. W. W. May, forestry agent for the Illinois Central railroad, will demonstrate the machine.

Others on the program include L. S. Minckler and D. E. Herrick, U.S. Forest Service; Ernest Kunze, district forester, and E. E. Nuuttila, state forester, Illinois Division of Forestry; Ray Hunter, Illinois Agricultural Association; and Robert Nelson, extension forester, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Field day headquarters will be marked by road signs east off Highway 34 between Harrisburg and Elizabethtown. The program is due to start at 9:30 a.m.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1954

Peggy Hoffman Goes to New Zealand

Miss Mary Margaret Hoffman of Fairbury. left San Francisco September 16 en route to New Zealand, where she will live and work with farm families this winter as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate.

Miss Hoffman is one of 10 IFYE delegates who departed via Pan American World Airways for Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. The group spent several hours in Honolulu before going on to their host countries. They will return to the United States in the spring.

With the departure of the fall and winter "Grassroots Ambassadors," the total 1954 IFYE program will include 118 U. S. farm young people, 20 to 30 years old who have gone abroad to live with farm families in approximately 40 countries in Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Near and Middle East. In return, 149 exchangees from these areas of the world are living with farm families in 39 states and Alaska at the present time.

The IFYE program, dedicated to the idea that understanding among the peoples of the world is the basis for peace, is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges and universities. It is financed by contributions from 4-H Clubs, rural and civic organizations, industries, foundations and others interested in the world understanding. No federal or state government funds are used in the exchanges.

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Peggy Hoffman Goes to New Zealand - 2

Since the beginning of the program in 1948, 395 U. S. delegates have gone overseas and 346 exchangees from other lands have lived with U. S. families. The participants share in the home, farm and community activities of various host families for four to six months and thereby gain a real understanding of rural living in the host country.

Miss Hoffman attended a final orientation program at the University of California from September 12 to 16 which included conferences on world agriculture, trade, understanding people, U. S. foreign policy, the American way of life and the customs and culture of New Zealand.

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Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 4, 1954

Don't Be a Cornpicker Statistic This Fall

Careless operation can quickly nullify the harvesting skill of the mechanical corn picker.

This year's corn harvest will take another heavy toll in mangled fingers, hands, arms and legs, and even death, unless Illinois farmers are more careful with their pickers, says E. I. Pilchard, vice president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Here are three rules to follow that will help reduce the number of cornpicker accidents, Pilchard says:

1. Stop the picker before you leave the tractor seat. There is no practical way to guard picker rolls. The only alternative is to turn off the power before you try to clear the rolls. Follow the same rule before oiling or adjusting any part of the picker.

2. Keep guards in place. Manufacturers do their part in furnishing safety shields for power take-offs and exposed moving parts that can be guarded. Do your part by keeping them in place.

3. Keep the equipment clean to prevent fire in the field. Don't let trash pile up on the manifold or exhaust pipes. Watch for leaky fuel lines, and never refuel with the motor running. Keep a fire extinguisher on your tractor. A metal sediment bulb on the carburetor may prevent a fire.

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9/29/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 4, 1954

Buy Feeder Cattle to Suit Your Needs

The amount of feed you have on your farm or want to buy and the time you want to market should largely tell you what kind of feeder cattle to buy.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that steer calves will need silage or good hay for roughage. They will also need good pasture for next year if you want to graze them. And they will need grain to finish them for market.

Steer calves may profitably use a large amount of good roughage and good pasture if you winter them well. On the other hand, it usually doesn't pay to graze heifer calves except for a short time in the fall after they arrive on your farm.

Choice-quality heifer calves should be fat and ready to market in the late spring or early summer, Russell points out. That means that you should start them on full feed any time from November to January.

Head common or medium cattle that you buy this fall for late winter or early spring market, the specialist suggests, because they usually bring the highest prices then. Silage fits especially well into this feeding program.

Good to choice steers should be fat and ready for market in late summer and early fall, when they normally sell best. Yearling steers will usually be ready to market before steer calves of the same quality because they start with more weight and growth.

If you want to pasture steers next summer without grain, Russell suggests that you plan for a grain-feeding period in the fall to finish the cattle for their grade before you market them.

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RAJ:sf
9/28/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 4, 1954

Winter Care Adds Life to Farm Equipment

Take care of the gasoline engines on your farm equipment during the winter and you'll get lots more service out of them.

Jay Weber, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the first thing to do is check the engine cooling system to be sure there are no leaks before you put in antifreeze.

You may need to tighten or replace radiator and heater hoses Weber says. Don't take a chance with hoses that are old and soft. Also, drain and flush the cooling system before you add antifreeze.

Alcohol is all right as an antifreeze in engines used for light work. But, because alcohol has a low boiling point, it is generally not suitable for tractors. Permanent-type antifreeze is best for tractors and for trucks and cars equipped with 180-degree thermostats. You can use antifreeze more than one season, but you run the risk of having a clogged cooling system.

It's especially important to keep the engine up to operating temperature during the winter, Weber says. Operating for a few hours at low temperature will cause sludge and lots of engine wear. A good thermostat cuts warm-up time and keeps the engine up to operating temperature. Change oil oftener than usual during the winter to rid the engine of harmful acids and sludge.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 4, 1954

Winter Care Adds Life to Farm Equipment - 2

Ice in the gas line can be a real headache. Avoid this trouble by cleaning sediment bowls and draining water out of your gasoline storage tank now. Fill tractor and auto tanks at the end of the day's run to prevent water from condensing. And keep storage tanks as full as possible during winter months.

For quick, easy starting, keep the battery fully charged and ignition system in good repair. Check your instruction book for recommendations on changing to a lighter weight oil and taking care of other winter needs.

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RAJ:sf
9/29/54

for weekly

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11, 1954

It Pays to Dehorn Feeder Cattle

If the feeder cattle you bought this fall--or plan to buy later--have horns, it will pay you to dehorn them.

The job should be done late this fall after the fly season, but before cold weather sets in.

Livestock specialist Harry Russell at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture points out that meat packers prefer fat cattle without horns and will usually pay a better price for them. Hornless or dehorned cattle require less shed space and less room at the feed bunk than horned cattle. And they are easier to load and ship. You'll run less danger of carcass and hide damage, too, if you get those horns off.

If you haven't had experience in dehorning cattle, you'll want to get the help of a veterinarian to make sure you do the job properly, with no excessive loss of blood.

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HR:sf
10/5/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11, 1954

Small Eggs May Be Better Buy at Low Prices

You can usually save yourself some money at the grocery store if you stop to compare weight with price when you buy eggs of a given quality.

Jim Roush, egg marketing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the supply of medium and small eggs is heavy at this time of year. The larger supply has lowered the price of these eggs in relation to the price of large and extra large eggs.

For instance, Roush points out that one local store is selling Grade A large eggs (24 ounces) for 59 cents a dozen, Grade A medium eggs (21 ounces) for 43 cents a dozen, and Grade A small eggs (18 ounces) for 29 cents a dozen.

With one dollar, then, at this store you can buy 62 ounces of small eggs, 49 ounces of medium eggs and 41 ounces of large eggs of the same quality. A similar situation exists in most Illinois stores that sell graded eggs.

You won't find this difference all year, Roush warns. As this year's pullets mature and start to lay larger eggs, the supply of large eggs will increase and the supply of small and medium eggs will decrease until the price advantage may even swing to the large eggs.

Supply and demand for various egg sizes regulate their price, Roush emphasizes. You can use this to your advantage by comparing price with weight when you shop for eggs of a given quality.

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RAJ:sf
10/5/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11, 1954

Cows Need Little Mineral, But Need It Badly

Your milk cows don't need very much mineral, but what they do need is important both for growth and for milk production.

L. R. Fryman, University of Illinois dairy specialist, says that salt is the most important mineral. Dairy cattle need free access to either block or loose salt. In addition, milking cows need a pound or two of salt for each 100 pounds of grain mixture, and calves need about a pound for each 100 pounds of grain.

