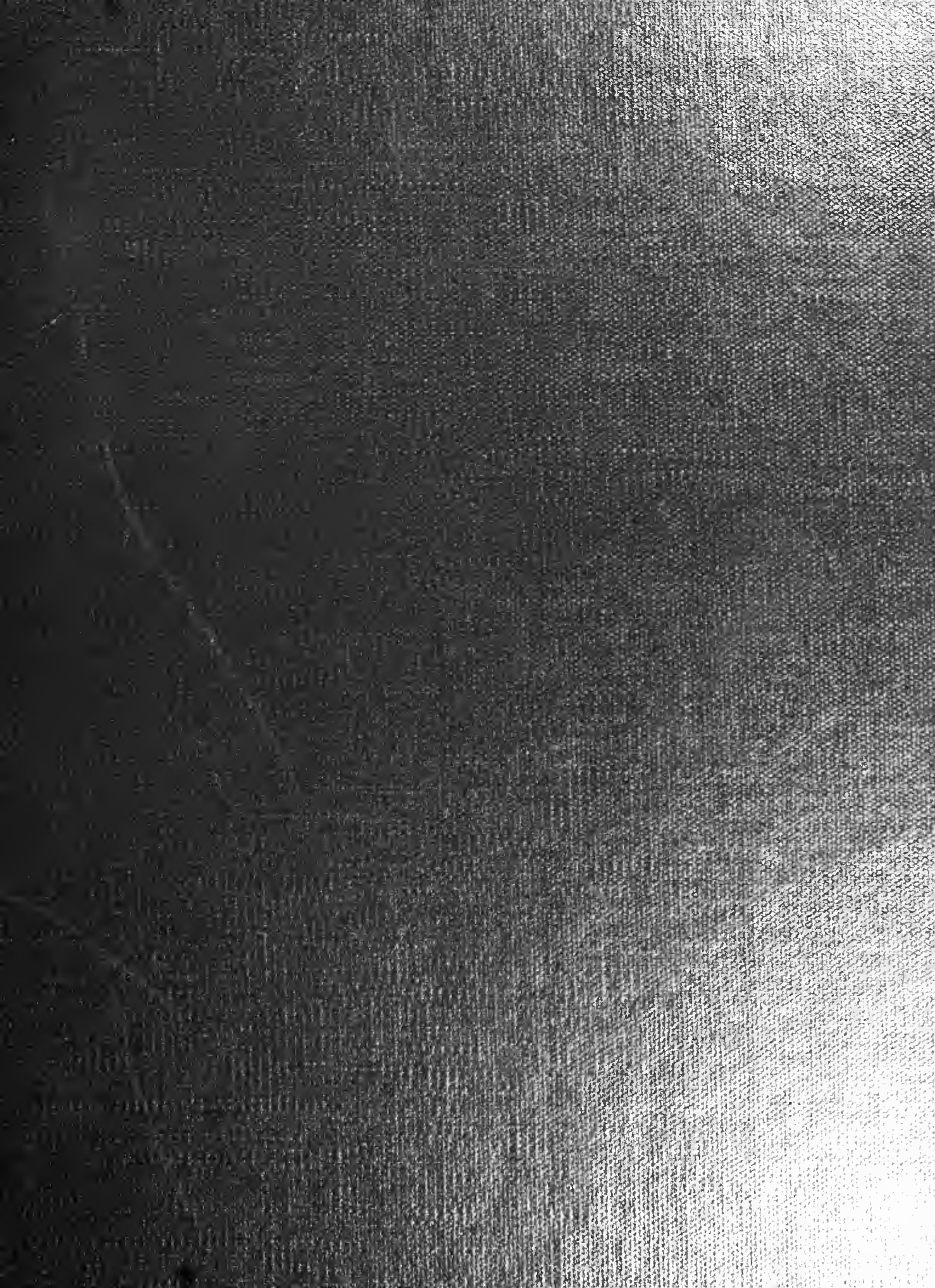
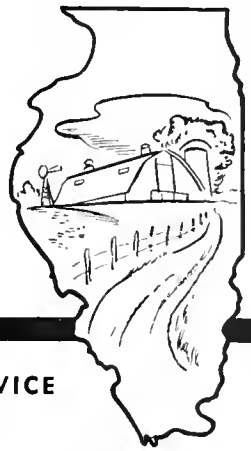




Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 7, 1957

Outlook Is Good for Meat Producers

High employment and incomes and the American liking for meat in the diet point toward a gradually rising market for livestock products.

R. L. Coppersmith, extension livestock economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, believes that livestock production will continue to expand gradually over the next few years.

Prices for the products will be reasonably satisfactory to producers, too, he says.

There'll be a slowing down, however, of the spectacular advances in meat production that have taken place in the past few years. Since 1951, meat output has climbed from 22 to 28 billion pounds, an increase of 28 percent.

In 1956 consumers were treated to their largest serving of meat since consumption records have been kept. On the average they ate about 163½ pounds per person, topping the previous high record of 162½ pounds per person in 1908.

Unfortunately for producers, overly large supplies had a depressing effect upon prices. Experience shows, according to Coppersmith, that when supplies exceed 160 pounds per person--as they did last year--prices fall to a level below that acceptable to producers.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 7, 1957

Trees May Qualify for Soil Bank Payments

You can qualify small acreages of crop land that are hard to farm for soil bank payments by planting trees.

W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that wood fiber crops are not classed as overproduction items. Your chances are good that a forest plantation could produce saleable posts and pulpwood in a few years.

Forest tree plantation contracts are made for 10 years under the program, Bulkley says. Besides the possible income produced in that time, forest plantings can also be planned to produce other wood crops, stop erosion, beautify eroded hilly land and give protection to wild animals.

Contracts for forest lands made under the ACP program will continue in effect, Bulkley says. They are not included under the new soil bank plan.

First payment under the soil bank will be made to cover planting costs. It has been set at $24 an acre for Illinois. This payment is figured at $10 an acre for 1,000 trees and $14 an acre for labor and machinery costs for planting. These figures are based on 80% of the average cost involved.

An additional annual rental payment of $12 an acre will compensate owners for crops taken out of production on the land planted to trees.

Christmas trees are not included in forest plantings under the program, the specialist says. Such trees are not a real conservation crop under the plan because they are ready to cut in less than the 10-year contract terms.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 7, 1957

Soybean Prices Not Likely to Reach Early December Peak Again

Soybean prices are likely to move within a narrow range for the balance of the current crop year, a University of Illinois Agricultural Economist predicted. T. A. Hieronymus says it will be difficult to get prices as high as they were in early December when prices reached $2.48 at many Illinois markets.

Even so, Hieronymus expects most soybeans to sell at or above the loan price at all points during the rest of the marketing year. The soybean market is showing a remarkable ability to absorb large quantities at high prices. The 1956 crop is about 456 million bushels compared to 374 million in 1955.

It appears that we will be able to use all the oil crushed from soybeans this year. But this means that to hold the soybean carryover between 30 to 40 million bushels, we must use 10 to 12 percent more meal.

Soybean meal use during the first three months of the marketing year has been high. But no great price strength is expected. Meal is cheap in relation to corn by all historic standards, Hieronymus points out. Some periods of price decline appear possible.

-30-

HDG:cm
12/28/56

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 7, 1957

See Little Change in Prices of Best Farms in 1957

Prices of Illinois farms with highly productive land will hold steady during 1957, Charles L. Stewart, University of Illinois land economist forecasts. But farms with medium to low crop yields will find their prices shading off by this time next year, Stewart predicts.

Two very bearish items in the land price picture are rising interest rates and taxes. Stewart believes that the upward push in interest rates isn't over yet. Taxes on Illinois farm real estate are among the highest in the midwest, he points out.

On the other hand, most farmers must still increase their acreage to reduce their costs per unit of product. This is because of high costs of machinery and labor which must be spread over larger production to keep unit costs down. As a result, land is being purchased to enlarge present farms.

Some other upward pressures on land prices which Stewart sees are toll roads in some local areas, high purchasing power from the cities and continued price supports.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 7, 1957

Farm and Home Week Audience to Hear Soil Bank Discussion

How "The Farmer Looks at the Soil Bank" will be told by two farmers and other guest panelists during the Tuesday morning session of the Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois January 27-31.

Planned by the College of Agriculture Soil Bank Committee, the program will tackle many of the management problems farmers face in deciding whether to cooperate in the soil bank.

Ira E. Hamer, DeKalb county farmer, will point out "Why I Plan to Participate in the Soil Bank."

Warren Moffett, Macoupin county farmer, will discuss "Why I Cannot Participate in the Soil Bank."

Questions from the audience will be answered by a panel moderated by R. M. Finley, extension farm management specialist. It includes Hamer and Moffett; L. B. Culver, extension forester; Sidney V. Caughey, member of the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee; B. F. Muirheid, assistant professor of agricultural engineering; W. F. Purnell, associate professor of soils; and O. L. Whalin, associate professor of extension.

-30-

JCE:cm
1/2/57

for weeklies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 14, 1957

Illinois Farmers to Help With Hay and Pasture Survey

About 25,000 Illinois farmers in all counties of the state will receive questionnaires from the State Crop Reporting Service this week, according to J. A. Ewing of the Crop Reporting Service and Leo Fryman of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A new survey is being made to measure progress in pasture improvement in Illinois during the past five years. The first survey on hay and pasture was made in 1952.

If you are one of the farmers selected to receive this questionnaire, you'll be helping your farm adviser and the College of Agriculture if you fill it out and return it. When all of the reports are tabulated, your farm adviser will know the progress and needs for pasture improvement in your county.

All farmers who fill out a questionnaire will receive a summary of the results.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 14, 1957

Complete Program for Custom Spray Operators' School

Plans are now complete for the ninth Custom Spray Operators' School, to be held at the University of Illinois January 23-25, H. B. Petty, extension entomologist in charge of the school, announced this week.

Beginning Wednesday afternoon, January 23, the Illinois Aerial Applicators Association and the Agricultural Spraying Association will hold their annual business meetings. Operational problems facing spray operators will be discussed. Those interested in joining or helping the aerial and ground applicators are urged to attend.

On Wednesday evening, the general lounge of the Illini Union will be open as a central meeting place where those attending the meeting can register early, chat with old friends and make new ones.

The school will open officially Thursday morning at 10 o'clock The European corn borer situation in Illinois will be duscussed by J. D. Briggs, W. H. Luckmann and H. B. Petty of the Illinois Natural History Survey and the College of Agriculture. G. C. Decker, head of economic entomology for the Survey, will discuss chemical residues on crops. Earl Spurrier, extension agronomist, will discuss weed control in corn.

Thursday afternoon subjects include uses of soil sterilants, spotted alfalfa aphid, control of Canada thistle with amino triazole, the insect situation in Illinois, 10 years of commercial brush control, use of pre-emergence weed chemicals, Johnson grass and wild garlic control.

-more-

Friday morning topics will include problems of Dutch elm disease control, new herbicides, use of liquid and dry fertilizers, equipment for mixing and applying liquid fertilizers, care and adjustment of sprayers, insect pests of lawns and ornamentals, soil insecticides, results with Randox for giant foxtail control and weed control in soybeans.

The Custom Spray Operators' School is sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey. All sessions will be held in the Illini Union Building.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 14, 1957

Name Two Illinois Men to National Sheep Council

William Temple, Serena, and Carl Dunbar, Bushnell, have been named Illinois delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council.

Temple and Dunbar were elected at a recent meeting of representatives of Illinois breeders, growers and commercial lamb feeders in Bloomington to represent the state's lamb and wool producers.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, explains that the council has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to receive funds made available under the National Wool Act of 1954.

Lamb and wool producers in Illinois and Indiana will be grouped together to form an area council, Garrigus says. One of the first jobs of Temple and Dunbar will be to meet with two Indiana delegates to organize the Illinois-Indiana Sheep Producers Council. One of these four delegates will be chosen as director to represent the area council on the board of directors of the American Sheep Producers Council, located in Denver.

Objectives of the council are to promote the increased use of lamb and wool, to advance the science and techniques of lamb and wool production and marketing, to develop new and expanded uses for lamb and wool, to collect and send out trade statistics and information to producers and to perform such other services as will promote the domestic sheep industry.

Besides being a commercial flock owner and lamb feeder, Temple is president of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association and was active in developing the American Sheep Producers Council. Dunbar is a breeder of Corriedale sheep and serves as director for the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, the Peoria Livestock Producers Association and the Illinois Wool Marketing Association.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/8/57

USDA Studies Aircraft Effects on Farm Animals

Results of present USDA studies are expected to show how much noise livestock can stand without ill effects.

Many farmers had been wondering whether jet aircraft noise, for instance, was upsetting their stock to the point where they would produce less eggs, meat and milk. So the Air Force asked the Department of Agriculture to look into the matter.

Pigs were chosen for the study because they grow rapidly and have shorter life cycles than larger animals. Work so far shows that animals display no outward symptoms and undergo no anatomical changes when exposed to aircraft noise. Any effects upon production will take longer to establish.

Test animals are being exposed to the sound of both jet and conventional piston-type aircraft through recordings of the actual sound. These sounds are piped into the test pens between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at irregular intervals ranging from only a few seconds to 10 or 12 minutes.

Sound intensity varies from 110 to 135 decibels (sound measurement units). Maximum intensity of sound one mile from a jet airfield is 120 decibels. (Sound intensity close to a large tractor is between 95 and 100 decibels.)

So far the only visible reactions of the pigs have been a momentary pause in eating, an occasional start or a gentle waggle of the ears. Pigs are slaughtered periodically and examined carefully for possible anatomical effects. Electrocardiographs are used to measure any changes of heart rate.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 14, 1957

Rural Youth Day at Farm and Home Week

More than 300 members of the Illinois Rural Youth organization are expected to take part in the annual Rural Youth Day activities on Monday, January 28, during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

Highlight of the day will be the annual banquet in the evening, according to Miss Clareta Walker, state Rural Youth extension specialist at the College of Agriculture. The banquet is scheduled to begin at 5:45 p.m. in the ballroom of the Illini Union.

Mary Mossman, Ridgway, member of the state Rural Youth committee, will serve as mistress of ceremonies at the annual banquet. Feature speaker of the evening will be Paul C. Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer magazine, Chicago, who will advise the young people to "Learn to Be Free."

Rural Youth registration will start at 10:00 a.m. in Gregory Hall on the Urbana campus. Small buzz sessions will open the program at 10:30 a.m. to start the members thinking about the learning that is the feature of the day's program.

Henning Larsen, vice president and provost of the University of Illinois will highlight the morning program in 100 Gregory Hall. His subject will be "Learn to Be Teachable." Dorothy Laun, State Rural Youth Committee member from Atlanta, will preside over the session.

"Learn to Save Lives," a hot-line demonstration by the Illinois Farm Electrification Council, will be a feature of the afternoon session in Room 150, Veterinary Medicine building. C. M. Scott, Roseville, and Glenn Strong, Carthage, both members of the Illinois State Board of Vocational Education, will conduct the demonstration of the power of electricity.

Dick Cassady, state Rural Youth committee member from Blackstone, and O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois, will preside over the session. Anyone who is interested is invited to attend this demonstration.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 14, 1957

Ground Ear or Shelled Corn for Dairy Cows?

Feeding trials with milking cows at the University of Illinois have shown very little difference between rations containing equal weights of either corn and cob meal or ground shelled corn.

R. E. Brown, dairy research specialist at the UI College of Agriculture, believes that the bulkiness of the cobs aids digestion. For that reason, the dairy cow is able to make better use of the nutrients in ground ear corn even though the cobs have low nutritional value.

Corn and cob meal is most valuable in dairy rations when it is fed in mixtures containing wheat and barley, Brown says. Ground oats are already bulky, and shelled corn may be better to mix with them in the ration.

One hundred pounds of corn and cob meal contain about 80 pounds of shelled corn and 20 pounds of cobs. Cobs are high in fiber (32%), low in protein (2.3%) and low in minerals, and they have practically no vitamins.

Whether or not you feed ground ear or ground shelled corn in your dairy rations will probably depend on grinding costs, Brown suggests. You can use ground ear corn if it is cheaper for you to grind it than to shell and grind only the kernels.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/9/57

for weeklies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 21, 1957

Public Enemy

Calling all drivers! Keep a weather eye out for I. C. Roads, alias Billy the Skid, alias Jack Frost, alias Old Man Winter--a real slippery character, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

He makes like a shadow--sometimes you can't even see him. But you know he's been hanging around by the tracks he leaves--skid marks on ice or snow-covered roads and streets. And all too often smashed cars and human bodies are mute evidence of his whereabouts.

If you should happen to meet him, beat him to the draw with tire chains, good brakes, windshield wipers and defrosters, a bucket of sand, a shovel and lots of good common sense. Outguess him with caution and reduced speed.

In a freeze-up, slow up.

-30-

OLH:cm
1/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 21, 1957

Plan Special Soil Bank Programs for Farm and Home Week

Farmers attending University of Illinois Farm and Home Week will have a choice of three sessions covering special problems of farming under the soil bank.

On Tuesday morning Ira Hamer of Kirkland will explain why he plans to participate in the soil bank. Warren Moffett of Modesto will give his reasons for not participating. A panel will also answer questions from the audience on soil bank participation.

Also on Tuesday morning, during the forage crops session, Earl Spurrier, University of Illinois agronomist, will give seeding mixtures for soil bank acres.

On Thursday morning another session will discuss planning your farm business under the soil bank. Choices for both livestock and grain farmers will be covered. Special problems on rented farms will be discussed by F. J. Reiss, specialist in land tenure. A question-and-answer period is also scheduled at this session.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 21, 1957

It Pays to Repaint Farm Machinery

Repainting farm machinery may seem like "frosting on the cake."

But unpainted machines can rust and go to pieces rapidly, says J. W. Matthews, assistant professor of farm shop at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. This is particularly true of sheet metal and other thin metal parts.

Matthews points out that winter is a good time for repairing and repainting farm machinery if you have a heated shop on your farm.

You can clean all the grease, dirt and loose rust off your machines to get them ready for a repaint job when you check for needed repairs and adjustments. Use a putty knife and wire brush to get as much of the grime off dry as you can, or use a wire scratch wheel in an electric drill or flexible shaft unit.

Never use gasoline to clean grease and oil off machinery, Matthews says. Fire is too much of a hazard. Instead, get a special cleaning solvent from your tank truck driver that is safe to use. Use it later to clean your paint brushes.

A worth-while paint job needs two coats and two different kinds of paint. After you have thoroughly cleaned the machine and the solvent is dry, put on a coat of a good metal primer to cover all bare metal. Metallic zinc or red lead based paints are good.

Then finish the job with a coat of the manufacturer's implement enamel that you can get from your dealer. He can also furnish decals that will give a professional look to your finished job.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 21, 1957

Don't Waste Manure; It's Valuable Fertilizer

You won't record manure as a direct source of income on your tax report.

But it's a source of additional profit from your dairy herd if you handle it right, says Ralph Johnson, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One dairy cow can produce as much as 12 tons of manure a year. Recent figures value that manure at $8 a ton in terms of higher crop yields, Johnson says.

Manure normally returns to the soil 75 percent of the nitrogen, 80 percent of the phosphorus and 90 percent of the potassium in the crops eaten. If handled right, it also returns 40 percent of the organic matter removed from the field.

Yet Johnson estimates that one-third of all this potential fertilizer never gets back to the soil because of leaching and failure to preserve the liquid of the manure. About half the total plant food is in the liquid.

The specialist suggests that you use plenty of bedding to absorb and hold liquid manure. And haul manure to the field every day that you can. Fermenting manure increases nitrogen loss.

If you can't haul manure every day, keep it under cover to prevent as much leaching of water-soluble materials as possible. And a concrete floor under the manure pile with a catch basin for liquid run-off will soon pay for itself in soil nutrients saved.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 21, 1957

Hardware Disease Is Painful, Costly

Cattle are sometimes like kids in a sandpile--they're likely to eat almost anything they come across. And when they do, livestock owners, like parents, find that it is no laughing matter.

Dr. R. M. Thomas of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says "hardware disease" sometimes occurs when cattle swallow foreign objects with their feed.

These objects may be nails and wire found around barnyards or mixed with feed as a result of carelessness in handling construction materials or disposing of bailing wire.

Dr. Thomas explains that often little or no trouble occurs when cows swallow these sharp objects. But in certain cases, especially if the cow is pregnant or on a heavy hay diet, there may be enough pressure in the stomach to force the sharp objects into the heart, liver or lungs, causing an infected wound.

Hardware disease can be fatal. But usually the heaviest losses from the disease come from a run-down condition of the animal caused by chronic infection. Tests have shown that 2 percent of the abscessed livers condemned at packing houses show the presence of foreign objects.

Signs of hardware disease vary but may include humping of the back, reluctance of the animal to move around, persistent diarrhea and continual bloating. Also, the cow's heart frequently makes a "swishing" sound, as if it were beating in a vessel of water.

-more-

Dr. Thomas says that veterinarians often remove the objects by surgery, but they are experimenting with a bar magnet which the cow swallows. The magnet remains in the stomach and is supposed to hold metal objects, keeping them from penetrating vital organs.

If the foreign objects are passed naturally, as they frequently are, the veterinarian may still need to treat the animal with antibiotics to keep down the infection that follows puncture injury of the stomach or intestines. Dr. Thomas emphasizes that the most important thing, however, is to keep the animals from picking up such objects in their feed in the first place.

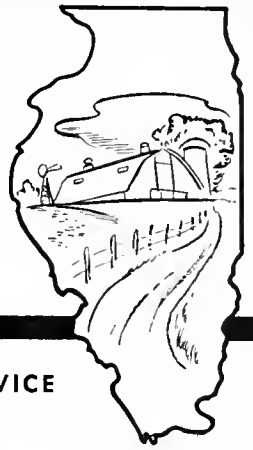
-30-

JHW:cm
1/16/57

for weeklies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 28, 1957

Clear Barns of Accident Hazards

There is no better time than right now to clear barns of the hazardous conditions that could cause expensive, time-consuming injuries or even death.

The best way to start, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is to make a complete check of your barns, listing everything to be done. Next, don't just stick the list in your pocket and forget it, but get right after the jobs and make your barns safe for you and your livestock.

Here are some things to look for: Ladders and stairways should be in sound condition and free from hay or other debris. Loft doors and feed and hay chutes should be well protected against accidental falls. Many barn floors are allowed to get out of repair. Rough barn floors with missing or broken boards should be repaired immediately.

This is a good time to give the barn a good cleaning too. Setting everything in good order not only will make your barn safer, but will also make choring easier.

Many barns have poor lighting, which is a common cause of many costly falls. Why not check your barn, adding light where necessary. But be sure to use approved electrical equipment and to see that it is properly installed.

-30-

OLH:cm
1/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 28, 1957

Bartlett Predicts Future of Dairying

Whether dairying will be profitable in another 25 years will be dictated by the decisions made now, for more or less government support and control, advised R. W. Bartlett, professor of agricultural economics, to Illinois farmers attending Farm and Home Week this week at the University of Illinois.

The dairy industry is at the crossroads that can lead either to a profitable future or to a degrading decline, reports Bartlett.

"If we expand in the area of unduly high price supports and trade barriers, dairying, like cotton, may become a declining industry," Bartlett said. "But, if efficiency in production and marketing is increased, dairying is likely to be profitable 25 years from now."

By pricing dairy products out of a market with supports and barriers, the dairy industry could become like cotton, which has lost 25 percent of its market to other fibers and synthetics. Low-priced substitutes are bound to enter the market. However, high price supports for dairy products encourage use of substitutes by consumers because they can be purchased at a lower price.

Bartlett made these recommendations:

1. Prices of nonfat dry milk solids are too high and should be reduced 3 to 4 cents a pound.

2. Support prices for cheese are too high and should be reduced by 20 percent.

3. Class I prices under some federal orders, particularly in northeastern states, are too high. These should be reduced in order to be competitive.

4. Milk ordinances used as trade barriers to prevent interstate shipment of milk should be removed.

-30-

JCE:cm
1/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 28, 1957

Work on Balanced Ration as Silage

Recent work with silage preservatives has indicated that it might be possible to provide a complete, balanced ration as silage.

James Williamson, assistant in animal science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, this week told beef feeders at the 56th annual Farm and Home Week program at the University that it is possible to add enough shelled corn as preservative to grass and legume silages to fulfill requirements for a fattening steer ration. Urea or soybean oil meal can also be added to bring the protein content of the silage up to steer needs.

Self-feeding such a complete, all-in-one silage ration would mean much less labor in the feeding process and would result in less feeding cost.

Experimental work this year at the University of Illinois is designed to determine accurately the nutrient losses in alfalfa silage with levels of shelled corn for preservative running from none to 40 percent.

In addition to using better laboratory procedures for finding losses of nutrients in these silages, Williamson reported that a feeding trial on steers is using some of these silage combinations at the same time. The researchers are using corn silage, alfalfa silage and oat silage to see whether enough nutrients are lost in ensiling to show differences in steer gains on fattening and on wintering rations.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 28, 1957

Producers Can Select for Meat-Type Hogs

Swine producers today have more accurate programs for selecting meat-type hogs than they had even three years ago.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reported on these programs to swine growers at the University's 56th annual Farm and Home Week sessions.

The three most important selection systems in operation in Illinois now include (1) visual selection, (2) meat-type certification by purebred breed associations and (3) the Illinois probe-and-weigh method.

Visual selection of meat-type gilts and boars for herd improvement is the system most commonly used in this state, Carlisle said. Its value depends on the training of the person doing the selecting. Meat-type hog demonstrations, information in national farm magazines and newspapers and increased recognition of meat-type hogs on Illinois markets have all helped to make growers increasingly aware of what meat type is.

Meat type certification by purebred associations has been a tremendous force in getting purebred breeders to select more desirable breeding characteristics. This program, revolving around a slaughter test of two pigs in a litter, has shown some superior carcass families and lines that would not otherwise have been recognized.

The Illinois probe-and-weigh program is an on-the-farm selection system that uses both weight for age and backfat thickness to help select efficient, fast-gaining hogs with high-quality carcasses.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JANUARY 28, 1957

Four Young People to Attend National 4-H Camp

Mary Summers, 19, New Berlin; Frances Nelson, 19, Wataga; Jack Young, 20, Elgin; and Ralph Poole, 18, Eureka, will attend National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., June 12 to 19 as delegates from Illinois.

These four outstanding young people will represent the state's 64,000 4-H Club members in a full week of citizenship training during their visit to the nation's capital.

They will visit Congress and other governmental functions and will go on educational tours to historic places in and around Washington. They will hear some of the top officials in the government on the nature and history of our democratic system and will meet in discussion groups to summarize what they learn.

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

Miss Searl and Gaebe will accompany the Illinois delegation this year as state 4-H staff representatives and chaperones.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/23/57

for weeklies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Expect Brisk Demand at Calf Club Sale

A good demand for top-quality dairy heifers is expected at the ninth annual 4-H and Future Farmers of America Purebred Dairy Calf Club Sale on Saturday, February 23, at the University of Illinois.

J. G. Cash, Illinois extension dairyman, said that about 100 head of select heifers, all born after July 1, 1956, would be offered for sale. Holstein, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds will be included in the offering.

Early demand for catalogs for the sale indicates widespread interest and a large attendance. Catalogs may be obtained by writing J. G. Cash, Dairy Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The annual sale was organized and is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association to give 4-H Club and F.F.A. members an opportunity to buy excellent project heifers.

The event has gained steadily in popularity with members. The sale will start promptly at 11:00 a.m. at the Stock Pavilion on the College of Agriculture campus in Urbana.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Farmers Can Organize Small Watershed Programs

Local organizations can tackle the problems of watershed protection and flood prevention with a watershed unit plan under the small watershed program.

Ben A. Jones, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that a locally developed plan may get state and federal assistance if it meets the provisions of Public Law 566.

This law, passed in 1954, is an enabling act permitting federal aid to plan and install water management and flood prevention measures that cannot be installed under other conservation programs.

Jones says that this law requires local people (communities, landowners, towns, counties, etc.) to present their problems and the desired solution to state and federal agencies for evaluation. In Illinois the State Division of Soil Conservation and the Soil Conservation Service will supply counsel for developing and submitting a small watershed plan. Neither, however, will file for the local people.

Some small watersheds may be able to solve their problems with soil and water conservation practices that can be applied by farmers with existing technical help.

Additional help can be provided under Public Law 566 if:

1. A local organization has legal authority from the state to carry out, operate and maintain the needed works of improvement.
2. The watershed is smaller than 250,000 acres.
3. The state approves the application for assistance.
4. The benefits of the proposed work are greater than the cost.
5. The local organization and the U. S. Department of Agriculture agree on a plan.
6. Federal funds are available.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/29/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Plan Your Farmstead for More Efficiency

Careful planning will help you to organize your long-range farm business better even though you make needed farmstead improvements only one at a time.

The important thing is to start with a drawing of the buildings you have and then decide what needs to be eliminated, changed or added to meet present and future needs, says Don Jedele, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Farmstead improvements will depend on your farm business, Jedele says. For that reason, any building or remodeling plans should be based on whether you are making the best use of your farm resources in your farm operations.

For example, you may decide that to grow a maximum amount of grain you need to change your field arrangement and your long-time land-use program. You may then have to plan for more grain storage.

To build up and preserve soil fertility, you may need to grow more grasses and legumes in your rotation. That may mean more livestock to get highest income from your crop acres. That in turn may mean enlarging or remodeling your feeding center and your livestock facilities.

Good farmstead arrangement will pay off in easier and faster choring, the agricultural engineer believes. So, before you plan any improvements, analyze each farm job and decide what arrangement will be best for getting the work done. Then plan your building arrangement for easiest operation.

And, most important, look ahead in your planning. Consider not only your present needs, but also what you are likely to need five or 10 years from now.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1957

New Circular on Controlling Corn Borers Published

Latest recommendations on how to get good and profitable control of corn borers in field corn are being published this week by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This new publication is Circular 768, "Controlling Corn Borers in Field Corn With Insecticides," by W. H. Luckmann and H. B. Petty.

Luckmann and Petty list three main points in successful corn borer control:

1. Time treatments right, when the tassel ratio is between 30 and 50, if 75 percent or more of the plants show fresh feeding in the whorls.

2. Make ground applications of 12 pounds of 5 percent DDT granules or spray with 1 1/2 pounds of DDT per acre. If you apply by airplane, the entomologists recommend 20 pounds of DDT granules.

3. Treat fields for second-generation borers if there are one or more egg masses per plant.

More details on how to figure the tassel ratio, what fields to treat, what insecticides and what kind of equipment to use, and facts and figures on farmers' results are included in this new circular.

You can get a free copy from the office of any Illinois county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1957

College of Agriculture Alumni Association Membership Grows

The College of Agriculture Alumni Association can make a real contribution to the College of Agriculture and the agriculture of Illinois, Dean Louis B. Howard told the first annual meeting of the association.

He encouraged all alumni to tell prospective students about the many opportunities for agriculture and home economics graduates that cannot be filled because there are not enough graduates to fill them. The number of college students has increased faster in other fields than in agriculture, Howard stated.

Membership in the College of Agriculture Alumni Association has grown to about 400 in the first year. All agricultural graduates of the University of Illinois are eligible for membership. Anyone who has attended one semester or more at the College of Agriculture and also members of the faculty are eligible for associate membership. Over 80 counties in the state have organized local College of Agriculture alumni groups.

Officers reelected for the coming year are Joe Ashbrook, Rossville, president; Merle LeSage, LaGrange, vice-president; and John Behrens, Champaign, secretary-tresurer. Directors are Bill Mason, LaGrange; Melvin Sims, Adams; Tom Reedy, Lovington; Jack Rundquist, Butler; Don Lee, Mt. Vernon; and Don Walker, Champaign.

-30-

HDG:cm
1/30/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11, 1957

Choose Right Glue For Home Repair Jobs

There's a glue available for any home repair job.

K. R. Peterson, forest products researcher at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that from the variety you should be able to select one that fits your needs exactly.

The list includes animal glues, prepared glues, polyvinyl resins, casein and urea-formaldehyde resin glues.

Animal glues derived from bones and hide are most widely used, partly because of tradition, says Peterson. They give a good glue joint and will last indefinitely when they are not exposed to moisture.

Prepared glues come in liquid form and are used directly from the container. They set fast and must be kept in air-tight containers. Polyvinyl resin glues are ready-to-use liquids, too, that set up fast with minimum clamping and give a good bond when not exposed to moisture.

Casein and urea formaldehyde glues are generally packaged, powdered glues to be mixed with water. They are less tacky than animal glues and need longer clamping to set. They have good water resistance once they have set, but they are not waterproof. Once they are mixed, they can be used for three or four hours before they must be discarded.

-30-

RAJ:cm
2/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11, 1957

333 Farm and Home Publications on New List

A new list of 333 farm and home publications has just been issued by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, Director Louis B. Howard announced this week. You can get a copy of most of them free. A small charge is made for some of the larger and more elaborate ones.

Almost every phase of farming and homemaking is covered in this long list of titles. The publications are listed under these major headings: agricultural law, farm management, marketing and prices, rural life, dairy production, dairy technology, engineering, home economics, field crops, flowers and landscaping, forestry, fruits, insect control, livestock, soils, vegetables and miscellaneous.

Some of the newest publications added during the past year include Managing Soil Bank Acres; 1956 Illinois Corn Tests; Controlling Corn Borers in Field Corn with Insecticides; Pest Control in Commercial Fruit Plantings; Five Years of Tests of Soybean Varieties for Illinois; Protective Foods for Buoyant Health in Work and Play; Cooling Stored Grain to Prevent Spoilage in the Top Layers; and Irrigation, Is It for You? These are only a few of the many titles on the list.

These farm and home publications are written by research and extension workers in the various departments of the College of Agriculture.

