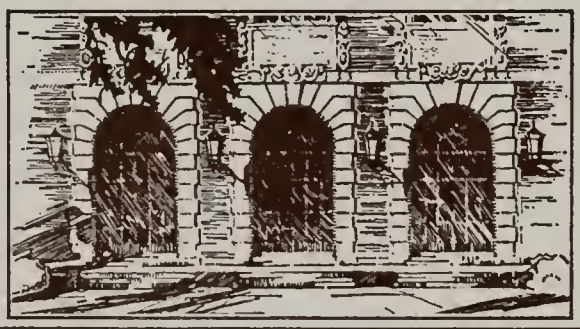

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1950

Cull Low-Producing Cows; High-Producers Pay Best

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today gave some eye-opening figures to show that you make the most profit from your highest-producing cows.

J. G. Cash, extension dairyman, reports that a cow giving 200 pounds of fat a year would return only $88 over feed cost for the year. That's at 1948 prices. In comparison, a 300-pound cow would return you $177 above feed cost. That's more than double the return from a 200-pound cow.

When a cow gives 400 pounds of fat a year, her return over feed cost is $270, and a 500-pound cow will earn $363 after paying for her feed. These figures all come from 1948 records of dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois.

Cash adds that these figures are not pure profit by any means. Dairy farmers still must pay for labor, housing, interest, taxes, veterinary bills, and other expenses from these returns over feed cost. With these added expenses, only the highest-producers actually make a net profit.

Cash says culling your low-producers can easily be one of your most profitable practices in 1950. The average cow in Illinois gives just over 200 pounds of fat a year, and this level of production is hardly enough to give a family a decent living.

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LJN:pm
12/28/49

Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1950

Dairy Information Item: Egg-Producers Pay Best

CHICAGO--A University of Illinois dairyman today gave some egg-marketing figures to show that you make the most profit from your egg-production case.

A. T. Cook, extension dairyman, reports that a cow giving 200 pounds of fat a year would return only $2 more than the egg. Since it is 100% profit. In comparison, a grade-A cow would return you $177 above feed cost. There's more than enough return from a dairy cow.

Even a cow giving 100 pounds of fat a year has larger return over feed cost if fair, and a cow-pound cow will even more after paying for her feed. These figures will come from 1,000 records of Dairy Herd Improvement associations in Illinois.

Cook says that those farmers who do not care profit by egg sales. Dairy farmers still make use for the large, thrifty, inherent cows, assuming skill, and taking expenses from their cows reviews over their cows. That frees added resources, that are higher-producing according only a per profit.

Cook says selling the low-producers can easily be one of good work, particularly profitable in 1950. The dairyman can in little more than one 100 pounds of fat a year, and very large of profit. Also he feeding among in days a family a dairy fields.

Cull the Non-Layers.....Here's How

URBANA--It's time now that all your pullets should be laying well, unless they were hatched late. If they aren't laying, sell them for meat.

This reminder came today from Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says that by culling out the "boarders," you'll be keeping feed costs down and the recent sharp drop in egg prices won't hit you as hard.

Ridlen says if you're not sure how to tell if a hen is laying, remember these two signs. If she's laying, her comb and wattles are large, bright red, shiny, and warm. Also, her pubic bones will be widespread, and her vent will be large, dilated, soft, and pliable.

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UI Working on Corn Breeding Tests

URBANA--University of Illinois plant breeders are working on two experiments that could possibly make some spectacular changes in our corn fields in the future.

R. W. Jugenheimer and E. R. Leng said today the College of Agriculture is working to improve the resistance of corn to insects and diseases, and also is trying to eliminate the need for detasseling seed corn.

There is some possibility of developing a variety of corn that can withstand corn borers without a great deal of damage. The possibilities in this field are almost untouched.

To cut out detasseling, the College is considering the possibilities of using chemicals or drugs to prevent the tassel from shedding pollen, and also a plastic spray to prevent the spread of pollen. Another possibility would be the use of hormones.