If your roughage isn't so good, Fryman says your cattle will also need some calcium and phosphorus. If you have good legume hay or grass silage, don't worry about calcium. But even with good roughage you'll need the phosphorus unless you are feeding a protein supplement.

Ground limestone will supply the calcium, and steamed bone meal will provide the phosphorus. You can offer them free choice with the salt, or you can mix them with the grain mixture.

If you mix them with salt, use a mixture of two parts ground limestone, two parts steamed bonemeal and one part salt. If you mix with the grain, add a pound of each for each 100 pounds of grain.

In Northeastern Illinois, Fryman says, dairy cows need iodine. Best way to add iodine is to use idodized salt in place of ordinary salt.

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JKM:sf
10/5/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11, 1954

Picker Is Quicker Than the Hand

According to legend, many a country boy lost his money in the "shell game" at the carnival. And when he failed to guess which shell hid the little dried pea, the carnival slicker always said, "It proves that the hand is quicker than the eye."

There's a similar rule for corn-picker operators that can save more than money, says Wendell Bowers, University of Illinois agricultural engineer. That "the picker is quicker than the hand" can be shown with a pencil and paper--and hundreds of picker accident victims can testify that it's true in the field, too.

Bowers says tests prove that it takes you nearly half a second to let go of a stalk once you realize it's going through the rolls. The snapping rolls pull in seven feet of stalks per second. That means you're taking a big chance in trying to pull stalks from a picker that's running--even if you grab the end of the stalk.

The obvious answers are these: stay out of "shell games," and stop your corn picker before cleaning it. Following this advice can save you money--and maybe even you life.

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GLM:sf
10/5/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11, 1954

Get Meat-Type Boar Now

The quickest way to get meat-type hogs is to buy a meat-type boar now to sire your spring pig crop.

Dick Hollandbeck, livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says more and more topnotch hog farmers are swinging to meat-type hogs for two main reasons: they are more economical to produce than the average hog, and the packers are starting to pay higher prices for them because housewives want the leaner cuts of pork.

Hollandbeck points out that you don't have to depend on any one breed, cross or blend for your meat-type boar. Meat-type hogs are found in every breed, every cross of breeds and every blend.

Your farm adviser can help you locate herds of meat-type hogs in your county.

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10/5/54

for weeklies

Farm News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 18, 1954

Arithmetic Can Help Save Life

Arithmetic--if you'll apply what you learn--can save you from a corn picker accident this fall, says a University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Wendell Bowers says two facts make it dangerous to try to clean stalks out of a picker when it's running: First, it takes you nearly half a second to let go of a stalk after you see it's going through the snapping rolls.

And when you multiply that time by the speed of the rolls--they'll pull in seven feet of stalks per second--you have a result that can spell injury or death. Even if you grab the stalk at the end, says Bowers, you're still taking a big chance.

The solution is to shut the picker off. If the picker clogs so often that this isn't practical, better find out whether the picker's to blame.

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GLM:sf
10/12/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 18, 1954

Census Takers Will Visit Farms in November

You can expect a census taker to visit your farm sometime between November 1 and the first of the year.

He will be collecting information for the 1954 Census of Agriculture that the Federal Bureau of the Census sponsors every five years on farms in all but seven states, according to farm economists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Some time before the census taker visits you, you will get a copy of the survey questionnaire in your mail box. The University farm economists urge you to sit down for an evening or so and answer all of the questions before the census man arrives.

Answering the questions will take some time, they admit, but it will save time to have that much out of the way.

More than 30,000 takers will visit more than five million farms in the United States to collect information for the census. Each farmer will answer about 100 questions about his land, crops, livestock, farming methods, expenses, labor and equipment.

When all the information is collected, the Bureau of the Census will total the figures and release them. Individual farm and farmer secrets are kept by releasing only totals for counties or larger areas.

Linus Kiefer will supervise the southern district, with headquarters at Mt. Vernon; Roy A. Dillinger, the Decatur field office; and Clarence W. Miller, the office at Bloomington. In addition, one supervisor will work out of Chicago.

The Mt. Vernon office will have 18 crew leaders and 282 enumerators, Decatur will have 19 crew leaders and 285 enumerators, and Bloomington will have 15 crew leaders and 210 enumerators.

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10/12/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 18, 1954

The Outlook for Farm Prices

Here's a quick look at the outlook for farm prices as seen by agricultural economist L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Corn: Prices will probably average a little better than last year. There is a somewhat smaller corn crop due to losses in the drouth area, but the reduction is partially offset by higher production of oats and other feed grains.

Soybeans: A somewhat larger soybean crop will be likely to sell at a lower average price than the 1953 crop.

Hogs: Somewhat larger marketings of hogs will sell at a lower average price than during the past year.

Cattle: The remainder of the fed cattle crop bought in 1953-54 is apparently going to sell well. There should be a rather steady level of cattle prices, with usual seasonal variations. But feeders are costing more than they did a year ago, so cattle-feeding profits may not turn out to be so favorable as they have been in the past 12 months.

Milk: Prices until April 1955 will average lower than those of this past year but probably will go higher after that date. The volume of milk sold will be down a little.

Eggs: The volume of eggs marketed has been up, and prices have averaged lower. This situation is likely to continue until farm flocks are reduced, and at prevailing poultry prices this will be a slow process.

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10/12/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 18, 1954

Salisbury and Norton Named to Feed Committee

G. W. Salisbury, head of the department of dairy science, and L. J. Norton, department of agricultural economics, both of the University of Illinois, have been selected to serve on the Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Salisbury and Norton are two of 23 outstanding college men who were carefully chosen geographically to represent every major feeding section of the United States.

The committee will meet in Chicago October 28-29, 1954, and undertake an intensive and critical study of the national feed supply and general economic outlook. After two days of closed sessions, the group will issue a forecast of the numbers of each type of livestock and poultry to be raised during the next twelve months, the amount of feed each animal and bird will eat, total feed consumption and the balance that will be likely to exist between feed supplies and use.

These difficult tasks have been handled with remarkable accuracy by similar groups of college experts every fall since 1942. The Feed Survey Committee has seldom been off more than a few percentage points in any of its forecasts. Committee reports serve as a helpful guide in planning the nation's agricultural production programs, and requests from agricultural teachers and leaders for the reports have been increasing each year. AFMA expects to distribute about 50,000 copies of its report in 1954.

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10/12/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 18, 1954

Sheep Production Day October 29

Illinois farmers who raise or feed sheep are invited to attend the annual Illinois Sheep Production Day Friday, October 29, at the University of Illinois.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division in the College of Agriculture, says the day's program is designed to give farmers the latest available information on sheep production and marketing.

Here's a quick rundown on some of the program topics for the day:

What about high-oil corn for lamb feeding?

Can urea reduce feed costs?

Feeding bred ewes and ewes with lambs.

Experimental results with self-feeding.

Buying replacement ewes.

Peoria's experience with marketing lambs through cooperative pools.

Wool harvesting and preparation.

The day's program starts at 9:00 o'clock in the morning with a visit to the sheep farm. The speaking and demonstrations will start at 10:30 in the Livestock Pavilion on the campus.

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10/12/54

for weeklies

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 25, 1954

Milk May Be an Economical Calf Feed

Milk may be the most economical feed this fall for young calves on many dairy farms.

J. G. Cash, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that 100 pounds of milk contains about the same amount of digestible protein and total digestible nutrients as 20 pounds of most milk replacers.

Therefore, dairymen will not save on feed costs by buying milk replacers unless they can buy 100 pounds of it for less than the net farm price they get for 500 pounds of milk

An experiment conducted by dairy scientists at the University of Illinois shows that you can get satisfactory growth by feeding calves whole milk, high-quality legume hay and a simple grain mixture made up of 50% ground corn, 20% ground oats, 27½% soybean meal, 1½% steamed bonemeal and 1% salt.