A copy of this list can be obtained from any Illinois county farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

-30-

HDG:cm
2/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11, 1957

Warning to Farm Families Drinking Raw Milk...

People who live in Illinois cities can feel safe when they drink milk.

E. O. Herreid, University of Illinois dairy technologist, explains that all milk sold in Illinois for drinking must be pasteurized. And the pasteurization process kills all harmful micro-organisms.

But many farm families drink raw milk produced on the home farm that hasn't been pasteurized and may contain harmful diseases.

Farm people who still drink raw milk take the chances of getting such diseases as tuberculosis and undulant fever, which can be transmitted in the milk from diseased cows, Herreid warns.

There's a simple solution, though: Farm homemakers can protect the health of their families by pasteurizing raw milk right in the home.

Herreid suggests three ways to pasteurize milk: in the bottle, in a double boiler, or in a batch-type home pasteurizer.

If you use the "bottle method," place bottles of milk in water and heat to 145 degrees for 30 minutes. Then replace the hot water with cold water until the milk is cool.

If you use the "double-boiler method," just pour the milk in and put on the cover. Heat over hot water until the thermometer registers 165 degrees. Then let cool.

The third way would be to buy an electric "batch-type home pasteurizer" with a capacity of two gallons or more. It would be nearly automatic, and you could pasteurize as little as two quarts of milk with only a little attention. Operating directions are provided by the manufacturer.

-30-

RLN:cm
2/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11, 1957

Plenty of Hogs Still Get Cholera

Don't "cut costs" at the expense of vaccinating your hogs against cholera, warns Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Hatch points out that, despite improved vaccines developed in recent years, hog cholera is still a stubborn foe to the swine farmer. He says it is almost 100 percent fatal, and there are so many ways that hogs can be exposed to the virus that it's impossible to "stop up all the cracks."

For example, hog cholera can be introduced into a herd by dirt from the farmer's shoes, from a bone brought from a neighbor's home by a dog, from litter thrown from a stock truck and in various other ways. Even improper handling and use of the virus for treating pigs may start an outbreak of cholera. So vaccination by a veterinarian remains the surest way to prevent infection.

With baby pigs about to arrive, it's time for the swine grower to begin thinking about vaccination too. It's usually best to vaccinate pigs around weaning time. The veterinarian can determine whether the pigs are in condition for vaccination and what is the proper vaccine to use.

Dr. Hatch says there are now three or four types of vaccine, all of which will give satisfactory results if properly used on healthy swine.

-more-

Proper sanitation and management will also help to prevent hog cholera. Be careful not to expose healthy animals to the disease by buying infected or exposed hogs and adding them to your herd.

-30-

JHW:cm
2/6/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 18, 1957

Orderly Farm Shop Is Safe

Make your farm shop work easier, faster and safer with good lighting, tools and equipment in good condition and everything arranged and kept in orderly fashion, says O. L Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Get your farm shop ready for the busy spring work season that will soon be here. Have your tools in good repair so that it will take you the least possible time to make emergency repairs.

Clean up benches, storage cabinets and work areas so that they will not be cluttered. Provide plenty of light so that you can see to do your work, and then be careful.

To avoid accumulation of harmful fumes, ventilate your shop well whenever you work. Remember that greasy or oily rags can cause spontaneous combustion.

Use and store flammable materials safely. It's a good idea to have a fire extinguisher and to know how to use it in case a fire should get started. To reduce the chance of fire, look for and correct any defective wiring or electrical appliance.

-30-

OLH:cm
2/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 18, 1957

Recognize 4-H'ers During Club Week, March 2-9

National 4-H Club Week will be observed March 2-9.

More than 65,000 4-H Club members in Illinois will take advantage of this special week to plan their club activities for the coming year. They will also take part in local and county activities designed to tell the public about themselves and their achievements.

Miss Anna Searl and O. F. Gaebe, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois respectively, report that both rural and urban young people are taught scientific farming and homemaking through their 4-H Club activities and project work.

"On-the-job" training under the guidance of local volunteer club leaders is coupled with the more formal instruction that comes in manuals and record books.

Illinois 4-H Club members carry on a large number of projects in farming, homemaking, community service and other fields. They raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, conserve the soil, make their own clothing, prepare and preserve foods and beautify their homes. Two important goals of 4-H Club work are character development and good citizenship.

Theme of the 1957 National 4-H Club Week is "Improving Family and Community Living." This means that 4-H members will work together this year for better farms, better homes, better schools and churches in their own communities.

-30-

RAJ:cm
2/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 18, 1957

Rubber Gloves Protect Against Ringworm

If you see a cattle owner wearing rubber gloves while handling his animals, the chances are that he isn't worried about getting "dishpan" hands. He's probably protecting himself against ringworm infection.

Dr. L. E. Boley of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that ringworm,which is caused by a mold and not a worm,presents the biggest problem during winter months, when herds are often kept closely confined.

Although the economic loss from ringworm probably isn't large, the infection is unsightly. Even more important, it's a public health problem. Dr. Boley points out that ringworm spreads easily from infected animals to people working closely with them. He advises wearing rubber gloves when handling animals with ringworm.

The first sign of ringworm is the presence of small bald, scaly spots, which usually appear around the eyes and ears. These spots gradually increase and may spread to the animal's neck and other parts of the body.

An important step in preventing the condition is to keep the quarters clean, disinfected and well lighted. Whitewashing the inside of the cattle barn also helps because whitewash and the fungus that causes ringworm don't mix. The disease tends to disappear during the late spring and summer when cattle get more and stronger sunshine.

-more-

Dr. Boley says the first thing to do in clearing up ringworm is to scrub the affected areas with soap and water. Then apply iodine. Don't cover the area with a cloth or blanket, or blistering may occur. Dr. Boley warns that ringworm is often pretty stubborn.

You may need to call a veterinarian to repeat the treatment with special medicines before it is eliminated.

Ringworm infection can be spread easily from animal to animal. Or a cow may pick it up by rubbing against infected feed bunks and fences. Control of an outbreak usually demands isolating and treating the infected animals and thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the quarters. Dr. Boley advises watching unaffected animals carefully for a few weeks, because ringworm cases may show up in them also.

-30-

JHW:cm
2/13/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 25, 1957

Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Deadline April 1

Deadline for entries in the 1957 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is April 1.

O. F. Gaebe, head of agricultural 4-H Club work at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that any 4-H member enrolled in a poultry project is eligible to enter the contest. The contest is also open to vocational agriculture students.

Hatching dates for entries are April 15-18, Gaebe says.

An entry will consist of 100 straight-run or 50 cockerel chicks of one breed, strain or cross. Contestants may submit more than one entry so long as each is of a different breed, strain or cross.

You can get an entry blank and full information from your county farm adviser. Your birds will be banded as day-old chicks by your hatcheryman. He will also have hatching certificates.

Contestants will deliver 10 live cockerels to Armour Creameries, Lincoln, between 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. DST on June 19 for final judging.

-30-

RAJ:sl
2/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 25, 1957

Illinois Swine Growers' Day on April 16

The 1957 Illinois Swine Growers' Day has been set for April 16 on the University of Illinois campus at Urbana.

D. E. Becker, chairman of the 24th annual event, says the program will be directed toward helping swine growers cut costs in producing high-quality, meat-type hogs.

A full morning program has been arranged, starting at 10:30 a.m. in the University Auditorium. Topics for discussion include "Levels of Feeding Bred Sows and Gilts," "Does Limited Feeding Affect Carcass Quality?" "Free-Choice and Complete Rations on Pasture and Drylot," "Levels of Oats in Rations for 100-Pound Pigs" and "Programs for Selecting Meat-Type Hogs."

Featured speakers in the afternoon will discuss "Which Way in the Hog Business--'Boom or Bust'?" "Modern Pork Merchandising," and "A Hog Program That Works for Me."

Inspection of the University Swine Farm and the experimental work currently in progress will get under way at 8:00 a.m.

The Block and Bridle Club will serve a barbecued porkchop luncheon at noon.

-30-

RAJ:sl
2/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 25, 1957

Ike Salutes 4-H Club Members

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has issued special greetings to the more than two million 4-H Club members on the occasion of National 4-H Club Week, March 2-9.

"During National 4-H Club Week, it is always a pleasure to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of the 4-H Club movement," the President said.

"With more than two million members, guided by dedicated community leaders, your work and spirit are a source of national strength.

"This year, in developing your theme of 'Improving Family and Community Living,' I am glad to learn your vision includes the whole family of nations and our total part in the life of the world community.

"Your International Farm Youth Exchange program is an effective demonstration of the sincerity of this vision. As you help promote understanding and friendship with youth of other lands, you cultivate a strong stand of peace and freedom."

-30-

RAJ:sl
2/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 25, 1957

Modern Farms Need More Than "Legal" Leases

With March 1 close at hand, many farmers will begin a new year under their farm leases. It is not hard to set up a lease that meets the legal requirements for operation of a farm by a tenant, points out F. J. Reiss, University of Illinois farm management specialist.

But Reiss says it is much harder to prepare a lease that provides for fair sharing of the costs and returns of the farm operation, adequate safeguards and clear lines of management responsibility between owner and tenant, and means for meeting problems and making changes.

To plan for new farming methods, practices and equipment as they come into use, a new crop-share cash lease has just been developed at the University of Illinois by Reiss and N. G. P. Krausz, farm law specialist.

The owner's status in regard to social security is considered in the new lease form. Whether a landowner is eligible to receive benefits and must pay social security taxes depends on the extent of his participation in managing the farm.

A list of expenses that may be shared between landlord and tenant is a unique feature of the new lease form. In recent years many new items, such as different types of fertilizer, chemicals and special equipment, have been added to farming operations. Some suggestions are offered on how these items may be shared, but final decisions are left to the two parties concerned.

Management is often the critical factor in determining profit or loss. The new lease form contains many provisions for settlements, reports and records needed for successful operation of the farm.

You can get a copy of the new Illinois crop-share cash lease form from the office of any Illinois farm adviser or directly from the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois.

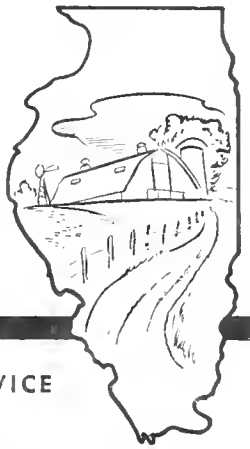
-30-

HDG:sl
2/20/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 4, 1957

Install Only Safe Heat Lamp Brooders

You may be able to save from 1 to 1½ pigs per litter in cold weather with heat lamp brooders. But you'll want to be sure they are installed safely.

R. M. Peart, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, says the heat lamp should be used only in a reflector that has a bracket for hanging from a wire instead of by the cord. The reflector should also have a roll-over hoop on the bottom to keep the bulb from forming a heat-lamp oven if it should ever fall into the bedding.

Use heavy-duty cord not over eight feet long, Peart suggests, and either a 125-watt or 250-watt heat lamp, pyrex glass preferred.

University engineers recommend one circuit of No. 12 plastic-covered barn wire for every seven heat lamps, with a double outlet located between every two pens. Plastic-covered wire will resist rotting from moisture and acid fumes.

If you have more than one circuit, you should balance the circuits between the two hot wires of a three-wire service entering your hoghouse. Balanced load on the wiring gives more voltage, more heat at the lamps and less wasted heat in overloaded wires.

For complete information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Rural Electrification leaflet No. 3, "Safe Heat-Lamp Pig Brooding," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

-30-

RAJ:sl
2/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 4, 1957

Baby Pig Losses Can Be Lowered

The swine producer has only himself to blame for many of his baby pig losses.

This point is brought out by veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. They claim that faulty care and poor sanitation are the two major reasons many swine producers lose as many as 30 percent of their pigs before weaning time.

Baby pig losses could be lowered considerably if the farmer would pay more attention to preventing or controlling common swine diseases, according to veterinarians. Dirty equipment provides hiding places for viruses, bacteria and worm eggs which may later spread disease to the new hog crop.

Periodic cleaning and disinfecting of equipment for housing, feeding or watering are measures which can cut production costs by helping prevent diseases. Good nutrition is also important in controlling diseases.

Veterinarians point out that diseases are often brought into a herd through replacement stock. For this reason, they advise either raising your own replacement animals or buying them from sources known to be "disease-free."

A veterinarian should blood test for brucellosis and leptospirosis periodically to permit early detection and better control of diseases that may enter a "clean" farm. He should also check new hogs for atrophic rhinitis, a disease often spread by "carrier" swine.

-30-

JHW:sl
2/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 4, 1957

More Than One-Third of Illinois Land Needs Potassium

More than one acre of farm land out of every three in Illinois need potassium, according to University of Illinois agronomists. The shortage is often so severe that crops show definite symptoms of starvation.

While the need for potassium is not as wide spread in central and northern Illinois as in southern Illinois, lack of potassium is seriously reducing crop yields on many farms. Peat, alkali and "shelly" soils in particular usually need potassium, the agronomists point out.

The only way to make sure of the potassium situation on your farm is to test all fields. Farms that need potassium may be found next to farms that are high in this element. Even on the same farm, one or more fields may be low while the others are high.

The test for potassium measures the amount of potassium that is available to crops in an acre of surface soil. Most laboratories will interpret the test to show the amount of muriate of potash needed.

Tests for potassium are made in all of the 83 county extension laboratories of the state and in all of the commercial laboratories approved by the University of Illinois Soil Testing Laboratory. These laboratories also test for lime and phosphorus.

A complete story about potassium--when, where and how to use it--is found in Bulletin 765, just released by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. You can get a copy from the office of any Illinois farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

-30-

HDG:sl
2/27/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 11, 1957

Antibiotics No Stimulus to Good Grain Ration

Research studies report that antibiotics generally have not stimulated gains nor reduced feed costs very much when grain made up a large proportion of the ration for steers.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says when you wonder about stilbestrol or antibiotic for your steer ration, remember that stilbestrol shows most response on a high grain ration while antibiotics show most response on a high roughage ration.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 11, 1957

Large Posts May Not Mean Long Life

Size of a white pine fence post is no indication how long it will last.

C. S. Walters, forest products use researcher at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports these results from an experiment with 25 untreated eastern white pine posts at Sinnissippi forest near Oregon in Ogle county.

These posts were cut from a 35-year-old plantation and were set in a fence line in 1943. They have been examined every year since then, Walters says.

The researchers checked failure of the posts by sharply shoving the top of each post. They consider this test practical because it approximates the same conditions of stress that farm fence posts ordinarily get.

Service life of the posts was not closely related to the diameters of the posts involved. One post 4.3 inches in diameter gave 121 months of service before it failed, while another post 6.2 inches in diameter lasted only 38 months.

Eastern white pine heartwood is semiresistant to decay, Walters points out. But you can usually expect the sapwood to decay in less than two years when it is in contact with the soil. The only way to insure long life for pine fence posts is to treat them with a preservative.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 11, 1957

New Stain Lasts Longer on Redwood Siding

A new formula for natural-stain outside house finishes promises to rival paint for lasting qualities.

K. H. Hinchcliff, extension farm housing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you can make this finish stain in a variety of colors, such as cedar or dark or light redwood.

Here's the formula for a 5-gallon batch of cedar-colored natural-finish stain: raw linseed oil, 3 gallons; mineral spirits of turpentine, 1 gallon; burnt sienna and raw umber color-in-oil, 1 pint each; paraffin wax, 1 pound; penta concentrate 10:1, ½ gallon; and zinc stearate, 2 ounces.

For dark redwood finish, Hinchcliff says that you can reduce the burnt sienna and raw umber colors to ½ pint each and add 1 pint or pure red iron oxide color-in-oil.

Heat the paraffin and zinc stearate until they are uniformly mixed, and then pour the mixture into the mineral spirits. Do not have an open flame in the room when the paraffin mix is added.

After this mixture has cooled to room temperature, add the penta and the linseed oil. Finally stir in the colors. For smooth new wood, a single application should be enough; rough surfaces will need two.

This new formula has been developed and tested by the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. The stain should give up to four years of service, compared with only about a year for former natural-stain finishes.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 11, 1957

Keep Children Away From Livestock

Farm animals will fight to protect their young. Many children are injured each year because humans fail tc guard youngsters from injury by cross livestock.

Spring is a particularly good time to resolve to keep children out of the barnyard or livestock pens, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. It's a good idea all year long, but with new farm offspring appearing regularly, the danger increases.

Usually the youngster means no harm. He just wants to see or pet a new lamb, pig or calf. But the animal's mother doesn't know that and is likely to injure the child in protecting her own young.

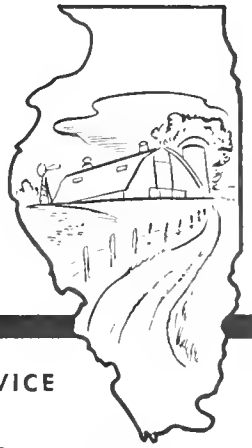
So don't blame the livestock. It's up to you, as parents, to help satisfy your child's natural curiosity about young animals by letting him pet one outside the pen. Tell him that's the only safe way to get acquainted, and see that the rule is enforced.

-30-

OLH:cm
3/6/57

for weeklies

Farm News



IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 18, 1957

Paint New House Soon As Possible

Paint your new house as soon as possible to prevent weathering.

However, wood should not be painted when it is wet, says John Guiher, forest products researcher at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

And it's a good idea not to paint when dew, frost or a temperature drop of more than 20 degrees is expected at night, Guiher suggests. If you have to paint during the winter, stop painting at least two hours before sunset.

Weathering refers to the effects of hail, sleet, wind-driven dust and alternate wetting and drying of exposed wood, particularly wood siding on houses. The wetting and drying of unprotected wood creates stresses that cause raised grain, discoloring, roughening and checking of the wood surface. Extreme cases may result in warping and splitting that will even pull out the nails.

Select good paint from a reliable dealer, Guiher says. Be sure to put a primer coat on new wood and at least one coat of finish paint. Two finish coats may last from six to eight years before repainting is needed.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 18, 1957

Fertilizer Could Bring $56 Million More From Soybeans

Illinois farmers would have over $56 million more income from their soybean crop if they used the best soil treatments they know how to use.

A. L. Lang, University of Illinois agronomist, bases this estimate on the 1956 yield figures from 761 soybean plots on the 23 soil experiment fields in the state.

Lang points out that soybean yields on all untreated soil plots averaged 15 bushels an acre. On the plots where the best soil treatments were applied, yields averaged 34 bushels an acre. Average soybean yield for all Illinois farms last year was 28½ bushels an acre.

So farmers averaged 13½ bushels more soybeans an acre by using some soil treatments than they might have if they had used no treatment at all. If they had followed the best recommended balanced fertility program, Lang says they would have been able to average another 5½ bushels an acre.

If this extra soybean yield had been obtained on all 4,750,000 acres harvested in Illinois in 1956, it would have added more than 26 million bushels to the crop. At $2.15 a bushel, farmers would have had more than $56 million more income from soybeans.

Illinois farmers have made real progress in maintaining and increasing crop yields by following the lessons learned from the soil experiment fields, Lang points out. But just in case we think we can't do any better, he likes to cite the yield records on plots where the

-more-

best balanced fertility program was followed. It shows that there's still room to boost crop yields.

The 23 soil experiment fields are part of the research and extension program of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They are located to give a cross section of all types of soil in the state. Once or twice during the summer and fall, the University holds a tour on each of these fields. Farmers are invited to attend these meetings to see how they can get top yields from their land year after year.

-30-

CWS:cm
3/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 18, 1957

Hold Dairy Tech Career Day on April 13

Junior and senior high school students interested in a career in dairy technology are especially invited to attend the Dairy Technology Career Day at the University of Illinois, Urbana, from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 13.

This Dairy Technology Career Day for the first time this year will be held in conjunction with the College of Agriculture's "Guest Day" for high school students interested in studying agriculture or home economics.

P. H. Tracy, professor of dairy technology, says that the morning program will be the same for all students, with the afternoon devoted to dairy manufacturing topics. All student guests will be treated to a free chicken barbecue luncheon.

More good jobs are open in the dairy industry field than there are good college-trained men to fill them, Tracy explains. The industry needs college graduates with a variety of skills--managerial, technical, administrative, merchandising, engineering and scientific.

Several $1,000 scholarships are awarded each year to help dairy technology students through school. Ten were awarded last year and 23 were in force at the beginning of this school year.

You can get free transportation to Urbana for this day by contacting your local dairy plant.

-30-

RLN:cm
3/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 18, 1957

Oat Demonstrations Planned in 42 Illinois Counties

Farmers in 42 Illinois counties will cooperate in oat variety demonstrations this year, reports J. W. Pendleton, University of Illinois agronomist.

These displays will give farmers an opportunity to see new varieties of oats grown alongside varieties that they have grown for several years. Eleven varieties will be included in each demonstration plot. Seed is packaged and sent out from the College of Agriculture for planting in the plots.

Pendleton points out that variety experiments are conducted by the University department of agronomy each year at Urbana, DeKalb, Brownstown and Carbondale experiment fields. The results obtained in the county demonstrations supply additional information about the performance of the different strains of oats.

A special field day will be held just before harvest in each county where demonstrations are carried out. This will be the best time to see differences between the varieties. After harvest, each plot will be weighed and the per acre yield will be calculated by the county farm adviser.

Results of all counties in the state will be brought together and published. The summary of 1956 tests is now available from the University of Illinois department of agronomy at Urbana. You can get a copy by asking for AG-1725 "Illinois Spring Oat Variety Demonstrations in 1956."

-30-

HDG:cm 3/13/57

Note to Editors: A list of counties carrying out oat demonstrations is attached. Your farm adviser can supply the names of farmers who will be cooperating.

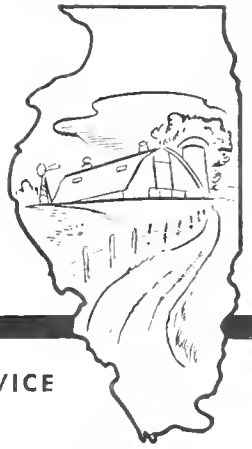
Counties Conducting Oat Variety Demonstrations in 1957

Boone
Bureau
Carroll
Clinton
Coles
Cook
DeWitt
Douglas
DuPage
Edgar
Fulton
Grundy
Hamilton
Hancock
Henderson
Henry
Jo Daviess
Kane
Kankakee
Kendall
Knox
Lake
LaSalle
Livingston
Macon
Marshall-Putnam
McDonough
McLean
Mercer
Moultrie
Peoria
Richland
Rock Island
Sangamon
Shelby
Stark
Stephenson
Tazewell
Warren
Whiteside
Winnebago
Woodford

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 25, 1957

Baby Pigs Gain Well on Creep Rations

Suckling pigs make economical gains on creep rations.

At this stage in their lives they'll gain a pound on less than two pounds of feed, says G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Provide a good creep ration when the pigs are a week to 10 days old, Carlisle suggests. Good gains during the suckling stage will mean heavier, healthier pigs at weaning time.

The one feed baby pigs like best is hulled oats. If you have or can get hulled oats, feed them and a pig supplement. Add shelled corn when the pigs have started to eat well. When whole oat kernels appear in the pigs' droppings, switch completely to shelled corn and supplement.

A good home-mixed creep feed might include 30 pounds each of hulled or rolled oats and coarse-ground corn, 10 pounds each of soybean meal, meat scraps or alfalfa leaf meal, sugar or dried molasses and dried skim milk or fish meal, 1 to 2.5 pounds of mineral mix and 1 gram of antibiotics.

Locate the creep where it is convenient for the pigs to eat. In bad weather pigs will eat twice as much feed from an inside creep as from one located outside.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 25, 1957

Fertilizer Could Boost Hay Crop $69 Million

Illinois farmers could increase their hay crop income more than $69 million if they used the best soil treatments they know how to use.

A. L. Lang, University of Illinois agronomist, bases this estimate on the 1956 yield figures from 885 hay plots on the 23 soil experiment fields in the state.

Lang points out that hay yields on all untreated soil plots averaged .7 ton an acre. On the plots where the best soil treatments were applied, yields averaged 3.5 tons an acre. Average hay yield for all Illinois farms last year was 2 tons an acre.

Farmers averaged 1.3 tons more hay an acre by using some soil treatment than they might have if they had used no treatment at all. But if they had followed the best recommended balanced fertility program, Lang says they would have been able to average another 1.5 tons an acre.

If this extra hay yield had been obtained on all 2.4 million acres harvested in Illinois in 1956, it would have added more than 3 million tons to the crop. At $18.50 a ton, farmers would have had more than $69 million additional income from hay.

Illinois farmers have made real progress in maintaining and increasing crop yields by following the lessons learned from the soil experiment fields, Lang pointed out. But just in case you think you can't do any better, he likes to cite the yield records on plots where the best balanced fertility program was followed. It shows that there's still room to boost crop yields.

-more-

The 23 soil experiment fields are part of the research and extension program of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They are located to give a cross section of all types of soil in the state. Once or twice during the summer and fall the University holds a tour on each of these fields. Farmers are invited to attend these meetings to see how they can get top yields from their land year after year.

-30-

CWS:cm
3/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 25, 1957

Increase Wild Game With Better Cover

The best way to increase numbers of wild game is to provide more and better places for it to live.

Harold Scholten, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that both farmers and conservationists have tried in the past to grow the young of wild game in artificial pens and then release them to restock game areas.

These attempts have ranged from complete failure to great success, Scholten says. Introduction of the ringneck pheasant from the Orient is the best example of a successful propagation program. Hungarian partridge also has become established in the midwestern and northwestern states.

Trapping and transplanting of beaver and white-tailed deer has also been successful, the forester points out.

Attempts to establish chukar partridge, sharp-tailed grouse and wild turkey in the midwest can be classified as failures.

In 1942, 6,111 young quail were banded and released in Indiana. Only 200 of them were ever recovered to prove they had lived. Of these 200, only four were taken the second year. The same year 8,400 young pheasants were banded and released. Of these, 167 were recovered and only five were taken the second year.

Recovery rates like these make rearing game for restocking purposes too costly, Scholten says. Cost of each released quail bagged in Indiana was $40 and each pheasant, $21. And the fact is that quail and pheasant populations have not been increasing, but going down in spite of the restocking attempts. Pen-reared birds may also spread diseases among their wild cousins, coccidiosis and fowl tuberculosis being particularly bad among pheasants.

-31-

RAJ:cm
3/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 25, 1957

High School Students University Guests on April 13

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will throw open its doors to high school students on Saturday, April 13.

That's the date for the annual Student Guest Day in Urbana.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture will welcome the student guests to the University when he presents the challenge to young men in agriculture. Demand for college graduates in agricultural studies and opportunities for jobs in agricultural industry, education and research have never been greater.

The student guests will learn about housing, scholarships, loans and student jobs from Dean of Students Fred B. Turner, Max Newport and Nelson Wood. Newport, from Poplar Grove, and Wood, from Mt. Carmel, are both seniors in agriculture at the University.

Barbara Boyd, senior in home economics from Anna, will tell the guests about the social activities in student life. Fred Seibold, Tuscola, senior in agriculture, will discuss campus activities and how they round out a student's education.

Enrollment procedures, freshman week and registration will be explained by Herbert L. Sharp, assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture.

Barbecued chicken will be served for lunch at the Stock Pavilion to all the student guests. Department heads and students will do the serving. Entertainment will be provided by the Ag Student Council, and the College's Student News and Information Bureau will present "What Students Wear."

-more-

High school students who are especially interested in dairy technology or agricultural journalism will have a chance to attend special sessions in the afternoon covering these two fields. Others can hear C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, tell about selecting courses and major subjects.

Charles Wendt, Champaign freshman who is immediate past state FFA president, will discuss his first year at the University of Illinois. Dr. L. E. Card, head of the department of animal science, will speak on "Trail Blazing."

After 2:15 in the afternoon, the student guests are free to talk with professors, advisers and department heads about opportunities at the University of Illinois. They may also wish to tour the campus, visit various buildings or see the agricultural farms and experimental plots.

Registration for the students will start at 9:00 a.m. in the Stock Pavilion. The morning session starts at 9:30 in Lincoln Hall Theater, while the afternoon session starts at 1:30 in Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory. E. H. Regnier, professor of rural recreation, will be master of ceremonies for the day's program.

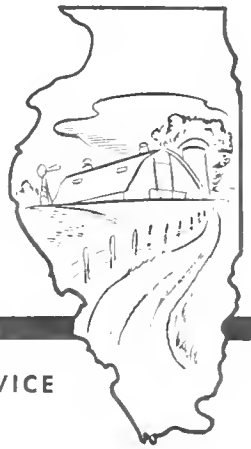
All high school students and their parents are especially invited to spend the whole day in Urbana and attend these sessions.

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/20/57

for weeklies

Farm News



IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Let Plastic Pipe Carry Water For You

Plastic pipe can save hours of hauling water with a wagon.

F. W. Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that even a ¼-inch-diameter plastic tube can supply water for 500 pullets on range or a 4-H Club litter of pigs on clean ground.

When supplied with water at a pressure of 30 pounds per square inch,this small plastic tube will produce a flow of two gallons of water an hour,or 48 gallons a day. That's about a barrel of water.

Plastic tubing ½ inch in diameter can supply water for 100 hogs as far as half a mile from the pump.

Of course, you'll first need an automatic electric-pressure water system. Then you'll need a float-valve control so that the water will flow freely into a tank where the animals can get it.

For more information about plastic pipe, write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, for a copy of Farm Electrification Leaflet No. 4, "Use of Plastic Pipe on the Farm."

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Simerl Sees Good Outlook For Hogs

L. H. Simerl, extension agricultural economist foresees a favorable year for swine growers.

He will discuss some of the factors that influence hog prices and the reasons for his optimistic outlook during the afternoon program at Swine Growers Day on Tuesday, April 16, at the University of Illinois.

Other featured afternoon speakers are J. C. Milton, American Meat Institute, Chicago, and L. L. Stewart, farmer from Frankfort, Indiana. Milton will discuss "Modern Pork Merchandising." Stewart, who owns and operates a large Hampshire breeding farm, will tell Swine Day visitors about "A Hog Program That Works for Me."

The program starts at 8:00 a.m. with a tour of the University swine farm and research facilities. At 10:30 a.m. visitors will go to the University auditorium, where Illinois research workers will discuss recent research.

Morning program features include "Levels of Feeding Bred Sows and Gilts," R. A. Notzold; "Does Limited Feeding Affect Carcass Value?" D. E. Becker; "Free-Choice and Complete Rations on Pasture and Drylot," B. G. Diggs; "Levels of Oats in Rations for 100-Pound Pigs," A. H. Jensen.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, will conclude the morning program with a discussion of "Programs for Selecting Meat-Type Hogs."

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Simerl Sees Good Outlook For Hogs

L. H. Simerl, extension agricultural economist foresees a favorable year for swine growers.

He will discuss some of the factors that influence hog prices and the reasons for his optimistic outlook during the afternoon program at Swine Growers Day on Tuesday, April 16, at the University of Illinois.

Other featured afternoon speakers are J. C. Milton, American Meat Institute, Chicago, and L. L. Stewart, farmer from Frankfort, Indiana. Milton will discuss "Modern Pork Merchandising." Stewart, who owns and operates a large Hampshire breeding farm, will tell Swine Day visitors about "A Hog Program That Works for Me."

The program starts at 8:00 a.m. with a tour of the University swine farm and research facilities. At 10:30 a.m. visitors will go to the University auditorium, where Illinois research workers will discuss recent research.

Morning program features include "Levels of Feeding Bred Sows and Gilts," R. A. Notzold; "Does Limited Feeding Affect Carcass Value?" D. E. Becker; "Free-Choice and Complete Rations on Pasture and Drylot," B. G. Diggs; "Levels of Oats in Rations for 100-Pound Pigs," A. H. Jensen.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, will conclude the morning program with a discussion of "Programs for Selecting Meat-Type Hogs."

-30-

RAJ:cm
3/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Triple the Value of Your Pine Trees

Winter pruning can double or triple the value of a pine plantation. Studies now in progress at the University of Illinois show that, on the bases of present lumber values, it will pay Illinois farmers to prune their red and white pine plantations.

However, W. F. Bulkley, extension forester of the University of Illinois, says that the return may not be quite so great when plantations of such lower valued species as jack pine, virginia pine or shortleaf pine in southern Illinois are pruned.

Pruning, Bulkley points out, does not require an excessively large amount of labor. It is simply removing the lower limbs from selected trees. Prune for the first time when the trunk is not larger than three inches in diameter and the tree is about 15 feet high. Remove all of the dead limbs in addition to about one third of the live crown. Prune for the second time when the trees are about 25 feet tall and again when they reach a height of about 35 feet. This system of pruning will produce a tree that will saw out one 16-foot log clear of knots.

Bulkley realizes that all farmers may not want to prune their pine plantations. But he feels that any farmer who is interested in increasing the value of his woodlot should pay close attention to the studies the University is now conducting and decide for himself whether pruning will pay in his case.

-30-

CWS:cm
3/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Get In Swing With Spring

It's spring, and once again the land takes on a fresh, clean look. For springtime is Nature's clean-up time when winter's bleak landscape is replaced by the soft green of renewing plant life.

Help Nature by cleaning up around the farm and in the farm home. Give your farm a new look, and make it a safer and easier place on which to live and work, suggests O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Pick up broken glass, tin cans, loose boards with nails in them and pieces of wire. Get rid of the trash that's accumulated all year, and clean up that old lumber piled against the machine shop or workshop.

In other words, give the whole farm a good cleaning. Put your tools in neat order, assign a place to every tool and keep every tool in its place.

Inspect broken and worn steps and stairs for needed repairs. Spread a little paint to brighten up the place, trim the shrubbery and plant some flowers. A good spring clean-up makes any farm safer.

-30-

OLH:cm
3/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Illinois Farmers Like Grain Sorghums

Grain sorghums are getting to be an important feed crop in Illinois.