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LJN:pm 12/28/49

Quit the Men Laugh... Here's Why

WEARY-life's time now that all your problems should be laying well, unless they were behind bars. If that aren't lovely, will then for meat.

This remains same county from Sam Rutten, extension publication in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says that by calling out the "boneheads," you'll be keeping feed costs down and the recent short crop in mar prices won't hit you as hard.

Rutten says if you're not sure how to tell if a hen is laying, remember there two signs. If she's laying, her comb and wattles are large, bright red, shiny, and warm. Also, the pubic bones will be widespread, and her vent will be large, dilated, moist, and pliable.

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Working on Farm Breeding Tests

URBANA--University of Illinois plant breeders are working on two experiments that could possibly mean some special benefits in our corn fields in the future.

R. W. Fraenkel and R. P. Long said today the College of Agriculture is working to improve the resistance of corn to insects and diseases, and also is trying to eliminate the need for detasseling seed corn.

There is some possibility of developing a variety of corn that can withstand corn borers without a great deal of damage. The possibility is only fifty fifty now, about.

To cut out detasseling, the Fellows is considering the possibilities of using chemicals or dyes to prevent the tassel from shedding pollen, and also a genetic spray to prevent the growth of pollen. Another possibility would be the use of hormones.

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1950

Soil-Testing Labs Are Little-Known Blessing

URBANA--A soil fertility specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today pointed out that soil-testing laboratories are one of our most important, but little-known blessings.

R. H. Bray says almost 200 cornbelt laboratories annually test for limestone, phosphate, and potash needs on hundreds of thousands to millions of acres of land in the midwest. Bray explains:

"These tests tell when to use fertilizer and when not to use it, and guarantee a farmer a 3 to 5 fold profit from its use. Fertilizer use is climbing despite the end of the war and crop surpluses are accumulating. If crop prices were cut in half, fertilizer use would still be profitable where a soil-testing system is followed. Production is still going up as more and more acres are built up to maximum fertility."

These soil-testing labs have been largely responsible for building up, maintaining, and using our soil fertility to grow maximum crop yields of the right makeup for animal and human use--and doing this without soil erosion.

LJN:lw
12-29-49

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Farm
Radio News

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1957

Soil-Testing Laboratories Facilitate Money Planting

OSAKA--A soil fertility specialist in the Kinkiu district of agriculture today pointed out that soil-testing laboratories are one of our most important, but little-known blessings.

R. H. Grey says almost 200 community laboratories would fit for limestone, phosphate, and potash needs on hundreds of thousands to millions of acres of land in the province. Grey explains:

"These tests tell when to use fertilizer and when not to use it, and guarantee a farmer a 1 to 5 fold profit from its use. Fertilizer use is climbing despite the end of the war and over-stocks are disappearing. If crop money were put in fertilizer, farmers would be profitable where a soil-testing program is followed. Production is still going up as more and more acres are built up to maximum fertility."

These soil-testing labs have been largely responsible for building up, maintaining, and using our soil fertility to give maximum crop yields of the right makeup for animal and human use--and doing this without soil erosion.

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(Kinkiu
12-26-49)

Norton Reports From Europe

URBANA--British farming "is pretty thoroughly mechanized. There is a bigger variety of machinery here than you would see at the Illinois State Fair."

That's the report of L. J. Norton, University of Illinois agricultural economist, who has been in Europe since last summer studying the prospects for export markets for U. S. farm products. In a recent letter on his visit to a livestock show in England, he commented: "The interesting thing was that there was more interest in the machinery show held at the same time than in the livestock.

"More makes of tractors and more kinds of machinery--as the variety of crops is greater here. There are too many makes, but that seems to be typically British. They are individualists and one cannot help but admire them for it.

"There were practically all the U. S. makes of tractors--most of them made in England--and seven or eight British makes. Also a German diesel which is a rough looking specimen but efficient, I believe.

"I saw a diesel tractor on a farm in Germany which the owner said had worked 2,700 hours in the past year, which is pretty good. The machinery looks very sturdy, but is not as streamlined as ours."