In this test, milk was fed to the calves at the rate of one pound for each 10 pounds of body weight up to four weeks of age. Then the amounts were gradually reduced and no milk was fed after they reached 10 weeks of age.

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10/19/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 25, 1954

Dry Weather Increases Importance of Treating Sheep This Fall

It's more important than ever this fall to treat sheep for internal parasites. Dr. Ray D. Hatch, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says that giving the animals a phenothiazine drench this fall as soon as they are brought in for winter feeding can be very important in reducing death losses.

Many flocks are undernourished because of a shortage of good pasture during the late summer and fall, Dr. Hatch says. The poor condition of the animals makes them easy prey to internal parasites. Parasites have been the cause of heavier than usual death losses in farm sheep flocks this fall.

Hatch recommends a phenothiazine drench this fall when the flock is brought in from pasture, another when the animals are returned to pasture in the spring and possibly a third in late summer or early fall if dry weather cuts pasture growth as it did this summer.

Sheep should also have access to a phenothiazine-salt mixture all year.

Drenching sheep is not difficult, and flock owners can do the work themselves with a few instructions from their veterinarians.

A small farm flock is a fine way to keep weeds under control, but it can also be very expensive if you lose a number of your sheep because of internal parasites.

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HCR:sf
10/19/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 25, 1954

Urea May Hold Mixed Feed Costs Down

Using urea in mixed feeds for livestock may help to hold feed costs down.

That's part of a report that U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will make to sheep producers on urea experiments at the annual Sheep Production Day in Urbana on Friday, October 29.

Tests have shown that urea is a good substitute for oil meal as a source of protein in mixed feeds for sheep and cattle, Garrigus says. For that reason feed mixers are able to use urea in their feeds if the price of oil meal gets too high.

As a rule of thumb, you can compare the cost of a pound of urea plus seven pounds of corn with eight pounds of 40 percent protein supplement. The cheapest combination is usually the most profitable to use.

In one experiment at the college this past year, as much as 92 percent of the available nitrogen protein in the feed of a group of lambs came from urea. The lambs were on the test for 56 days and made one-fourth of their final weight on this ration.

Samples of the meat from the lambs on test were taste-tested to see whether the urea caused an off-flavor in the carcass. Roast leg of lamb were served to a panel of home economists, animal nutrition and animal science specialists at the college along with similar meat from lambs that had been fed a regular ration of corn and alfalfa. The panel could not detect any appreciable taste difference between the two.

You'll be able to hear more about the urea tests at the Sheep Day program, along with other research reports.

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10/20/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 25, 1954

Soil Cover Stops Decay Beneath House

A soil cover will prevent decay of sills, joists and other wood in the subfloors of houses without basements.

John C. Campbell, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that a 12-year study of basementless houses in wartime housing projects by U. S. Department of Agriculture soil pathologists shows how effective such cover can be.

Inexpensive covers can be made of asphalt-coated paper, such as roll roofing, laminated papers with a waterproofing material or thin metal foil. One of these materials laid on the ground under the house will act as a barrier against soil moisture.

A good thing about these covers is that they do not need to be lapped, cemented or fastened down. The soil under the house doesn't have to be leveled, either to make the cover effective.

The researchers found out that any of the covers used kept the moisture content of sills, joists and other subfloor wood well below the 20 to 25 percent level commonly regarded as the safe limit for preventing growth of decay-causing fungi. On the other hand, the moisture content of subfloor wood was often well above 25 percent under houses in which the wet soil was not covered.

Damaging moisture comes from water vapor that condenses on the wood in cold weather, Campbell points out. When the wood stays wet, fungi thrive, attack the wood and finally cause decay and possibly some structural failure.

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Soil Cover Stops Decay Beneath House - 2

In this test moisture damage was so great in houses without soil cover that they were taken out of the study after six years to stop further decay. When the soil under these same houses was covered, the wood became too dry for the fungi to grow, and decay stopped.

Another advantage of soil cover shown by this study is that you can safely close foundation ventilators in winter to help keep the floors warm. Plenty of ventilation will help cut down soil moisture under basementless houses, but you can still get complete control by using a recommended soil cover.

Agricultural engineers recommend providing additional protection from soil moisture by grading around the house and using gutters and downspouts to carry rain water away from the foundation.

The researchers point out that a soil cover will not prevent attacks by termites, and it cannot strengthen wood that is already weakened by decay. It also will not protect wood that is getting moisture from such sources as leaky plumbing, water seeping through walls and too much water used for scrubbing floors, especially if it runs under the linoleum or other floor covering.

It's a good idea to make the crawl space between the soil surface and joists at least 15 inches high if you are building a new house. This space will give you enough room to lay a soil cover after the house is built if the moisture builds up to the point where you need protection.

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RAJ:sf
10/20/54

for weeklies

Farm News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Agriculture Census Asks About Fertilizer Use

The 1954 Census of Agriculture is now collecting more complete figures on fertilizer use than any census since the first fertilizer question was asked in 1879.

Farm economists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture point out that items on fertilizers have the longest enumeration record of any on the list, with reasonably comparable data back to 1879. The 1940 census was the first in which the value of liming materials was reported separately.

The fertilizer and lime section this year includes all materials purchased or to be purchased before January 1, 1955. It asks how much fertilizer and lime the farmer bought this year in terms of tons, cost and acres fertilized. It also asks which crops the farmer fertilized and how many tons he spread on how many acres.

When the census is complete, farmers and fertilizer manufacturers, government and agricultural college agronomists and others will be able to figure how much fertilizer farmers used in 1954, what crops they fertilized and what rate of application they used on principal crops.

Such figures will be available as totals for counties. Information will not be available for individual farms. An act of Congress prevents census employees from giving farmers' figures on any items to anyone not a census employee. Even government agencies that tax, investigate or regulate can not obtain such confidential information.

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RAJ:sf
10/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Shelled Corn Helps Steer Pasture Gains

Shelled corn fed to steers on pasture returned gains of $50.44 an acre for standover legumes in tests last year at the University of Illinois.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says at the same time ground ear corn fed to a similar lot of steers returned $43.98 for each acre of pasture during a 98-day feeding period.

Gains were valued at $20 a hundred and shelled corn, and ground ear corn were priced at $1.54 and $1.65 a bushel respectively to arrive at these figures, Neumann says.

Other results of this test of feeding systems on pasture will be reported at the 26th annual Cattle Feeders' Day program at Urbana on Friday, November 5.

Some of the research work to be reported includes oat silage tests in beef cattle rations, progress in bloat studies, phosphorus supplements for beef cattle and tallow in steer fattening rations. There will also be a report on the beef cattle outlook.

J. H. Knox, head of the animal husbandry department, New Mexico A. & M. College, will talk about "The Modern Beef Steer--What Is He Like?"

Morning session of the program will start at 9 a.m. at the beef cattle barns south of the campus. Members of the staff will show steers just weighed off the summer steer management experiments, as well as new yearlings and calves for next year's research program.

Lunch will be served at the Stock Pavilion. The afternoon program will start at 12:45 p.m. in the University auditorium.

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10/27/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Bed Down Your Equipment for the Winter

It's just as important to bed your farm equipment down for the winter as your livestock.

Don't turn tractors and engines that you aren't going to use over to the weatherman for a winter of depreciation, suggests Jay A. Weber, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Spending a few minutes this fall to prevent rust, gum and corrosion during storage will save you some headaches next spring, Weber says.

Warm up the engines and drain the crankcases of all engines you plan to store, the engineer suggests. Then add new oil and run the engines again until the oil is well circulated. Take out the spark plugs, add about a quarter-pint of SAE 30 oil to each cylinder and then turn the engine over several times by hand.

Drain the radiator and block, and leave the drain cock open. Drain fuel tanks, filter and carburetor bowl to prevent troublesome gum. Plug the crankcase breather and exhaust pipe, and protect gaskets by loosening radiator and gas caps.