J. W. Pendleton, University of Illinois agronomist, reports a survey of 177 Illinois farmers who grew sorghums in 1956.

These farmers averaged yields of 68 bushels an acre. The lowest yield was 10 bushels an acre and the highest was 156 bushels.

Only 11 percent of the farmers who grew sorghums said they were disappointed with their yields. About 30 percent said their sorghum yielded more than corn, another 30 percent said it yielded the same and 40 percent said it yielded less.

Almost half of the farmers surveyed grew all or some hybrid sorghum. The other half grew all open-pollinated, with Martin and Redbine the most popular varieties.

Birds bothered the crop of 43 percent of the farmers reporting, although most of them felt that the damage was small. Birds seem to destroy the most sorghum in fields planted near buildings.

Harvesting problems seem to be small, mostly a matter of properly adjusting the combine. Moisture content averaged 13.6 percent. While this average may seem low, Pendleton says it shows that half of the growers could possibly have trouble with moisture in storage because this figure is about the maximum for safe storage. Weather in the fall of 1956 was excellent for drying. Field drying may be difficult in some years.

Eighty-eight percent of the farmers fed their sorghum, and all expressed satisfaction with the results. Will these farmers grow sorghums again in 1957? Ninety-four percent said yes, and this response indicates as well as anything what they thought of the crop in 1956.

-30-

HDG:cm
3/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Choose Onion Sets According to Use

The kind of onion sets you plant this spring should depend on the use you want to make of them, according to Norman F. Oebker, University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist.

The round yellow onion set is a good all-round garden onion. It produces good yields of dry, flat onions that keep well in storage. It also makes good green onions. This type is often called Ebenezer or Japanese.

The yellow oblong onion set is similar to the round yellow but has better keeping quality. This is the best set for producing dry onions. This globe-shaped variety is called Golden Globe.

The round white onion set produces good, tender green onions. This type is usually White Portugal or White Ebenezer.

The round red onion set can be grown when you want red onions. It keeps well. The variety name is Red Wethersfield.

Onion sets can be planted as soon as soil can be properly prepared in the spring. Oebker says early planting is especially desirable for good yields of dry onions. You can spread the plantings for green onions so that you will have a supply throughout the summer.

-30-

HDG:cm
3/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 1, 1957

Use Care In Introducing Strange Bulls To Herd

You don't need to be formal about it, but be careful about "introducing" a strange bull into your cattle herd.

First, have your veterinarian make sure the bull doesn't have any of the costly diseases of the reproductive organs. These diseases include trichomoniasis, vibriosis, leptospirosis and brucellosis.

Paul R. Fitzgerald of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that most heifers and cows that have not developed resistance to trichomoniasis from previous infections may contract this disease if bred to an infected bull. Trichomoniasis interferes with the breeding program. It reduces calf crops and lowers milk production.

Cows show first signs of the disease by returning to heat at abnormal times, usually from three weeks to six months after service by an infected bull. Abortions, usually before the fifth or sixth month of pregnancy, or births of mummified calves are also signs of the disease.

Once a veterinarian has diagnosed the ailment as trichomoniasis, you can start a systematic elimination of the infection from your herd. As a general rule, cows are not treated, because the disease usually disappears spontaneously if the cow isn't bred for four months.

Bulls may be treated, but they usually aren't unless they are particularly valuable, because of the long convalescence that is sometimes needed. Bulls that are treated and recover may be returned to

-more-

the breeding program, but only after careful tests have shown that they're no longer infectious. Bulls don't develop immunity as do cows, however, and can be reinfected.

As a final warning, Fitzgerald advises cattle owners to carefully examine the breeding record of individual animals and of the herd of origin before purchasing mature stock. Don't forget the value of a 30- to 60-day quarantine period in helping prevent diseases that may be incubating in the animal. Also watch the breeding performance of the new animals carefully after they have been brought into the herd.

-30-

JHW:cm
3/27/57

for weeklies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 8, 1957

Inspection Can Uncover Most Farm Fire Hazards

Inspecting farm buildings for fire hazards is unexciting work. Only rarely, if ever, will you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have prevented a fire as a result of any particular inspection.

Yet you can see the advantage when all inspections in Illinois are added together, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

It is much easier to correct a structural fault than to change personal habits that rebel against dull inspections. Hogsett points out that more than three-fourths of all fire damage to farm buildings results from some construction fault that a careful inspection could have found.

Fire waste is an especially serious problem to farm families. Because of the difficulty of putting out fires on a farm, careful inspection and diligent effort to prevent fire can produce excellent results.

Farm families can control fire if they will. The question is: will they?

-30-

OLH:cm
4/3/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 8, 1957

Quality Chicks Important In Disease Control Program

The old question, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" is no puzzle to the progressive poultry raiser. He knows that quality chicks come first--especially in a disease-control program.

Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine advises poultrymen to start this year's disease-control program off on the right foot by buying baby chicks from hatcheries with pullorum-typhoid "clean" or "passed" ratings. He points out that in these days of small margins the poultryman can't "afford" those "bargain-priced" chicks that may be infected with pullorum or typhoid.

Dr. Hanson says that good housing and sanitation are also important measures in keeping down diseases. The house should be well ventilated but not drafty. Good sanitation includes cleaning the house and equipment thoroughly before placing the chicks in the house, and using litter made only from new, dry material.

If you put your chicks on range during the growing period, try to provide a range that wasn't used for poultry last year. Move your portable brooder house periodically so that grass range is available and parasites in the soil can be kept at a minimum. Avoid using low land, because wet range offers protection to disease organisms.

Dr. Hanson raises these other points that he says poultrymen need to remember:

1. Raise growing chicks apart from older chickens and other farm fowl. Young chicks are more susceptible to many diseases than

-more-

adult chickens. Also, adult birds may be carrying diseases without showing any signs.

2. Vaccinate, when necessary, before the chickens are 16 weeks old. Your veterinarian can advise you on the vaccine to use after he investigates the needs of your flock.

3. Keep visitors out of the poultry yard and buildings.

4. Control rodents that not only destroy feed, but may also carry such diseases as paratyphoid.

-30-

JHW:cm
4/3/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 8, 1957

Garden Seeds Need Treatment to Help Germination

Chemical treatment insures that good seed will sprout and not rot in the soil, says M. B. Linn, University of Illinois plant pathologist.

Selecting reliable seed is the first part of making sure the seeds you plant will sprout and grow. Chemical seed treatment does the rest.

Protecting chemicals form a layer on the outside of the seed coat, preventing penetration by disease organisms. For treating garden seed, Linn recommends Arasan, Spergon, Orthocide 75, Phygon Seed Protectant and Semesan. Home gardeners can buy one or more of these materials in small packages.

All of these fungicides protect most garden seeds. However, Semesan is recommended only for seeds in the cabbage family. Besides cabbage, this group includes broccoli, radish, turnip, kohlrabi and cauliflower. Carrot, parsley and parsnip seeds usually do not need treatment.

Treating seeds is simple, Linn explains. For small packets of seed, split the corner of the envelope and put in the amount of chemical that will stay on the tip quarter-inch of a penknife blade: close the envelope and shake it for half a minute. The seed is then ready to plant.

If you treat larger amounts of such seed as peas, beans or corn, put the seed into a fruit jar, add the proper amount of chemical,

-more-

close the jar and shake it for half a minute. Use 1/3 to 1/2 teaspoon of Semesan or 1/2 to 1 teaspoon of other chemicals per pound of seed.

All seed treatment chemicals are somewhat poisonous. Store them out of children's reach. Wash your hands thoroughly after handling treated seed. If you use a fruit jar for mixing, throw it away or keep it only for treating seed.

If you wish to treat pea seed with inoculant, use the chemical treatment first and then apply the inoculant.

-30-

HDG:cm
4/3/57

for weeklies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Swine Association Sponsors Two Sales

Two weanling pig sales are scheduled for May by the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the sales will be on Saturday, May 4 at the Lee County 4-H Center, Amboy, and on Saturday, May 11 at the 4-H Sale Pavilion, Lincoln. Both start at 1:00 p.m.

Both 4-H and FFA members will have a chance to buy purebred gilts and barrows for project work at the sales, Russell says.

Sale receipts will also provide funds for the association to strengthen its present programs and to start new projects in behalf of the Illinois swine industry. Illinois swine growers will also have a chance to contribute to the 1957 program of the National Swine Growers Council.

Each consignor will be asked to donate the selling price of one pig in support of these action programs. Purebred breeders may consign up to three head and commercial lots can be as large as one litter or a maximum of 10 head.

-30-

RAJ:cm
4/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Plan and Plant for Wild Game Cover

More cover will encourage wild game to multiply on farms.

Harold Scholten, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says any odd areas such as field corners, low spots, gullies or rock piles can be improved for wildlife.

Plant clumps of trees, shrubs or vines in areas that you can't crop, Scholten suggests. Field shelterbelts, living fences of multiflora rose and farmstead windbreaks all furnish good wildlife cover.

Fence rows and the borders of farm woodlands can make good wildlife areas. Planting a field border of grasses or legumes next to a woodland area provides a turnaround for machinery, prevents shrubs and trees from spreading onto the field and provides a place for wildlife to flourish.

Cover consists of trees, shrubs, grass, vines or tall weeds where wild game can find shelter from its natural enemies, hunters and the weather. Cover also makes a place for wild animals and birds to hide their nests and young.

-30-

RAJ:cm
4/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Cows Need Care During Dry Period

Dairy cows need a dry spell between lactations to rebuild their systems from the strain of producing milk.

G. W. Harpestad, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the best feed for a dry cow while she's in the barn is a mixture of legume hay and silage. Add enough grain to get her into condition again before she freshens.

Plenty of well-cured hay provides the vitamin D a dairy cow needs to help her rebuild the supply of calcium and phosphorus in her bones that she used when she was in production.

Two to four pounds of grain a day along with all the good roughage she will eat will be enough for cows in good condition when they are dried off, Harpestad says. But make that grain ration five or six pounds if she is in poor condition or you have to feed poor quality hay.

You can use the same grain mixture for dry cows that you use for your milkers.

Dry cows on lush pasture may not need anything else. Just watch them to be sure they are making satisfactory gains. If not, then you'll need to feed some grain in addition.

Handle the cows carefully as calving time approaches, the dairy specialist suggests. Don't let them be chased by dogs or crowded into narrow gates, doors or chutes. Turn them out for exercise every day the weather is favorable, but try to keep them from slipping on ice or on slippery floors.

-30-

RAJ:cm
4/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Ag Extension Service Serves All Farmers

Dean Louis B. Howard, director of the Illinois agricultural Extension Service, emphasized today that services of Illinois farm and home advisers are available to all farm people and are not limited to members of any farm organization.

To clear up any misunderstanding, Howard quoted from the code for county agricultural and home economics extension workers as follows:

"The offices of the farm and home advisers shall be open to all who seek educational assistance....

"The advisers and assistants shall at all times be considered employees and representatives of the University of Illinois and shall devote their entire time to educational work and appropriate activities relating to such work....

"The educational service provided by the advisers shall be available to all farm and rural people and to all urban people of the counties so far as possible....

"All extension meetings shall be announced publicly and shall be open to the public...."

All farm and home advisers have copies of this code and are expected to follow it, Howard said.

He stressed the fact that the University and the director of the Agricultural Extension Service have always welcomed the support and participation of interested people in planning and carrying on extension work.

-more-

Howard pointed out that in the past county farm and home bureaus along with others have provided valuable local guidance for the Extension Service. Members of the farm and home bureau boards formerly served as the county agricultural extension council and county home economic extension council.

In order to remove any limit on representation, the farm and home bureau boards are no longer designated as the county extension councils. Instead these councils are now composed of leading farmers and homemakers who are interested in extension work.

The main function of the councils is to give support and direction to the extension program in agriculture and home economics in each county. They may accept contributions for local extension activities but shall not collect dues, engage in commercial or private enterprises or carry on legislative activities.

These councils are appointed for a two-year term by the director of the Extension Service. Organizations of farmers and homemakers may recommend persons whom they wish to have the director consider for appointment. The director may or may not accept these recommendations and may appoint persons to serve who are not representatives of any organizations.

Howard pointed out that there is no purpose in asking anyone to serve on a council unless he has a real interest in serving extension work rather than merely representing a farm organization.

As an example of the Extension Service's willingness to work with all people, Howard cites the figures from one Illinois county. Here the mothers of only 69 out of 700 4-H girls belong to the home bureau. And fathers of only 37 percent of almost 700 4-H boys are farm bureau members.

-30-

HDG:cm
4/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Give First Aid While Awaiting Veterinarian

Most people react fast when a friend or relative is seriously injured. Yet many of these same folks are downright careless about giving first aid or calling the veterinarian right away for an injured animal.

Dr. John P. Manning of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says it's extremely important to give first aid to an injured animal while the veterinarian is on the way.

For example, if an animal breaks a leg, the owner should try to keep the animal from moving around and injuring himself more seriously. If the animal thrashes about, sharp edges from the broken bone may cut through the flesh and make a compound fracture out of a simple one.

Also, Dr. Manning explains that blood pours into the injured area and forms a clot, a piece of which may reach the brain through the blood vessels and cause death. This is more apt to occur if the animal is not kept quiet and immobile.

The farmer doesn't need to get "fancy" with his first aid efforts, however. Dr. Manning says that a couple of two-by-fours and some rope will usually be good enough to make a temporary splint. In fact, it takes something sturdy for a large animal.

In case of a fracture, the bone should be set within the first few hours while the tissues stay elastic. After that, inflammation causes the tissues to become so swollen and stiff that the veterinarian usually has a much more difficult time setting the fracture.

-more-

Cuts and tear wounds must be cleaned and sewn up within six to eight hours after the injury occurs or else they will have to be left to heal as open wounds.

How long do people sometimes wait before calling the veterinarian to attend a sick or injured animal? Admitting this is an extreme example, Dr. Manning says that the Large Animal Clinic at the College of Veterinary Medicine recently admitted a bull with a fractured leg. Not so unusual, but in this case the bull had had the fracture for six months! Amazed, Dr. Manning exclaimed: "And the owner said the bull was valuable, too!"

-30-

JHW:cm
4/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1957

Build Milk House to Fit Bulk Tank

Select a bulk tank first and then plan your milk house to fit the tank, says Donald Jedele, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Most milk houses now in use need to be almost entirely rebuilt to use a bulk tank, he says.

The Illinois grade A milk law requires 168 square feet of floor space in a bulk tank house for a herd producing 100 gallons of milk daily. The law also requires 216 square feet for a herd producing between 100 and 500 gallons, and 240 square feet for a herd producing more than 500 gallons.

According to the law, there must be six inches clearance between the bottom of the tank and the floor and two feet between the side of the tank and other equipment. When the tank is next to a wall, 18 inches is the required clearance.

Jedele warns that these figures are only the minimum required by Illinois law. Most milksheds established more rigid regulations, so investigate your local requirments before you build or remodel.

In planning your milk house include a door large enough to get the tank in and out. Be sure that no floor drains are placed under the tank.

Since the compressor gives off heat, ventilation may become a problem in the summer time. Jedele suggests that the compressor be installed in the wall of the milk house so the exhaust can be vented inside in the winter and outside in the summer.

You can get a free plan catalog illustrating bulk-cooler milk houses from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana.

-30-

CWS:cm
4/10/57

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Safety Field Days Set for July 23 and 25

Safety demonstrations will be featured at the 3rd Annual Safety Field Days. The field day for the northern half of Illinois will be July 23 at DeKalb. The one for the southern half of the state will be on July 25 in Marion County at Salem, according to O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. These one-day events are open to the public and everyone who is interested in farm and home safety is urged to attend.

The Illinois Rural Safety Council will sponsor the field days. Local organizations in the DeKalb and Salem areas will also work closely with the council in staging the events.

This year there are two field days in different areas of the state so that everyone will have an opportunity to attend without having to drive too far. The two previous field days were held in Springfield and Urbana.

The main objectives of the safety field days are to give those who have or may have responsibility for local safety programs a chance to become familiar with demonstration exhibits and other safety material that may be adapted for their local areas.

Also, it is hoped that individuals may get a better understanding of the safety problem that we face in today's modern living and farming.

-30-

OLH:cm
4/16/57

for weeklies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 22, 1957

Announce First Annual Agronomy Day for Farmers, June 27

The University of Illinois department of agronomy will be host to the farmers of Illinois on June 27 at the Agronomy South Farm. In announcing this first Agronomy Day, M. B. Russell, head of the department of agronomy, promised an interesting tour and excellent program showing the research work in soils and crops.

Here are some of the things farmers attending Agronomy Day will see: spring oatvariety tests, winter wheat variety plots, pasture studies showing management of various mixtures, soil moisture studies, including growing corn all season without allowing water to enter the soil, minimum tillage of soil in preparing for corn planting, band placement of fertilizers, grain sorghum culture, creeping-rooted alfalfa different methods of applying nitrogen, effects of phosphate and potash on wheat and soybean variety and disease control studies.

Members of the agronomy staff who are carrying on these research projects will be present to answer questions and report on the progress of their work.

Tours of the Agronomy South Farm will begin at 10:00 a.m. and end by about 3:00 p.m. Refreshment will be available on the grounds, or you can bring your own lunch.

So mark June 27 on your calendar now, and plan to attend Agronomy Day.

-30-

HDG:cm
4/17/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 22, 1957

Gives Pointers on Using Nitrogen Fertilizer on Corn

The largest and most consistent benefits from applying nitrogen on corn have usually occurred on mellow-textured silt loam soils that have been depleted because of inadequate rotation or poor soil treatment. L. B. Miller, University of Illinois agronomist, reports that more than 1,100 tests on 12 Illinois soil experiment fields during the past 14 years show that response of corn to nitrogen depends on soil type, crop rotation, previous soil treatment and weather conditions.

A yield increase of 27 bushels an acre has been obtained on Muscatine silt loam at the McNabb field by using nitrogen. The five-year average yield was 80 bushels an acre compared with 53 bushels when no nitrogen was added on the corn-corn-oats-wheat rotation.

When a legume catch crop was seeded in the oats and wheat, average corn yield was 86 bushels without nitrogen and 95 bushels with nitrogen.

At Carlinville, corn yields on a rotation of corn-soybeans-wheat-mixed hay on Harrison silt loam have averaged 48 bushels an acre without treatment. Nitrogen fertilizer has given an average yield increase of 14 bushels, but in different years yields have varied from 0 to 50 bushels an acre. On plots receiving lime, phosphate and potash, corn averaged 88 bushels an acre. Use of nitrogen increased yields another 5 bushels.

-more-

Various kinds of nitrogen have proved about equally effective for corn, Miller points out. Side-dressing has usually given the best returns per pound of nitrogen, but takes more time and labor.

Most profitable treatment is usually 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen an acre on land that normally yields 70 to 85 bushels. On depleted land that may yield only 40 to 50 bushels, it may pay to use 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen, Miller suggests.

However, using nitrogen is seldom profitable if potash, phosphate or lime is critically deficient, he concludes.

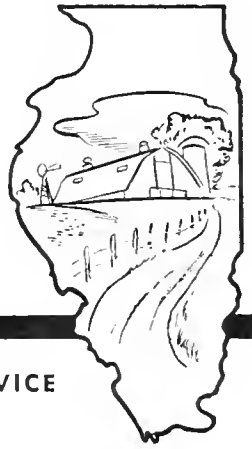
-30-

HDG:cm
4/17/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 29, 1957

Report 24,655 Illinois DHIA Records in 1956

Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers in Illinois report a total of 24,655 lactation records during 1956. This brings the total reported by Illinois testers since the proved-sire program started in 1937 to 272,097.

G. E. Harpestad, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that these records were forwarded to Washington, where they were used in measuring the transmitting ability of 298 sires.

Illinois ranked 5th in number of sires proved during the year, while it was 7th in number of cows tested. This indicates that Illinois testers are doing a better than average job of reporting lactations.

Lactation reports are records of the production of milk and fat for the first 305 days, or less if the cow goes dry before milking 305 days, Harpestad says. The report also contains the cow's date of birth, her identification number and her dam and sire. These records are sent to the USDA in Washington, where all the records of the

-more-

daughters of each sire are brought together and compared with the production of their dams. This gives a measure of the transmitting ability of the sire.

With wider use of artificial breeding, the National Sire-Proving Program becomes increasingly important, according to the dairy specialist. This program provides dairymen with the only information available on producing ability of the daughters of the bulls that are being used in so many different herds.

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 29, 1957

For Use With Mat Enclosed

Place Starter Fertilizers at Side and Below Seed

Where you put fertilizer in the row for corn can make the difference between getting a full stand, half a stand or no stand at all, according to A. L. Lang, University of Illinois soils specialist. Machinery that did a good job with the fertilizers and planting speeds of ten years ago no longer will do the work with the high-strength fertilizers and high planting speeds of today, he points out.

Picture 1 shows the placement of fertilizer with a "split boot" type of applicator common on corn planters. The fertilizer is above the corn and to the side. For this reason it does not do much to promote the early growth of the corn. Roots grow down, not up.

In picture 2 fast planting speeds put the fertilizer in with the seed and keeps the seed from germinating. At worst there will be no stand at all; at best, only a part stand. Yields are often cut by a third or more because fertilizer came into contact with the seed.

In picture 3 the fertilizer is directly below the seed, put there with a new type of applicator. The first root of the corn grows through the fertilizer. But when the whole root system is in the fertilizer, growth is slowed, the corn is delayed and perhaps yield is reduced.

Picture 4 shows the best placement of fertilizer for corn when it is put into the row at planting time--about 2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed. Here the fertilizer is in the path of part of the corn roots. The corn gets the nutrients it needs and water, too.

Machinery is on the market that will place the fertilizer to the side of and below the seed. Lang says if you are using starter fertilizers, this is the best method of applying it.

-30-

HDG:cm
4/22/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 29, 1957

Farmers Can See New Weed Control Chemicals at Work

Illinois farmers will be able to observe many of the new weed control chemicals in action this summer and fall.

Earl C. Spurrier, University of Illinois extension agronomist, reported today that farmers in 58 counties would carry on 165 different demonstration tests this year. In 1956, farmers in 43 counties cooperated and results were collected at 77 locations. About 2,350 farmers attended field meetings on these test plots. This is the most extensive state-wide weed control demonstration in the United States.

Spurrier announced that demonstrations and tests would be made with Randox, Dowpon, DNPB (dinitro), amino triazole (ATA) and 2-4,D.

From these tests farmers will be able to get first-hand information on the use and effectiveness of the new chemicals. In addition, the agronomists will be able to see how good the chemicals are under farm conditions, and farmers can see approved practices of applying and using chemical weed controls.

The program is also designed to find out how important cultivation is in controlling weeds to prevent crop loss and how effectively chemicals can be substituted for cultivation without adverse effects on crop yields.

-30-

CWS:cm
4/16/57

(Attached is a list of counties conducting tests in 1957. For information on the type of test to be conducted in your county, contact your farm adviser.)

Add Chemicals at Work - 2

Counties Carrying on Weed Control Demonstrations in 1957

Boone	Edwards	Kankakee	Piatt
Bureau	Effingham	Knox	Pike
Calhoun	Fayette	Livingston	Randolph
Carroll	Fulton	Logan	Sangamon
Cass	Gallatin	Macoupin	Scott
Clark	Greene	Madison	St. Clair
Clay	Grundy	Marion	Stephenson
Coles	Hamilton	McDonough	Tazewell
Cook	Henderson	McHenry	Wabash
Crawford	Henry	McLean	Warren
DeKalb	Iroquois	Menard	White
DeWitt	Jackson	Mercer	Whiteside
Douglas	Jasper	Monroe	Will
Edgar	Jefferson	Montgomery	Winnebago
	Jo Daviess	Peoria	

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF APRIL 29, 1957

Use Pesticides Safely

Pesticides play an important role in providing the nation's food supply and protecting the public health.

However, every year a certain number of people disregard basic safety measures and precautions in using pesticides, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Pesticides can be used safely. To avoid an accident, follow these safety tips:

1. Always read the label before using pesticides, sprays and dust. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening container.

2. Keep sprays and dusts away from children, pets and irresponsible people. Store pesticides in a secure place away from food or feed.

3. Don't smoke while spraying or dusting, and avoid inhaling sprays or dusts.

4. Do not spill sprays or dusts on skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove contaminated clothing and wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.

5. Use separate equipment for apply hormone-type herbicides to prevent accidental injury to susceptible plants.

6. Dispose of empty containers so that they will not be a hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants.

If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately. Physicians can give quick and effective treatment for accidental overexposure to pesticides.

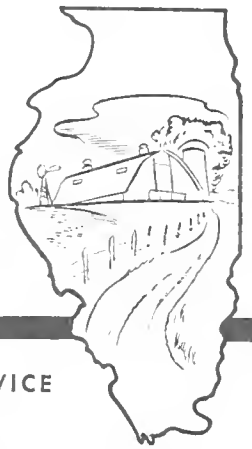
-30-

OLH:cm
4/24/57

for weeklies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 6, 1957

Make Good Use of Surplus Spring Pastures

In order to have enough pasture to carry your dairy herd during July and August, you may have a surplus of pasture this spring. Plan to use this pasture to best advantage.

L. R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests dividing the pastures with electric fences.

Move the cows to a new plot each week. Keep the pastures clipped to remove mature plants and weeds. Grazing small strips may make it possible for a pasture to carry 10 to 25 percent more cattle. This grazing system will insure cows of good forage at all times throughout the summer.

Make hay or grass silage on plots not needed for grazing while pastures are growing fast in the spring. Forage saved in this way can be used to supplement summer pastures if needed. If the hay or silage is not needed in the summer, it will make good roughage later

A good pasture program gets cows on high-quality pasture as early in the spring as possible. Keep them there as late as you can in the fall, and do not let them have a hungry moment throughout the season.

-30-

WDB:cm
5/1/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 6, 1957

Milk Composition Protected by State Law

Enforcement of standards of composition protects Mrs. Consumer from getting watered-down or partially skimmed milk sold as whole milk.

Illinois state law prohibits this fraudulent practice, insures the nutritive value of milk and makes sure the consumer gets what she pays for, according to P. H. Tracy, University of Illinois dairy technologist.

In Illinois whole milk must have at least 3 percent butterfat and 8.5 percent solids-not-fat--like calcium, milk sugars and protein--for a total of at least 11.5 percent total milk solids.

Skimmed milk doesn't have any cream, but contains about 9 percent total milk solids.

Half-and-half must contain not less than 10.5 percent milk fat; light cream, 18 percent; whipping cream, 30 percent; and cultured sour cream,18 percent.

Many of the other milk product standards are similar to the federal definitions and standards of identity, Tracy adds. "Standards of identity" apply to products in interstate commerce and are enforced under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Interstate distribution of milk, cream or skimmed milk combined with fat or oil other than milk fat--so as to resemble or imitate milk in any form--is prohibited by the Federal Filled Milk Act of 1923.

-30-

RLN:cm
5/1/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 6, 1957

Illinois Farmers' 1956 Earnings Highest Since 1951

A farm record summary just completed by the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics shows that Illinois farmers' 1956 earnings were the highest since 1951. A. G. Mueller, in charge of summarizing farm records, explains that record-high corn, soybean and wheat yields and improved cattle and hog prices were largely responsible for this increase.

Mueller emphasizes that net farm earnings can be figured in several ways. The method they consistently use is to deduct cash expenses, depreciation and allowances for operator and family labor from total earnings. The amount that remains is net farm earnings. Total earnings include cash sales, adjustments for change in value of inventories and allowance for value of products consumed by the family.

In 1956, increases in amounts of grain and values of livestock inventories on hand at the end of the year added materially to the increase in net earnings. For example, the inventory change on northern Illinois hog farmers averaged $4,300.

In southern Illinois, net earnings averaged $31 an acre on grain farms, $23 on hog farms and $28 on dairy farms. On these same farms in 1955, earnings ranged from $2 to $14 an acre.

In northern Illinois, grain farms averaged $35 an acre, hog farms $38, feeder cattle $36 and dairy farms $30. In 1955 these same farms averaged only $16 an acre on grain farms and $3 to $4 on livestock and dairy farms.

-more-

Soil bank payments added gross earnings of $2.60 an acre on a small sample of central Illinois farms that qualified. Very few hog and dairy farms in northern Illinois received payments.

Mueller reports that cash operating expenses increased on all farms. Northern Illinois farmers spent one percent more for operating expenses in 1956 than the year before. Southern Illinois farmers spent 12 percent more, but 1955 expenses were below normal because of recent drouth years.

The records used in this study came from the 4,700 farms cooperating in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. Members of the service will receive a complete summary of the reports so that they can compare the earnings of their farms with earnings of other farms with similar soil type and enterprises.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/1/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 6, 1957

Sees Brighter Prospect for Egg Producers

Egg prices may increase substantially this summer and fall, a University of Illinois poultry marketing specialist reported this week.

James R. Roush points out that hatchings of chicks for egg production during January, February and March are one-fourth below last year. Eggs in incubators on April 1 were 18 percent below 1956.

On the basis of past trends, Roush says we can expect the pullets produced this year to lay 2 to 4 percent more eggs per layer. But even this increase in rate of lay will not offset the drop in number of layers.

However, certain factors may hold up the egg supply and put a damper on the egg price rise. Roush points out that many eggs stored during the low-priced period this spring will be pushed onto the market this fall. This will add to the supply and hold down the price rise for fresh eggs.

Present storage stocks of shell eggs have jumped 95 percent above last year in 10 principal markets. Frozen egg stocks have risen 20 percent.

Many producers may also decide to hold over some of this year's layers for another year if prices rise substantially. This would also hold up supply and hold down prices.

But looking over the whole egg picture, Roush feels that there are stronger forces to push egg prices up than down in the next six to nine months.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/1/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 13, 1957

Unbalanced Ration Can Cause Parakeratosis

You can help to prevent parakeratosis in your swine by making sure their diet contains enough zinc.

Veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine say that U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers report that parakeratosis, a non-infectious, mange-like disease, can be caused by feeding mineral mixtures with too much high-calcium bone meal or calcium carbonate and too little zinc.

By increasing the zinc content of pigs' diets, scientists have completely prevented parakeratosis. And, even more convincing, they have cured parakeratosis-afflicted pigs by adding zinc to the ration.

Although parakeratosis seldom kills the pigs, it can seriously slow down their growth and cause skin lesions and poor appetite. By weakening the pigs, this disease can pave the way for other serious ailments.

Researchers recommend that diets containing up to 1.0 percent of calcium be supplemented with 50 parts per million of zinc. Zinc can be obtained commercially in trace-mineral supplements or as a separate feed additive.

-30-

JHW:cm
5/8/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 13, 1957

Cover Old Farmhouse Siding With Stained Wood

Stained wood shingles or siding will do a good job of covering old farmhouse exteriors.

K. H. Hinchcliff, extension farm structures specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says new natural wood stains are now available that will last for five or six years instead of one year as the old-type stains did.

Many different materials can be used for covering old, weatherbeaten siding, Hinchcliff says. They range from the cheapest asphalt felts through the various processed siding and shingle-type materials to the most costly masonry veneers.

If your farmhouse is in bad shape and not worth a costly repair job, you may want to use one of the cheaper sidings. Hinchcliff says that you can justify using a cheaper material only if the house is not worth a higher priced covering.

He suggests using the more durable covering if the house is structurally sound and has at least several years of use left in it. In this class he includes the natural processed boards for use as panels or strips of wide siding, such as exterior plywood. There's a wide choice of textures in this class, including the striated or grooved panels.

Pressed boards made of wood or asbestos fiber and cement also are in this class. An advantage of some of the asbestos materials is that they don't need to be painted. However, if asbestos stains, as it often does, it may be hard to clean.

Masonry veneer is the most durable covering. But the cost of both materials and the skilled installation labor usually makes it less practical than some others for use on older houses.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/8/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 13, 1957

Farm Machinery Day Set for May 28

Fourth annual Farm Machinery Field Day for implement dealers and their branch house representatives has been set for Tuesday, May 28, at the University of Illinois.

Early arrivals may watch a motion picture on insects, "Rival World," at 9:30 a.m. in the Stock Pavilion in Urbana, according to Wendell Bowers, program chairman and agricultural engineer at the College of Agriculture.

G. C. Decker, Illinois State Natural History Survey entomologist, will open the formal program at 10:00 a.m. with a discussion of some recent developments in the use of chemicals for insect control.

Two members of the Agronomy Department, F. W. Slife and M. B. Russell, will discuss the value of herbicides to Illinois farmers and the latest report on liquid or dry fertilizers. Russell, head of the Agronomy Department, will moderate a panel on this last topic.

H. P. Bateman, agricultural engineer at the college, will discuss the results of his five-year study on minimum tillage.

As a highlight of the day's program, J. A. Weber, a member of the agricultural engineering staff, will conduct a demonstration with a shop dynamometer to show dealers how to use it properly.

On the subject of better quality for marketing, a panel will discuss new developments in equipment and processes for placing a better quality grain on the market. Panel moderator will be George Pickard, also an agricultural engineer at the College of Agriculture.

Fried chicken box lunch will be available for guests at noon.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/8/57

RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 13, 1957

Economist Explains Current Soybean Situation

A University of Illinois agricultural economist believes that the Commodity Credit Corporation will own enough soybeans on June 1 to effectively establish the summer price by their sales policy.

T. A. Hieronymus points out this week that on April 1, Illinois farmers owned about 34 million bushels of soybeans on farms and half again as many in country elevators for a total of about 50 million bushels. Only about 11½ million bushels were under loan or purchase agreement. So Illinois farmers have a lot of soybeans to sell.

CCC has announced that it will not sell soybeans below the loan rate in the county where beans are stored, plus a carrying charge of 1½ cents a bushel a month. They will also proably add a load-out charge of ¾ cent a bushel at country elevators.