As for food prices in England, Norton says "in some cases they're ridiculously cheap. You can buy your ration of butter, which for a family of four is one pound a week, for 21 cents a pound." On the other hand, the English price for cigarettes is about 50 cents a pack.

LJN:lw
12-29-49

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Crisis Reports Over Europe

Individualistic Feeling is Greatly Strengthened.

"There is a bizarre variety of sentiments here that you would see in the Illinois State Fair."

Quote the report of L. A. Thomson, University of Illinois, distinguished economist, who has been in Europe since last August studying the prospects for export markets for U. S. iron products. In a recent letter on his visit to a literature show in Brussels, he commented: "The literature going was that there was more interest in the machinery show held at the same time in the Lithodrome.

"There exist of industry and work fields of manufacture--all the results of crisis in greater work. Those are not easy years. But they seem to be typically British. They are individualistic and are not well but endure them too it.

"Those were practically all the U. S. people at Lithodrome--all of them with in Europe--not lower or right British sales. Also a German firm which is a rather looking machine for exhibition. I believe.

"I saw a diesel engine sent a from a German which the owner said had worked 2,700 hours in the past year, which is really good. The machinery level very strong, but it not [illegible] in order."

As for foreign orders in America, Thomson says "In some cases they're relatively cheap. You can buy your ration of butter, which for a family of four is one pound a week, for 41 cents a pound." In other words then, the foreign dollar top otherwise is about 40 cents a pound.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1950

Corn of Future to Be Easier to Harvest

URBANA--A University of Illinois plant breeder today declared that the corn of tomorrow will be easier to harvest than ever before.

R. W. Jugenheimer, in charge of corn breeding work in the College of Agriculture, says ease of harvesting includes many things. Among them are the time required, the ears left on the plant by the mechanical picker, husks left on the ears, ears dropped, and shelled corn lost on the ground.

Other factors affecting the suitability of a hybrid for machine harvesting are lodging, ear height, ear size, and maturity.

In 1947 and 1948, almost 200 hybrids were tested to find those best suited to machine harvesting. U. S. 13, a widely grown hybrid, picked nicely in 1947 with an average of only one gram of husk left on each harvested ear. Ten times as much husk was left on other varieties.

Jugenheimer says hybrids that stand well usually show good harvestability with a mechanical picker. Apparently, by selecting hybrids for good standability, the corn breeder automatically includes those that leave fewest ears in the field.

LJN:lw
12-29-49

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Radio News

Protect Calves Against Drafts

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian said today your dairy calves will do better this winter if you protect them against cold drafts, especially right after they are born.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield says calves usually do well in cold weather, but they can't stand chilling from sudden drops in temperature. Chilling lowers the calf's resistance to pneumonia, scours, and other diseases.

The veterinarian believes barns get too warm sometimes. Then when the doors are opened to clean out the barn, or for other reasons, the calf pen becomes drafty, and chilling may result.

When the barn is drafty, or when the weather is unusually cold, it is helpful to put a sack over newborn calves. Another precaution is to board up the calf pen walls at least four feet high.

LEA:lw **********

Illinois Ranks Fifth High in Poultry Income in 1948

URBANA--Illinois ranked fifth highest in the United States in cash income from poultry in 1948, with $128,600,000 from eggs, chickens, broilers, and turkeys.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today quoted these figures from the federal agriculture department. He says eggs brought in $81 million, chickens $30,200,000, broilers, $8,400,000, and turkeys $9 million in 1948.

Pennsylvania had the highest income from poultry--about $199 million. California, Iowa, New York, and Illinois followed in that order. Within Illinois, poultry ranked seventh in value among the farm products in 1948. Only corn, soybeans, oats, cattle, hogs, and milk were more valuable.

LJN:lw **********
12-29-49

Prevent Stove Against Fuels

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian said today stove making salves will do better than winter if you protect them against cold drafts, especially night after they are hung.