Take out the battery and keep it in a cool place. Stored batteries gradually lose their charge, so it's a good idea to keep the battery charged to 1.25 specific gravity to prevent freezing. Lubricate all zerk fittings to flush out old grease.

Block up tractors and machines to take the weight off the tires. Protect tires from grease and light. Remove pressure from hydraulic cylinders and leave them in a retracted position for the winter.

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10/27/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

New Methods Simplify Livestock Feeding

Plan any changes or additions in your farm buildings to help make feed handling easier.

John C. Campbell, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says many farmers still use inefficient, time- and labor-consuming feeding methods. At the same time they use new improved machines and methods to plant, cultivate and harvest their crops to save hours of labor.

One way to save livestock feeding time is to group livestock buildings into a well-organized unit, Campbell says. This unit may include shelter, feedlot and storage for silage, hay and grain. Another way is to build labor-saving devices into the buildings you already have.

Paved feedlots are well worth their cost for both winter beef feeding and swine production. You can save lots of work if you self-feed silage from a horizontal silo, use automatic unloaders in upright silos or fill feed bunks with a silage conveyor or a self-unloading wagon.

You can get equipment that will move grain from storage to self-feeder by means of a blower or conveyor if you locate your grain storage next to the feeding area. Some farmers are using an automatic feeding setup that moves corn by machine from the crib, grinds it, mixes it with supplement and blows it directly to a self-feeder.

Store hay at ground level to cut the cost of a storage building, to eliminate the need for elevating it to a mow and to store it right where it can be fed. Build livestock shelters that are free from posts so that you can clean them with a tractor and manure loader. Finally, you can move water wherever it is needed for all livestock units on your farm with a pressure water system.

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10/26/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Flexible Supports Have Long-Range Advantages

By Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Agriculture

Now that a flexible system of supporting the price of certain farm crops has been written into farm legislation by the 83rd Congress, I wish to briefly outline some of the reasons why the new farm law can help place agriculture on a more solid footing.

To those who still feel that farm problems might be solved through continuation of high, rigid supports, the answer should be obvious in the fact that we have constantly been adding to the many billions of dollars worth of surpluses already in Government storage.

We have not been giving adequate encouragement to efficient farming and practices that conserve and improve the soils.

The majority of average farmers have not, under rigid supports, shared in benefits to the same extent as the minority of large operators.

We have been taking away from farmers, rather than restoring to them, the freedom to run their own affairs.

High support levels have tended to price many of our farm products out of the world market.

I have never stated, and do not say now, that the provisions of the new farm law will fully eliminate all the shortcomings of legislation under which we have been operating over the past few years. The new law does provide for a gradual transition for several years.

Obviously, our huge surplus stocks cannot be reduced to normal size in a few weeks or months, nor can production adjustments be made rapidly. We are still producing more of some major commodities than we are using. And since all-out farm production was

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encouraged by following wartime policies long after the emergency had ended, it will take time to make necessary adjustments. Actually, the new law will not become fully effective until well into next year because the 1955 crops are the first to which it applies. The provisions of the new law, which require that all basic crops eventually be placed on the modernized parity basis, do not become effective until January 1, 1956.

As a matter of fact, farm income in 1955 will no doubt be a little higher under the new law than it would have been had no action been taken by the 83rd Congress. In that case the Agricultural Act of 1949 would have become effective and wheat prices could have gone to 75 percent of parity. Under the new law, the set-aside provision, which authorizes 2½ billion dollars worth of certain commodities to be set aside and thus taken out of normal marketing channels, means the possibility of higher support prices in the years ahead than would otherwise be the case, and it should make the support level of prices easier to obtain in the market place.

While we are working to restore a better balance to agriculture under the new farm law, we will still be operating under the highest price support level ever written into permanent peace-time farm legislation. For instance, the supply outlook for cotton, corn and tobacco right now indicates that these crops will be supported at 90 percent of parity in 1955, rice at 85 to 90 percent and peanuts at about 86 percent.

Flexible Supports Have Long-Range Advantages - 3

Only for wheat does it appear that the minimum level of 82½ percent of parity will apply next year. The reason for this is that we have built up a 2-year supply. But even though wheat is supported at 82½ percent of parity, it still means an average loan level of about $2.06 a bushel. This is about 97 percent of modernized parity. It is well above the world price and high by comparison with any peace-time precedent.

As this new legislation gradually goes into effect, let me assure every reader of these words that we have and will continue to have the best immediate and long-range interests of agriculture at heart. And since the interests of agriculture, consumers and the Nation have become so fully interdependent, we believe that by serving the best interests of agriculture, so are the best interests of consumers and the Nation also served.

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10/26/54

(Editor's Note: We are passing on to you this story at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture information office. It expresses Secretary Benson's philosophy on flexible price supports in his own words. We offer this story to you as a service to your farm readers who may be interested in hearing what the Secretary has to say about his own program.)

for weeklies

Farm News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 8, 1954

Illinois Contributes to New Farm Yearbook

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has two articles on marketing in the 1954 Yearbook of Agriculture.

Titles of these articles are "Selling Directly to Terminal Markets" and "The Essentials of Good Terminals."

Professors Paul C. Converse and Robert H. Cole of the College of Commerce at the University of Illinois have a joint article entitled "The Chains as a Lesson in Marketing."

Other midwest contributors among the total of 117 in the book include Ralph L. Dewey, Ohio State university; E. A. Duddy, retired, University of Chicago; Geoffrey Shepherd, Iowa State College; and O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota.

The foreword in this marketing yearbook is by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and the preface is by Alfred Stefferud, editor of many of the yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This book, like others before it, is distributed to limited lists by members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Or you can buy copies directly from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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11/2/54

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 8, 1954

Keep Farm Trucks in Good Operating Condition

Records of the Illinois Rural Safety Council show that rural drivers contribute more than their share of the total motor vehicle accidents.

E. I. Pilchard, vice president of the council at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds farmers that when they are at the wheel of a farm truck not only their own lives, but the lives of many others, are in their hands.

Every truck driver should learn the rules of the road and practice them until they become habits, Pilchard says. And the trucks should always be kept in good mechanical condition.

Be alert and courteous when you are on the road. Don't drive too fast, and don't get in the habit of driving on the wrong side of the road when no other vehicles are in sight. Slow down for turns, and use the proper hand signals so that other drivers will know what you are going to do.

One of the most important things is to come to a full stop when you enter a main highway and at all regular stop signs. Then don't start on until you can see that your slowly starting truck will not hold up traffic.

Always keep a sharp lookout for pedestrians, especially at night. And never drive when you are sleepy or under the influence of liquor.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 8, 1954

Help Biddy Choose the Right Color

One of your objectives as an egg producer should be to supply eggs to the market that have uniformly pale yellow yolks.

Don J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can control the yolk color of eggs by the way in which you feed and manage your flock.

First step is to confine your laying flock to the house. Egg yolks respond readily to pigments in the diet of the hens and will show it when the flock has been eating grasses and weeds that contain dark-colored pigments.

The list of things hens eat that cause yolk coloration is almost endless when the flock runs loose. For instance, grass or corn silage and acorns cause a very dark yellow color or even a greenish tinge. Peppers may cause a reddish tinge.

Alfalfa meal and yellow corn do most to color the yolks in practical poultry rations. Replacing the corn with wheat, oats, barley or milo will generally lighten yolk color. But it won't be too light if you still feed a normal amount of alfalfa meal.

One reason cottonseed meal is not used in layer rations, Bray says, is that it gives egg yolks a greenish color, especially when eggs are held in storage.

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for weeklies

Farm News

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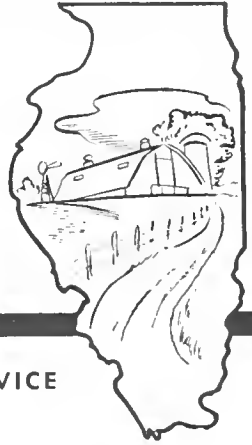

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 15, 1954

Sows in Corn Can Get Too Fat

Bred sows make good gleaners to follow the picker in the field, but they can get too fat.