Hieronymus explains it this way: The loan rate in many Illinois counties is $2.20 a bushel, plus a premium of 4 cents a bushel for dry soybeans. June storage charge would be 1½ cents and load-out charge would be ¾ cent, or a total of $2.26¼. It appears that this will be the CCC price loaded on track at country elevators.

If CCC does set the price this summer, and the June price is $2.26¼, then farmers can expect bids of about $2.21¼ after normal elevator handling margins are deducted, the economist explains.

The supply of soybeans for the remainder of the season is very uncertain. Hieronymus has used two different methods of estimating

-more-

the supply. By one method, he estimates a carryover of 12 to 15 million bushels on October 1. By another method, he comes up with 42 million. The big difference is caused by failure of estimates of production, carryover, current stocks and disappearance to match up.

Hieronymus feels the actual carryover will be somewhere between these two extremes.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/8/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 20, 1957

Cool Birds Keep Egg Production Up

No need to let egg production drop sharply during extremely hot weather this summer.

But you'll have to keep you hens cool to keep them laying.

Don Bray, poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests having plenty of cool water in the house so that the hens can drink whenever they feel like it. That's one way to keep them cool.

Straw or insulated lofts are another way, Bray says. They keep down inside temperatures by absorbing the heat from the sun's rays before it gets to the birds.

And good ventilation is very important. Open up the ends or sides of the house, or use fans in the windows and in the ridges to keep the inside air moving.

White or aluminum paint on the roof and sides of the house will reflect much of the sun's rays and help to keep down inside heat too.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/15/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 20, 1957

Protect Real Estate Values With County Zoning

One of the best ways to protect real estate values is with county zoning, says N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois farm law specialist.

Unnecessary and speculative land subdivision and its harmful effects can be cut down by zoning. Also, regulating the elements that lower real estate values will prevent weakening of the tax base.

Zoning helps to conserve water resources and prevent lake and stream pollution. Krausz points out, also, that space for parks can be protected from commercial development by zoning.

Undesirable developments not allowed inside city limits could not spread to rural areas with county zoning. Zoning would also control unsightly or hazardous roadside developments.

Intelligent planning can solve problems that may arise in the future, Krausz says. Future highways, areas for parks, industry and business are laid out in a master plan. The best agricultural lands can be protected for farming.

Installation costs of utilities and other public works can be reduced by planning for their development and expansion before the need arises. Servicing sprawling, unguided urban growth is costly and inefficient.

A few complaints about county zoning have occurred where ordinances have been poorly administered. Krausz stresses the point that any zoning ordinance must be directed with wisdom and integrity, keeping in mind considered plans of the county board.

Krausz has prepared a new publication, "County Zoning, A Blueprint For The Future." It is available from your county farm adviser or the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, at no cost.

-30-

CWS:cm
5/15/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 27, 1957

Timber Prices Are Up This Spring

Prices of black walnut logs are averaging $5 more a thousand board feet at local sawmills than they cost a year ago.

W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says this increase can mean more money in the pockets of Illinois farmers because black walnut is a valuable product of the state's farm woodlands.

The average price for black walnut is up six percent over last year, Bulkley says. However, this is only an average. Prices fo individual logs delivered to the mill can run as high as $165 a thousand board feet for high-grade logs and as low as $30 a thousand for the very lowest grade.

Red and black oaks are another important farm woodland product. Prices for red and black oak sawlogs are up $1 a thousand board feet this year. Some other price rises this year include $4 a thousand board feet for ash and soft maple sawlogs and $2 a thousand for yellow poplar hard maple and pin oak. On the other hand, prices for white oak and bottomland soft hardwoods have dropped slightly.

You can get a more complete summary of prices from the Illinois Crop Reporting Service, Box 429, Springfield.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/22/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 27, 1957

If Poisoning Can Happen--It Will

There's a slogan that says, "If something can happen--it will!" This is often the case with accidental livestock poisoning.

Dr. Dean I. Newton of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that accidental poisoning is a year-round potential hazard found almost everywhere on the farm. It ranges from fertilizer to freshly painted buildings.

One of the difficulties involved in preventing accidental poisoning is that certain materials needed for successful farm operation are poisonous. Lead paint, weed and insect killers, some fertilizers and sometimes medications that are incorrectly used fit into this category.

In addition, drought, frost or other unusual weather may interfere with the normal chemical changes in an active, growing plant, causing poisons to form. So-called cornstalk disease and prussic acid poisoning from Sudan grass are examples of the type of poisoning most likely to occur in late summer or fall.

Then there's always danger from poisonous plants, such as snakeroot, nightshade, cocklebur and water and poison hemlock.

Dr. Newton says that signs of poisoning vary. Some poisons act as stimulants, but others depress the animals. The stimulated animals may be dangerous and difficult to handle; the depressed ones, dumb or paralyzed. Often poisoning isn't discovered until the animals are seriously ill or dead.

-more-

The most important step is to prevent accidental poisoning by keeping animals away from poisonous materials in the first place. However, if they should become poisoned, call your veterinarian as soon as possible. Prompt attention can save many of them.

Dr. Newton says that dramatic recoveries are sometimes made in certain types of poisoning. In all cases, the veterinarian should be called to make a diagnosis and prescribe treatment to prevent further losses.

-30-

JHW:cm
5/22/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 27, 1957

Warns Against Increasing Rural Crime

Rural areas showed a greater increase in crime rates than urban areas in 1956, a University of Illinois rural sociologist reported this week. Citing FBI figures, D. E. Lindstrom pointed out that city crimes jumped 12.7 percent, while rural crimes soared by 15.5 percent over 1955.

This rural crime increase was the highest in 15 years. Larcenies jumped 22 percent, auto theft 13 percent, assault 11 percent and burglary 10 percent.

In all areas more than two thirds of all auto thefts and half of the larcenies are committed by youths under 18, Lindstrom reports.

The highest number of rural crimes per 100,000 population--389--was for larceny or theft. Next highest--250--was for burglary. Others were auto theft, 67; assault, 39; robbery, 17; rape, 13; manslaughter, 6; and murder, 5.

Lindstrom feels that farmers and rural people should be aware of the increasing wave of crime and take measures to control it. He suggests better programs for youth, more control over places breeding crime and more careful home protection, such as locking doors and placing cars, trucks and gasoline supplies under lock and key.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/22/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 27, 1957

Safety With Power Mower

The season has opened for most of the more than 12 million power mowers in the United States, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Follow a few simple do's and don'ts, and your mower will become a faithful servant.

Start the mower on level ground, making sure your feet are away from the cutter bar or blade. To keep the machine firmly on the ground when starting it, place one foot on the deck and hold the handle with one hand.

Don't leave a mower running unattended where it might be a temptation to children and others who don't know how to handle it.

Go over the lawn before mowing to remove rocks, sticks, wire and other foreign material.

Be sure children and pets stay away from the machine when you're mowing. Keep a steady footing and balance when mowing on inclines.

Don't make any adjustments, remove clogging grass or sticks or reach in front of the mower while the engine is running. Always disconnect the spark plug wire when making adjustments. Keep hands, feet and loose clothing away from moving blades, reels, motor belts and exposed chain.

When storing the mower, remove the spark plug or spark plug wire to prevent inquisitive youngsters from starting the machine.

-30-

OLH:cm
5/22/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MAY 27, 1957

Increase Feed Value of Hay by Forced-Air Drying

Hay dried by forced air can contain 10 percent more protein and 50 percent more carotene than hay dried in the field, according to F. W. Andrew, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Loss due to weather damage in the field is less when the hay is artificially dried. Andrew also says stored hay will not heat when it is dried by a properly designed forced-air system in the barn. This makes for safe hay storage without danger of spontaneous combustion.

Hay can also be artificially dried in a specially built structure or an outside stack. However, Andrew says that drying usually works best when the hay is arranged for self-feeding.

The amount of air to circulate through the hay must be figured in forced-air drying. Easiest way is to multiply the number of square feet in the floor by 15. This will give you the cubic feet of unheated air to circulate per minute.

The moisture level of the hay should be lowered to 45 percent for long, loose hay and to 35 percent for chopped and baled hay. The load on the drying system can be reduced by letting the hay partly dry in the field. Store it while it is still wet enough to avoid leaf shatter.

Stop the dryer for 10 hours when the hay one foot from the surface becomes dry and brittle, Andrew recommends. Then turn it on for 20 minutes and see if any air coming from the hay is warm. If so, run the fan for 24 more hours and check again.

-more-

If you are interested in drying hay by forced air, you can get the University of Illinois Circular 757, "Better Hay by Forced-Air Drying," from your county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Office of Information, Urbana, at no cost.

-30-

CWS:cm
5/22/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 3, 1957

Gives Pointers on Caring for New Strawberry Beds

New strawberry beds planted this spring should be side-dressed with ammonium nitrate in early June, Frank Owen, University of Illinois fruit specialist recommends this week. You'll need about one-half to one handful per plant.

Owen says you'll also want to be sure to remove all blossoms on these new plants to permit better runner production. As the runner plants develop, try to have them root about 6 to 8 inches apart. It is best not to let the row get more than 24 inches wide.

If you have an old strawberry bed that you want to renew, Owen suggests narrowing the rows after harvest with a small rototiller or garden tractor so that they are about 4 to 6 inches wide. If you don't have this equipment, just plain muscle and a hoe will get the job done, he points out. On beds that are being renewed, Owen suggests applying about 5 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer for every 1000 square feet.

If you have a strawberry bed that will bear fruit this year, Owen says it would be well to dust or spray with captan once every four or five days right through harvest if we are having continuous rain or after each rain if the plants spread out. In this way you can control strawberry rot grey mold.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/29/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 3, 1957

State Farm Editors Will Meet on June 27-28

Illinois press, radio and television farm editors will hold a special field day program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on Thursday and Friday, June 27 and 28.

The meeting, sponsored by the Illinois Farm Writers and Broadcasters Association and the College, will feature a look into agricultural research in progress at the College.

Thursday's program is being planned in conjunction with the first annual Agronomy Day at the University of Illinois. Farm editors who wish to do so may attend all of the program and tours that day.

The annual banquet of the association is scheduled for that evening in the Illini Union Ballroom. Don Paarlberg, economic adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, will be the guest speaker. He will talk on what's ahead for federal farm programs.

Friday morning's program for the farm writers and broadcasters will feature research results and progress in animal science, veterinary medicine and food technology. In the afternoon the group will hear about current research in the fields of farm management and feed and grain handling. A pork-chop barbecue is scheduled for noon luncheon on Friday.

Some of the research topics that the editors will hear include how atomic energy is being used in soybean studies, what researchers are doing with 3,600 oat varieties, what happens when the soil is covered with plastic so that corn gets no rainfall after June 15, some chemicals that do a better job of killing weeds than does cultivation and how Illinois farmers can use push-button farming to save time, work and money.

Officers of the association this year include Cliff Lant, Moline Dispatch, president; Bill Mason, radio farm director, Chicago, vice president; and Hadley Read, University of Illinois extension editor, secretary-treasurer.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/29/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 3, 1957

Research May Help Solve Delayed Planting Problem

Delayed corn and soybean planting this spring adds increased importance to research under way at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Tests are being made at Urbana, Brownstown and DeKalb experiment fields to determine the least amount of tillage needed in preparing land for corn and soybeans and still get top yields.

Four different methods of soil preparation are being studied this year. They are (1) planting directly after plowing; (2) plowing, harrowing once and then planting; (3) plowing and then planting in the tractor wheel track; and (4) plowing, disking twice and harrowing twice before planting. Many farmers use the last method to prepare soil for planting.

Part of each of these plots is being band-treated with a pre-emergence chemical, a mixture of 3 parts randox and 1 part 2,4-D. Both corn and soybeans are being planted with these different treatments.

Further studies are being made to find out whether there are any differences when these treatments are used on land following soybeans and alfalfa as well as corn. J. W. Pendleton of the department of agronomy and Paul Bateman of the department of agricultural engineering are conducting these experiments.

All Illinois farmers will have a chance to see how the corn and soybeans are doing on these plots on Agronomy Day at the University agronomy farm on June 27. Tours will begin at 10:00 a.m. and continue until early afternoon. Besides the minimum tillage research, visitors will also see soybean, wheat and oat variety demonstrations, dwarf corn hybrids, nitrogen fertilizer application studies, alfalfa established with chemicals as a nurse crop, and tests to determine the best weed control chemicals, rotations and soil treatments and grain sorghum cultural methods.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/29/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 3, 1957

Simple Measures Can Make Nation's Roads Safer

America's billion-dollar budget for highway building misses the mark of making many of the nation's roads safer, a rural safety expert said today.

V. E. Burgener, of Springfield, president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council, said that he favors planning for superhighways but that many opportunities for making existing roads safer are being overlooked merely because they don't involve big changes and billion-dollar expenditures.

"Inexpensive but effective measures can turn a road from a potential death trap into a safe place to drive," Burgener said. "Often all that needs to be done is to widen a narrow road, improve visibility at intersections, repair rutted roads, or put up reflective signs that can be seen at night."

The cost of such improvements is much less than trying to build new roads, he said, and they don't take long to achieve. Such improvements are comparatively low in cost, and they can also start serving immediately to make driving safer.

Many rural roads and intersections would be safer if out-of-date traffic markers were replaced with reflective signs.

Another safety step recommended by the Council president was for farmers and others to clear away from corners the brush and weeds that block vision of drivers.

-more-

Blind corners bring death and disabling injuries to many in rural areas, Burgener said. A few minutes spent in removing the rubbish might save several lives. He cited one rural county where the residents worked together to cut down trees and weeds that were hazards at 32 corners.

In another rural county where highway officials removed the non-reflective road signs and put up modern warning markers on duty 24 hours a day, nighttime accidents dropped sharply.

The need for signs that show up well at night is borne out by accident statistics. Sixty-four percent of the fatal wrecks on rural roads come between 4 p.m. and 4 a.m. On the basis of total number of miles driven, it's about three times as dangerous to drive at night as it is during the day.

Even with superhighways spanning the country, rural roads--or those outside of towns of 2,500 or more--carry 80 percent of the traffic.

And about three-fourths of the approximately 40,000 highway fatalities in 1956 occurred on rural roads.

That's why it's important to make these existing routes as safe as possible. People working together on such projects as clearing corners, installing reflective signs and removing hazards can do a lot to save lives.

-30-

OLH:mp
5/29/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Proper Care Essential for Windbreaks

Permanently fence off windbreaks to keep livestock out.

L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that livestock tramp down the soil around windbreak trees. This may kill the young trees by keeping water and air away from the roots. At the same time, animals break branches and browse foliage as far as they can reach.

You can help young windbreaks along by using ground cobs, wood chips, sawdust, straw or peat moss for mulch. A heavy mulch helps to keep moisture in the soil and keep down weeds. Mow grass or weeds that grow between the trees, and cut out any forks so that each tree has only a single stem.

If drouth hits your area and your young windbreak still suffers from lack of soil moisture, you can irrigate with 30 to 50 gallons of water for each tree if you have that much extra water.

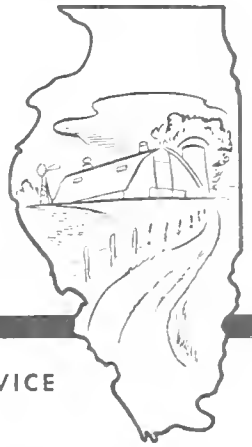
Reduce pest damage with a lead arsenate spray for bagworm. Mix 4-6 pounds of lead arsenate in each 100 gallons of water, and apply while the worms are still young. For red spider mite control, spray with a miticide, such as Aramite, Dow spray, or Dimite, according to the manufacturer's directions.

-30-

RAJ:cm
5/19/57

for weeklies

Farm News



IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Simple Fixture Can Stop Barn Fire

A simple protective light fixture in your haymow can be cheap insurance against a costly disaster.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that for less than $2 you can buy one that is easy to install and that will eliminate danger of fire in dry, dusty haymows.

One type you can pick up at almost any hardware store is merely a glass globe with a base to hold the globe. Another popular and inexpensive fixture uses an ordinary wide-mouthed fruit jar for a globe.

At least two Illinois farms have lost their barns recently in fires that were started by unprotected haymow lights.

Dry hay burns when exposed to a temperature of about 400 degrees F. The surface temperature of a 200-watt light bulb has been measured at 437 degrees. Dust doesn't help the problem either. It serves as an insulator and increases danger of fire.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/5/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Simple Fixture Can Stop Barn Fire

A simple protective light fixture in your haymow can be cheap insurance against a costly disaster.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that for less than $2 you can buy one that is easy to install and that will eliminate danger of fire in dry, dusty haymows.

One type you can pick up at almost any hardware store is merely a glass globe with a base to hold the globe. Another popular and inexpensive fixture uses an ordinary wide-mouthed fruit jar for a globe.

At least two Illinois farms have lost their barns recently in fires that were started by unprotected haymow lights.

Dry hay burns when exposed to a temperature of about 400 degrees F. The surface temperature of a 200-watt light bulb has been measured at 437 degrees. Dust doesn't help the problem either. It serves as an insulator and increases danger of fire.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/5/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

4-H Delegates Attend National Conference

Four Illinois 4-H Club members and two state leaders will be in Washington, D. C., next week attending sessions of the 27th National 4-H Conference. Dates for the conference are June 15 through 21.

Mary K. Summers, 19, New Berlin; Ruth Klein, 20, Belvidere; Jack Young, 20, Elgin; and Ralph Pool, 18, Eureka, are the 4-H'ers selected this year to represent the 65,000 Illinois 4-H members at National Conference.

Adult state leaders will be O. F. Gaebe and Miss Anna Searl, state leaders of agricultural and home economics 4-H Club work, respectively, in Illinois.

Selection to attend National 4-H Conference in Washington is the highest delegate honor that a 4-H Club member can achieve. These four Illinois rural young people are so honored because they have shown highest qualities of leadership, have achieved outstanding results in their 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 discussion meetings, historic tours and educational visits with governments officials. At the conference the four outstanding delegates from all the states and territories learn how the federal government works and get a background of the nation's history in the actual spots where many of the events took place.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/5/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Some Soils Need Subsurface Drainage

Field crops get most of their water from the top four feet of soil.

Too much water in that area can be just as hard on plants as not enough. You may need subsurface drainage in some of your field to remove excess water so that plants will be able to grow best.

E. J. Monke, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that growing plants need oxygen to live. Plants take up oxygen through their roots, as well as water and nutrients.

If there is too much water in the root area, plants cannot do their best because their supply of oxygen is cut down. They will live through a wide range of combinations of water and air in the soil But they do suffer if poor drainage restricts their supply of air.

Good soil management can keep the surface of your fields in condition to handle the maximum amount of both water and air for good plant growth. However, good management of the subsurface layers may call for drain tile to limit the amount of water in the root area to only the amount the plants can use.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/5/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Poultry Are Subject To Many Diseases

If poultry knew all the diseases they are subject to, they'd probably be the greatest "worry warts" in the barnyard. As it is, the poultryman has to do all the worrying about their health.

Earl Ose of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that one group of diseases that plagues the poultry owner is salmonellosis. Included in this group are pullorum diseases, fowl typhoid and paratyphoid. These diseases affect chickens, turkeys and rodents as well as human beings.

Pullorum and paratyphoid are found primarily in birds during the first month of age. Fowl typhoid is more often found in young adult or adult birds.

Since these diseases can all show rather similar signs, such as diarrhea, dullness and droopiness, weakness and ruffled feathers, an accurate diagnosis can be made only in the laboratory. You can get this service free by mailing or bringing two or three typically infected birds to the College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana.

Although veterinarians can treat the disease effectively in the early stages, Ose emphasizes that prevention is the most economical approach and the one the veterinarian prefers. Infected breeders sometimes pass the infection through the egg to the chick, so it's vital to start with healthy, disease-free chicks.

Another important step in preventing poultry diseases includes keeping incubators, brooder houses and ranges clean and observing good sanitary practices. You should also get rid of old birds at least 30 days before acquiring young stock. Then prevent rodents and free-flying birds from entering the brooder, laying or feed houses because they may be infected with disease germs.

-30-

JHW:cm
6/5/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Plan Nurserymen's Short Course June 26-27

The first Illinois nurserymen's short course will be held June 26-27 at the University of Illinois. Sponsored by the horticulture department at the University and the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, the short course is open to all who are interested in any phase of nursery production and landscaping.

Included in the program are topics on troublesome weeds, tree disease problems, insects, landscape design hints, lawns, mist propagation, nursery crop reporting, the landscape extension program and ornamental horticulture at the University of Illinois.

Speakers will include faculty and staff members from the departments of horticulture and agronomy at the University, the State Natural History Survey, Purdue University and the Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service.

All sessions will be held in the Illini Union Building. Registration begins at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 26. No registratior fee will be charged. A special program is also planned for the ladies.

-30-

HDG:cm
6/5/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 10, 1957

Reports on How to Kill Canada Thistles

You can kill Canada thistles with properly timed herbicide applications, reports Earl Spurrier, University of Illinois agronomist. With repeated treatments, 2,4-D will kill most strains of this serious weed pest. But some strains are resistant to this chemical and will survive.

A promising new herbicide, ATA or amino triazole, appears to completely control Canada thistle, Spurrier points out. But it should not be used where a crop is being grown for food or feed. If you want to treat these areas, wait until the crop is harvested.

Treating with 2,4-D is easy and the cost is relatively low. If there is no crop to be damaged, use 1/2 to 1 pound of 2,4-D acid per acre. Spray when the thistles start to bud and again as they grow back during the summer. Three treatments may be required in some years. It may take two or three years for complete kill. Spot treatments can be used if the infestation is spotted and you are not too concerned about damaging small areas of the crop.

Thistles can also be sprayed in small grains and corn. Here the application must be lighter, but it will still prevent seed production.

The best use for ATA is for spot treating where there is least danger that other plants will come into contact with the chemical. Spray in the spring any time after the thistles are 6 inches to 18 inches tall, or at the pre-bud stage. Late summer and

-more-

fall treatments on maturing plants are less effective. Use 8 pounds in 30 to 40 gallons of water. Do not disturb treated plants for at least 10 days to 2 weeks.

Although amino triazole is not poisonous, it does kill all plants that come into contact with it. For this reason Spurrier believes that it is better to use 2,4-D on thistles in pastures. This chemical will kill the thistle tops and let the pasture growth continue. Two or three years of 2,4-D treatments will also cost less than one ATA treatment. But where pastures have serious spots of Canada thistle, you may want to fence them off and use ATA.

-30-

HDG:cm
6/5/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

Make Plan Before Remodeling Farm Home

Take a good look at your present farm home before adding any more rooms, says K. H. Hinchcliff, extension specialist in farm home planning at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Don't spend money for an addition until you have made and carefully studied a detailed floor plan of present conditions. For example, in many cases, Hinchcliff points out, turning the present kitchen into a bedroom and adding a new kitchen will improve the overall house arrangement more than tacking on a new bedroom.

Where to add a garage is another problem in farm home improvement. Hinchcliff says not to build it facing the front, as is typical for urban houses. He suggests that it open onto the driveway and be attached at a corner on the back side of the house.

Hinchcliff recommends that you leave a covered passageway between the house and the garage. This provides an outdoor living space for the family without cutting off light and ventilation from the house, and frees the view of the farmstead on that side.

To avoid joining problems common on gabled-roof additions, Hinchcliff suggests that you use a flat or low-pitched roof. When skillfully planned, this type of roof will simplify the general appearance and add a modern look to the house.

-30-

CWS:cm
6/19/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

(Note to Editor: Be sure to send in your reservation for the Press-Radio-TV banquet and barbecue by June 21.)

Agronomy Day Visitors to Get "Look at Tomorrow"

Visitors to the first annual University of Illinois Agronomy Day on June 27 will get a glimpse of crops and soil management of the future through the research in progress today. W. O. Scott, chairman, says all interested persons are invited. Tours at the Agronomy farm will begin at 10 a.m. and run through mid-afternoon.

Some of the research projects expected to attract major interest are tests to see how little land preparation is needed before planting corn and soybeans; use of weed chemicals as a nurse crop in establishing legumes; best methods for growing grain sorghum; band placement of seed and fertilizer to get top stands and yields of hay and pasture; dwarf corn hybrids; studies to find best rotations and soil treatments; breeding and testing new varieties of oats, wheat, and soybeans; and studies to find the best pasture mixtures.

During the noon hour, Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture will extend greetings to all guests. Scott suggests that you bring your lunch and have a picnic with your friends and neighbors. Light refreshments, including soft drinks, milk and ice cream will be available.

-30-

HDG:cm
6/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

New Wheat Grades Mean More Discounts on Illinois Wheat

Three changes in wheat grades will have important effects on wheat marketed by Illinois farmers this year, reports L. F. Stice University of Illinois marketing economist.

Under the new grading standards, No. 2 wheat cannot have more than 5 percent wheat of other classes. Formerly it could have 10 percent of other wheat. So under the new grades, much wheat will likely grade No. 3 that under the old standards would have graded No. 2.

Stice points out that wheat may be bought on the basis of No. 3 grade and at a lower price than No 2. Under the loan program No. 3 wheat will be discounted 3 cents a bushel, while No. 2 will be discounted only 1 cent.

Another important change in the grading system requires that hard red winter wheat contain at least 40 percent of "dark, hard, and vitreous" kernels. Formerly this minimum was 25 percent.

This change will mean that a larger part of Illinois wheat will be classed as yellow hard winter. This kind of wheat tends to be lower in protein and sell for less than hard and dark hard wheat. Foreign buyers particularly discriminate against yellow hard wheat because they want a high-protein wheat to blend with their own low-protein wheat.

Stice reports that preharvest bids for yellow hard wheat have carried discounts of 1 to 3 cents a bushel. These discounts may

-more-

widen or disappear, depending on the relative supply of yellow hard wheat. The government loan program carries a 2-cent discount for yellow hard wheat.

The new grades allow less foreign material in the top four grades of wheat. No. 1 wheat can now have only .5 percent of foreign material, No. 2 only 1 percent, No. 3 only 2 percent and No. 4 not more than 3 percent. Except during rainy harvests or in very weedy fields, most Illinois wheat can be harvested with less than 1 percent of foreign material, Stice points out.

The net effect of the new grade changes will be lower returns to farmers for wheat, especially yellow hard wheat. And problems of grading for the grain trade and licensed grain inspectors will be intensified.

-30-

HDG:cm
6/12/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

Effingham County Plans Fourth Annual Egg Breakfast

About 3,000 people are expected for the fourth annual Effingham County Egg Breakfast on June 22 at Effingham. Sponsored by the County Poultry and Egg Improvement Association in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, the breakfast aims to show people what good eggs look like and how they taste.

Jim Roush, University of Illinois poultry marketing specialist points out that this project also shows what egg producers, tradespeople and consumers can do by working together to improve egg quality.

The breakfast menu includes two large Grade A eggs along with tomato juice, two slices of broiled ham straight from the charcoal pits and hot baking powder biscuits with butter, coffee or milk. Everyone will have his choice of how his eggs will be prepared--sunny side up, over easy or scrambled. Children will get smaller portions of the same menu.

Breakfast will be served from 5:30 to 9:30 a.m. Central Standard Time. Everyone is invited to attend. Price is 75 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. By buying tickets in advance, adults can get a 15-cent discount.

Roush explains that the egg breakfast is part of the program of the Improvement Association to improve production and marketing of Effingham county poultry and poultry products. It is an excellent example that other poultry groups may want to consider in their programs.

-30-

HDG:cm
5/12/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

Four More IFYEs Arrive in Illinois

International Farm Youth Exchangees from four more foreign countries are living with Illinois farm families this week to start their six months' stay in the United States.

Exchangees and their first host families are Miss Kathe Schweiger, Germany, Mr. and Mrs. Layton Bateman, Mansfield; Miss Jannetje Mol, The Netherlands, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd LeSourd, Topeka; Miss Birgul Rona, Turkey, Mr. and Mrs. Wilroy Byars, Mt. Vernon; and Per Helsingeng, Norway, Mr. and Mrs. Burell Shull, Hidalgo.

These new exchangees join one young man from Nicaragua and three from India who arrived two weeks ago for three months of living on Illinois farms.

In the exhchange part of the IFYE program, six Illinois young people will go to foreign countries this year to live and work with farm families there. They are Barbara Boyd, Anna, to Turkey; Carole Sue Greathouse, Hindsboro, to Scotland, Andrew Wayne McDonald Kaskaskia, to Sweden; Earl Sonnemaker, Trivoli, to India; Bobbie Lee Weiss, Freeburg, to Iran, and Marilyn Wilderman, Greenville, to Australia.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a program sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the USDA. It provides for selected U. S. farm youth to live and work with farm families in other countries from four to six months. Farm youth from cooperating countries then come to the U. S. in exchange.

Begun in 1948, the exchange now includes 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Pacific area and the Middle East.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/12/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 17, 1957

Safety Is as Old as Mankind

Prehistoric man's whole life was a struggle for survival. Those who did not follow safe practices died in the struggle.

Down through the years the progress of man has been written by his development of controls to protect himself and his loved ones from the dangers of nature, animals and other people, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Our knowledge about accidents--of how to live safely--is relatively meager. However, we now have enough facts to know that accidents can be prevented. Only ignorance, hurry, carelessness and inefficiency prevent us from living safely in our modern world.

You can live safely.

Be Alert! Don't Get Hurt!

-30-

OLH:cm
6/12/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 24, 1957

Common Sense Can Reduce Haying Mishaps

Common sense can prevent many haying accidents. Operation of power machinery requires know-how and good judgment, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

With present widespread use of balers and field choppers, saf. practices are a must. Available nation-wide statistics, according to the National Safety Council, indicate that the harvest of hay claims more lives than the harvest of any other crop. Balers, field choppers and mowing machines are frequently involved.

If a few simple rules are followed, haying can be a lot safer Always shut off the power before cleaning, oiling or adjusting any power-driven machine. Keep the power take-off and all other safety shields in place--they were put there for your protection.

Do not permit extra passengers on tractor or loaded hay wagons. Falls from wagons, mows, silos and stacks are far too frequent Hogsett says.

Handle your tractor with care, particularly on public roads and in raking and mowing where higher operation speeds are used. Packing silage in trench silos with tractors has proved highly hazardous. Operators should be well qualified and aware of the danger.

Pitchforks and hay hooks must always be handled with care.

Hay safely. Don't contribute to the accident toll this year.

-30-

OLH:cm
6/19/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JUNE 24, 1957

Warns Against Excessive Nitrogen on Late-Planted Corn

Applying too much nitrogen to late-planted corn may prolong maturity and extend ripening beyond the frost date, warns A. L. Lang, University of Illinois agronomist.

To avoid danger from soft corn, Lang suggests that you figure the normal rate of nitrogen to apply and then cut it about one-fourth. For example, if you would normally apply 60 pounds an acre, 45 to 50 pounds would be safer.

Lang points out that an adequate phosphorus supply is important, because this element hastens maturity. You'll want to be especially careful to avoid applying too much nitrogen where phosphorus is low. And it's too late after planting to apply phosphorus, Lang stresses.

When side dressing nitrogen, Lang also recommends applying it about 10 inches from the row rather than right in the center between the row. This year more than usual, the center will be compacted by tractor wheels so that roots can't penetrate so easily.

Liquid fertilizers or anhydrous ammonia can be used very satisfactorily for side dressing, according to Lang. They are especially convenient for those who are rushed and want the custom application service.

-30-

HDG:cm
6/19/57

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 1, 1957

Quick Action Pays in Field Fires

What you do during the first few minutes after a fire starts in your grain field may determine whether you save the crop, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Be prepared for fire at all times. Carry a good fire extinguisher on your tractor or combine, and know how to use it. A good extinguisher can be a big help in fighting the fire while it's small. Another fire-fighting aid is wet gunny sacks.

If it looks as if you can't put the fire out yourself, call the fire department. Then 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.

A fire truck can do the same job by wetting down a firebreak. But the fire may get out of control before the truck gets there. So it's best to have the plow ready to go.

-30-

OLH:cm
6/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 1, 1957

Use Surface Drainage on Tight Soils

Surface drainage is the best way to take excess water away from tight soils or clay-pan subsoils.

R. D. Black, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can plan surface drainage also where the outlet elevation is too high for successful tile drainage, where the land is too poor to justify the expense of tile, where tiling may be impractical, as in peat or clay pan, or where you want to supplement a tile system to improve the whole drainage system.

You can use a random surface drainage system, Black says, where general drainage is good but you have troublesome wet spots scattered around the field. In this system, you run the drainage ditch or ditches wherever they may be needed to intercept the pockets.

A "W" ditch will work fine for a random system, especially if you plan to do the work yourself. This is simply two parallel ditches spaced 30 or more feet apart. The dirt that is removed is piled in the middle. This allows water to flow freely into ditches from both sides.

Where the drainage covers a more general area, use a regular system. This may be a bedding system in tighter soils or parallel ditches in permeable soils. Run either along or across the slope, depending on the topography of the fields.

You'll need to do some land leveling in almost any surface drainage system, Black points out. And you'll also need to plan for regular maintenance to remove silt deposits and prevent gullying.

Get some technical help for a surface drainage system from your local soil conservation district office. Or you can write to the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 1, 1957

Milk Production Records O.K. for Culling Cows

Milk production records may be expected to be 90 percent as effective as a combination of milk and butterfat records when used as the only basis for selection for herd improvement.

Ralph Johnson, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that dairymen can use milk production records to cull low-producing cows and to select heifers for herd replacements with confidence in their accuracy.

An analysis of the records of over 2,800 dam-daughter pairs of the Jersey breed shows that milk yield alone is a reliable basis for selecting for genetic improvement of the herd to increase production. It is known that high milk yield is inherited to a greater degree than is fat yield.