Dr. M. E. Mayfield says salves usually do well in good weather, but they must stand stability from moisture in temperature. Stability keeps the oil's qualities in preserving, cooling, and other flavors.

The veterinarian believes humans get colds sometimes. Then when the pores are opened to clean out the germs, or for other reasons, the cold air causes drafts, and building any result.

When the body is drafty, or when the weather is unusually cold, it is helpful to put a warm over working clothes. Another precaution is to bend up the wall and walls at least four feet high.

DEA:lw

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Illinois Farm Girls Work in Dollar Income in 1949

URBANA--Illinois reached fifth highest in the United States in farm income from poultry in 1949 with $[illegible] from eggs, chickens, broilers, and turkeys.

The value of poultry products in the Illinois Colleges of Agriculture, Lower ranked these Illinois from the most productive departments. In eggs brought in $[illegible] million, chickens $[illegible], broilers, $[illegible], and turkeys $[illegible] million in 1949.

Illinois had the farmers' income from poultry--above $[illegible] million. Indiana, Iowa, New York, and California followed in the order. Minor Illinois, poultry ranked second to value among the farm products in 1949. Only corn, soybeans, oats, cattle, hogs, and milk were more valuable.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1950

Ration for Brood Sows Has Three Advantages

URBANA--A livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today recommended a winter ration for self-feeding brood sows that has three advantages.

Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, recommends a mixture of 30 pounds of ground corn, 30 pounds of ground oats, 30 pounds of alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal, 4 pounds of tankage or meat scraps, 4 pounds of soybean meal, and 2 pounds of mineral mixture.

By self-feeding this ration, you can save a lot of work compared with hand-feeding. The mixture is also well-balanced--it contains the proteins, minerals, and vitamins which bred sows need during the winter months. In addition, it has enough bulk to keep the sows from growing too fat when they are self-fed.

Carlisle says the main advantage of the ration is the saving in labor. And he thinks it's better than straight corn and protein supplement because it has bulk, supplied by ground oats. The cost is also low--about $2.50 per 100 pounds--which is about the same as many other commonly used rations.

Carlisle's ration again--30 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, and alfalfa hay or meal; 4 pounds each of soybean meal and tankage or meat scraps; and 2 pounds of mineral mixture.

LJN:lw
12-30-49

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Radio News

[illegible] · Topics of Agriculture · Information Service

[illegible] Department, Lincoln 1, [illegible]

Salon For Office Girls - A Food Laboratory

WASHINGTON--A livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture recently recommended a winter ration for self-feeding hogs that has set tongues wagging.

Said Dr. Phillips, animal husbandry specialist, recommending a ration of 75 pounds of ground corn, 20 pounds of ground oats, 20 pounds of alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal, 5 pounds of tankage or meat scraps, 4 pounds of soybean meal, and 2 pounds of mineral mixture.

Be self-feeding this ration. You can save a lot of work because with hog-feeding. The ration is also self-balancing--it contains the proteins, minerals, and vitamins which are used during the winter months. In addition, it has proved well in keeping the sows from producing too fat when they are self-fed.

Families were dig well because of the ration is the service in Idaho, and be course life prefer lean physical good and improvement because it has that. supplies of growing work. The way is also ten--about to so yet for [illegible] is also [illegible] as many other economic used rations.

Definitely rather fools--25 pounds meal or [illegible] corn, [illegible] oats, 20 alfalfa hay or meal, 4 pounds meat or soybean meal for hogs--or self weight. Add 2 pounds of mineral mixture.

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[illegible]
[illegible]

Well-Drained Barnyard Helps to Prevent Foot Rot

URBANA--If you have trouble with foot rot among your cattle, keep your barnyard well drained this winter and next spring, and provide plenty of straw in the shed.

Dr. J. E. Mosier, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says many cases of foot rot occur each year. Usually it appears when cattle stand in barnyard mud for long periods, especially if the mud contains sharp stones or sticks.

But regardless of the precautions you take, Dr. Mosier suggests watching your cattle closely during wet weather. Foot rot sometimes strikes even though steps are taken to prevent it.