Dick Hollandbeck, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you use temporary fencing to limit the gleaning area. Then the sows can't overeat.

Hollandbeck says you can tell how much corn you've left in the field if you count the number of kernels you find in a 40-inch-square area. Every 20 kernels you find equals a bushel of corn lost to the acre. You'll need to count in several 40-inch squares to get an accurate measure.

Sows gleaning corn fields may need some supplementary feeding. For example, they will probably eat about 7 out of every 10 bushels of corn left in the field. When 10 bushels of corn per acre are left in the field, a self-fed supplement made up of 300 pounds of oats, 300 pounds of alfalfa meal, 100 pounds of soybean meal, 50 pounds of meat scraps and 25 pounds of complete mineral mix will take care of about three sows an acre for four weeks, the specialist says.

Or you can hand-feed a good drylot supplement at the rate of 1 1/4 pounds per head daily in addition to the corn the sows pick up.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 15, 1954

Good Management Helps Prevent Shipping Fever

Good management of cattle going into the feedlot may reduce losses from shipping fever, according to Dr. R. D. Hatch of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Feeder cattle that come to Illinois farms from western ranges are subjected to crowded conditions, irregular feeding and watering and changeable weather, and they do not get the rest they are used to, according to Dr. Hatch. Fatigue lowers their resistance to shipping fever and pneumonia.

Give newly arrived cattle all the water they want and limited quantities of good quality hay for several days. Withhold grain for a few days, and then start feeding it slowly.

Dr. Hatch points out that newly arrived cattle should be isolated from other cattle on the farm for at least 30 days in order to prevent disease from spreading to the dairy herd or other native animals.

While shipping fever is frequently complicated by pneumonia, early symptoms of the disease are usually watery eyes, runny nose, coughing, lack of appetite, a dejected appearance and high temperature.

Veterinarians have several treatments for shipping fever but, to be effective, the treatment must be administered in the early stages of the disease.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 15, 1954

Don't Put Off Testing Your Soil

Go ahead and wait until next spring to take your soil samples to the laboratory, just as everybody else does.

Then the laboratory will be snowed under and you'll have to wait only a month or so to find out what your fields need, says Clyde L. Linsley, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Then you'll have a chance to criticize the laboratory for delaying your report until it's too late to apply the needed treatment for legumes next year. And that won't help the legumes a bit, Linsley points out.

To benefit your soil program and your legumes most, go out and collect soil samples right away from the fields that you plan to seed to legumes next spring. Then you'll have plenty of time this winter to have the samples tested in the laboratory.

When the report comes back, you'll have plenty of time to order and apply the recommended limestone, phosphate and potash before seeding. And you'll have the soil test results in time to meet the requirements of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22, 1954

Feed Protein According to Roughage in Ration

Steer calves and yearlings being wintered to fatten on grass next summer need plenty of protein to put on cheap gains.

However, you'll add unnecessary cost to the ration if you feed them more protein supplement than they need in addition to the roughage.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says there are big differences in amounts of protein needed when various roughages are fed. A protein supplement that will balance one ration may be too much for another.

With a full feed of corn silage, Carlisle says, a pound of any high-protein supplement (36% protein or higher), minerals free choice and 2 to 3 pounds of hay daily, if available, will balance the ration.

If the ration is a full feed of legume-grass silage with 4 pounds of corn or other grain and 2 to 3 pounds of hay you won't have to feed a protein supplement. Also, you won't need a supplement with a full feed of legume hay plus 4 pounds of corn or other grain.

If you don't have high-quality roughage, you can use cornstalks, oat straw or other low-quality roughage, Carlisle says. In that case, full-feed the low-quality roughage with 3.5 pounds of a supplement, such as Purdue Supplement A or recommended amounts of any other supplement that is designed especially for low-quality roughages.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22, 1954

Farm Short Course Enrollments Coming In

Seventy-four students have already signed up for the 4th annual Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. With enrollments still coming in fast, it looks as though last year's record of 104 will be broken.

Classes start on Monday, November 29, says Herbert L. Sharp, who is in charge of the short course. Better get your enrollment in right away if you want to take part in this year's courses.

Anyone 18 years old or over is eligible to attend the short course, Sharp says, although younger students may come if they have graduated from high school. There is no upper age limit. In the past three years, many older farmers have taken advantage of this chance to bring themselves up to date on agricultural developments.

Students will have 21 practical, concentrated courses to choose from this year, according to Sharp. All courses are taught by regular instructors from the College staff.

Tuition is $20 for Illinois residents, and other fees will amount to another $10, not counting books, room and board. Students can live in University housing if they wish for $42.50 for the six weeks. All facilities of the University are open to the short course students the same as to other regularly enrolled students.

There will be a vacation for Christmas, Sharp points out, and the final classes are scheduled for January 20.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22, 1954

Lower Prices Can Increase Milk Sales

One of the best ways to get people to drink more milk is to lower the price, believes R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois College of Agriculture dairy marketing specialist.

A chain grocery in Champaign-Urbana increased its milk sales by 26 percent in one week by lowering the price of a quart of milk two cents, Bartlett says. The price reduction was announced in full-page ads in two local daily papers.

For every 100 quarts of milk sold during the previous week in 10 stores in the chain, the company sold 126 quarts during the week of the sale.

In the week following the special sale, the price was raised to its original level. Sales were still 9 percent higher than they were the week before the sale.

This practical experiment shows what stores can do to increase milk sales by cutting their profit margins by a cent or two, the marketing specialist points out. He hopes that other stores will carry out similar tests and report their results.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22, 1954

Illinois 4-H'ers to Attend Club Congress

Chicago will be the mecca for more than 1,400 of the nation's outstanding 4-H Club boys and girls attending National 4-H Club Congress, which starts next Sunday, November 28.

Educational group discussions, city tours, talks by some of the leading business and government men and women, entertainment and plenty of good food await the rural youngsters in the big city. The Congress ends on Thursday, December 2.

Representing Illinois' 62,000 4-H Clubbers this year will be 27 of the state's top members, selected on the basis of their over-all records, leadership ability and community service activites. Attending Club Congress is one of the highest awards that a 4-H Club member can achieve.

Members of this year's delegation include Susannah Alfredson, Big Rock, and Filip Johnson, Maple Park, both Kane county; Ann Archibald, Joliet and Albert Hiller, Jr., Manhattan, both Will county; Irma Jean Bassler, Mascoutah, St. Clair county; Ruth Behrends, Petersburg, Menard county; Barbara Boyd, Anna, Union county; Wendell Calhoon, Alden, McHenry county; Dorothy Dittrich, Des Plaines, Cook county; John Gesell, Belvidere, Boone county; and Wayne Heberer, Belleville, St. Clair county.

Also, Leroy Krall, Cerro Gordo, Macon county; Jack Leftwich, Buffalo, Sangamon county; Rebecca Loehr, Carlinville, Macoupin county; Donna Mose, Port Byron, and James Mueller, Taylor Ridge, both Rock

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Island county; Eunice Ann Myers, Texico, Jefferson county; Loretta Nagel, Basco, Hancock county; Patsy Paxton, Pittsfield, Pike county; and Joyce Prosser, Bloomington, McLean county.

Also, Eldon Rebhorn, Oswego, Kendall county; Edgar Reid, Sparta, Randolph county; Maurice Snow, Mulberry Grove, and Doreene Turley, Greenville, both Bond county; Bob Walter, Karnak, Massac county; James Williamson, Jacksonville, Morgan county; and Bill Parkinson, Kell, Marion county.

As is the usual custom two county extension workers have also been invited to attend the Club Congress as chaperons. Selected this year are Mrs. Jean K. Lystad, McLean county home adviser, Bloomington, and A. R. Kemp, Knox county farm adviser, Galesburg.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22, 1954

American Hybrids Can Double Europe's Corn Crop

Use of American hybrids can double corn production in Europe and the Mediterranean countries.