The Weigh-A-Day-A-Month record program makes it possible for every dairyman to have milk production records on individual cows, says the dairy specialist.

Under this plan the dairyman weighs the milk from each cow on the 15th of each month. He writes the milk weights on a record sheet and mails it to his county farm adviser. In return he gets a record of the milk production of each cow and the herd for the month and the total to date for the fiscal year.

Dairymen who are interested in this simple, low-cost production record system should contact their county farm adviser, concludes Johnson.

-30-

RAJ:cm
6/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 1, 1957

Weed Chemicals May Be Farmer's Friend But Neighbor's Enemy

Widespread damage to tomatoes and other crops has occurred this year from careless use of 2,4-D, reports M. B. Linn, University of Illinois plant pathologist.

This type of injury is not new, he explains. Damage has occurred since 2,4-D was first used as a weed killer. But, with wider use, reports of damage have become more numerous.

Linn reports that farmers have been spraying cornfields recently with 2,4-D to control weeds that have gotten out of hand as a result of frequent and heavy rains. In the past, cornfield spraying has contributed to losses in soybeans, tomatoes, peppers, grapes and other highly susceptible crops. Spraying roadsides, ditch banks, fencerows and even home lawns has also caused losses.

You can recognize this type of injury by a combination of symptoms, rather than by any one, Linn points out. Tomato damage shows in frilled edges of leaflets, prominent veins on lower leaf surfaces, fan-shaped and distorted leaves, distorted fruit and heart-shaped fruit on varieties that are normally round.

All of these are unmistakable symptoms of injury by 2,4-D and similar weed killers.

Because the high-volatile ester form of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T may release dangerous fumes for several days after spraying, it should not be used under any circumstances, Linn warns. These fumes may be

-more-

carried for several miles by air currents and damage susceptible plants all along the way.

The low-volatile and amine forms are considerably safer, Linn points out. However, the mist from high-pressure spraying operations may be carried several hundred feet. For this reason these forms should not be applied when the wind is blowing from the sprayed area toward susceptible crops.

Those who use 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T should remember that these chemicals can be valuable for killing weeds. But they are not able to distinguish weeds from crop plants. No form, regardless to claims made for it, is safe in the hands of the careless operator, Linn concludes.

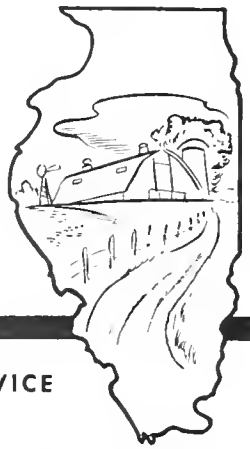
-30-

HDG:cm
6/26/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 8, 1957

National Farm Safety Week Set for July 21-27

National Farm Safety Week, July 21-27, is to arouse interest and local participation in solving the farm accident problem.

Needless deaths and injuries must be reduced if farm and home are to become safer places in which to live and work, says, O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The Illinois Rural Safety Council estimates are all too accurate. Here is what the council predicts for 1957:

One of every 17 farm persons will suffer a disabling injury as a result of an accident.

Accidents will kill 48 farm residents every single day.

A disabling injury will strike some farm person every 109 seconds during the year.

The total cost of accidents to farm people will be over one million dollars during the next 12 months. Each farm resident's share of that amount is $40, plus an average of 20 days' lost time.

These things will happen unless farm residents learn and obey farm safety rules.

Safety makes sense.

-30-

OLH:cm
7/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 8, 1957

Serious Tomato Disease Threatens Illinois Crop

Late blight of tomato, a serious disease that could cause millions of dollars' worth of damage, has been found recently in commercial canning fields in McHenry county, reports M. B. Linn, acting head of the University of Illinois plant pathology department.

This devastating disease may appear soon in other areas of the state where southern-grown transplants were used and then spread to other commercial fields and home gardens.

Linn points out that late blight caused a $40 million loss in canning tomatoes in 1946 in the northeastern and central states. It also destroyed tomatoes in home gardens. At that time growers and gardeners were not prepared to combat the disease.

Late blight causes large, irregular, dark-brown spots in leaves and stems and rotting of both green and ripe fruit. A pale green band of tissue usually surrounds the affected area of the leaf. The rotted fruit are greenish-brown with a rather firm but slightly wrinkled surface. Lesions on leaves, stems and fruit show the grayish, moldy growth of the fungus. Severely affected plants look as though they had been killed by frost. The fungus spores may be carried for several miles by air currents.

Fortunately something can be done to control this disease. Linn urges all commercial growers and home gardeners, especially in northern and eastern Illinois, to spray or dust their tomato plants wit a fungicide as soon as possible. The best materials for late blight control are those containing fixed copper, maneb or zineb. These nam will be found on the package under active ingredients.

Linn says a general-purpose garden dust containing both a fungicide and an insecticide may be used. Directions given on the container should be followed. You'll need to spray or dust at least every 10 days or oftener if rainfall is frequent.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 8, 1957

Agronomist Lists Emergency Crops for July Plantings

Even though crops have been flooded out or wet weather has delayed planting, emergency crops can be planted even up to the end of July, points out W. O. Scott, University of Illinois crops extension specialist.

Corn can still be planted in July for silage, Scott says. Livestock farmers will probably find that they can get more feed from corn silage than from any other crop at this time. Farmers who can feed soft corn may want to go ahead and plant corn. Soft corn can be fed at whatever stage the frost catches it.

But planting corn for use as grain is very risky now, Scott emphasizes. There's less than a 50-50 chance that Illinois farmers can plant corn and get a crop except in extreme southern Illinois.

Farmers who plant corn should hill-drop a fertilizer that is high in phosphate to help hasten maturity, says soils specialist A. L. Lang. He recommends 100 pounds of 0-45-0 or equivalent.

The best crop to plant now would be early-maturing soybeans, such as Chippewa, Blackhawk or Harosoy. There's better than a 50-50 chance that they will mature if planted up to July 15.

Grain sorghums like Reliance and Norghum might also be planted. They will mature in 75 to 90 days. But Scott says sorghum presents a drying problem in the fall, and it may also be hard to find a market.

-more-

Buckwheat and Proso millet will usually mature if planted up to the end of July. These crops may also be difficult to sell, but they can be fed.

Further information about emergency crops can be obtained from University of Illinois Circular 726, Crops for Emergency Plantings. Get it from your county farm adviser or directly from the College of Agriculture at Urbana. Agronomy News No. 53 also discusses late crop planting and can be obtained from the Department of Agronomy at the University.

If planting should be delayed beyond July 20 and buckwheat or millet is not planted. then Scott suggests that about the best thing would be to prepare the land to have it ready for a fall seeding of alfalfa or other winter grain crop.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/1/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 8, 1957

Purebred Sheep Sale at Urbana on July 20

The annual Ram and Ewe Sale of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at the Stock Pavilion at Urbana on Saturday, July 20.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and secretary of the association, says that the show will start at 9:30 a.m. DST and the sale will begin at 1:00 p.m. DST.

The catalog lists 88 head of Hampshire, Suffolk, Southdown, Shropshire, Rambouillet, Corriedale, Dorset and Oxford rams and ewes consigned to the sale from some of the top flocks in Illinois. Sale will be in that order.

The auctioneer will be Vance J. Van Tassell of Champaign. Official judges for the show are James Outhouse of Purdue University and William Hurst of Greencastle, Indiana.

Each consignor guarantees the animals consigned by him to be breeders if properly handled. Discount of 10 percent will be allowed on all purchases made by Illinois 4-H and FFA members.

This sale is in its 14th year and has attracted increasing interest each year. Garrigus says there is sure to be a good selection of sheep. You can get a catalog by writing to 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana. Mail bids will be accepted at the same address.

-30-

RAJ:cm
7/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 8, 1957

Oats Slow Down Hog Gains

Oats were added to the ration of 100-pound hogs until they reached market weight in a recent test at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the test the oats replaced 1/3, 2/3 or all of the corn in the ration, according to G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the UI College of Agriculture. In all cases the oats slowed down gains and increased the amount of feed needed to produce 100 pounds of gain.

If the oats cost as much as corn per pound, they also increased the cost of gain, Carlisle points out.

Adding oats affected gains more when the hogs were on pasture than when they were in drylot.

Daily gains ranged downward from 1.77 pounds for the drylot pigs with no oats in their ration to 1.75 pounds with 1/3 oats, 1.59 pounds with 2/3 oats and 1.35 pounds with all oats instead of corn.

For the pasture pigs, comparable gains were 1.70 pounds wit no oats, 1.39 pounds with 1/3 oats, 1.43 pounds with 2/3 oats and 1.[illegible] pounds with all oats.

Costs per pound of gain ranged upward from 9.4 cents for the drylot pigs with no oats to 11.7 cents for the pigs getting all oats. On pasture, costs of gain ranged upward from 8.8 cents for the pigs getting no oats to 10.6 cents for the pigs getting all oats.

-30-

RAJ:cm
7/2/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 15, 1957

Vent Water Vapor Sources to Outside

Sources of moisture inside houses, like gas heating units and clothes driers, need to be permanently vented to the outside.

That's one way to prevent excess damage from condensation in your house, says R. M. Peart, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois.

You can't control all sources of inside moisture, Peart points out. Cooking, washing dishes, bathing and even human breathing all cause moisture in the air. But you can do some things to reduce moisture.

Good ventilation is often the most practical remedy for condensation problems. Attic and crawl-space louvers will permit year-round ventilation of areas where moisture commonly occurs. And you can cut down condensation on pipes and cold-storage containers with wrap-on insulation.

Sometimes you can prevent condensation in closets and storage cabinets by using low-wattage light bulbs or small electric heaters. Or perhaps you can use a chemical dehumidifier; however, the chemical must be renewed frequently and the cost is fairly high.

Some mechanical dehumidifiers are actually small refrigeration units. Moisture in the air condenses on the coils of the unit and runs into a container or drain. A typical 1/8-horsepower dehumidifier will take from one to three gallons of water a day from about 800 square feet of floor area, depending on the temperature and humidity of the air.

-30-

RAJ:cam
7/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 15, 1957

See What's Behind Egg Production Claims

Be sure you know what method of calculation was used when you compare egg production figures to select a breed or strain of layers, suggests D. J. Bray, poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can get three different sets of figures for the same flock, depending on whether egg production was calculated on a hen survival, a hen-day or a hen-housed method, Bray explains.

For instance, 500 newly housed pullets laid 75,000 eggs during the following 12 months. At the end of the year only 400 hens were left in the flock.

If you divide the 75,000 eggs by the 400 remaining birds, you get an average production of 188 eggs. Eggs laid by the 100 hens that died or were culled were credited to the 400 remaining hens. High rates of mortality or culling can greatly increase calculated egg production by this hen survival method, and may be entirely misleading.

Hen-day production is calculated by dividing the 75,000 eggs by 450, the average number of hens during the year. This method gives an average of 167 eggs per bird. Eggs produced by dead or culled hens are not credited to the survivors, but the production figure itself dos not tell how many hens died or were culled.

Hen-housed production is calculated by dividing the 75,000 eggs by the original 500 birds, for an average of 150 eggs per bird. This is the most critical and revealing test for a strain of layers. Mortality and culling always reduce calculated production when this method is used.

The greater the difference between any two of these methods for any given flock, the higher the rate of mortality and culling, Bray points out.

-30-

RAJ:cam
7/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 15, 1957

Preservative Prevents Electric Fence Stake Rot

Treated electric fence stakes have resisted rot for more than 10 years in a test at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

C. S. Walters, forest products use researcher at the University who is in charge of the experiment, reports that, in contrast, all of the nontreated stakes had either failed or were in bad condition from attacks of disease and insects.

Half of the more than 1,000 stakes in the test were cold-soaked in the preservative solutions for 24 hours, and the other half for 48 hours. So far the difference in soaking time has had no effect on durability, Walters reports.

Southern yellow pine stakes resisted fungi and insects better than the eastern white pine stakes. The southern pine stakes had more sapwood than the eastern pine, and the sapwood usually takes treatment better than heartwood.

Nearly one-third of the treated stakes were still sound after 10 years in the ground, and less than one-tenth had failed. About two-thirds of the treated stakes were still serviceable even though they had been attacked by fungus and insects, while less than one-seventh of the untreated stakes could be classified as sound.

More than 30 different preservatives were used in the test. N. outstanding differences between them have shown up so far, Walters says.

-30-

RAJ:cam
7/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 15, 1957

Plan Search for Soybean Cyst Nematode in Illinois

The dangerous soybean cyst nematode has not yet been found in Illinois. But it is now known to be so close to the southern tip of the state that it may already be there, reports M. B. Linford, University of Illinois plant pathologist.

Surveys to detect any soybean cyst nematodes that may be in Illinois soybean fields are now under way and will continue until late this fall.

Soybeans damaged by nematodes are yellow, stunted and low yielding. A severe attack will destroy a crop. Some infested fields in North Carolina have been so poor that farmers have not harvested their crops. One farmer who harvested an infected field got four bushels an acre.

Until a year ago the soybean cyst nematode was known only in the orient and in North Carolina. Last fall it was discovered in Lake county, Tennessee. Later it was found along the Mississippi river in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky. So far this infestation seems limited to delta land where soybeans are grown intensively.

This pest presents a serious threat to the number one soybean state. Plant pest control officials of the U. S. and Illinois Department of Agriculture are working together to detect possible infestations. Careful identification is necessary because Illinois soils contain cysts of at least two other species of nematodes that must not be confused with the one that attacks soybeans.

-more-

Survey crews will concentrate most of their efforts this year in southern Illinois, the area nearest to where this nematode has been found to the south and along rivers. However, other fields in the state will be checked when reports indicate possible infestation.

One place where infection is most likely to occur is in fields where soybeans have been grown year after year with little or no rotation. Another likely spot is in fields often in soybeans and flooded occasionally from river overflow. Other places include fields with poor or declining yields in recent years where fertilizers have failed to give expected response, and fields with yellow color and stunted growth where the trouble is not definitely known to be caused by poor soil.

Anyone who knows of fields where the nematode might be suspected should contact his farm adviser, but should not take samples of soil and plants himself. Experienced survey men will be sent to examine suspected fields. Farmers are warned against moving soil from field to field and against allowing soil, rooted plants, bags, boxes or unclean machinery to come onto their farms from infested areas.

What would happen if the soybean cyst nematode became established in Illinois? Linford explains that no research has been done yet in Illinois on the soybean cyst nematode. It is too dangerous to bring into the state even for research purposes. Long rotations will probably be the chief means of control unless resistant varieties can be developed. We have no such varieties now.

The necessary rotation for an area infested with nematodes is yet to be determined. But Linford feels that it will require at least three years between soybean crops. Such a rotation established before the nematode is introduced into a field might eradicate it before it caused trouble. Once it becomes established and is allowed to multiply, it will be hard or impossible to eradicate, Linford emphasizes.

-30-

HDG:cam
7/10/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

Announce 1958 Farm and Home Festival at University of Illinois

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will hold its first Farm and Home Festival on March 27-29, 1958, Dean Louis B. Howard announced this week.

This three-day event will enable those interested in farming and homemaking to see the laboratories and classrooms of the College of Agriculture in operation. Exhibits and demonstrations are being planned to show how research and teaching programs are improving farming and homemaking methods. Important results of research will be reported.

College of Agriculture students will be on the campus at that time and will tell parents, high school students and other visitors about their classes, their activities and how they live while attending the University. College staff members will be able to report to young people about the many career opportunities in the field of agriculture and home economics.

The Farm and Home Festival will replace Farm and Home Week, traditionally held in late January.

-30-

HDG:cam
7/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

All-Industry Poultry Day Set for July 29

Illinois all-industry poultry day has been set for July 29 at the University of Illinois. Those interested in any phase of the poultry business will find a well-packed program covering current problems and developments.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. and sessions will get under way at 9:30 in Room 112 Gergory Hall. L. E. Card, head of the animal science department, will welcome poultrymen and set the stage for the day's program.

Topics scheduled for discussion include the pros and cons of grit for broilers; evaluating quality of protein; is production control the way to poultry profits; fat tolerance of chicks; eat eggs and stop worrying about heart disease; how good is soybean meal; trials and tribulations of the diagnostic laboratory; 1957 poultry legislation; and the declining lay hen population in the corn belt.

Speakers will include University staff members from the departments of animal science, agricultural economics and food technology, College of Veterinary Medicine and guests from industry.

There will also be a question period from the floor. After the formal sessions, visitors will tour the University poultry farm and partake of a broiler barbecue sponsored by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association.

Anyone who is interested in any phase of the poultry business is cordially invited to attend all-industry poultry day.

-30-

HDG:cam
7/12/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

Watch Your Step To Avoid An Accident

An accident--right now, somewhere--is "looking for a place to happen." It can happen to you today, tomorrow or later.

Here, briefly, are two basic rules for farm safety, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

1. Prevention: Learn to recognize dangerous hazards on your farm and remove them before accidents happen.

2. Preparedness: Be ready to deal promptly and correctly with an accident if it should occur.

It is important that you sharpen your eyes and wits to discover all hazards on your farm and remove them immediately--tomorrow may be too late. Get into the habit of doing things the safe way, and see that every member of your household and every worker on your farm learns safety habits.

This is National Farm Safety Week, an excellent time to start to clean up around your farm and in your home. Safety is a year-round job for the whole family.

More people are killed in farm work accidents than in any other industry. Over 4,000 are killed in farm work every year, and over one million farm people are injured, according to figures furnished by the National Safety Council.

From these figures it is easy to see that "Safety Makes Sense."

-30-

OLH:cm
7/17/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

Announce University of Illinois Dairy Day, September 5

The sixth annual Dairy Day at the University of Illinois will be September 5, G. W. Salisbury, head of the dairy science department, announced this week. All dairy farmers and others interested in dairying are invited to attend.

The first part of the program begins at 9:00 a.m. daylight time with a tour of the University dairy barns. Visitors will see the research facilities and the animals being used in current tests.

At 10:15, the group will meet in Room 112 Gregory Hall. Salisbury will report on the latest findings in dairy research. R. W. Touchberry of the dairy science staff will discuss dairying as he saw it in Denmark this past year.

On the afternoon program, dairymen will hear Glenn L. Johnson, Michigan State University, discuss practical tips in dairy management. Also highlighting the afternoon, Lyman McKee, president of the American Dairy Association Madison, Wisconsin, will report on activities of that organization.

For lunch, visitors may eat at the Illini Union cafeteria, at other eating places near by, or bring their own picnic lunch and eat at Illini Grove on the south edge of the campus.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/17/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

Editor's Note: This is the first of two articles for F.F.A. and 4-H members on preparing and showing beef cattle.

Tips on Preparing Beef Cattle for Showing

Breaking your calf to lead is the most important phase of training him for the show ring. This advice comes from Donald Taggart, herdsman at the University of Illinois beef cattle farm.

Taggart offers some tips on training and care to young showmen planning to show beef cattle this summer.

He points out that you can't wait until the day before the show to train your calf to lead properly. Actually, the earlier you start the training program, the more ready your animal will be for the excitement of the show ring. First use a rope halter, and then switch to a show halter so that he will get used to the chain.

Work your calf with a show stick every day. Learn how to set his feet properly so that he will stand and look his best.

Taggart suggests washing the calf once a week to give his haircoat gloss and sheen. Use any kind of soap, but be sure to rinse it out thoroughly. This will help to prevent dandruff. A long, thick haircoat is almost impossible to grow in the summer, but wetting the calf every evening will help to make his hair grow. If the hair is long, comb and brush it up after wetting. If it is slick, comb it down and line it with a marking comb.

Every calf needs his feet trimmed to help him stand and walk properly. Do it at least two weeks before show time so that he will recover from any lameness caused by trimming. Don't try to do it yourself. Ask someone who is familiar with trimming feet to help you.

-more-

Proper clipping will help give your calf a much neater appearance. If he is polled or dehorned, clip the entire head except for the ears. Begin clipping at the narrowest part of the neck (just behind the ears), and move forward. Do not clip the head of a horned calf. Clip the tail, beginning at a point two or tree inches above the switch, up to the tailhead. Don't clip the tailhead. If you haven't done any clipping before, borrow the family milk cow to practice on first.

-30-

PAC:cm
7/17/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 22, 1957

Flies Launch Their Annual Siege

There's no doubt that flies are one of Nature's most persistent pests. But the damage they do to your disposition is just one result of their many varied activities.

Before the summer is over, your livestock will be besieged by literally thousands of hornflies, stableflies, horseflies and the like. By biting and by sucking blood, flies lower productivity and can even transmit diseases.

The common housefly, though a non-biter, is capable of spreading filth and disease organisms. It also serves as an intermediate host for some internal parasites.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that an example of serious ailments resulting indirectly from flies is anaplasmosis of cattle. This disease is caused by a tiny parasite spread by horseflies and other blood-sucking insects, as well as by unsterilized dehorners and vaccinating needles.

Once this parasite gets into an animal's bloodstream, it destroys the red blood cells, causes anemia, fever, labored rapid breathing, loss of appetite, pale yellowish skin color, reduced milk production and general weakness.

Dr. Levine says that there is no preventive vaccine or sure cure for the disease. Up to 50 percent of older animals infected with anaplasmosis die from it. However, veterinarians can sometimes save infected animals by treating them with whole blood and various antibiotics if called soon enough.

-more-

Dr. Levine says that you can wage the best fight against anaplasmosis or any disease spread by flies by "beating them to the punch." He advises disinfecting all of your equipment when you dehorn cattle. Spray properly and often to keep down the number of flies and mosquitoes. Good sanitation is helpful, so eliminate the many breeding places for flies by promptly disposing of manure and properly locating barns and feeding pens for good drainage.

-30-

JHW:cm
7/17/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 29, 1957

Illinois Population Continues Up, Farm Population Down

Illinois population is now estimated at 9.5 million, according to an estimate by C. L. Folse, University of Illinois rural sociologist. This figure represents an increase of 872,000 since the 1950 census was taken.

Growth made during the last seven years has been about 10 percent. Folse points out that this is equal to the increase made during the entire decade 1940-50.

During the 86 months since the last census, monthly growth has averaged slightly more than 1 percent in Illinois. But this is less than the 1.5 percent recorded for the entire nation, the sociologist concludes.

Illinois farm population is estimated to be down slightly from 1955, at which time it was estimated to be 690,000.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/24/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 29, 1957

Editor's Note: This is the second of two articles for F.F.A and 4-H members on preparing and showing beef cattle.

Tips on Showing Beef Cattle

If you are planning to show a calf this summer, teach him to drink from a bucket and eat out of a show box before taking him to the fair. There will then be less danger of his going off feed and water at the fair.

This advice on showing beef cattle comes from Donald Taggart, herdsman at the University of Illinois beef cattle farm.

Taggart also says it's a good idea to add a small amount of molasses to a calf's water before taking him to the fair and also at the fair. This will prevent him from noticing any change in the taste of his water.

At the fair or show grounds, keep your calf on the same ration, but don't "stuff" him. Feed him what he will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes.

Calves like to be cool and comfortable at all times. If necessary, put a makeshift fan in one corner of the stall. Flies are annoying and can be prevented by spraying or using fly baits.

When showing your calf, be sure he is clean and dry. Never show a wet calf.

In the show ring, always carry a show stick. Keep your eye on both your calf and the judge. Walk forward to lead the calf, and carry the halter strap in your right hand. After the judge handles the calf, comb the ruffled hair back into position.

Last but not least, be sure that you are as neat and clean as your calf.

-30-

PAC:cam
7/24/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 29, 1957

How to Keep Summer Milk Production Up

Milk production usually drops about 30 percent from May until early fall. Some of this loss results from more cows being dry or approaching the end of their lactation periods. But good care and management of the dairy herd can prevent most of this loss, points out L. R. Fryman, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist.

He makes these suggestions for keeping summer milk production from falling: Feed hay when pastures begin to mature and get short. When pasture grass matures, feeding value goes down rapidly. Putting hay in a rack near the water supply is a good way to supplement low-quality pasture.

You can also feed grass silage with or in place of hay when pastures get short. After feeding grass silage to supplement short pastures, you can refill the silo with corn silage so that it will be full for winter feeding.

Fryman recommends feeding some grain to high-producing cows along with hay or silage. One good mixture is 500 pounds ground ear corn, 400 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds soybean meal, 10 pounds bonemeal and 10 pounds salt.

To keep production high, cows also need plenty of water in hot weather. An average cow will drink 15 gallons a day. On hot days, high-producing cows need considerably more. It's worth the time and effort to make sure the water is located conveniently for the cows to get it, the dairy specialist emphasizes. An inexpensive shade will also prove a good investment if there are no trees to provide shade.

Correct and regular milking is just as important in summer as in any other season of the year. The successful dairyman will not let other farm activities interfere with his milking routine because he knows it is important in getting top production from his herd.

-30-

HDG:cam
7/24/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF JULY 29, 1957

Use Drugs Only When Needed, Veterinarians Stress

Although antibiotics and other drugs have proved beneficial in treating some poultry diseases, they are not "good for everything" and therefore must not be used indiscriminately. A study at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine showed that some drugs had harmful effects when fed to apparently healthy chicks.

This study was made by Drs. J. O. Alberts, E. F. Reber and C. E. Schoettle, all of the College of Veterinary Medicine; and Dr. H. W. Norton of the Department of Animal Science.

Dr. E. F. Reber, associate professor of veterinary physiology and pharmacology, reported results of an experiment to determine the effect of feeding coccidiostats to healthy chicks from two days up to 10 weeks of age. Coccidiostats are chemicals that help to control acute or chronic intestinal infection with coccidia. Such infections can cause diarrhea, hemorrhage, loss of weight and death of chicks.

Three drugs were used in the experiment--arsonic acid, sulfaquinoxaline and nitrophenide. Dr. Reber said that sulfaquinoxaline was safe in the tests because it did not produce harmful effects on the chicks. On the other hand, chicks fed nitrophenide failed to gain body weight normally and had small spleens, liver and leg bones. Chicks fed arsonic acid increased their body weight but at the same time had more than the normal amount of fat in the liver.

The safest thing to do if you find sick chicks in your flock is to call a veterinarian and let him diagnose the trouble and prescribe treatment.

-30-

JHW:cam
7/24/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 5, 1957

College of Agriculture Plans State Fair Exhibit

"New Frontiers" will be featured in the exhibit by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at the 1957 Illinois State Fair, Dean Louis B. Howard announced this week. The exhibit will feature a preview of the latest research in farming and homemaking.

Subjects to be included in the 30 by 90 foot exhibit tent are high-oil corn, the soybean cyst nematode, plow-plant research and minimum tillage, mechanical feed-handling, tile and pond drainage, tractor air cleaners, feeding niacin to baby pigs, brucellosis control, trees for water and water for trees, using an electronic computer to get the most profitable farm plan, freeze-drying to preserve meat and poultry and home economics research.

College of Agriculture staff members will be present each day to help explain the exhibits and answer questions. The exhibit tent will be located just east of the Junior Building Auditorium. Dean Howard invites all who attend the State Fair to visit the College of Agriculture exhibit.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/31/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 5, 1957

Five Freshman Ag Scholarship Winners Announced

Five scholarships for University of Illinois College of Agriculture freshmen students were announced this week by Assistant Dean C. D. Smith.

Three students will receive $1000 Smith-Douglass scholarships to be paid over the next four years. They are Thomas L Melton, Kirkwood, Warren county; Alvin L. Wire, Winslow, Stephenson county; and Donald J. Morrissey, Erie, Whiteside county. This is the third year in which Smith-Douglass, manufacturer of agricultural chemicals, has sponsored these scholarships at the University of Illinois.

Scholarships of $500 each from the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis and the National Farm Loan Associations were awarded to Bert E. Fringer, Assumption, Shelby county, and James L. Rakestraw, Rock Falls, Whiteside county.

Each of these boys ranked near the top of his high school graduating class and had an excellent record in leadership and activities.

These award winners are selected from over 80 applicants by the College of Agriculture scholarship committee on the basis of leadership, scholarship, farm background and financial need.

-30-

HDG:cm
7/31/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 5, 1957

"Family Tree" Important in Breeding Livestock

"Family background" is an important point to check when buying breeding livestock.

Dr. L. E. Boley of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that one of the most effective ways of combatting infertility and other breeding problems in cattle is to purchase replacement animals only from disease-free herds. Often genital diseases and other abnormalities are spread by strange animals brought into the herd.

Dr. Boley emphasizes that it's safer, from a disease-control standpoint, to raise your own replacement stock. But if you must buy replacement animals, here are some precautions that will lessen the chance of "getting stung":

Have your veterinarian examine all cows or bulls before you buy them, and scan the breeding records of the individual animals and of the herd for any evidence of disease.

In addition, quarantine herd replacements for 60 days, and have the veterinarian retest for brucellosis before you add them to the herd.

If abortions occur despite all precautions, isolate aborting animals from the herd as soon as possible, and have the veterinarian make a laboratory test to determine the cause.

Dr. Boley also recommends having a veterinarian promptly examine all cows showing a persistent genital discharge, frequent or

-more-

continuous estrous periods, failure to show estrum for 60 to 80 days after calving or failure to conceive after being bred two or three times by a fertile bull or by artificial insemination.

As a rule, a veterinarian should perform pregnancy examinations on all cows every 60 days or 45 to 60 days after service.

-30-

JHW:cam
7/31/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 5, 1957

Beef Cattle Research Aims for Top-Quality Beef Production

Make mine medium-rare! This may well be the motto at the University of Illinois beef cattle farm, where experiments are in progress to help farmers produce choice T-bone steaks more efficiently.

According to W. W. Albert, assistant professor of animal science, 312 head of cattle were used last year in feeding trials. These experiments were conducted to help fatten cattle more economically and to produce cattle yielding higher quality retail cuts.

At the farm today, two herds of cattle are maintained--the experimental herd and the college herd. The experimental herd is used primarily for feeding trials and other research work.

One of the current experiments visitors can see involves hormone implants and hormone feeding in steer rations. In the past the two methods have produced similar increases in cattle gains. Present studies are using cattle on pasture to determine whether winter hormone implants will carry over and affect summer gains and also whether winter implants plus summer implants will give cumulative responses.

A recently completed experiment tested the addition of various percentages of corn to forage at silo-filling time. Dubbed "all-in-one-silages," the idea is to feed in one operation instead of feeding corn and silage separately. Corn can be added to the silage in different amounts, starting with a low level and gradually building up to a higher level. Studies are being made this summer with silage containing 40 percent corn.

-more-

Results from these and other experiments will be presented at the annual Cattle Feeders Day on November 1.

Several groups of fattening steers can also be seen in the big, airy barns. They will be used for classroom purposes, and a few may be shown at the International Livestock Exposition by the herdsman, Donald Taggart.

The college herd is composed of three purebred breeds--Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford. About 30 breeding females are maintained of each breed, and the number of purebreds totals about 150. These cattle are used during the year in livestock judging classes and in the production courses, and some are used as experimental animals. Occasionally a few heifers or bulls are consigned and sold in the state purebred association sales. Most of the better heifers are retained as herd replacements.

Albert says that several of the college cattle and fat steers are shown a few times to compare them with stock produced by other breeders.

Most of the cows and heifers at the farm today are on pasture, as the grazing season is in full swing. But when October comes around, they'll go into drylot for a winter ration of silage, plus some grain and hay.

The farm is located south of the campus in Urbana. Visitors are welcome at any time.

-30-

PAC:cam
7/31/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 12, 1957

Gives Reasons for Poor Wheat Germination

Farmers who want to test their seed wheat should not be misled by scattered reports of poor germination, W. O. Scott, University of Illinois crops specialist, warns.

Although some wheat may not be good enough for seed, Scott says that wheat must be germinated properly to get an accurate test. At this time of year, wheat is in a dormant stage. To get it to germinate, it must be chilled in a refrigerator for 5 to 6 days to break the dormancy.

Scott points out that scab spores are also present even on healthy kernels of wheat this year.

These spores produce a blight that causes new seedlings to die. So wheat that is being tested for germination should be treated with Ceresan M or Panogen. Of course, all seed wheat should be treated before planting, too, Scott emphasizes.

Low test weights are not necessarily a sure cause for low germination, the agronomist explains. Tests have shown that wheat with test weight as low as 40 pounds, when tested properly, may germinate around 80 percent.

-30-

HDG:cam
8/7/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 12, 1957

Award Sears Roebuck Scholarships to University

Names of one sophomore and 17 freshman boys and four freshman girls to receive 1957 Sears Roebuck scholarships to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are announced today.

The special Sears $250 sophomore award has been given to Joseph E. Hodges of Harmon in Lee county. Hodges ranked 33rd scholastically among 3,903 University students for his freshman year last year. He was one of the freshman Sears award winners last year.

Winners of Sears $300 scholarships are Walter W. Younker, Assumption, and Merle M. Haas, Lenzburg.

Winners of $200 Sears scholarships are Ronald McKee, Marengo; LaMarr W. Evans, Lomax; Dale D. Johnston, Victoria; Donald L. Meyer, Lebanon; Richard E. Tredt, Laomi; Gilbert M. Knap, Illiopolis; Leonard A. Higgs, Brimfield; Edwin R. Walker, Mazon; Ronald G. Klein, Hinckley; Donald J. Mickey, Pana; Ronald D. Allen, Homer; Charles W. P. Oberle, Prophetstown; and Lynn E. Grady, Serena. Edward L. Turner, Anna, was awarded a $175 Sears scholarship.

Girls winning $200 Sears scholarships include Carol Ann Clement, Utica; Constance Mae Hulin, Peoria; Glenna Jean Blunier, Eureka; and Shirley Ann Jones, Alpha.

All of these students, except Hodges, will enter the University of Illinois at the start of the fall semester in September. These scholarships were awarded on the basis of financial need, high school scholarship records and evidence of school and community leadership.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/7/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 12, 1957

Award Sears Roebuck Scholarships to University

Names of one sophomore and 17 freshman boys and four freshman girls to receive 1957 Sears Roebuck scholarships to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are announced today.