If lameness appears in one of your cows, look for a break in the skin or a sensitive area between the claws. Wash the hoof and keep the animal in a clean, well-bedded stall.

The safe practice is to have the foot treated by a veterinarian even in the early stages of infection. If you wait too long, it may be necessary to amputate a claw to save the animal's life.

LEA:lw **********

To Discuss Possibilities of Sterile Canned Fresh Milk

URBANA--Possibilities of sterile canned fresh milk and use of permanently installed glass tubing in milk plants are two of the headline topics at the milk plant operators' conference January 17-18 at the University of Illinois.

Five other reports complete the program. Among them are talks on streamlining milk plant operations and the economic and public health aspects of large retail milk containers.

This is the fourth of six dairy technology short courses sponsored this school year by the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

LJN:lw **********
12-30-49

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950

Rural Youthers to Start Farm and Home Week Program

URBANA--Reports of travel in Norway and Mexico, plus presentation of the 1949 community service awards, will highlight the Rural Youth program at Farm and Home Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture February 6-9.

As usual, Rural Youthers will gather the evening before Farm and Home Week starts. On Sunday night, February 5, they'll hear "More About Mexico" from Paul Ferree, young farmer from near Mattoon in Coles county. During the past two or three years Ferree has worked in Mexico with the federal department of agriculture.

On Monday morning, Meta Marie Keller, farm girl from Streator, LaSalle county, will tell about her experiences while living on several farms in Norway this past summer. She will show colored pictures during her talk, "Our Home, the World." Miss Keller is one of 33 American rural young people who lived on farms in European countries last summer in the International Farm Youth Exchange.

At the Rural Youth banquet Monday evening, the 1949 community service awards will be presented by a representative of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio railroad. This company offers the awards in 29 Illinois counties which it serves.

A business meeting, group singing, election of a continuation committee, and group discussions will complete the program for the Rural Youth group.

LJN:lw
12-30-49

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Radio News

[illegible] · Colgate on Lexington · Television [illegible]

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950

Four Soldiers to Sing From and Home Week Program

Cadets-Lieutenants at Texas to Appear on Dallas, Plus Ex-Students in the 1949 Community Activity Service, Will Participate in Local Week Programs at Home and Home Town of the Dallas Twelve Professional Engineers Meeting A.S.C.E.

As usual, Texas Engineers will gather the evening before the end of their meeting. On Friday night, February 17, they will have their annual banquet. Prior to the banquet, there will be a cocktail party. Following the meal has an address given Review the Year's Work in Texas with the Federal Department of Reconstruction.

On Texas campus, Sam Houston Dallas, Sam girl from Corpus Christi, will tell about the experiences while living on campus at home in Norway this past summer. She will show movies during her talk. On Texas, the Dallas Bill Walker is one of a few non-usual round people who lived in Europe in Europe. Walker spent in the International Year Book Exchange.

At the Texas Tech Engineer Dance Program, the 1949 Community Service Week will be presented by a representative of the local Chamber and Civic Committee. This program follows the meeting to be held the evening with it there.

A business meeting, dance, singing, election of a nominating committee, and group discussion will complete the program for the local Young Group.

Start Chicks Early for Biggest Profits From Eggs

URBANA--The poultry business is one place where the early bird really catches the worm.....and the profits.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, includes farm flock owners in that statement, as well as the birds. He says if you want profits this year your poultry program should be planned now.

That means ordering your chicks right away. If you do, you can set a delivery date and have a better chance of getting them when you want them.

It's wise to order your chicks for delivery before March 1. Then they should be laying well by early fall, when egg prices are highest. And early-hatched chicks grow faster than later ones. Besides being easier to grow, they're not bothered so much by diseases and parasites.

And if you start early, you can shop around to find a reliable hatchery. Most of all, though, by ordering your chicks now for delivery before March 1, you can get your share of high egg prices in early fall.