That's the opinion of R. W. Jugenheimer, University of Illinois plant breeder who spent 18 months in 15 countries of the area.

In 141 tests in 13 countries in 1952, for example, American hybrids increased production 60 percent over the best native open-pollinated varieties. So far, Jugenheimer says, nearly all hybrid corn used in Europe has been bred in America, although native hybrids are being developed.

Corn is grown on about 30 million acres in the area, and the use of hybrids would raise yields to equal an additional 18 million acres planted to corn. Hybrid corn was seeded to three percent of the acreage in 1952 and to six percent in 1953, the plant breeder says.

Even at that rate, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that hybrids were responsible for increased production worth 24 million dollars in 1952 and 40 million dollars in 1953.

In some countries the increase in use of hybrids has been rapid. France planted 28 percent of her corn acreage to hybrids in 1953 and the Netherlands planted more than 75 percent to hybrids. Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands are north of the corn belt, and they raised virtually no corn until hybrids came along.

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American Hybrids Can Double Europe's Corn Crop - 2

How fast farmers of the area will adopt hybrid corn depends on the value of the hybrids, the effectiveness of extension program and the availability of seed. Seed production in 1953 amounted to 660,000 bushels, double the production of 1952.

The FOA testing program includes plots from Norway to Egypt and from Turkey to Portugal. The five-year program was established at a cost of only $40,000.

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Farm News

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 29, 1954

Bartlett Says Dairy Stockpile May Help Prices

The idea of creating a stockpile from cheese, nonfat milk solids and butter "surpluses" is reasonable and should help both the dairyman and the nation, believes a farm economist at the University of Illinois.

R. W. Bartlett says the idea has been proposed, but he doesn't know what chance it has of becoming a Department of Agriculture policy. The same thing has been done with wheat and other commodities.

"Some of the so-called surpluses would look pretty good in national emergency," Bartlett asserts. Under the plan, he says, the stocks would be rotated from year to year to save losses from deterioration.

Dairymen are working out from under the surpluses. Bartlett says butter consumption is up about ten percent since price supports were lowered to 75 percent of parity.

Fluid milk consumption is up a little more than three percent since then. Some of the increase is due to the increase in population, which is up about one and a half percent.

Milk production will probably total about 124 billion pounds this year, about three billion more than in 1953, and some economists are expecting about 126 billion pounds in 1955.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 29, 1954

Poor Dairy Management May Cause Mastitis

You may be paying a larger share of the cost of mastitis than is necessary if you use dairy herd practices that favor the development and spread of the disease.

For instance, Dr. H. S. Bryan, College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, says that there is evidence to show that faulty dairy cattle housing is one cause of mastitis.

Udder injuries caused by high steps at barn entrances, improper stall platforms or cows' lying on cold floors or in wet bedding or wading through deep mud may lead to mastitis, according to Dr. Bryan.

Improper milking procedures may also help cause mastitis to develop and spread. Leaving milkers on too long, improper vacuum or rate of pulsation of milking machines, and failure to disinfect teat cups between cows may add to the mastitis bill.

Dr. Bryan recommends that dairymen use deep bedding for their cows and clean up or remove any obstacles in the barn of barnyard that may cause udder injury. Then check milking procedure and keep a careful check on the cows by using the strip cup daily or bromthymol blue test cards to detect any mastitis that develops.

If evidence of the disease appears, early treatment will help to prevent serious losses. See your local veterinarian for advice on herd management and mastitis treatment.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 29, 1954

1955 Egg Picture Bright

Poultrymen who were hit hard by low prices in 1954 can be optimistic about 1955.

Emer Broadbent, University of Illinois farm economist, believes that prices will behave normally in 1955. That means, he says, that early chicks will be producing eggs when prices are good.

Normally, Broadbent explains, egg prices are 30 to 50 percent higher during the late summer and fall than during the winter and spring. But prices haven't behaved that way during the past 12 months.

High egg prices in 1953 caused poultrymen to keep old hens after pullets had started to lay and to start more chicks in the spring of 1954. This heavy production, Broadbent explains, plus a heavy flow of storage eggs coming onto the market caused a surplus. The large supply held prices down.

October production was 38 percent above normal, Broadbent says. This excess plus the normal heavy winter production will keep egg prices lower than average until about June. But after June they should behave normally.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 6, 1954

Spread Out Fertilizer Applications

Illinois farmers last year used about a million and a half tons of fertilizer, in addition to nearly four tons of lime.

According to figures released by C. M. Linsley, University of Illinois soils man, rock phosphate usage amounted to 600,000 tons, potash amounted to 80,000 tons and mixed fertilizers amounted to more than 600,000 tons.

Most of this demand, Linsley says, comes in two short periods, one in the spring and one in the fall. If these seasons could be spaced over a longer time, it would help the farmer as well as the trucker who is called on to handle and spread this tonnage.

It would also help the limestone and plant food industry, Linsley says, in their problems of production and storage.

There are plenty of places farmers can use fertilizer over a longer season. Linsley says that limestone can be spread now on soybean ground that must be limed for next year's legume seeding. You can also lime permanent pastures you want to improve.

Rock phosphate and potash can be used on soybean fields, on ground that will go into oats and legumes next spring, on permanent pastures and on 1954 seedings.

Linsley recommends putting on both limestone and fertilizer only after the soil has been tested.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 6, 1954

Food Stores Selling More Milk

The dairy industry can take a lesson from food stores on how to expand its markets and solve the surplus problem.

R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois farm economist, says that food stores are now selling nearly 50 percent of the retail fluid milk compared with about 10 percent of it in 1930.

This increase in their share of the market is the result of bringing milk to consumers at lower prices. They have done it by efficient selling methods without cutting either their own or the producers' profits.

Higher consumer income and efficient selling, Bartlett says, have raised the per capita consumption of milk in the nation nearly 20 percent above the 1935-49 average. He believes that stores will take over more of the fluid milk market and that per capita consumption can go up another 10 or 20 percent.

Bartlett says that successful stores emphasize five points in milk merchandising.

1. They handle better quality milk. One chain makes frequent laboratory checks to be sure its milk meets high standards for taste, butterfat content and bacteria count.

2. They sell milk at lower prices than home-delivered milk, and at still lower prices in half-gallon or gallon amounts.

3. They advertise good quality and low prices.

4. They keep only one brand of milk and a low number of milk products.

5. They operate at low price margins. They can keep margins low and still make a profit because of rapid turnover. Low margins increase volume sales.

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Farm News

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 13, 1954

Dry Up Your Cows for a Rest Period

To keep up best milk production, all dairy cows need a six- to eight-week dry period before they are due to freshen.

Leo R. Fryman, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says many successful dairymen stop milking abruptly and seal off the ends of the cows teats when that time arrives.

Fryman says that these dairymen carefully wash the teats with a suitable disinfectant at the last milking and then dip them in collodion.

Collodion hardens and makes a tight seal over the ends of the teats. This seal prevents leaking and keeps germs from entering the udder through the streak canal.

It doesn't take long for enough pressure to build up in the udder to cause materials that come into the udder for making milk to be reabsorbed. This starts the drying-up process.

Regardless of the amount of milk they are producing, cows with normal udders that are free from mastitis can be dried off by this method without harming their udders, Fryman says.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 13, 1954

Check Heating Equipment as Possible Fire Hazard

Defective chimneys, carelessness with combustible materials and misuse of petroleum products rank high as causes of the more than 100 million dollars' worth of farm property lost every year from fire.

Most of this loss can be prevented, says E. I. Pilchard, vice president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Coming of cold weather means that all heating equipment should be checked and conditioned for winter service. Here are some precautions outlined by the Rural Safety Council:

Repair cracks or other defects in chimneys, and replace rusted or burned-out stove pipes.

Never use petroleum products to start or hasten a fire.

See that combustible materials are protected.

Use a metal or asbestos floor covering under wood- or coal-burning stoves.