The special Sears $250 sophomore award has been given to Joseph E. Hodges of Harmon in Lee county. Hodges ranked 33rd scholastically among 3,903 University students for his freshman year last year. He was one of the freshman Sears award winners last year.

Winners of Sears $300 scholarships are Walter W. Younker, Assumption, and Merle M. Haas, Lenzburg.

Winners of $200 Sears scholarships are Ronald McKee, Marengo; LaMarr W. Evans, Lomax; Dale D. Johnston, Victoria; Donald L. Meyer, Lebanon; Richard E. Tredt, Laomi; Gilbert M. Knap, Illiopolis; Leonard A. Higgs, Brimfield; Edwin R. Walker, Mazon; Ronald G. Klein, Hinckley; Donald J. Mickey, Pana; Ronald D. Allen, Homer; Charles W. P. Oberle, Prophetstown; and Lynn E. Grady, Serena. Edward L. Turner, Anna, was awarded a $175 Sears scholarship.

Girls winning $200 Sears scholarships include Carol Ann Clement, Utica; Constance Mae Hulin, Peoria; Glenna Jean Blunier, Eureka; and Shirley Ann Jones, Alpha.

All of these students, except Hodges, will enter the University of Illinois at the start of the fall semester in September. These scholarships were awarded on the basis of financial need, high school scholarship records and evidence of school and community leadership.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/7/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 12, 1957

Name Anderson to Head Extension Teaching

Ernest W. Anderson, Muncie, Indiana, has been named associate professor of agricultural extension in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to further develop a continuing program of pre-service and in-service extension education.

Anderson's appointment is effective September 1. He is presently an assistant professor teaching educational and general psychology at Ball State Teachers College in Muncie.

In his new position, Anderson will take over the duties previously handled by W. D. Murphy in the College of Agriculture for the past three years. Murphy, also an associate professor of agricultural extension in the College, will again be an assistant state leader of farm advisers and will work in Extension District 3. The 22 east-central Illinois counties in this district previously had been the responsibility of F. E. Longmire who retires from active service with the College on September 1.

Anderson is a native of Rochester, Indiana and is a graduate of a normal course from Manchester College, North Manchester, Indiana. He received his B.S. degree in agricultural science in 1937, his M.S. degree in agricultural economics in 1949, and his Ph.D. degree in educational psychology in 1953, all at Purdue University.

He taught in elementary schools in Indiana from 1927 until 1933 and was an instructor in poultry husbandry and extension poultryman at Purdue from 1947 until 1953. Since 1954, he has been an

-more-

assistant professor in educational psychology at Ball State. His experience also includes two years of sales, research and advertising work with the American Butter Company, Kansas City, Missouri from 1937 to 1939.

For more than two years he has worked as a consultant with the General Electric Company in their instructor development program and also with the American Farm Bureau Federation in their Leadership Training Institute.

From September 8, 1940 to March 26, 1946, Anderson served in the artillery branch of the U.S. Army and reached the rank of Lt. Colonel. He served with troops and was on the teaching and administration staff of the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; the Armored School, Ft. Knox, Kentucky; and taught at the Command and General Staff College during the summers of 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951.

He is a member of the Poultry Science Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Delta Kappa, the National Education Association, the Indiana Psychological Association and the Reserve Officers Association.

Anderson is married and the father of two children.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/7/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 12, 1957

University Research Helps Make Better Pork

It's true that hogs produce pork chops and hams, but they can't do it by themselves.

Helping them out are animal research scientists at the University of Illinois swine farm. They are conducting many experiments to help farmers grow better hogs that will produce desirable retail cuts for today's homemaker.

According to D.E. Becker, associate professor of animal science, research is the key word at the farm. He says that every pig is on at least one experiment during its lifetime.

If you were to visit the farm today, you would see growing and fattening pigs on experiment in dry-lot, and others in pasture. As you walk through the farrowing barn, a dozen or more Yorkshire sows are seen in farrowing crates waiting for the "blessed event."

You might even see some newly arrived baby pigs. Their first 24 hours of life are really hectic. First they are weighed and earmarked for identification purposes. Then, their needle teeth are clipped, and if necessary, the navel cord is cut and treated with an iodine solution.

The purebred sows can be seen out in the brome grass and alfalfa pastures munching happily. The farm maintains three purebred herds of Durocs, Hampshires and Yorkshires. Hybrids are also being developed from a cross between E-line gilts and Minnesota No. 2 boars. They are bred to develop desirable meat-type hogs that will yield trim, lean retail cuts.

-more-

Some of the experiments in progress that could be seen include the merits of dry-lot feeding versus pasture feeding, vitamin and protein requirements of young pigs and the value of antibiotics added to feed rations. Experimental results from the farm are presented at the annual Swine Grower's Day held each spring at the University.

The farm, consisting of 80 acres, is located in Urbana south of the main campus. Visitors are welcome to tour the farm and see the latest methods being used in swine research.

-30-

PAC:cam
8/7/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 19, 1957

Change Dates for Agricultural Winter Short Course

For the first time, the 7th annual Winter Short Course in Agriculture will be held after the winter holidays this school year.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture announces the dates as February 3 through March 15, 1958, on the campus in Urbana.

Previous short courses in agriculture have been held in December and January. The change in dates has been made this year to avoid interrupting the schedule of classes with Thanksgiving and Christmas vacations.

About 25 different courses will again be offered in the fields of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, forestry and animal hygiene, Dean Howard says.

Housing and meals will be available on the campus. All farm men and women over 18 years of age are welcome to enroll for up to five or six classes.

-more-

Illinois residents will pay $30 tuition fee plus $10.50 laboratory and supply fee, including hospital and medical service fee and Illini Union fee.

Detailed schedules will be printed and available about December 1 from your county farm adviser or your local vocational agriculture teacher. For full information, write to H. L. Sharp, short course supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

-30-

RAJ:cm
8/14/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 19, 1957

Petroleum Vapors Can be Dangerous

It's the vapors that burn, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But petroleum vapors must be mixed with air to burn. Production of flammable vapors depends on the temperature, Hogsett says. For example, gasoline gives off flammable vapors at temperatures as low as 45 degrees below zero. Kerosene, however, must be heated to 110 degrees F., while lubricating oil releases flammable vapors only after the temperatures approach the 400 degree mark.

You only need to remember in order to use petroleum products safely, that it's the vapors that burn. Never refuel a tractor or other motor when it is running or extremely hot. Sparks can ignite the vapors. Avoid overfilling and leave room for the fuel to expand as it warms. Avoid spilling, and allow spilled fuel to dry before starting the engine.

Flammable liquids should not be stored in buildings. If they must be used indoors, always handle them in a safety can. Most safety cans have a spring closed cover to prevent escape of vapors. The size of such containers should not exceed one gallon. Paint gasoline containers red and label it gasoline, and never use it for anything else.

-30-

OLH:cam
8/14/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 19, 1957

Ensiling Method Determines Silage Quality

Silage feeding quality depends as much on how the silo is filled as upon the forage with which it is filled.

Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specailist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that silage quality is usually determined within a few hours after ensiling. That's when the fermentation process that preserves the silage takes place.

USDA experiments show how important it is to get and keep air out of silage, Fryman points out.

Forage tramped, weighted and immediately sealed usually made good silage in the USDA experiments. Bacteria and enzymes used up oxygen present in about five hours. That made conditions in the silage favorable for other bacteria to start the preservation process by converting sugars in the plants to silage acids.

On the other hand, forage spoiled that was left loose and unsealed for two days. Spoilage was even more complete when air was forced through the forage.

This forage heated more than normal for the first few days and eventually lost nutrients and much of the lactic acid needed for effective preservation. A build-up of undesirable bacteria converted proteins into ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and other offensive substances.

-30-

RAJ:cm
8/14/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 19, 1957

Rust Resistant Oats Prove Superior in 1957

Rust resistant oat varieties proved their superiority as a result of heavy leaf rust attacks.

C. M. Brown, in charge of oats breeding at the University of Illinois, reports that leaf rust this year was unusually severe and that the state may not have another siege like this for several years. However, he feels that farmers will be better off to play safe and plant varieties that show some tolerance to leaf rust.

Yield figures on University test plots show the superiority of rust-resistant types. At Urbana, Clinton plots seeded on May 2 yielded 8 bushels an acre while rust resistant Clintland growing right next to it made 41 bushels. At DeKalb, Clinton yielded 65 bushels an acre while Clintland made 105 bushels.

Clinton and Clintland are mid-season varieties. Their parentage is about the same, Brown points out. The big difference is that Clintland is resistant to leaf rust.

Early maturing varieties fared better because they were further along when rust hit. At Urbana, Fayette yielded 42 bushels while Nemaha made 27 bushels. At DeKalb, Fayette made 95 bushels and Nemaha 90 bushels. Fayette is resistant to leaf rust while Nemaha is considered to be tolerant to it.

Stem rust can also cause damage, Brown warns. Clintland and Clinton are both susceptible to Race 7 of stem rust. But this usually is not as damaging as leaf rust.

-more-

Clarion and Waubay are recommended varieties but they were damaged severely by leaf rust this year.

Garry and Sauk have tolerance to leaf rust and are recommended in northern Illinois. In central Illinois these varieties were planted late and with only tolerance to rust they showed severe damage.

Newton, a mid-season variety also has tolerance to rust, but it was damaged in central Illinois. It made good yields in northern Illinois. Normally this tolerance would be adequate in the central part of the state.

Some extremely high prices are being paid for Clintland seed oats for next year in central Illinois. Brown says such prices are not justified since the supply of Clintland seed should be adequate and prices reasonable. He suggests that those who can't find Clintland or other rust resistant seed should check with a reliable seed dealer or with their state crop improvement association.

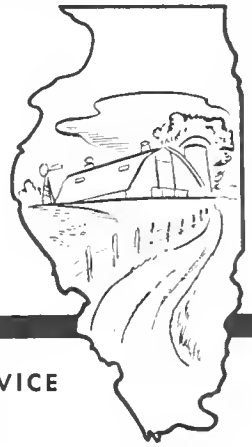
-30-

HDG:cam
8/14/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 26, 1957

Cattlemen Enroll Herds in Performance Testing Project

Performance of beef cattle herds can be improved by keeping production records, according to G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist.

Carlisle says that many cattlemen are enrolling their herds in the Illinois Beef Performance Testing project. This project has revealed startling differences within herds, particularly in weaning weight and feedlot gains that cannot be seen as easily as type.

For example, in one herd on test in 1956, the heaviest calf at weaning weighed 590 pounds and the lightest, 305 pounds. Calves ranged in grade from low fancy to top good. Feedlot gain of the bulls varied from 2.19 pounds a day to .97 pound when fed the same ration. These large differences might have gone unnoticed if the herd had not been on test.

Carlisle reports that any owner who has his cows identified, knows their age and has a record of the birth date of the calves can start testing this year. If interested, contact your farm adviser for more details about the project.

-30-

PAC:cam
8/21/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 26, 1957

Animals Can Sunburn, Too

"Sun-tan lotion" is not for livestock. But just in case you don't realize it, animals can become sunburned, too.

Dr. John P. Manning of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine points out that white or white-marked animals often sunburn in the unpigmented white areas. In fact, veterinarians are sometimes called to treat second-degree burns from the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Dr. Manning says sunburn is sometimes confused with another, more severe condition known as photosensitization, light sensitization, clover disease, trifoliosis, big head in sheep and a variety of other names.

He explains that this latter condition also occurs in white or white-marked animals, and the sun again is a contributing cause. But in this case liver damage caused by the animal's eating certain toxic plants makes the skin especially sensitive to sunlight. Thus sunlight that ordinarily would not bother the animal may cause serious sunburn on the unpigmented areas of the skin.

Signs of photosensitization in horses and cattle are dead skin, matting of the hair and sloughing-off of the skin. In sheep there is a swelling of the soft parts of the head, including the ears, nostrils and throat. This swelling is accompanied by yellowness of the membranes of the eyes, mouth and skin.

In both cases, get the animals out of the sunlight immediately. It's important to call a veterinarian so that he can make an exact diagnosis and provide treatment for the animals.

-30-

JHW:cam
8/21/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 26, 1957

Remodel Cribs for Shelled Corn Storage

Well-built corn cribs in good condition can easily be converted into shelled corn storage.

J. O. Curtis, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that if remodeling costs less than 25 to 30 cents a bushel of storage capacity it probably is the thing to do.

Loads of shelled corn are 3½ times as heavy as ear corn against the side walls and nearly twice as heavy on the floor, Curtis points out. So you'll probably need to strengthen the crib considerably. You'll also have to make the roof, walls and floor weathertight.

Crib floors made of concrete resting on the ground may not need to be strengthened. Doubling the existing joists is usually enough for wooden floors. Strengthening crib walls for shelled corn storage is chiefly a job of adding a system of steel cross-tie rods about 6½ feet above floor level.

One way to make the walls weathertight is to renail the crib siding and cover the outside with weather-proof siding. Then cover the inside with sheet metal or other covering to keep grain from getting into the cracks between the cribbing boards.

For full information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Illinois Circular 775, "Remodeling Cribs for Shelled-Corn Storage." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/21/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

Set DeKalb Field Day for September 11

Crop varieties on test at the Northern Illinois Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in DeKalb county will be shown to interested farmers at a fall meeting Wednesday, September 11.

The experiment field is located 4½ miles north of Shabbona. The meeting will start at 1:15 p.m. and end about 3:30 p.m.

W. O. Scott, extension agronomist at the UI College of Agriculture, says the latest sorghum, corn and soybean varieties will be on display. You'll be able to make direct performance comparisons of the different varieties under field conditions.

Both corn and sorghums have been planted this year with different row spacings and at different rates on the experiment field, Scott says.

Other discussions will be held on dwarf corn varieties, soil fertility and measures for controlling weeds in Canada thistle and quackgrass.

M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Illinois, will be on hand to lead the discussions. Other agronomy staff members to be present include A. L. Lang, R. W. Jugenheimer, E. R. Leng, J. L. Carrter, J. W. Pendleton, E. C. Spurrier, C. H. Farnham, C. N. Hittle and Sam Aldrich. These men will all discuss special features of the field experiments.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/28/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

Sell Test Station Boars on September 16

Probably the most rigidly selected group of boars to be sold anywhere in the United States this fall will go on the block at Princeton on September 16.

About 35 of the best boars out of 226 on test this summer at 11 Illinois testing stations will be offered for sale at the Princeton Fair Grounds starting at 7:30 p.m. DST.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says no boar will be allowed to be sold unless he meets rigid standards for rate of gain, feed efficiency and backfat measurement. All boars that are sold will come from production registry litters.

In addition, littermate barrows on test must have met the all-breed certification standards for length, backfat thickness and loin eye area.

All of this information on each boar will be available at sale time.

Every boar offered for sale will have been inspected and passed for soundness and acceptability of general type by livestock extension specialists at the University of Illinois.

Russell points out that this sale is a real opportunity for hog growers to buy boars with known production records. Purebred boars of all major breeds will be available.

To get a sale catalog, write to Fred B. Hoppin, executive secretary, Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association, Landauer Building, Lincoln, Illinois.

-30-

RAJ:cam
3/28/57

Planned Cutting Can Increase Log Values

A little planning before cutting a felled tree into sawlogs can often increase both quality and volume.

L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports these conclusions from a U. S. Department of Agriculture study of 10 sawmill operations in southern Illinois made by the Central States Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service.

Sawmill operators also can encourage timber cutters to cut more logs for quality by offering premium prices for higher grade logs, Culver believes.

The report of the study showed that 34 percent of the volume of the trees picked for samples could have been cut into high-quality logs, in contrast with the 23 percent actually cut that way by local woods workers.

At the same time, board-foot volume could have been increased 4½ percent by improved log-cutting procedures.

It takes little effort to raise both quality and volume, says Culver. Sawyers simply walk the length of the fallen tree and plan their cuts before sawing it up into logs. In the investigation, logs from more than 200 black oak trees were measured and graded for quality as they were cut by the woods workers. Results were compared with the volume and grade of material that could have been cut from the same trees.

The black oak trees harvested during the study yielded lumber worth about $4,110. If the same trees had been cut for the most value and volume, the lumber would have been worth $4,616, an increase of $506.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/28/57

Select Pump for Depth to Water

Choose a pump for your farm water system that works best for the depth to water while pumping.

A shallow-well pump will work when the depth of the well is less than 20 feet, according to Robert M. Peart, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

For water levels deeper than that, you will need a deep-well pump, Peart says.

If possible, choose a pump that will deliver your daily water needs in two hours or less. A big pump that will do that will last longer and need less maintenance than a small pump, even though first cost may be higher.

A 500-gallon-per-hour pump is a good size for the average Illinois farm, provided the well will produce water that fast. If not, choose a smaller pump.

You can choose from either the jet, submersible or piston type of pumps. Each one has its advantages and disadvantages.

Peart recommends a shallow-well piston or jet pump where you have to pump less than 20 feet, a deep-well jet for water levels between 20 and 100 feet and deep-well piston or submersible for water levels greater than 100 feet. Unusual conditions may make another choice more practical.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/28/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

40 Attend Farm Boys Forestry Camp

The Sixth Annual Farm Boys' Forestry Camp was held the week of August 12 at the Southern 4-H Club Camp, located at West Frankfort. Forty boys, ranging in age from 14 to 20 years and representing counties from all over the state, were present.

This annual camp is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association with contributions received from forest industries and conservation groups.

A well-rounded program of forestry instruction, as well as swimming, boating and soft ball for recreation, is presented during the week.

The forestry program consists of instruction in tree and wood identification, fire control, woodland management, reforestation and wood use. One highlight of the week's program is the day spent in a farm woodland making an inventory of the timber and marking the trees that need to be removed for sale or to improve the woodland. The boys also visit a local sawmill to see logs from the woodland made into products that can be used on the farm or in industry, and they take a trip through the Central States Forest Experiment Station pilot plant at Carbondale.

Instructors for the week's program were furnished by the forestry agencies operating in southern Illinois. Staff Forester W. R. Boggess and Extension Forester R. E. Nelson from the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station assisted in the forestry instruction. W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was in charge of the camp.

-30-

RAJ:cam
8/28/57

LIST OF BOYS ATTENDING
1957 FARM BOYS' FORESTRY CAMP

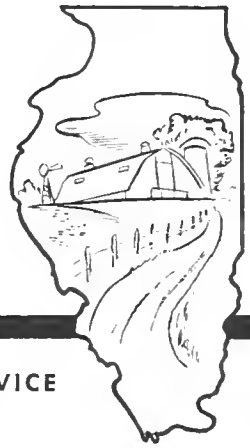
County	Name of Boy	Address	Age	Parent
Bond	Jerry Pruitt	Box 238, Mulberry Grove	15	Donald D. Pasley
Boone	Lee Bobert	R. 1, Caledonia	15	Don Bobert
Bureau	Jim Swanson	R. 1, Arlington	16	Willard Swanson
Cass	Jim Martin	Chandlerville	14	Robert Martin
Crawford	Ronnie Dix	Trimble	16	Carl Dix
Edwards	Michael Woods	R. 3, Albion	15	Clarence Woods
Effingham	Morris Wharton	R. 1, Mason	16	R. E. Wharton
Effingham	Dee Fink	Shumway	17	Leslie Fink
Franklin	Wendell Arms	R. 2, West Frankfort	14	Pete Wenzil
Fulton	Gary Steck	R. 3, Canton	17	Harry Steck
Gallatin	Carl Fromm	Omaha	15	Ed Fromm
Greene	Don Chrisman	251 W. Simmon, Roodhouse	16	
Hamilton	Marvin Ritchason	R. 1, McLeansboro	16	
Henry	Robert DeBord	Lynn Center	15	Mrs. Jean Flostrum
Jasper	Warren Hardig	R. 2, Newton	17	Woodrow Hardig
Jasper	Norton Reis	Willow Hill	17	Louis Reis
Jefferson	Leon Simmons	2100 College, Mt. Vernon	14	Jessie Simmons
Jersey	Leroy Clinton Jones	R. 2, Godfrey	15	P. Leroy Jones
Kankakee	Jerry Whalen	Bonfield	16	Edwin Whalen
Knox	Richard Pickrel	Maquon	16	C. R. Pickrel
Lawrence	David M. Burgett	Sumner	14	Verner Burgett
Macoupin	Wayman Meredith	Box 85, R. R. 8 Carlinville	15	Riley Meredith
Macoupin	Ira Bates	Chesterfield	14	John W. Bates
Marion	Bobby Gordon Hill	R. 1, Kell	17	Gordon Hill

County	Name of Boy	Address	Age	Parent
Mason	Wayne Patterson	R. 3, Mason City	15	Gerald Patterson
Menard	Homer J. Tice	R. 2, Greenview	17	Homer W. Tice
Mercer	Jack Schillinger	R. R., Viola	15	John Schillinger
Pope	Sam Boggess	Simpson	15	W. R. Boggess
Randolph	Robert Rathmacher	Walsh	17	Homer Rathmacher
Richland	Clifford Wayne Scherer	R. 1, Claremont	15	Virgil Scherer
Rock Island	Joe DeBackere	Taylor Ridge	16	Zosima DeBackere
Rock Island	Bill Bell	R. R. 2, Milan	16	Ben Bell
Saline	Roger Fox	R. 3, Harrisburg	14	Ellis Fox
Stark	Maurice Brucker	Wyoming	14	Marion Brucker
Stark	Bill Staelens	R. R. 2, Wyoming	16	Raymond Staelens
Warren	Pat Huston	Roseville	14	John T. Huston
Wayne	Larry Lynn Nelson	Dahlgren	15	Millage Nelson
Will	Eugene Leighty	R. 1, Peotone	20	Kime Leighty
Williamson	Jack E. Whitt	Marion	14	Jack Whitt
Winnebago	Roland D. Boyer	Durand	15	Maurice Boyer

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE



FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1957

Gives Best Time to Harvest Sorghum Silage

Many Illinois farmers will be harvesting sorghum silage for the first time this year. Carl Hittle, University of Illinois forage crops specialist, gives these suggestions for harvesting at the right time.

The best stage for harvesting sorghum for silage is when the seed heads reach the medium to hard dough stage. If silage is made when the plants are less mature, too much acid develops, giving a strong flavor and odor. It will also have too much moisture and the cows won't like it so well.

If you let the sorghum get more mature, the grain will get too hard. Then the hard seeds will tend to pass right through the animal without being digested, Hittle points out.

-30-

HDG:cm
9/4/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1957

Disappointing 1957 Wheat Crop Gives Lessons for 1958

The 1957 wheat crop was disappointing to most Illinois growers. But this year's experiences can be of value in planning for 1958, points out Roland Weibel, University of Illinois wheat breeder.

Weibel reports that soft wheats in general produced a better quality grain than did the hard wheats. This was especially true in southern Illinois, where soft wheats should be grown.

Disease-resistant varieties proved to be good insurance for those growers who seeded them. Higher yields and quality were produced from Knox, Vermillion, Dual and Ponca, varieties that were resistant to leaf rust.

Weibel gives several reasons for the poor 1957 crop. In some cases the wheat was planted late or the dry seedbed resulted in little growth or an uneven stand by the time winter came. But more important was the spring and summer weather we had this year.

Severe disease infection resulted from the above-normal moisture and favorable temperatures. Septoria killed all the leaves and also attacked the heads in many fields. Scab that attacks the heads was the most severe in many years. Leaf rust came in early, and where Septoria had not killed the leaves, the rust attacked the susceptible varieties.

-more-

Since all of these diseases killed the leaves, the plants produced shriveled, light-test-weight seed. Some plants produced no seed. Except for leaf rust, the present recommended varieties have no resistance to these diseases.

Loose smut was also severe in some varieties, and infection can be expected in next year's crop. Knox and Dual are known to be very susceptible. Hessian fly also caused damage in some areas.

With the many problems encountered in 1957, Weibel makes these recommendations to Illinois farmers for their 1958 crop:

Plant good seed of a recommended variety, and certified if available. Seed bought in central and northern Illinois has highest quality.

Recommended varieties for northern Illinois are Pawnee, Ponca and Westar, all hard wheats. For central Illinois recommended hard wheats are Pawnee, Ponca, Westar and Triumph and soft wheats are Saline, Knox, Dual and Vermillion. For southern Illinois, are hard wheats are recommended. Recommended soft wheat varieties are Saline, Knox, Dual, Vermillion and Seneca.

Be sure the seed has been well cleaned. Cleaning will remove many of the diseased and shriveled seeds.

Check the germination of seed wheat. Low-test-weight and diseased seed is often low in germination.

-more-

Treat your seed wheat. Use Ceresan M, Panogen or a similar seed treatment. Treated seed will produce stronger seedlings. But even this will not control loose smut.

Follow the recommended seeding date for your area. This will insure against a build-up of Hessian fly population. However, Dual may be planted earlier than the normal varieties so far as Hessian fly is concerned.

-30-

IDG:cm
)/4/57

Soft Corn Silage Makes Good Beef Feed

High-moisture corn makes excellent feed for beef cattle if properly preserved. It will also produce satisfactory gains on hogs.

H. G. Russell, livestock extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that probably the best way to handle soft corn that is not mature enough at the first frost is to make it into silage.

You can use upright, bunker or trench silos, or you can make a silage stack. With good packing, spoilage losses can be held to 5 or 10 percent in a stack silo, or even less with a plastic cover.

Corn harvested as grain can be made into ear corn silage or stored as ground ear-corn or shelled corn in an air-tight silo. One farmer in northern Illinois says he successfully stored alternate layers of chopped ear-corn and shelled corn by adding enough water to ensile them.

Fewer pounds of total dry matter are needed to produce 100 pounds of gain on feeder cattle with high-moisture corn than with No. 2 corn. Russell says he thinks hogs will probably do well on ensiled corn, although no tests have been made.

Some planning now by livestock producers in the flooded, late-crop areas may help to preserve the corn crop and permit a normal livestock operation.

-30-

AC:cm
9/4/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1957

Farmhouse Remodeling Calls for a Plan

If you need more sleeping rooms, adding a new kitchen wing might help make your remodeled farmhouse more livable than simply adding a bedroom.

Keith H. Hinchcliff, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests the possibility of making the old kitchen into a dining room or bedroom. Many older house layouts respond better to remodeling when the whole space is reconsidered.

First step in any home remodeling is to take a close look at the space you now have, Hinchcliff says. It's always worth while to make a floor plan of your present room arrangement. It's easy to do this on graph paper.

A typical farm home remodeling problem is the so-called "Model T" home with the kitchen at the back, cut off from a driveway view by pantries, built-on bathrooms or porches.

This is the type of problem that responds well to adding a kitchen on the driveway side of the house and scrapping the old additions or porches in the process. The old kitchen then becomes a family room, dining area or another bedroom, if needed.

For help in planning farmhouse additions, write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana, for the Farmhouse Improvement Packet.

-30-

RAJ:cm
9/4/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1957

Ag Engineers to Mark 25th Year

The Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture plans to commemorate its 25th anniversary on Homecoming weekend, October 18 and 19.

All graduates and others interested in agricultural engineering are invited to attend the Silver Anniversary dinner in the Illini Union ballroom on Friday, evening, October 18, according to F. B. Lanham, head of the department.

Earl D. Anderson, agricultural engineer at Stran-Steel Corporation, Detroit, president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, will be the featured banquet speaker, Lanham says.

Open house in the Agricultural Engineering building and in the Agricultural Engineering Research Laboratories is planned for Saturday morning. Exhibits and demonstrations there will emphasize contributions that the agricultural engineers have made to agriculture in the past 25 years. Some predictions also will be made on contributions during the next 25 years.

Alumni and other guests will have a chance to attend the Homecoming football game with Minnesota in a body on Saturday afternoon if they wish.

-more-

Over the years since the Department of Agricultural Engineering as started in the College of Agriculture, its educational philosophy has eflected the firm belief that the agricultural engineer must have sound raining in engineering fundamentals. Agriculture challenges the engi-eer with variable factors in soil, weather and crops that can be only artly controlled.

Demand for agricultural engineers is strong and probably will ontinue that way, especially for those with ability and initiative, anham says. Students at the University of Illinois can elect either a our-year course of study or a five-year course, both leading to a achelor of science degree in agricultural engineering.

-30-

AJ:cm
/3/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1957

Grit for Broilers Has No Advantages

Feeding grit to young chicks may reduce gains.

Don Bray, assistant professor of poultry science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, bases this conclusion on experiments conducted to determine effects of varying particle sizes of corn on the chicks' requirement for grit.

Chicks were fed an all-mash ration containing 46 percent of fine, medium or coarsely ground corn with and without grit.

Results showed that young chicks picked the coarse corn particles out of the feeder. This lowered the intake of protein, vitamins and minerals needed for rapid gains.

According to Bray, grit had little effect when fine or medium corn was fed. However, it appeared to depress gains when coarse corn was fed.

Broilers that are fed grit will eat more cracked grain and less mash than those fed no grit. Selecting too much corn from the coarse corn diet when grit was fed may have reduced their rate of gain.

-30-

PAC:cm
9/11/57

llinois Student National Award Winner

Arlyn Rabideau, a senior in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is the winner of the 1957 National Block and Bridle lub Scholarship Award.

This $100 award is given annually to promote higher scholastic tandards among students in animal husbandry. Students are nominated or the award by their fellow Block and Bridle Club members.

Rabideau, 21 years old, hails from Bondfield and will be this ear's president of the University of Illinois Hoof and Horn Club, a hapter of the National Block and Bridle Club. He competed for the ward against candidates from other chapters throughout the United tates.

Fifty percent of the award is based on scholarship, 30 percent n Block and Bridle Club activities and 20 percent on all other college ctivities.

Rabideau has a 4.716 grade-point average for six semesters of ork and ranks in the upper three percent of his class.

He is a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi onorary fraternities. He has won the Illinois Scholarship Key Award nd the Chicago Daily Tribune Award given to the outstanding sophomore n R.O.T.C.

Rabideau is also a member of the Knight Club, Alpha Gamma Rho ocial fraternity, Newman Club and the Ag Council. A member of the 1957 unior Livestock Judging Team, he is a candidate for the senior team his fall.

-30-

C:sl
11/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1957

Identify Calves for Herd Replacements

Unless you tag your heifer calves at birth, you may be picking your herd replacements blindly, says G. W. Harpestad, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

It's easy to forget which of seven or eight calves in a pen came from which cow, Harpestad points out. And it's even easier when they're yearlings, because you will not be working with them so closely as when they were calves.

Identifying calves is a simple operation that takes only a few minutes. Eartags are perhaps the most widely used and easiest method of identification. You can get eartags and pliers from any supply house. Dairymen who are enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement program should have their calves eartagged by the DHIA tester.

Another method of identifying calves is with an ear tattoo. A punch forces a special ink into the inside of the calf's ear.

Dairymen who own one of the spotted breeds and who do not wish an eartag or tattoo may sketch the color markings of the calves. You can buy sheets with the outline of a calf to make this type of identification easy.

Remember that a calf is not identified until the number on the eartag or tattoo number is recorded along with the date of birth, sire and dam's identification in a permanent place. Dairymen who spend a few moments to identify and record their calves at birth pick their herd replacements with their eyes open.

-30-

RJ:cm
9/11/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

Keep Safety Shields in Place

In this busy fall season, it's smart to play safe by having all safety shields in place on power take-offs and other moving farm machinery parts.

The stakes are too high for you to gamble against having an accident by working around machinery without guards, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. If you lose, it's too late to be sorry.

Get standard power take-off hitches and shields from your implement dealer. But even the best shield will not protect you if you don't put it on.

Some manufacturers are putting on nonmovable power take-off shields to help protect operators against negligence. You can open these shields for servicing or inspection.

Remember that accidents don't respect either age or experience.

-30-

LH:cam
/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

Many Small Producers Stop Raising Layers

Many Illinois farmers who raised laying chickens last year are not doing it in 1957.

J. R. Roush, extension egg marketing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, quotes figures from the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that show the greatest decrease to be in numbers of small flocks.

By January 1, 1958, the total U. S. laying flock is expected to be down 6 to 8 percent from January 1, 1957, Roush says. This decrease is due to fewer replacements. The number of young chicks raised on farms this year is expected to be the lowest on record.

Last February farmers reported that they intended to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than they bought last year, according to the USDA figures. But Illinois farmers actually bought 28 percent fewer flock replacements during the first six months of this year than last year. The U. S. average was 18 percent lower. Only Virginia, with a 31 percent cut in flock replacements, ranked lower than Illinois.

During these same months, Illinois egg prices averaged 26 percent below last year compared with 22 percent below for the U. S. average. Feed prices were about 1 percent higher.

Every region in the country is showing the same sharp decrease in chicks raised, ranging from an average of 23 percent in the East North Central states to 8 percent in the South Atlantic states. These figures do not apply to broiler chicks.

-30-

RAJ:mb
9/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

Select 14 4-H'ers to Attend Dairy Conference

Fourteen of the state's outstanding 4-H dairy project members this year have been selected to attend the third annual 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago from October 8 through 12. This conference is being held in conjunction with the 5th International Dairy Show.

4-H dairy project members named to attend include Ronald Helms, Lanark, Carroll county: Wesley Plote, Palatine, Cook county; Marvin Wilkerson, Dahlgren, Hamilton county; Benny L. Coplan, Kewanee, Henry county; LaMarr W. Evans, Lomax, Henderson county; Jerry L. Reusch, Scales Mound, Jo Daviess county; James Nelson, Altona, Knox county.

Also, Robert C. Smage, Woodstock, McHenry county: Ronald Bernau, Danvers, McLean county; Charles Johnson, Bunker Hill, Macoupin county; Ralph Bueskros, Freeport, Stephenson county; Duane Habben, Morrison, Whiteside county; Gerald Palm, Rockford, Winnebago county; and Bruce Leman, Roanoke, Woodford county.