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Here's How to Milk a Cow With Low-Hanging Udder by Machine

URBANA--Have you ever had trouble machine-milking a cow with a low-hanging udder? Here's a tip that may help you. It comes from Jane Winkler, tester in the Randolph county dairy herd improvement association.

She says one member put a short, thick plank under the cow's hind feet. The animal soon got used to this extra platform and it raised her udder up enough to prevent the trouble caused by putting the machine on the low-hanging udder.

LJN:lw **********

Jersey Guinea Swine Cry Against Foreign Foes

(Cont'd)--The poultry industry is one place where the merry, bird mostly-matters the most... are the profits.

Sen Hickel, extolling politicians in the Illinois Douglas of Jacksonville, included this (!) theory in that statement, as well as the birds. He says if you want profits this year your poultry pressure should be planned now.

Then means ordering your chicks right away. If you do, you can get a delivery date you have a better chance of getting them when you want them.

It's also to order your chicks for delivery before March 1. Even they should be laying well by early fall, when egg prices are highest. And early-hatched chicks grow faster also laying eggs. Because chicks being easier to care, they're not bothered so much by diseases and parasites.

And if you start early, you can save around to find a reliable hatchery - here is all, though, by ordering your chicks now for delivery before March 1, you can get your share of high egg prices in early fall.

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Here's How to Milk a Cow With Inexpensive Gadget in Feeding

Wonder--have you ever had trouble machine-milking a cow with a lactating udder? Here's a tip that may help you. It comes from Dave Kinlaw, tester in the Pendleton County dairy herd improvement association.

The cows the machine put a chant. Chick plank under the cow's hind feet. The natural area up. Get on this which platform and it raises for water up enough to prevent the thought causing by milking machine.

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1950

Look Over Your Farm Woodlot If You Need Lumber

URBANA--Before you buy any lumber for farm buildings in 1950, look over your own farm woodlot. You may have the timber right at home.

D. A. Kulp, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends cutting the trees yourself and delivering the logs to the sawmill for sawing into lumber. If you sell your trees standing in the woodlot, you lose about two-thirds of the income you could have earned from them.

The only tools you need for harvesting trees right on your farm are an axe, crosscut saw, several wedges and a maul, a tractor to skid and load the logs, and a truck or wagon to haul them to the sawmill.

You can cut down the trees anytime during good weather this winter when you have the time. Lumber cut in winter will have a chance to season for four to six months before warm weather brings on insect and decay problems.

If you aren't sure whether your own woodlot will furnish the lumber you need, see your farm adviser. He can give you the name of your nearest district or farm forester, who will be glad to look over your woodlot and advise you.

LJN:lw
1-4-50

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Don't Gamble With Hog Cholera

URBANA--You may not believe in gambling, but you do gamble when you take a chance that your swine will not have hog cholera.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says there have been several flare-ups of hog cholera already this winter. A northern Illinois farmer lost 80 of his 100 fall pigs in a recent cholera outbreak and suffered a financial loss of about $2,000.

The veterinarian believes that similar flare-ups will occur yet this winter. They'll wipe out the profits of many swine raisers who gamble with hog cholera.

The only dependable way of safe guarding your profits against hog cholera is to have your swine vaccinated. And the best time to have it done is around weaning time.

LEA:lw **********

Younger Farmers Show Keen Interest in Record-Keeping

URBANA--A farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today declared that younger farmers are definitely interested in keeping good farm records.

George Whitman says county farm advisers have found a keen interest by young men in the Illinois farm record book. This new, easy-to-use book was introduced in 1948. This year an estimated 25,000 farmers will use it to keep accurate records.

In addition, about 10,000 high school vocational agriculture students and GI on-the-farm trainees are using this record book in class assignments, and 4,000 of these young men are farm operators.

LJN:lw **********
1-4-50

Don't Gamble With Hog Cholera

URBANA--You may not believe in gambling, but you'd be gambling when you take a chance that your swine will not have hog cholera.