Install a spark arrestor on the chimney to prevent roof fires.

When you fire a coal stove, add coal at one side of the fire pot to keep from completely extinguishing the flames.

See that tank heaters, feed heaters and other types of heating equipment on the farm are safely installed and kept in good condition.

Be sure that dampers in stoves or furnace pipes are never closed enough to force carbon monoxide or other gases out into the rooms.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 13, 1954

Bred Sows Need More Than Corn

Corn alone is not a good enough feed to provide complete nourishment for bred sows in winter.

Such a diet lacks both quality and quantity of protein, minerals and vitamins, says Richard Hollandbeck, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Bred sows and gilts need rations that will provide complete nourishment, Hollandbeck says so that their developing litters can grow as they should. Feeds and methods of feeding also need to be economical and to fit farm conditions.

Sows should be fed to gain about a pound a day during pregnancy if they are to weigh as much when their litters are weaned as they did when they were bred.

A good ration for drylot hand-feeding consists of 40 percent ground corn, 38 percent ground oats, 15 percent alfalfa meal, 3 percent meat scraps, 4 percent soybean meal and mineral mix self-fed. For self-feeding the percentages might be 30 each for the corn, oats and alfalfa meal, 4 percent each for the meat scraps and soybean meal and 2 percent for the mineral mix.

Amount of the ration that is hand-fed should vary with the condition of the sows. If self-fed sows get too fat, some of the corn can be omitted and more oats or alfalfa meal added. A good mineral mix for these rations is two parts of limestone and bone meal and one part of trace-mineralized salt.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 13, 1954

New Ketosis Remedy Has Little Value

Research in the control of ketosis at the University of Illinois shows that in only two out of five cases did "Ketogestin," a recently introduced material for the control of ketosis, appear to have value in overcoming the disease.

This was the report of Dr. E. F. Reber of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine in a talk before the meeting of the American Society of Animal Production held recently in Chicago.

Dr. Reber also pointed out that an oxalacetate derivative given by mouth was effective in reducing the blood ketone body level and in increasing the blood sugar level of a ewe with induced pregnancy disease.

The report was based on recently concluded tests made at the University. These tests are a part of a research program to find new materials for the control of animal diseases.

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from EXTENSION EDITORS

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 20, 1954

National 4-H Foundation to Improve Citizenship Program

A grant of $80,000 from the Emil Schwarzhaupt Foundation to the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C., will finance a project for improving the 4-H citizenship program.

E. I. Pilchard, Illinois state leader of agricultural 4-H Clubs, says that the grant is for a three-year period starting on January 1, 1955.

Purpose of the new program, according to Pilchard, will be to increase the contribution of 4-H Club work in the development of citizens. The two phases of the project will be (1) developing an improved program of citizenship activities and experiences for 4-H Club members and (2) providing improved program materials and projects for 4-H extension workers in each state, as well as in-service training in citizenship education.

The project will be centered around the needs of the local 4-H Club, the individual club member and the volunteer local club leader, as well as the county extension worker. Their cooperation and participation will be an integral part of the citizenship program.

Dr. Glenn C. Dildine of the 4-H Foundation staff will carry out the initial steps and develop long-range plans for the project during the first six months. In this time he will (1) inventory and evaluate the citizenship activities of the current 4-H Club program, (2) inventory and evaluate the citizenship programs of other youth organizations and (3) use the research material that he has developed in the Foundation's research and training project on developmental needs and human relations.

The National 4-H Club Foundation is a non-profit, non-government educational organization established in 1948 to help the Extension Service and the 4-H program help boys and girls prepare themselves for happy and well-adjusted living.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 20, 1954

Don't Let an Accident Spoil the Holidays

To help yourself and others have a safe and happy Yuletide, make care and safety an automatic part of every holiday celebration.

An important way to make your Christmas a happy one is to make it a safe one, says E. I. Pilchard, vice president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council, Urbana. A holiday accident can quickly blot happiness from the best of celebrations.

When you set up your Christmas tree, the Illinois Rural Safety Council suggests that you place the base in water to keep the needles as green and fresh and fireproof as possible. Keep the tree well away from a fireplace, powerful electric lights, a radiator or any other source of heat. Turn off the tree lights when no one is to be in the room for any length of time.

Choose safe toys for the children. For very small children, select toys that are large enough not to be swallowed and that are colored with non-poisonous dyes or paints. Stuffed animals and dolls with embroidered eyes are safer than those with buttons that can be pulled loose and swallowed. For children of all ages, toys should be made of safe materials and should be sturdy and well made.

Don't forget to be careful with knives and other sharp kitchen utensils when you are preparing your Christmas dinner. Turn pan handles to the back of the stove to prevent upsets and possible scalds.

If your plans for the holidays include travel by automobile, start early and drive carefully.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 20, 1954

Grazing Is Top Farm Woodland Problem

Farm woodlands in Illinois are hard to manage right because more than half of them are being grazed.

Ralph Lorenz, forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says timber production and grazing do not mix. The fact that so many farm woodlands are being grazed presents the state's foresters with their top problem.

About one-tenth of Illinois is covered with forest, says Lorenz. And about 90 percent of this forest is classed as farm woodland.

Grazed woodlands are lazy acres on the farm, the forester points out. They are not producing their share of the farm income either from timber alone or as improved pasture. You can't do both at the same time, so you should make up your mind to do one or the other.

If you have a fairly good stock of timber trees that have grown to a merchantable height, you'd probably be better off to keep your cattle out and let Nature produce some profitable trees for you. If, on the other hand, your woodland would make a good pasture, you might be money ahead to remove the trees and follow a pasture improvement program.

Any native woodland will maintain itself, and you will be able to harvest mature trees periodically if you keep the cattle out with a good fence, Lorenz says. You can "sweeten up" open-grown woods by planting such desirable species as red and white oak, ash and tulip poplar.

You may find that it will be too expensive to clear a patch of woodland for improved pasture. In that case, Lorenz believes that you would be far better off to fence the area and let the trees produce a profitable crop that keeps replacing itself.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 20, 1954

Name Jordan to Head State Purebred Breeders

D. Elmo Jordan, Oak Park, has been re-elected president of the Illinois Purebred Livestock Breeders Association for 1955.

Other officers named in the recent election include Dewey Wheeler, Kansas, secretary-treasurer, and five vice presidents: Lloyd Hanna, Farmersville, representing swine; Gentry D. Adams, Allendale, beef cattle; J. Ralph Peak, Winchester, horses; Robert Jackson, Seneca, sheep; and George Maxwell, Champaign, dairy cattle.

Directors elected for three years were Paul Hawkins, Oakland; R. L. Dickerson, and Forrest Lemons, Congerville; Francis Leckrone, Salem; and Harold Baker, Neoga. Laru Tice of Shelbyville was elected a director to fill an unexpired term of one year.

Election was held during the annual meeting on December 8 at the Illini Union building on the campus of the University of Illinois in Urbana. The IPLBA is a statewide organization with a membership of 1,028 breeders representing all the breeds of purebred livestock in the state.

Retiring officers are L. E. Mathers, Mason City, secretary-treasurer; Harold Gardner, Mt. Vernon, vice president; Don L. Van Gilder, Flat Rock, director; and Wayne C. Coffey, Kansas, director.

At the annual meeting, members of the association spent considerable time discussing brucellosis losses, State Fair premiums and trophies that the organization will give to the breeder of the champion get of junior sires at the Illinois State Fair. The group also expressed interest in the repair and remodeling of the Livestock Pavilion at the University of Illinois.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 20, 1954

Start Battle Against Swine Parasites Now

Getting rid of large intestinal worms in sows at this time of the year is a little like swatting flies in the winter time.

Every worm you kill now means many less to cause you trouble next spring and summer, says Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Levine explains that the eggs of the intestinal worm are dropped on the pasture or feedlot by infested animals. Young pigs pick up the eggs and swallow them. The eggs hatch into tiny worms in the stomachs of the young pigs and begin a cycle in the body of the pig that can cause serious stunting or even death.