Conference headquarters will be in the Conrad Hilton hotel. Delegates and chaperones will stay at the Harrison hotel.

During their stay in Chicago, the boys will tour some of the dairy industry plants in the city, visit the International Dairy Show to watch the judging and to view the breed exhibits, take part

-more-

in educational discussions and talks, and make a tour of the city.

Among guest speakers the boys will hear during the conference are Karl B. Musser, secretary-treasurer of the Purebred Dairy Cattle association; Lyman McKee, president of the American Dairy association; J. G. Hays, professor emeritus of dairy science, Michigan State University; and Dr. W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota.

-30-

RAJ:cam
9/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

Illinois Ranks High in Farm Real Estate Taxes

In the seven years from 1949 to 1955, Illinois farm real estate taxes increased 50 percent an acre and real estate values increased 40 percent. But at the same time net income from farming decreased more than 15 percent. C. L. Stewart, University of Illinois land economist, bases these statements on a recent study of Illinois farm real estate taxes covering the period from 1905 to 1955.

Stewart also reports that during the past 50 years the tax burden on Illinois farm owners has increased more than the average for other states. In this study, he compared tax levies on the basis of acreage, value of farm land and buildings, and gross farm income, farm production expenses and net farm income. In all cases Illinois tax levies were close to the highest in the country in 1955.

The farm real estate tax levy in 1955 averaged $2.97 an acre, fifth highest in the country. On the basis of value of land and buildings, Illinois owners paid $1.23 per $100 value, 12th highest rate among all states. When taxes were compared with net incomes, Illinois ranked 9th with a tax of $23.16 per $100 net income. Compared with production expenses, Illinois ranked second.

-30-

HDG:mg
9/19/57

Insulin Aids Fight Against Dwarfism

Insulin is joining the fight against dwarfism, reports Philip Dziuk, assistant professor of animal physiology at the University of Illinois.

Insulin detects normal-appearing cattle that are carriers of dwarf genes and can actually transmit these genes to their offspring, Dziuk explains.

In the test, insulin is injected into an animal's bloodstream. The blood sugar level then rises to a certain point and drops down. The blood sugar level does not decrease so sharply in dwarf carriers as it does in normal animals. Dziuk says this method isn't foolproof, but is one of the most promising developed thus far for detecting dwarf carriers.

Another promising test is the X-ray technique. An X-ray of a calf's backbone, taken when the animal is a few days old, may reveal peculiarities which indicate that it is a carrier. Again Dziuk says this isn't positive proof.

One of the earliest instruments designed to detect dwarf carriers was the profilometer. Used to measure an animal's head, it will show whether the forehead bulges. Such bulging is a characteristic of dwarfism. This method is not very accurate when comparisons

are made between different herds.

The cause of dwarfism has often been debated. One school of thought is that the problem is due to a nutritional deficiency. Another maintains that genetic factors are the cause. Nutritional deficiencies can cause stunted growth, but a calf can grow normally after the deficient nutrient has been provided. Both dwarf and normal calves have been dropped in herds getting the same quality and quantity of feed.

Genetic factors are known to control the most common (snorter) form of dwarfism. A dwarf calf results when a dwarf-producing recessive gene from the sire unites with another dwarf-producing gene from the dam. Evidence clearly show that an animal which has two of these dwarf-producing genes will be a dwarf in spite of any nutritional conditions that may prevail.

Dziuk says that only sound breeding based on selection and mating of non-carrier animals will reduce the problem of inherited dwarfism.

-30-

PAC:cam
9/18/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Cornpicker Check Now Saves Time

A preharvest season checkup of your cornpicker can save you time and money, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

What's more, the fewer times your picker clogs, the smaller the chances that you'll be injured while cleaning it. First check the gathering chains. They should be tight and have no broken or cracked links.

Snapping rolls that are badly worn won't do the job as they should. If the snapping rolls are worn smooth, replace them or have rough spots welded on.

Make sure that the husking rolls are in good shape and that the springs still have plenty of life. If you get the picker out and do the checking now, your dealer will be better able to supply parts or order needed ones before picking time.

-30-

OLH:cm
9/25/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Agronomist Tells What to Do With Soft Corn

Late corn and early frosts could mean a lot of soft corn for Illinois farmers this year. W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist, gives these pointers on handling immature corn that is hit by frost:

The top limit for sorting ear corn safely is 20 percent moisture. However, a farmer who husks his corn clean and has a narrow, well-ventilated crib can get by with a higher moisture content--up to 23 or 24 percent.

Corn is considered mature when dry-matter production in the kernels is complete--usually at 33 to 35 percent moisture. The only thing that happens after the kernels reach this stage is the drying-out process. So corn that contains less than 40 percent moisture may be dried artificially with no appreciable loss in yield.

Scott says grain farmers who are caught with corn between 25 and 40 percent moisture have two choices: They can let it dry in the field or dry it artificially.

If relatively dry weather follows the frost, the corn should dry down to 20 percent in 15 to 30 days. But if wet weather follows frost, the crop may not reach 20 percent moisture until spring. Letting corn stand in the field too long this year may be risky because of the

-more-

possibility of lodging. Gibberella and diplodia stalk rots have also been reported quite widely this year.

Scott therefore believes that artificial drying would be preferable to field drying.

The cash-grain farmer whose corn is above 40 percent hasn't much choice but to let it stand in the field and hope that it will dry down. He may need to husk and shell it while it is frozen--if he can find an elevator that will take it.

The livestock man has several choices in handling soft corn: He can hog it down, make regular silage or ear corn silage, store the corn wet and feed it before warm weather, or dry it.

High-moisture corn makes excellent feed for beef cattle if properly preserved. It will also produce satisfactory gains on hogs.

-30-

HDG:cm
9/25/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Urge Farmers to Protect Stored Corn From Insects

Just because your corn is picked and stored in the crib doesn't mean it's safe from insects. Each year, on the average, stored grain insects eat about 10 percent of the corn stored on Illinois farms, reports Steve Moore, University of Illinois entomologist.

Moore says you can avoid this "insect tax" by using proper control remedies. But grain insects that are allowed to reproduce unchecked in corn cribs will migrate to other grains and cause further losses. Surveys show that the corn crib is the principal breeding spot for grain insects on most farms.

Here's what you can do to prevent losses from grain insects: Before placing this year's corn in storage, clean up all the old grain and other trash inside the crib. Then spray the inside, around the outside and underneath the crib with 2.5 percent methoxychlor or .5 percent pyrethrin. Either of these insecticides will kill any insects missed during the cleanup operation and help to prevent new infestations from developing for a short time after treatment.

Cool temperatures during late fall, winter and early spring will prevent further damage. To prevent summer damage, shell corn as soon as the moisture content goes down to 13 percent.

-30-

HDG:cm
9/25/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Calves Need First Milk After Calving

The colostrum or first milk given by the cow after a calf is born is especially suited to the requirements of the young calf. It contains more protein and vitamins, especially vitamin A, than normal milk. In addition, it is laxative and helps the digestive tract to function normally.

Recent research shows that some of these substances from the digestive tract are absorbed directly into the blood stream to help calves combat infections. These absorbed substances are frequently referred to as antibodies, says Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

When cows are milked before calving, the new-born calf is deprived of the colostrum and thus has only a meager chance of surviving, Fryman points out. It takes only four to seven days for the milk produced by a cow to become almost normal. If a cow is milked before calving, the best plan is to freeze the colostrum and keep it to feed to the calf. Modern deep-freezers make this plan practical.

If calves do not get colostrum, it is desirable to give them vitamins immediately after birth. The vitamins may be given in capsule form and should be continued until the calf eats calf starter and hay freely.

-more-

Because of the difficulty of raising calves, prepartum milking is in general discouraged. However, in cases of extreme swelling of the udder, milking before calving may help to release some of the pressure and pain and reduce the chances of udder or teat injury. Apparently it does not reduce the amount of congestion or edema in the udder, or the time required for the udder to return to normal.

Whether to milk a cow or heifer before calving is a decision that must be left to the judgment of the dairyman himself. But ordinarily only the most severe cases of swollen udders will justify milking a cow or heifer before she calves.

-30-

RAJ:cm
9/25/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Swine Flu Dangerous in the Fall

Be on guard for swine influenza this fall, says Dr. H. J. Hardenbrook of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Swine flu has been especially dangerous in the fall since the influenza epidemic swept across the United States some 39 years ago.

Swine influenza is caused by a virus combined with a micro-organism. One carrier may be the earthworm, which acts as a reservoir of infection for the disease. That is one reason for keeping hogs away from old strawstacks, where earthworms are usually present.

These old strawstacks are also generally damp; if hogs have a habit of sleeping there, the combination of quick-changing temperatures and damp bedding set the stage for outbreaks of swine influenza.

Dr. Hardenbrook advises swine raisers to provide their hogs with clean, well-bedded quarters, free from drafts.

A rather peculiar, loud, hollow cough is the first indication of swine influenza. As the disease progresses, the affected pigs may show signs of thumpy breathing and reduced appetite. In general, the symptoms are very much the same as in a case of human flu.

Advice and assistance from the local veterinarian will be helpful in keeping swine influenza from leading to death losses.

-30-

JER:cm
9/25/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 7, 1957

Culver Gives ABC's of Timber Management

A is for animals, B is for burn and C is for culls.

Good timber management is just as simple as those ABC's, says L. B. Culver, extension farm forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The rule is to keep them all out of the woods.

Grazing timber is bad practice, Culver says. Trampling damage to young trees from animals in the woods makes for a poorer timber stand. Any grass the animals find to eat will probably not be worth their effort.

Culver calls a stand of trees an outdoor gymnasium--a lot of exercise with not much nourishment.

Fire also kills young trees and slows the growth of trees that may have been harvestable in a few years, according to the specialist. Even if the fire does not completely destroy the trees, scars and slowed growth may cost many dollars of potential income.

Removing culls pays off in faster growth for the better trees. Harvesting mature trees for sale or home use also promotes fast growth and increases total income from the timber stand.

-30-

RAJ:cm
10/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 7, 1957

Wormy Pigs Cost More

One wormy pig may cost a swine grower three bushels of corn, and it may take an extra month for the pig to reach market weight, according to Dr. Norman D. Levine of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Piperazine is the best hog wormer now known, says Dr. Levine. The compound is made in many forms and derivatives, and one is about as good as another if you follow the directions closely.

Holding parasites to a minimum through a sanitation program may also help to control other swine diseases. The McLean county system of swine sanitation includes the following recommendations:

1. Put the sows in farrowing pens that have been thoroughly cleaned.

2. Wash the sows' udders before you put them into the pens. Worm eggs are often found in the dirt clinging to the udder and may be passed on to the pigs when they suckle.

3. Haul the sows and litters to pasture instead of letting them run down the same lane you have used year after year. Young pigs can easily pick up worm eggs from the dirt in the lane.

4. Use rotation pasture on ground that did not have pigs running on it during the two previous years.

-30-

JER:cm
10/2/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 7, 1957

Agronomist Tells How to Handle Grain Sorghum This Fall

For many farmers growing grain sorghum for the first time this year, Carl N. Hittle, University of Illinois agronomist, gives these harvesting suggestions.

Sorghum grain is considered mature when the kernels are hard. You won't be able to break them with your fingers. But even if your grain is mature, it may not be dry enough to store. For safe storage, sorghum grain should be down to at least 13 percent moisture. If combined in cool fall weather, you can hold it until spring at 15 percent moisture.

If your sorghum grain is mature but too wet to store, Hittle gives three possible ways to handle it. You can combine it and dry it artificially. Even grain carrying 20 to 22 percent moisture can be successfully dried. Or you can let it stand and dry in the field. If we have a dry fall, this will work out all right. But you do run the risk of lodging and also feeding by birds, especially where fields are located near buildings.

Another way to handle high-moisture grain sorghum is to make grain silage. Tests at the Beeville, Texas, Experiment Station showed that combined grain sorghum can be ensiled successfully if the moisture content of the grain is above 21 percent and care is taken to exclude air pockets at the corners and top when filling the silo.

When the sorghum grain is not mature, Hittle says that it is still possible to make regular forage silage. This is the only way to use late-planted grain sorghum that won't make a mature crop.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/2/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 14, 1957

Arithmetic Can Help Save Your Life

Arithmetic--if you'll apply what you learn--can save you from a corn picker accident this fall, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agricultur

Two facts make it dangerous to try to clean stalks out of a picker when it's running.

First, you need nearly half a second to let go of a stalk after you see it going through the snapping rolls.

Second, when you multiply that time by the speed of the rolls--they'll pull in seven feet of stalk per second--you have a result that can spell injury or death. Even if you grab the stalk at the end, you're still taking a big chance.

The solution is to shut the picker off. If the picker clog so often that this isn't practical, better find out whether a faulty picker is to blame.

-30-

OLH:cam
10/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 14, 1957

Compares Most Profitable Grain-Harvesting Equipment

A University of Illinois farm economist this week reported the costs and net returns of harvesting grain and corn with different types of harvesting machines.

John Wills compared these three combinations of equipment: a 7-foot power take-off combine and a two-row corn picker, a 10-foot self-propelled combine, and a two-row picker and a combine to harvest both corn and other grains, with corn dried by heated air and stored in metal bins.

These combinations were assumed to be used on farms with grain acreage ranging from 100 to 500. Fifty percent of the acreage was in corn, 25 percent in soybeans and 12.5 percent each in oats and wheat.

On farms with 200 acres or more of grain, the combine to harvest both corn and other grains, with corn dried by heated air and stored in metal bins, gave the highest estimated returns above harvest and storage costs. For 500 acres, the advantage was about $1,300.

Where grain acreage was less than 200, the power take-off combine and two-row corn picker gave higher returns above harvest and storage costs.

The least favorable combination was the 10-foot self-propelled combine and the two-row corn picker.

Wills points out that the possibility of reducing losses is a strong argument for field-shelling corn. Ability to harvest a crop at the right time is an important reason for selecting high-capacity machines, he concludes.

-30-

DG:cm
10/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 14, 1957

Veterinarians to Attend Conference

Some 250 veterinarians will find out what's new in their field on Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18. That's the date of the 38th Annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. L. E. Boley, chairman of the conference committee, says that special items of interest will include television demonstrations on aids to accurate diagnosis, hormone implants in cattle, semen evaluation and various other subjects.

New information about fighting livestock and animal diseases, trends in diagnostic procedures, and discussions ranging from reservoirs and eradication of hog cholera virus to diseases of the canine eye are part of the program. Visiting speakers, practicing veterinarians and staff members of the College of Veterinary Medicine will discuss many of the new techniques in combating livestock and poultry diseases.

The meeting will also include a chicken barbecue, class reunions, a women's program and a banquet and dance for alumni and guests.

-30-

JER:cm
10/9/57

State Funds for Veterinary Research

State funds for veterinary research in Illinois are the lowest in five midwest states, even though Illinois ranks third in value of livestock.

Iowa had the highest inventory value of livestock as of January 1, 1957--$969,588,000; and highest state appropriations for veterinary research--$200,277. Next came Wisconsin with $640,134,000 worth of livestock and state funds totaling $197,000 for research. Illinois was very close to Wisconsin in value of livestock with $639,660,000, but this state appropriated only $82,765 for veterinary research.

Minnesota and Indiana ranked fourth and fifth among the five states in value of livestock, but received larger allotments for research. Indiana was highest in amount allotted to veterinary research per $1,000 livestock valuation, and Illinois was lowest.

-30-

TER:cm
10/9/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 14, 1957

Publish New Circular on Farm Leases

Many Illinois landowners and tenants will be interested in a new circular, "Farm Leases for Illinois," just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This 62-page circular gives suggestions for different leasing arrangements, ways to write an equitable lease and special leasing problems. Recommended lease forms are included for cash, crop-share and livestock-share arrangements.

The circular was written by H. C. M. Case and F. J. Reiss, agricultural economists who have made a thorough study of farm leasing problems. You can get a copy from any Illinois farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/9/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 1957

Prevent Corn Elevator Accidents

Corn elevators have taken the backache out of cribbing corn. But at least half a dozen Illinois farmers are injured in elevator accidents each year, according to O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Two of the most dangerous points are the tumbling rods running from the tractor or jack to the elevator and from the elevator to the hoist. Without a shield they're ready to grab loose clothing or gloves. Once they get a hold, they don't let loose.

Because there are many gears, sprockets and chains that cannot be shielded, it is wise to keep children away from the elevator. For your own safety, wear close-fitting clothes that won't catch on moving parts.

Hogsett also adds this word of caution: When moving an elevator, watch out that it doesn't touch overhead electric wires.

-30-

OLH:cm
10/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 1957

Gives Steps for Controlling Mice in Orchards

Mice in orchards are as hard to control as most common insects and diseases, reports Frank Owen, University of Illinois horticulturist. Illinois has both meadow mice that live largely aboveground under vegetation and pine mice that live below the surface. Both need control.

Wire guards will protect young trees from trunk-girdling by meadow mice and rabbits. Owen recommends using a six- or eight-mesh hardware cloth cut into cylinders 18 inches high and 6 inches in diameter. Push the bottom of the cylinder firmly into soil around the crown of the young trees.

Keep the base of the tree cleared of grass and weeds to help prevent late summer and early fall girdling.

But Owen says that baiting appears to be the best way to really control mice. The Fish and Wildlife Service considers apples treated with zinc phosphide the best bait. If the mice will not eat apples dropped on the ground, you can try oats that are specially treated with zinc phosphide or strychnine. To find where to get these bait compounds, check with Ira L. Banks, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 327 Federal Building, Peoria.

A one-ounce can of zinc phsophide treats 20 quarts of cut apples--enough for about 1,000 trees. Ten pounds of strychnine-treated oats will treat about 500 trees.

To prepare the bait, use ripe but firm apples that do not bruise easily. Cut a two-inch apple into about 16 cubes. For each quart of apple cubes, use one level teaspoon of zinc phosphide.

-more-

Measure correctly because too much will discourage the mice from taking the bait and too little will give a poor kill. Sprinkle the bait over the apples and shake until all cubes are covered. Bait must be prepared fresh each day.

For most efficient control, place the bait along the mouse runways. Three or four pieces of bait around each tree are ample. Since mice feed best under cover, pull the grass back over the bait. Drop bait into the holes of pine mice if you can find them. Baiting is most effective when the bait is placed between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 1957

Shipping Fever Is Like Flu in Humans

Cattle shipping fever acts somewhat like flu in human beings, says Dr. D. R. Lingard of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Shipping fever comes on quickly and in mild cases lasts only a few days. Symptoms include high fever, soft cough, a tired and depressed appearance, loss of appetite, a nasal discharge and red, watery eyes. The animals often stand with their backs humped up. As might be suspected from their loss of appetite, they soon become gaunt.

Once your feeder cattle arrive, segregate the animals that appear to be off condition from the rest. Then feed all of them some dry roughage and a small amount of water. If they are to be pasture-fed, let them first become accustomed to new grasses a little at a time. If they are to be drylot-fed, feed corn fodder and hay for 10 days or longer before starting them on fattening rations.

If shipping fever breaks out in your feedlot, isolate the sick animals and call your veterinarian, Dr. Lingard advises. Once the disease is fully established, the chances of recovery are not very good. Since shipping fever is an infectious disease, carcasses of animals that have died from it should be burned or buried. Stables, sheds or yards that held the infected animals should be cleaned and disinfected.

-30-

JER:cm
10/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 1957

Farm Hour to Feature 4-H Extra Corn Yield Project

The X-tra Corn Yield project of 4-H Club members will be featured on the Illinois Farm Hour Saturday, October 26.

Bill Stone, instructor in 4-H Club work at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will tell about this project.

A timely insect topic will also be presented on Saturday's program, according to Dave Phillips, Farm Hour host.

The Farm Hour is produced by the College of Agriculture and is broadcast at 12:15 p.m. Monday through Saturday on WILL, 580 kc, University of Illinois non-commercial radio station.

The program features the official weather report from the U. S. Weather Bureau station in Springfield, farm news, timely tips from specialists, livestock market reports and other items of farm interest.

-30-

PAC:cm
10/16/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 21, 1957

Give Bossy a Haircut Before Winter

You'll save yourself some work this winter if you give your cows a haircut before you bring them into the barn for the winter.

Ralph V. Johnson, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you clip the entire surface of the udder. Then wash the udder and teats carefully with warm water and a chlorine solution before each milking to lower bacteria count and stimulate "let-down."

Make a "mark line" from the navel to the thurl on both sides to clip the belly and hocks. To clip this area, hold the clippers on edge with the bottom blade toward the cow's head.

Next clip the flanks and thighs by running the clippers up from the hock to the mark line. Then clip the tail, tail head and area around the base of the tail. Bob the switch so that it clears the ground about four inches.

Clipping up the backbone helps to control lice.

-30-

RAJ:cm
10/16/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

"Turn It Off First"

When the corn-picking season is slowed down or lengthened because of the weather, the job of picking and storing corn becomes more tedious and hazardous.

The longer the season is prolonged, the faster people tend to work, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. And the more unnecessary chances they take in an effort to make up for lost time. Hours of pain and misery, loss of limbs and even loss of life itself are sometimes the pay for these actions.

The few seconds you can save by not turning off the power before unclogging the picker, certainly isn't worth the risk of losing a couple of fingers or a hand. Just think what it would mean to lose the use of a hand for the rest of your life just to save 20 seconds.

You know it's not worth it. You also know it's not the safe thing to do. So be sure to turn off the power before you get off that tractor seat.

-30-

OLH:cm
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

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 operation that can save more than money, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. 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.

Tests prove that it takes you over half a second to let go of a stalk once you realize that 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 picker before you attempt to clean, grease or adjust it. Following this advice can save you money and maybe even your life.

-30-

OLH:cm
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

Keep Children Away from Corn Picker

A corn picker and elevator may be interesting for children to watch, but make sure they watch from a safe distance, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois.

Many moving gears, belts and shafts can't be practically shielded. Every exposed moving part is an invitation to injury if children are allowed to play near the machinery.

Particularly dangerous is the practice of letting children ride with Dad on the picker or tractor. Running a picker, and doing it right, is a full-time job that leaves no time to watch a curious youngster.

If your children want to feel that they have a part in the corn harvest, let them go with you when you take the mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch to the field. Watching the corn picker and elevator can be good entertainment if it is done from a safe distance.

-30-

OLH:cm
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

New Law Helps Curb Forest Fires

Illinois' new Forest Fire District Law passed by the 1957 State Legislature gives local forest fire wardens new powers to keep uncontrolled fires from starting and spreading.

One of the main provisions of the new law is the creation of intensive forest fire prevention districts, says Ted W. Curtin, research associate in forestry at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Whenever the director of the State Department of Conservation sees the need for special protection from forest fire, he may establish a forest fire district consisting of one or more counties. He may also then appoint district or local forest fire wardens to issue burning permits in the area, control such burning and prevent or fight forest fires.

Whenever the director believes that a serious forest fire hazard exists in any area, he may issue a proclamation declaring that it's against the law within the district to set on fire any woods, brush, grass, grain or stubble without first getting a burning permit from the forest fire warden.

Violators may be fined not to exceed $100 or be imprisoned in a county jail not more than six months, or both.

Provisions of the law do not apply to fires within the limits of any city, village or incorporated town, or to land owned or controlled by a railroad when the fire is to clear its right of way of dangerous combustible material.

All law enforcement officers in the state, as well as all employees of the State Department of Conservation, are responsible for enforcing this law, Curtin says.

-30-

RAJ:cam
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

Enterotoxemia Strikes Healthy Lambs

Most diseases strike weak animals, but enterotoxemia or overeating disease is more common among strong, aggressive animals, says Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Overeating disease is found mostly among lambs, although calves also may be affected. Nursing lambs may contract the disease when their mothers are grazing on especially nutritious pasture, but are more likely to be affected in the feedlot.

Larger, stronger animals may crowd weaker, undernourished lambs away from the feed bunk and thus have a greater chance to get too much rich feed.

Dr. Hatch says the important thing to remember is that no lamb should have more feed than it needs. You can make sure that it doesn't by seeing that the feed bunk will let all animals eat at the same time.

When a lamb first gets enterotoxemia, it goes off feed and then becomes listless and sluggish. The sick lamb may wander from the flock, become dizzy, have convulsions and go into a coma and die.

Farmers should be constantly watching for enterotoxemia and call a veterinarian at once when the disease strikes.

-30-

JER:cm
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

Clean Plowing Best Way to Destroy Corn Borers

Clean plowing is the best way to destroy overwintering corn borers, according to Steve Moore, entomolgist for the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Natural History Survey.

Mechanical corn pickers, weather, pasturing of stalk fields and other factors combine to eliminate about 77 percent of the winter borer population. Mechanical pickers alone are responsible for reducing borer numbers by about 36 percent.

However, the farmer who does a good plowing job will eliminate 98 to 99 percent of the corn borer population in a field, Moore emphasizes. About 80 percent of the corn borer moths that emerge each May and June come from oat fields. If clean plowing or stalk shredding rather than disking were done on cornstalk land before oat seeding, the corn borer menance would be much less serious.

Fall plowing not only will kill borers as readily as spring plowing, but will also destroy certain soil insects that may be present. With the overwintering corn borer population below that of last year in most Illinois counties, Moore points out that this is a good chance to really deal corn borers an extra heavy blow.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/23/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF OCTOBER 28, 1957

Apply Fertilizers to Orchards in Fall

You don't have to wait until spring to put fertilizer on your orchards. It will do just as much good this fall, and you'll probably have more time to do it. Frank Owen, University of Illinois fruit crops specialist, reports that many Illinois growers apply fertilizers soon after harvest.

Fertilizing in the fall gives nutrients plenty of time to penetrate the soil so that tree roots can use them. Owen says that as long as the ground is not frozen, the tree can absorb nutrients 12 months of the year.

Since fruit trees are generally deep-rooted and have an active root system most of the year, they can be grown in soils of moderately low fertility provided drainage is adequate. However, many Illinois fruit growers use "complete" fertilizers to maintain a healthy cover crop.

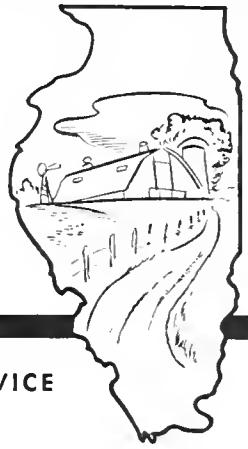
Fruit trees usually need nitrogen, though, Owen says, and you can often get pronounced results from using it. A good rule of thumb is 1/8 pound of ammonium nitrate per year of tree age. Put it on right after the leaves fall. Nitrogen put on this late won't stimulate growth that would be injured by an early freeze.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/23/57

for weeklies

Farm News



IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Soil Conservation Plans Should Consider Whole Farm Business

Any farmer planning soil conservation measures on his farm will be ahead to look at the whole picture of the farm business, according to University of Illinois farm economist Earl R. Swanson.

The livestock program needs particular attention, Swanson points out. Kinds and numbers used with conservation plans must be carefully chosen.

A new soil conservation plan may involve changes in the acreage of forage and grain crops. So, when selecting a livestock program, a farmer will want to consider how much grain and forage he will produce. At the same time he will want to figure the capital and labor he will need to establish a livestock program to fit his forage and grain supply.

Proper handling of problem soils often requires an unfavorabl balance between grain and forage in terms of feed required by most livestock. On such farms it may be necessary to have enough capital available to buy grain to balance the supply of forage.

-30-

HDG:cm
10/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Use Biddy's Heat to Keep Hen House Warm

Illinois poultrymen can use the heat to good advantage that hens generate as they busy themselves around the henhouse converting feed to eggs.

Wise use of this heat in the winter can make a big difference in layer profits, says Don Bray, poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. You can use it to keep houses warm, dry and free of stale air in winter.

An active, producing hen generates about 50 British thermal units (btu's) of heat an hour, Bray says. Of these 50 units, she uses 4 to expel moisture from her lungs in the process of breathing. Another 8 are needed to keep the litter dry, leaving 38 units to ventilate and warm the house.

Using 22 units of heat to ventilate at the rate of one cubic foot of air per bird per minute leaves 16 units to keep the house warm. In a 1,000-bird laying house that measures 30 by 90 feet with a 7-foot ceiling, these 16 units will be enough to keep the inside temperature 20 degrees higher than the outside temperature.

Insulation added to the walls and ceiling of such a house would reduce heat loss. The heat saved by insulation could be used to provide more ventilation and to keep inside temperatures higher than 20 degrees above outside temperatures in extremely cold weather.

The important thing is to keep a balance in the body heat saved by added insulation, Bray points out. A laying house can be too well insulated if the poultryman fails to increase ventilation accordingly. Buildup of moisture and ammonia in warm, poorly ventilated houses can lead to the same production slumps and respiratory troubles as are caused by cold houses.

-30-

RAJ:cm
10/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Fewer Falls With Safer Steps

Allow enough floor space for safe stairs when you plan a new house or a remodeling job.

Surveys show that the stairways in most farmhouses are steepe than recommended for safety, and only about 30 percent of them have handrails, says Keith H. Hinchcliff, extension housing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

More than 30,000 people lose their lives and a million are injured each year in home accidents, Hinchcliff points out. Stairways cause their fair share of these accidents

One of the most common faults of new home plans presented to Hinchcliff for recommendation is that often only about half enough space is allowed for headroom as is needed. Often the plans call for as little as four or five feet of horizontal distance, whereas eight or nine feet are needed for both headroom clearance and a comfortable, safe slope to the stairway.

A simple rule of thumb is that the sum total of two risers and one tread should be 25 inches, Hinchcliff says, the riser range being between seven and eight inches, and preferably nearer seven inches.

Risers should also all be the same height to be safe. Simply divide the distance between floors by 12, 13 or 14, depending on how many steps you'll need to keep the riser height within the recommended limits.

You can make existing stairways safer by adding rubber treads painting the bottom step to the basement white or installing tread lights.

-30-

RAJ:cm
10/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Hunt Safely and Save a Life

As the 1957 Illinois hunting season approaches, all hunters are urged to use common sense in handling guns, consider the safety of others and exercise good sportsmanship and good manners during their hunting expeditions.

About one-third of all the fatal shootings in 1956 occurred in connection with hunting trips, says O. L. Hogsett, rural safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow hunter. If you can't see where your shot is going for its full range, don't shoot. There may be someone in your line of fire.

Sportsmen should not carry loaded guns in automobiles, boats or other conveyances. Load your gun only after reaching the hunting area, and make sure the muzzle is pointed away from everybody and toward the ground. Carry a gun with the safety on. And, last of all, don't mix gunpowder and alcohol.

-30-

OLH:cm
10/30/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Cold Facts About Corn-Picking Accidents

Your chances of being permanently disabled in a farm work accident increases 11 times while you use a mechanical corn picker, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Past studies show that one out of every 250 mechanical corn pickers is involved in a serious accident. Since there are about 90,000 pickers in Illinois, more than 300 people can expect to be injured this fall.

The average cost per accident is $200 for medical care and $400 for the lost time, and the accident usually leaves some degree of permanent disability, or may even cause death.

The answer to this crippling menace is simple: Stop the machine before you get off the tractor. Corn pickers don't reach out and snatch us--we go to them.

Are you going to be around to enjoy life after corn picking is over, or are you going to be merely one of the cold statistics in a safety report?

-30-

OLH:cm
10/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 4, 1957

Veterinarians Urge Deer Hunters to Cooperate

Veterinarians at the University of Illinois are urging deer hunters to collect blood samples from deer they kill this fall to help check the control of leptospirosis.

Thirty-three deer check points will be placed throughout the state. All hunters are urged to report to the station in their county to pick up discs and tubes for collecting blood samples. Further instruction will be given by representatives at these stations.

One of the first three deer killed during the bow season in early October was found to have had leptospirosis, say the UI veterinarians. Cooperation now could contribute greatly to better deer hunting in the future.

-30-

JER:cm
10/29/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 11, 1957

New Circular on Pruning Trees and Shrubs

Trees, shrubs and roses may need pruning for a number of reasons, points out H. R. Kemmerer, University of Illinois landscape gardening specialist.

It may be necessary to remove dead, diseased or injured wood; to rejuvenate the plant tissues and control flower and fruit production; to remove branches that overlap each other; or to remove branches after transplanting to make up for loss of roots.

Kemmerer has written a new circular on pruning, just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. This 15-page illustrated publication tells how to prune large trees, small flowering trees, flowering crabapples, shrubs, hedges and different types of roses.

Copies can be obtained from the office of any Illinois county farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

-30-

HDG:cm
11/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 11, 1957

National Farm-City Week Is November 22-28

National Farm-City Week, a grass-roots idea that has caught the imagination of millions of people, will be observed November 22-28 for the third consecutive year.

The purpose of this program is to create better understanding between rural and urban America. Businessmen and farmers need to become better acquainted with each other's problems and responsibilities. They need to realize that no one is really self-sufficient, but rather that all are interdependent.

Even though Farm-City Week is a non-commercial idea, more than 5,000 communities held observances last year. Because its goals are so important and so successful, it has won the Valley Forge Distinguished Service Award--the highest honor a community service project can achieve.

Farm-City Week has the support of the President, the Congress and national business, industry, agricultural and service organizations. It also has the support of farm and city folks who realize that community progress is gained only through better understanding.

The goals of Farm-City Week cannot be achieved merely through an annual observance. Accordingly, most communities make it a climax to a year of events and programs that are intended to develop better rural-urban understanding. Farm-City Week serves to highlight the continuing interest in local programs of this nature. It provides an opportunity for the community to honor those individuals and programs that have been especially beneficial.

If you would like to plan a Farm-City Week observance for your community, contact your local Kiwanis Club, Farm Bureau, farm adviser and similar organizations. Or write to the National Farm-City Week Committee, c/o Kiwanis International, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois, for additional information.