Drs. L. O. Albers, veterinarians at the University of Illinois, say there have been several flare-ups of hog cholera already this winter. A northern Illinois farmer lost 80 of his 100 fall pigs in a recent cholera outbreak and suffered a financial loss of about $5,000.

The veterinarians believe that another flare-up will occur yet this winter. They'll wipe out the profits of many swine raisers who gamble with hog cholera.

The only dependable way of safe guarding your profits against hog cholera is to have your swine vaccinated. And the best time to have it done is around weaning time.

LEA:jw

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Younger Farmers Show Keen Interest In Record-Keeping

URBANA--A farm management specialist in the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service today believed that younger farmers are definitely interested in keeping good farm records.

George Wolfson says county farm advisers have found a keen interest on young men in the Illinois Farm Record Book. This new, over-the-counter book was introduced in 1973. This year, 17,000 farmers will use it to keep accurate records.

In addition, about 10,000 high school vocational agriculture students and 2,000 in-the-farm employees are using this record book in class assignments, and 4,000 of these young men are farm operators.

LEA:jw

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Knox county -- Grass-Legume Program Meeting--Wednesday, January 11, 1:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building, Galesburg, Illinois. Farm advisers will discuss the grass-legume program and show the new film Green Dollars. (From Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp)

Jasper county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Wednesday, January 11, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. St. Thomas Hall, Newton, Illinois. C. S. Rhode and J. G. Cash, U. of I. dairy extension specialists, will speak. Door prizes. (From Farm Adviser R. E. Apple)

St. Clair, Madison, Monroe County Vegetable Growers' Meeting--Wednesday and Thursday, January 11 and 12. Broadview Hotel, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Marion county -- District Recreation Leader Training School--Thursday and Friday, January 12 and 13. Centralia, Illinois.

DeKalb county -- County Rural Youth Meeting, Thursday, January 12, 6:30 p.m. Somonauk High School, Somonauk, Illinois. Curt Kenyon, U. of I. Rural Youth specialist, will speak on "Rural Youth and Community Service." Chili supper. (From Asst. Farm Adviser Roy E. Will)

Lake county -- Farm Record Book Meeting--Friday, January 13, 1:15 p.m. Farm Bureau Hall, Grayslake, Illinois. G. B. Whitman, U. of I. farm account extension specialist, will speak. (From Farm Adviser Ray T. Nicholas)

Knox county -- Agricultural Outlook Meeting--Tuesday, January 17, 1:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building, Galesburg, Illinois. L. H. Simerl, U. of I. extension economist, will speak. (From Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp)

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Knox county -- Grass-Legume Program Meeting--Wednesday, January 11, 1:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building, Galesburg, Illinois. Farm advisers will discuss the grass-legume program and show the new film Green Pollens. (From Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp)

Lasper county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Wednesday, January 11, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. St. Thomas Hall, Newton, Illinois. C. S. Rhode and L. G. Gass, U. of I. dairy extension specialists, will speak. Door prizes. (From Farm Adviser R. E. Apple)

St. Clair, Madison, Monroe County Vegetable Growers' Meeting--Wednesday and Thursday, January 11 and 12. Broadview Hotel, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Vermilion county -- District Recreation Leader Training School--Thursday and Friday, January 12 and 13. Danville, Illinois.

Dekalb county -- County Rural Youth Meeting, Thursday, January 12, 6:30 p.m. Somonauk High School, Somonauk, Illinois. Clark Kenyon, U. of I. Rural Youth specialist, will speak on "Rural Youth and Community Service." Child supper. (From Asst. Farm Adviser Roy E. Will)

Lake county -- Farm Record Book Meeting--Friday, January 13, 1:15 p.m. Farm Bureau Hall, Grayslake, Illinois. G. B. Whitman, U. of I. farm accounts extension specialist, will speak. (From Farm Adviser Ray T. Nicholas)

Cook county -- Agricultural Outlook Meeting--Tuesday, January 17, 1:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building, Galesburg, Illinois. L. H. Simpson, U. of I. extension economist, will speak. (From Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp)

farm
Radio News
NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1950

Popular Speaker at 1949 Spray Conference Returns

URBANA--By popular request, Frank Irons, nationally known authority on spray equipment, will return to this year's Custom Spray Operators' Training School to be held January 17-19 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

H. B. Petty, program chairman, says Irons has an hour Tuesday afternoon, January 17, for his topic, "New Equipment and Its Effectiveness." His talk last year on a similar topic was one of the conference highlights.