Worms do much of their damage before they reach the intestines, where treatment can destroy them. To prevent this damage you must interrupt the life cycle at some point. Worming and strict sanitation are the best ways to prevent this damage, says Dr. Levine.

Sows should be wormed at least 30 days before farrowing by using sodium fluroide in the feed. If not properly used, any material that will eliminate worms is also toxic to hogs, warns Dr. Levine. He suggests contacting your veterinarian for information on what worming materials to use.

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for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 3, 1955

Electric De-Icers Keep Stock Tanks Open

An electric float-type de-icer for an open tank will keep plenty of water free for your stock to drink in freezing weather. Or, frost protection for an automatic pressure watering system also works well.

Bob Peart, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that an electric de-icer will use very little power to keep a hole open in the tank.

Location of the waterer will make some difference in power use, Peart says. In one test, a cattle waterer used 103 kilowatt hours of electricity during a winter of use inside the barn, while the same make of waterer used 469 kilowatt hours of power located outside the barn.

Other tests have shown no advantage to heating the water above 44 degrees. Hogs have gained slightly more when they drank colder water. You can save electricity if you just keep the water from freezing.

It's important to have an electric tank de-icer properly grounded for safety reasons. Write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for illustrated instructions on how to ground an electric tank heater.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 3, 1955

Keep Brucellosis Out of Your Dairy Herd

Annual bloodtesting plus good herd management is the only way to wipe out brucellosis.

Neither vaccination nor hoping that the disease will magically disappear will do the trick, says Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Bryan says that every dairyman in protecting his herd against loss from this disease must work out his own sound management program to prevent the disease from getting in his herd. Approximately 80 percent of Illinois herds are free of brucellosis at the present time.

Brucellosis cuts production in infected cows about 25 percent, according to the veterinarian. For that reason you'll be money ahead if you find the infected animals with a blood or ring test and market them immediately.

If you find brucellosis in your herd and sell reactors, you can help prevent infection of the remaining animals by disinfecting the barns and cleaning the lots.

State legislation now requires that Illinois dairymen who want to continue to sell on a "Grade A" market must be on a brucellosis eradication program by July 1, 1955.

Dr. Bryan suggests that you set up a regular system of brucellosis control. Make a milk ring test of pooled herd milk every six months and a blood test at least once a year of all adult animals in the herd to spot the infection if it occurs.

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Keep Brucellosis Out of Your Dairy Herd - 2

Raise your own replacement stock from your brucellosis-free animals and then do not buy any new animals unless they come from herds known to be free of brucellosis. Even at that you should test newly-bought animals and keep them in isolation for 30 days or until calving and then retest before youlet them into your herd.

Isolate any cows that abort or are suspected of having brucellosis and make a blood test immediately.

You can vaccinate heifer calves in infected herds, Dr. Bryan says, but vaccination alone will not give solid or consistent protection against the disease. You'll need to practice good management along with vaccination to make it effective.

Isolate cows in maternity stalls at calving time. Keep hogs and cattle in separate lots or pasture since the swine type of brucellosis can become established in the udders of cows. Test all breeding hogs at the time of sale in compliance with state laws.

Brucellosis is dangerous to man as well as to animals, the veterinarian points out. You can get undulant fever from handling infected cows or from drinking unpasteurized milk from infected herds.

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Good Milking Procedure Saves Time and Money

Milking right saves time, saves udders and helps you to get more high quality milk.

J. D. Burke, dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the two key points in a good milking are to get the cow to let down her milk completely and to finish milking quickly.

For best results, Burke says, milk cows regularly, gently, thoroughly and promptly with proper attention to sanitation.

First step in good milking is to clean and massage the udder with a towel wrung out of warm water for about a half-minute to stimulate let down which is necessary for complete milking. Washing the udder also helps produce clean milk.

Then milk two or three streams from each teat with a full hand squeeze into a strip cup. The first milk has a high bacteria count and it will help you to find quarters giving abnormal milk.

Attach the teat cups about a minute or two after stimulation. A cow generally lets down her milk about a minute after she has been prepared. Then when milk flow almost stops machine strip for another half-minute. Cows will vary considerably in time needed to be milked. Take unit away as soon as each cow is milked dry.

Milk cows as fast as you can, the dairyman suggests. Set up a milking order that has the heifers first, "leakers" and cows

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that let down their milk before they are washed, then the rest of the cows with the fast milkers coming first. Cows that show or have shown any sign of udder infection should be milked after the clean cows.

Wash the cows with a warm sterilizing solution. Dip milk cups in clear water, then in sterilizing solution between cows. Rinse the milker in water immediately after use, then wash it with hot water and a good washing powder. Rinse and sterilize the milker and then wash it again with a sterilizing solution before the next milking. Store teat cups dry or on a lye rack.

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Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 27, 1954

Spray Lindane for Cattle Lice and Mange

Scratchy, rubbing cattle and hogs bothered by lice and mange use energy that should be going into meat production.

H. B. Petty, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and the Illinois Natural History Survey, suggests that you not wait until the hide is half rubbed away before you do something about those pests.

As soon as you find lice or mange, apply a lindane spray made by mixing two quarts of 20% lindane concentrate in 100 gallons of water. Use up to two gallons of the finished spray on each animal, and make two applications two weeks apart, Petty recommends.

For milk cows and all calves under three months old, dilute the spray mixture to one quart of lindane emulsion in 100 gallons of water. To get good control, spray the animal thoroughly. To keep the animal from getting sick from being wet with cold water, it's best to spray on the warmest, sunniest days that you can find in winter.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 27, 1954

Good Hay Doesn't Cause Calves to Scour

Fine-stemmed, leafy legume hay will not cause calves to scour if they have been fed this kind of hay from the start.

Karl E. Gardner, dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says calves will, however, eat up to three times as much when they are shifted from a medium or poor quality hay to an excellent, leafy legume hay. Stuffing themselves in this way may cause some scouring when the change is made suddenly.

At the University of Illinois calves have been raised year after year without difficulty from scours, Gardner points out. They have been fed third-cutting, leafy, green, fine-stemmed hay.

Overfeeding milk, feeding cold milk or not washing the calf feeding pails thoroughly is more likely to cause scours than feeding hay. Feeding milk from mastitic cows may upset the calf's stomach and cause diarrhea too.

Feed hay to calves in small mangers rather than on the floor, the dairyman suggests. Feed enough to last one or two days, and discard the unpalatable weeds or coarse stems that are left. Keep slats in the manger about four inches apart so that the calf won't pull hay onto the floor and waste it.

Vitamins A and D in hay are very necessary for rapid calf growth. Good-quality legume hay is also a good source of protein, energy and minerals for growing calves.

Calves will eat only about 100 to 200 pounds of hay from birth to four months of age, depending on the calf, but it is one of the best feeds they can eat. Gardner believes that good hay is so necessary that you should buy some if your own hay is badly weathered and coarse in texture.

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FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 27, 1954

Animal Diseases Cost Lots of Money

Brucellosis, leptospirosis and mastitis cost cattlemen an estimated $485 million every year.

Dean Robert Graham of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that, in addition, swine erysipelas costs producers another $24 million annually.

The losses from these four diseases alone average almost $50 for each farmer in the United States, says Dean Graham. When you add the value of dead animals to losses in production of meat, eggs, wool and milk, the total cost is staggering.

College training for veterinarians and the research work done by colleges, experiment stations and private industry are constantly providing new tools to help eliminate livestock diseases. Federal and state veterinarians cooperating with public health services enforce legislation to help reduce the dangers of livestock disease to both humans and animals.

Dean Graham emphasizes, however, that practical control measures will probably not be widely used until livestock farmers become aware of the heavy financial losses these diseases are causing.

Use of approved management practices, in cooperation with local veterinarians, to identify and control livestock diseases will effectively reduce losses. The same measures will also protect human health.

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