-30-

PAC:cm
11/6/57

for weeklies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18, 1957

Wintering Calves Well Should Pay

A large amount of corn is available at low price for the 1957-58 cattle-feeding season. For that reason cattle feeders might consider feeding more corn than usual to their wintering calves, particularly if they are to be full-fed on grain next summer.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that corn at a dollar a bushel is only a slightly more expensive source of nutrients than corn silage at $8 a ton or alfalfa hay at $20 a ton.

And increasing the amount of grain fed this winter will give calves more finish and weight next spring. This should enable feeders to have their calves ready for market during the August and September peak in choice cattle prices.

-30-

PAC:cm
11/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18, 1957

To Hold Series of County Dairy Exhibit Days

First of the 1957-58 winter series of County Dairy Exhibit Days is scheduled for Wednesday, December 11, in Carroll county.

Other December dates include December 17 at Breese, Clinton county, and December 18 at Hillsboro, Montgomery county. Some others of the 31 county dates in January and February have not been finally set. Watch your local newspaper for the date of your county meeting or the closest one to you that you want to attend.

Members of the dairy extension staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and representatives of either the Northern Illinois Breeding Cooperative or the Southern Illinois Breeding Association will be on hand at each meeting to assist the county farm adviser with the day's program.

Main emphasis during each day's program will be on a setup of exhibits on display. About 12 different displays on breeding, feeding and management practices are being planned for each county program. Part of them will cover work at the College of Agriculture and part that at the breeding cooperatives.

The program will also include discussion of the county dairy program by the county farm adviser, explanation of the artificial breeding program by a breeding cooperative representative, election of a county director for the area cooperative and a report on what's new in feeding and management by the dairy extension staff members.

-30-

RAJ:cm
11/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18, 1957

Corn-Picking Rules

Thousands of fingers, hands and arms are lost each fall in harvesting the corn crop. O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, warns that mechanical corn pickers must be operated with respect. Records show that corn-picker accidents in Illinois are costly and far too frequent.

Running a corn picker is no job for an amateur. It requires skill and experience. To avoid excessive clogging, corn pickers must be in top mechanical condition and adjusted to the crop. To reduce corn losses and accidents, they must also be handled skillfully and safely in the field.

If you will follow these simple rules, you can have an accident-free season:

Stop the picker before greasing, adjusting or unclogging it. Shut off the power every time you leave the tractor seat.

Keep all shields in place--never operate without safety shields. On mounted pickers, use tractor engine shields to prevent fires.

Dress for the job--always wear close-fitting clothes that are warm and comfortable. Extra-thumb gloves are especially dangerous.

Watch out for falls--forbid extra riders and see that you have firm footing when climbing on and off equipment.

When you travel on the highway, use a red flag "up high" to warn motorists of slow-moving vehicles. Obey all traffic rules.

-30-

CLH:cm
11/13/57

Atrophic Rhinitis Similar to Bull Nose

Atrophic rhinitis may be confused with bull nose, but it is caused by changes in bone structure and not by swelling. Also, bull nose responds to treatment,while atrophic rhinitis does not, says Dr. Alvin B. Hoerlein of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Atrophic rhinitis is apparently caused by a germ, but the actual cause has not been definitely pinpointed. Small thin bones inside the nose, called turbinate bones, shrink or twist and often disappear altogether. The bone of the lower jaw keeps on growing and often results in a dished-in face. The nose may also be twisted to one side.

When the nose is crooked or the lower jaw is too long, the teeth don't meet properly and the pig can't chew his feed well. This accounts for some of the stunted and unprofitable pigs resulting from the disease.

Affected pigs become very unthrifty, and it may be wise to kill the worst and send them to the rendering works. Then feed out the remainder of the herd and send them to market as soon as possible. It is very important that areas frequented by hogs be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before bringing in any more swine.

When new breeding stock is brought in, the farmer should be extremely careful to get pigs from a herd having no symptoms of the disease. Even the normal-appearing pigs from an infested herd may be carriers of the disease.

-30-

JER:cm
11/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18, 1957

Explains Federal Regulation of Milk Marketing

Almost all Illinois dairy farmers as well as milk consumers feel the effects of federal regulation, according to R. E. Jacobson, extension specialist in dairy marketing at the University of Illinois.

Jacobson points out that federal milk orders established by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 operate in four Illinois markets: Chicago, St. Louis, the Quad Cities and Rockford-Freeport. Recently a petition was filed proposing a federal order in central Illinois that would include Bloomington, Decatur, Normal and Sullivan. A marketing agreement has been worked out in Champaign-Danville that is probably the forerunner of a federal order.

The main aims of the federal milk orders are to insure an adequate supply of milk for consumers and to stabilize milk markets by establishing minimum prices to producers.

Jacobson emphasizes that the federal orders seek to get farmers as much for their milk as market supply and demand will warrant. But they do not support prices so that more milk will be produced than the market needs. In addition, federal orders assure farmers of an accurate accounting of how handlers use the milk and provide information on prices, production and sales.

Federal orders are not substitutes for producer bargaining cooperative groups. The usual functions of these groups, such as insuring a market for every producer's milk, securing the most economical use of milk, transporting in the most efficient way, and presenting the

-more-

producer's viewpoint at public hearings, are not performed by the federal order.

The federal order is aimed at establishing a price that insures an adequate supply of milk for the marketing area. It does not guarantee the dairy farmer an adequate income. A federal milk order and a dairy product price support program are two completely separate things.

Some dairy farmers have been critical of federal orders when they have not been satisfied with their milk price. Jacobson points out that federal orders establish minimum prices only, and producers may negotiate a premium over the minimum if handlers are agreeable. The Chicago market has such a premium at the present time. But it is true that in many markets the federal order minimum price also acts as a market ceiling price.

-30-

HDG:cm
11/13/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18, 1957

Farm Home Improvement Costs Can Be Reduced

High contruction costs are a stumbling block to many people who want better farm homes. But according to Keith Hinchcliff, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, it's possible to reduce these costs by as much as 25 percent.

Here are seven methods that Hinchcliff says will help to reduce these costs:

1. Plan ahead--especially if remodeling, so that you won't have to undo what's already done.

2. Plan flexible space--eliminate unnecessary interior partitions. This will not only reduce cost, but will make areas seem larger.

3. Consolidate pipes in plumbing layout--fewer pipes lower installation costs and reduce waste of water in extended hot-water lines.

4. Use simple construction--especially for roofs--a complicated roof is expensive to build and to repair. A flat or low-pitched roof over remodeled additions is adequate and will cut costs.

5. Use materials that are best suited to the particular job--some materials are intended for outside use and some for inside use. Where durability isn't necessary, it's poor economy to use materials inside that are made especially for exterior use.

6. Use materials that don't require finishing--materials that have an attractive natural finish don't need further finishing. Exposed masonry is becoming popular and will save on future upkeep. Wood panels can be rub-finished or waxed at little cost, and there will be no paint to chip or peel.

7. Do simple building jobs yourself--doing such jobs as nailing on plaster lath yourself will allow you to save your cash outlay for jobs that require special skill.

-30-

PAC:cam
11/13/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Order Trees Now for Spring Planting

Trees for next spring's planting should be ordered now, according to W. F. Bulkley, forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Bulkley reports that the State Division of Forestry opened tree sales on September 1. They are selling pines and hardwoods plus red cedar and bald cypress. Five hundred trees is the minimum number that may be ordered from a state-operated nursery.

If you want trees only for windbreak purposes or for garden nursery stock, Bulkley suggests buying them from a commercial nursery.

Bulkley recommends red pine, white pine and jack pine for northern Illinois and southern pine for southern Illinois. Red pine with long needles, white pine with somewhat shorter needles or Scotch pine is suggested for Christmas tree growers.

Planting stock from the state nurseries costs about one cent a tree on a 500-tree order basis. This would mean from $12.00 to $27.00 an acre, depending on the spacing of the trees.

For order blanks and a price list of species available from the state nurseries, contact your county farm adviser. Or if you're planting only a few trees, write to the Department of Forestry, University of Illinois, Urbana, for a list of commercial nurseries that offer species available for and adapted to garden planting or windbreaks.

-30-

PAC:cm
11/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Certified Alfalfa Seed Necessary

Farmers must plant certified seed to get maximum benefits from improved alfalfa varieties, according to W. O. Scott, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Because alfalfa varieties are cross-pollinated, their desirable characteristics, such as wilt resistance, winter-hardiness, and high yielding ability may be lost fairly rapidly. To maintain these qualities, Scott says, the improved varieties must be produced, harvested and processed under properly controlled conditions. Some of these conditions are maintenance of a pure stand, isolation from other varieties and protection from mechanical mixing. Only certified seed is produced under such conditions.

Scott reports that farmers buying non-certified seed of the Ranger variety have only a 50 percent chance of getting seed with top Ranger performance.

In recent U. S. Department of Agriculture seed-testing experiments, 90 percent of the certified Ranger seed possessed the winter-hardiness and wilt-resistance qualities of Ranger. But only 45 percent of the non-certified Ranger seed possessed the qualities of true Ranger.

-30-

PAC:sl
11/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Take Care of Your Tractor This Winter

Farm tractors used only occasionally in the winter need special care, according to Wendell Bowers, farm machinery specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tractors that do not get proper care may wear more from occasional winter use than from a full season of field work, Bowers says.

If you will be using your tractor to do light belt work, haul manure, or do other odd jobs throughout the winter, give it the care it deserves by following these steps:

1. Clean the tractor thoroughly, especially the engine. Cleaning will prevent moisture from accumulating and insure fast starting in cold weather.

2. Be sure the cooling system is properly protected by anti-freeze, or drain the entire system each time the tractor is used.

3. Change all lubricants to the proper winter grades as recommended by the tractor manufacturer. The air cleaner, crankcase, transmission, and hydraulic and power steering systems all need attention.

4. Keep the fuel tank filled with the proper seasonal fuel to prevent moisture condensation.

5. Be sure the electrical system is in good condition. The battery must be kept fully charged to prevent freezing and insure

-more-

fast starts. Spark plugs often need cleaning or replacing after the fall rush.

6. Once a tractor motor is started, do not stop it until it is fully warmed up. Keep the tractor in a dry shed when not in use.

-30-

RAJ:sl
11/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Is Highly Contagious

Foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most contagious diseases in the world, according to Dr. J. P. Kreier of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

It occurs in all parts of the world except the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Japan and Mexico. Its latest direct threats to the livestock industry of the United States were the outbreaks in Mexico in 1946 and in Canada in 1952.

Foot-and-mouth disease is most frequently found in cattle, swine, sheep and goats. The infection may be carried mechanically by persons, dogs and other nonsusceptible animals and also by contaminated hay, straw or other materials. An efficient quarantine program is therefore essential for control.

If foot-and-mouth disease enters the United States, immediate steps are taken to control and eradicate it. Local quarantine is used to control the disease, and slaughter is then used to eradicate it. Dr. Kreier says eradication is best because it is cheapest, and thorough disinfection must always precede eradication.

Vaccination as practiced in various European countries for many years is losing favor because of the increasing number of different types of foot-and-mouth virus. Each type of virus must have its own vaccine, and immunity lasts only 6 to 12 months.

Call a veterinarian whenever your animals show an unusual sickness, especially drooling of saliva and chewing without taking food into the mouth. The veterinarian is qualified to make a diagnosis and report the conditions to the proper authorities.

-30-

JER:cm
11/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Choose Tree Carefully for a Safer Christmas

You'll have a safer and more enjoyable Christmas if you choose your Yule tree carefully.

A tree that has been cut too long or stored in a warm place will lose its needles quickly. Even more important, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, it's a fire hazard that can turn your Christmas into a tragedy.

If possible, cut your own tree or buy it directly from the grower. Then keep it in a cool, shaded place out of the wind until you're ready to decorate it.

If you decide to buy a shipped-in tree, you can tell whether it's fresh by examining the needles. Those on a fresh tree are limber, not brittle. If the needles snap or shatter easily, they will not only drop quickly, but will be a fire hazard once the tree is in a warm place.

Hogsett suggests putting the tree in a spot away from the drying heat of radiators, the fireplace or warm air registers. Be sure the tree holder has a good-sized water container, and keep it filled. Make a new cut on the bottom of the tree, slicing the trunk at an angle. This will let it absorb more water.

-30-

OLH:cm
11/20/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25, 1957

Illinois Forests Less Than 50 Percent Efficient

Illinois forests are loafing on the job--producing only half a billion board feet annually when they're capable of producing one and one-third billion.

Ralph Lorenz, forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, attributes this poor production to improper management of farm woodlands. These woodlands make up 90 percent of all Illinois timberland. More than half of them are abused by grazing, which destroys young trees needed for further production. Also, one-third are damaged by fire.

Illinois ranks 35th in lumber production, with an output of less than one percent of the total national production. Although this may seem small, the state's lumber industry employs more than 12,000 people with an annual payroll of $45 million. And the manufactured value of its raw material is over $67 million.

Although much Illinois land is primarily suited for cultivated crops, two and one-half million acres need reforesting. Because of its lower fertility value, this land is better suited to growing timber than crops or pastures. About four million acres of forest remain in Illinois, or about 11 percent of the total land area.

All of the softwoods and three-fourths of the hardwoods used in the state must be imported. This is ironical because our forests are capable of producing all the hardwood we need. Softwoods, though, such as firs, spruce, pine and other evergreens, either are not suited to Illinois environmental conditions or are not available in commercial quantities.

According to Lorenz, the forestry situation in Illinois can be improved by increasing production of our forest land through sound management and by using land best suited for forest trees for growing crops of timber.

-30-

PAC:cam
11/13/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1957

Plan Crop Performance Day on January 22

The University of Illinois Department of Agronomy will hold a Crop Performance Day in Urbana on January 22, announces W. O. Scott, extension agronomist at the College of Agriculture.

The program will feature reports of 1957 hybrid corn performance tests. Four hundred hybrids from about 60 companies were tested at 10 different test fields around the state.

Other reports will concern minimum tillage, soybean cyst nematodes, experimental hybrids and weed control. Reports will also be given on chlorides in fertilizers, water-soluble phosphates and spring oat, barley and wheat varieties.

Farmers, seedsmen and all others who are interested are invited to attend. The morning program begins at 10:00 o'clock and the afternoon program at 1:00. Both sessions will be held in the new law building auditorium on the campus.

-30-

PAC:cm
11/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1957

Plan Timber Cutting as Winter Job

Plans for cutting timber this winter should be made now, according to L. B. Culver, forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Plans should include selection of trees to be cut, provision for replanting stock and selection of future species for a more desirable stand of timber.

Culver says to select trees on the basis of the use you plan to make of the timber after cutting. Mark selected trees now. Mark cull trees for killing at harvest time or earlier.

Winter is the best time for tree harvesting, since other farm operations are idle, Culver points out.

If you're doubtful about which trees to cut, contact a farm forester through your county farm adviser.

-30-

PAC:cm
11/27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1957

Safe Christmas Decorations

There's nothing quite like Christmas!

No other season or holiday of the year has the same air of excitement and gaiety. But under the pressure of events, the Christmas season sometimes brings on nervous tension, undue hurry and worry, impatience, irritation and a lapse of good, sound judgment. And that's when the little accident demon gets busy, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois.

The Christmas tree is the first consideration. Whether your tree is ceiling high or small enough to stand on a table, the base should be steady and properly weighted for balance. If it's a real tree, fix the trunk in a container of moist sand as protection against fire.

Before stringing the branches with lights, test the cord for possible shorts, and don't overload the circuits. Use a sturdy step-ladder to hang the star on top and whatever else is to be hung on the upper branches. Make a special effort to see that no ornament or metal strand comes into contact with a light bulb or socket. Turn the lights off when you leave the house or apartment.

Do not keep a tree inside longer than 10 days or two weeks because, even with the best care, it will dry out and become a serious fire hazard.

House decorations are many and varied. If you are buying new ones, try to buy either flame-proofed or non-flammable ones. When using old decorations, make absolutely sure that they are safely away from fireplaces, candle flames and lighting fixtures.

-30-

OLH:cm
//27/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1957

Loose Dogs May Lose to Leptospirosis

Loose dogs are likely to get leptospirosis by coming into contact with the urine of infected dogs, rats and mice.

Dr. A. O. Griffiths of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that from 2 to 38 percent of the dog population in various areas of the United States is believed to have leptospirosis.

All dogs are susceptible to leptospirosis. Age, breed and season of the year have no bearing on the disease. However, dogs that are free to roam are most likely to pick up the infection. The disease is found in five males to every one female.

Infected dogs are often dull, lose their appetites, shiver and have stiff hind legs. Later their eyes and mouth become discolored, and they vomit, have a bloody diarrhea and may die.

There is a vaccine that your local veterinarian may use at his discretion.

Be sure to wear rubber gloves when handling the dog, since the disease is transmissible to humans, Dr. Griffiths warns.

-30-

JER:cm
11/27/57

for weeklies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS . · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 9, 1957

Farm People More Active in Communities

Farm people in central Illinois are spending twice as much time in community affairs in recent years as they did 25 years ago. That's the report from David E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Lindstrom also reports that farmers are doing more trading in cities than in neighboring towns. These facts are based on studies of central Illinois farm homes in 1930 and the same homes again in 1952.

However, time spent in community affairs was less in both 1930 and 1952 than time spent in trading, organizations and visiting. In 1952 the order was trading, individual recreation and visiting, with community affairs fourth. Farm homemakers spent most of their off-farm time trading in 1930. But in 1952 visiting and individual recreation ranked ahead of trading. And community affairs were still in fourth place.

Lindstrom explains that farm people are no longer the majority group in rural communities. Therefore, to maintain their influence in community affairs, they must participate more in school, church and other community functions.

-30-

PAC:cm
12/4/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 9, 1957

Control Lice With Dust in Winter

Farmers who do not finish spraying cattle for lice before cold weather can still dust or use back rubbers, days Dr. N. D. Levine of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Certain insecticides should not be used on dairy cattle because they will be stored in the fat and secreted in the milk. Dr. Levine recommends dusting only beef cattle with 10 percent methoxychlor. Both beef and dairy cattle can be dusted safely with 0.5 to 1.0 percent rotenone.

Back rubbers for beef cattle only (not dairy) can be saturated with 5 percent DDT or methoxychlor in diesel oil or fuel oil (not crankcase oil or lubricating oil). Use 1 gallon per 20 feet of cable and recharge every 2 weeks. Do not use DDT within 30 days of slaughter.

If the weather is warm enough for spraying, the following solution can be used safely on both beef and dairy cattle. Use 0.025 to 0.05 percent pyrethrin plus 0.25 to 0.5 percent synergist (piperonyl butoxide or some other substance that increases the activity of the pyrethrins) or 0.006 percent rotenone. Spray the animals thoroughly.

Insecticides are not a substitute for good sanitation and management. They should be used with good management and sanitation practices, says Dr. Levine.

Local veterinarians can give further information on use of insecticides.

-30-

JER:cm
12/4/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 9, 1957

Christmas Safety

Before deciding where to put your Christmas tree this year, consider these safety factors:

Place the tree close enough to an electrical outlet to make it unncessary to use an extension cord. This will eliminate the danger of shock and fire from a faulty cord, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you put your tree in a large bucket of sand and keep the sand moist, your tree will not dry out and the needles will not drop so easily. Thus you will reduce the fire hazard.

The most satisfactory strings of lights are those that are wired in parallel; that is, when one bulb burns out, the rest will remain lighted.

Be sure all of the bulbs screw far enough into the sockets to prevent tinsel from touching the metal part of the socket. The better strings of lights have a fiber washer that is pressed against the socket by the bulb. This keeps out foreign material and also prevents shock. Check to see that the Underwriters' Laboratory label is on any string that you buy.

Whenever you leave the house, be sure your lights are off. Also, be sure the fuse on the circuit supplying the tree lights and electrical toys is not more than 20 amperes.

-30-

OLH:cm
12/4/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 16, 1957

Short Course Registration Starts February 3

Registration for the 1958 University of Illinois Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics starts on Monday, February 3. It ends on March 15.

H. L. Sharp, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, says the short course is designed for farm young people who cannot regularly attend college. It brings them up to date on new developments in agriculture and in the modern farm home. Students in the short course can also enjoy the cultural, social and athletic events on campus and in the community.

Anyone 18 years of age or older may attend. According to Sharp, farm background or experience is helpful, but not required. Housing and meals will be available in University residence halls for both men and women.

Among the agricultural courses to be offered are farm management, farm machinery, soil management and beef cattle feeding and management.

Sharp reports that this is the first year in which home economics courses have been offered. They include furnishing the home, buying and preparing foods and dating, engagement and marriage.

Get more information about the short course by writing to the Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. Farm and home advisers, vocational agriculture and home economics teachers and banks have copies of the announcement leaflet and enrollment blanks.

-30-

PAC:cm
12/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 16, 1957

Plan Ahead for Feeder Lambs

Good rations will help to prevent winter losses among feeder lambs, says Dr. George T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois.

Plans should also include adequate care and disease prevention. Including these features in your lamb-feeding operation will greatly increase your chances for a good profit.

Newly arrived feeder lambs should be placed in a spacious drylot that contains an open shed for shelter. The lambs also should get plenty of clean water, salt and good hay during the first few days after they arrive at the farm. This diet, which is heavy in forage, will permit them to become accustomed to their new surroundings before being put on full feed.

Dr. Woods says that following careful feeding practices, eliminating external and internal parasites, and having lambs vaccinated against enterotoxemia (also called overeating disease) will avoid most of the major risks in lamb feeding.

The local veterinarian can also examine the lambs for sore mouths before he vaccinates them, and give treatment if necessary.

-30-

JER:cm
12/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 16, 1957

Swine Herd Improvement Meeting January 4

Push-button pork in the future will be a highlight of talks at the 11th annual meeting of the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association on Saturday, January 4, at the Hotel Jefferson in Peoria.

Dr. Marcus Haggard, director of information, Ranger Equipment Company of Delphi, Indiana, will tell what his organization is doing to supply pig confinement pens.

Other featured speakers will include James Nance, Alamo, Tennessee, president of the National Swine Growers Council; H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist, University of Illinois; and George Short, meat buyer for Kroger and Company in the Peoria area.

Dick Herm, Peoria commission owner, will moderate a panel to discuss the swine business of today and in the future. Panelists will include Haggard, Nance, Russell and Short; M. S. Castle, Armour and Company procurement division, and R. E. Judd, secretary of the United Duroc Record Association, both of Peoria; and Ivan Sadler, Fithian, president, Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association.

The business session in the morning will include an explanation of the Illinois 3-cent self-help plan by President Sadler and a report on the year's activities and accomplishments by Association Secretary F. B. Hoppin of Lincoln. Three directors will be elected to the 11-man board.

The association is made up of 26 local swine herd improvement associations and six state breed associations. Fifteen FFA chapters hold junior memberships. Activities during the past year include the work of the 11 testing stations, the Swine Herd Certification program, association sales and increase in membership.

The meeting will convene at 11:00 a.m. with a luncheon program at noon. Adjournment is set for 3:00 p.m. Any swine grower is invited to attend.

-30-

RAJ:cm
12/11/57

Facts on Farm Fatalities

The fatal accident rate has been increasing on farms in this country, according to a U.S.D.A. report.

ARS agricultural economist John Rush analyzed information from death certificates provided by the National Office of Vital Statistics. He found that deaths from accidents on farmland and around service buildings increased from 6.7 per 100,000 persons from 1940 to 1943 to 10.3 from 1949 to 1953..

Of the farm accidents occurring between 1949 and 1953, the most frequent cause in 43 states was machinery. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the 15-19 year age group. This indicates that many young people had not acquired necessary skills or hadn't been taught the proper safety precautions in using farm machinery. Next greatest number of deaths was in the 10-14 year age group, followed by children under 5. The 20-24 year age group was safest.

About one-fifth of all fatal farm accidents occurred in the corn belt states. The largest number was in Texas, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio.

More deaths occurred in December than in any other month. July followed closely. Drowning occurred mainly in May, June and July. Burns were most frequent from November through February, when farm people are exposed to fireplaces and unguarded stoves. Machinery fatalities were highest in August. Pedestrian deaths topped the list in November, and motor vehicle collisions led in September.

-30-

OLH:cm
12/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 16, 1957

UI Dairy Marketing Day on January 28

Dairy Marketing Day at the University of Illinois is scheduled for January 28, according to Roland W. Bartlett, agricultural economist in the College of Agriculture.

Program topics will emphasize practical methods of increasing income of dairy farmers on a long-run basis. One session will start at 9:00 a.m. and the other at 1:00 p.m.

Morning topics include using more Class I milk for school milk programs, the program of the National Farmers' Union and the National Dairymen's Association and full supply contracts and efficient handling of surplus milk.

Afternoon topics include increasing net income through improved feeding, breeding and herd management; mass merchandising of milk through stores; merchandising milk in quantity lots for home deliveries; increasing Class I sales through use of quantity discounts; merchandising milk and its products in southern markets; and new products, new technology, lower distribution margins and bigger sales of milk.

Staff members from the College of Agriculture and several guest speakers will participate in the program. Among the guest speakers are Ralph Bradley, president of the National Farmers' Union and Edwin Richmond, economist from the National Dairymen's Association, Chicago. Bartlett invites all dairymen, dairy industry workers and other interested persons to attend the meeting.

-30-

PAC:cm
12/10/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 16, 1957

Windbreaks Are An Economical Investment

Windbreaks planted to protect farmsteads are an economical investment, according to L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Culver explains that a windbreak is a belt or strip of trees that stops the force of wind. When planted around farmsteads, they help to prevent cold winds from penetrating the homes and thus lower heating costs and give greater comfort. They also reduce the amount of snow drifting aginst buildings and homes.

Windbreaks are also economical when planted around feedlots. They help to keep livestock warm. Lower feed bills result because the animals use their feed to grow meat and bone instead of using it for heat.

Culver points out that windbreaks should be planted on the north and west sides of farmsteads. Recommended planting distances from buildings range from 50 to 300 feet. Norway spruce and Douglas fir make the most effective windbreaks because of their dense foliage, moderately rapid growth rate and tendency to branch close to the ground.

Get full information about windbreak designs and sources of nursery stock from your county farm adviser.

-30-

PAC:cm
12/11/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 23, 1957

Resolutions for Safety

A few New Year's safety resolutions could prove your best way to start 1958, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He points out that accidents kill about 13,000 farm people each year and injure more than a million others.

Need a few ideas for resolutions? Here are a few facts that will show you the need for safety resolutions.

Farm machines are the main cause of death and injury to rural people. Why not promise yourself to take extra care to keep your machinery in safe operating condition? Never attempt to unclog, adjust or grease any machine while it's running. Resolve to keep all shields and guards in place.

Falls are the next most serious cause of death and injury to farm residents. Good old common sense will prevent many of these mishaps. Just to be on the safe side, why not resolve to check your ladders for safe condition? While you're at it, take a look at the steps and stairs in your home and in your out-buildings. Good housekeeping may prevent a fatal tumble. Make it a point this year to keep stairs clear of debris--in other words, don't use them for storage.

But, remember, resolutions won't mean a thing if you don't make them work.

-30-

OLH:cm
12/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 23, 1957

Don't Shoot Lazy Rabbits

Lazy rabbits may be infected with tularemia or "rabbit fever," says Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Tularemia, an infectious disease of small wild animals, especially rabbits, is one of the many diseases that people can get from animals.

If a rabbit survives the first acute attack of tularemia, it may become chronically ill. In either stage, white spots on the liver should be regarded as a danger signal. Destroy the carcass and wash your hands immediately.

Tularemia is caused by bacteria and is spread among small wild animals by ticks and flies. It is not usually transmitted from man to man, and it does not appear in domestic rabbits or in livestock.

For extra precaution, anyone who handles game meat should wear rubber gloves. Also, the meat should be well cooked. Frozen meat from an infected rabbit may remain dangerous for 3½ years.

First signs of tularemia in people are sudden chills and fever. Some lymph glands may become swollen and tender. Symptoms appear from 24 hours to 10 days after exposure, but usually in about three days. When tularemia is suspected, consult a physician immediately.

-30-

JER:cm
12/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 23, 1957

Look for Blight-Resistant American Chestnut

Large, blight-free American chestnut trees were located in 36 states in 1957.

This discovery again raises hopes that this once proud giant may return to American forests, says L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service is testing the new-found trees to see whether they are resistant to the Asiatic blight. This disease has virtually wiped out the American chestnut since it first appeared in this country 50 years ago.

Trees can be tested by artificially inoculating them with the blight-causing fungus to make sure they have been exposed and have successfully resisted its attack. Or scionwood from these trees can be grafted onto seedlings in areas where the blight is known to be present. Resistant trees will live, and others will die after sufficient exposure.

Blight-resistant Chinese chestnuts have been grown in this country for some years. The nuts are similar to American chestnuts, but the tree is small, orchard type and, unlike the American variety, is of little value for timber.

The Forest Service would like to locate additional large American chestnut trees. Its scientists are willing to cooperate with private owners who would like to grow and test trees by grafting. More information and instructions for grafting can be obtained from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

-30-

RAJ:cm
12/18/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 23, 1957

Watch Protein Quality in Laying Rations

Quality as well as quantity of protein in laying rations determines how many eggs hens will lay.

Research results have varied all the way from 13 to 18 percent in the amount of protein hens need for top production, says Don Bray, poultry scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One reason for the differences that come out of research is that two rations with the same amount of protein may differ greatly in quality of protein. They may contain different combinations of amino acids--the building blocks of proteins.

Proteins from corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, fish meal and meat scraps, for example, each are made up of a different combination of amino acids, Bray points out. Biddy does her best in feeding experiments to tell the scientists how well each combination helps her to lay eggs.

Methods of processing feeds can destroy amino acids. Or they can make them easier or harder to digest. Recent University experiments show that fish meals fed at the same protein levels vary widely in their effects on chick growth.

Amount of protein hens need for maximum production also depends on the energy level of the ration, activity of the hens and their rate of production. Research still does not have all the answers to these problems, Bray says.

-30-

RAJ:cm
12/18/57

for weeklies

Farm News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 30, 1957

Pointers for Remodeling Farmhouses

A recent guide book released by the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois gives basic steps for remodeling farmhouses.

The book points out how to find your housing needs and how to appraise your present house. Instructions are also given for planning housing improvements. And advice is presented on how to record construction costs.

Keith Hinchcliff, extension housing specialist, prepared the book with contributions by Catherine Sullivan, home management specialist, and Marian Wagner, graduate student in special problems of family housing.

Hinchcliff says that a farmhouse plan should be flexible because family needs change during the useful life of a house. Sleeping space especially needs to accommodate a wide variety of conditions during a family life cycle.

Extra copies of the book "Farmhouse Remodeling", are available from the department of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, at a cost of 20 cents each.

-30-

PAC:cm
12/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 30, 1957

Don't Confuse Livestock Diseases

Illinois livestock growers often make mistakes in deciding which disease is causing illness in their herds and flocks that cost thousands of dollars each year.

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that mistakes in identifying common livestock diseases when they attack farm animals are among the reasons for needless livestock losses. In swine for example, it's easy to confuse erysipelas with hog cholera and mistake internal parasitism (worms especially) for feeding errors. Sometimes lung worm infestation looks like pneumonia.

In cattle, confusing milk fever and ketosis is a common error. Blackleg may pass for malignant edema. Abortions may be caused by brucellosis vibriosis, leptospirosis or trichomoniasis as well as by nutritional deficiencies.

In poultry, Newcastle disease may be confused with epidemic tremor and infectious bronchitis. Sometimes vitamin A deficiency is mistaken for roup. Fowl cholera, fowl typhoid and bluecomb disease sometimes look alike.

Death losses frequently result when treatment is given for the wrong disease. Dr. Woods recommends that a veterinarian be consulted when animals are sick; never use guesswork where animal health is concerned.

-30-

JER:cm
12/26/57

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF DECEMBER 30, 1957

Figure Salvage Value on Farm Income Tax Returns

Although farmers will face no major changes in figuring their 1957 income taxes, one requirement is being given increased attention by the Internal Revenue Service this year, according to George B. Whitman, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

This requirement, largely omitted in previous years, is that farmers should recognize salvage value when depreciating any capital item in their business. In past years most farmers have set up the entire cost of a capital item for depreciation.

Now farmers are being reminded that they must recognize a salvage value on capital items. Salvage value is simply the amount that a capital item is worth when it is taken out of use. A farmer's practice will largely determine how much he will estimate as salvage value.

For example, where certain machinery items are traded when they are still in good working condition, the salvage value may be substantial. But if it is customary to use certain equipment for its entire useful life, the salvage value will probably be no more than junk value.

In any case, the amount taken for depreciation over the estimated useful life of the capital item plus the salvage value should be no more than the original cost of that item.

-more-

To comply with this salvage value requirement Whitman suggests that farmers do two things in keeping their farm business records.

1. When setting up the depreciation schedule for capital items acquired in 1957 or in future years, subtract a reasonable salvage value from the purchase price if salvage is a factor. Then proceed to make annual depreciation on the remainder.

2. Leave the depreciation schedule for items acquired before 1957 as it is. Do not go back and recalculate the depreciation to take salvage value into account. But instead, do not claim the last year of depreciation. Leave the depreciation for the last year you use this item in the farm business on the record to represent its salvage value.

If this salvage value seems more than reasonable, then take part of the depreciation but leave enough unclaimed to satisfy the salvage value requirement.

Whitman reports that copies of the 1958 Farmers Tax Guide, published by the Internal Revenue Service are available free from the offices of the Internal Revenue Service or the county farm adviser. This manual gives more detailed explanation of depreciation and salvage value and illustrates the correct method for setting up depreciation schedules.

-30-

HDG:cm
12/26/57