Two other feature speakers are scheduled to open the meeting Tuesday morning. They are Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, who will discuss the operator's information problems, and Dr. Julius M. Coon, director of the toxicity laboratory in the University of Chicago medical school. Dr. Coon will talk on "Toxicity of Chemicals to Operators and Animals."

Johnson leads off at 9:45 a.m. and Dr. Coon follows him at 10:30 o'clock. You'll miss two of the best talks on the program if you're late for the opening of the sprayers' meeting.

You can get a complete program from H. B. Petty, 38 Natural Resources building, Urbana. There is a $1 fee when you register.

LJN:lw
1-4-50

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Radio News

Illinois Leads U. S. in Use of Limestone, Phosphate

URBANA--Illinois farmers buy more limestone and rock phosphate to improve soil fertility than farmers in any other state, and they rank about 10th in use of mixed fertilizers like 3-12-12.

E. E. DeTurk and L. T. Kurtz, soils fertility men in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today issued a semiannual report on fertilizer usage in Illinois for the first six months of 1949. It showed that Illinois farmers bought 280,000 tons of all kinds of mixed fertilizers and 185,000 tons of rock phosphate.

Figures on limestone were not included, but college agronomists says Illinois farmers have been using about 5,250,000 tons each year since 1946. This is about one-sixth of all limestone spread in the United States. No other state comes anywhere near this record.

And during recent years Illinois farmers have used more phosphate than farmers in any other state.

Federal agriculture department figures place Illinois about 10th in the country in use of manufactured fertilizers.

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Brushing, Currying Cows Daily Recommended

URBANA--It's a valuable practice during the winter barn-feeding season to use a brush and curry-comb on your cows every day.

Here's the experience of a Moultrie county dairyman who is following that practice. According to Blaine Erhardt, dairy herd improvement association tester, "One member is brushing and currying his cows twice a day. He says it adds to their appearance and also helps to produce cleaner, high-quality milk."

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LJN:lw
1-4-50

Illinois Farm Bureau - 2 - For Release Friday, January 9, 1948

Illinois Farm U. S. In Use of Insecticide Chemicals

URBANA--Illinois farmers in their insecticide and fungicide
needs to harvest all possible data farmers learned under crop, and
for such about 10% in use of mixed insecticides like pyrethrin.

W. E. Dotson and C. M. Ibach, entomologists in the
Illinois Station of agriculture, today issued a mimeograph report on
preliminary tests in Illinois for the first 10 months of 1947. It
showed that Illinois farmers spent $1,000,000 less of 1947 from of mixed
insecticides and 10% for use of rock dusters.

Figures on insecticide sales are incomplete, but million sales
since 1947 Illinois farmers have been using about 1,000,000 less than
prior since 1947. This is about one-third of all insecticide sales
for farming state. In other with other insecticides for the farmer.

Not having mixed yours Illinois farmers have used more
insecticides than farmers in any other state.

Farmers application department figures show Illinois
farmers the results in use of mixed insecticides.

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Illinois, Farmers Cows Milk Production

URBANA--Like a mulberry mulberry during dry spring
feeding season in cows a bumper sun increase on cow cows milk for.

Here's the experience of a dairy-- Jerry Oliver, who is
Illinois cow operator. Jerrold is farmer Illinois. Milk herd in
prevalent investigation tests. "The manure is throwing our cows milk
this year, hence a day. We have to move to cows experiment so, also
helps to produce slumber, high-quality milk."

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Illinois
1-9-48

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1950

Answers to Two Farm Legal Problems

URBANA--Who's at fault if the neighbor's dog bites Johnny? What happens if the hired man drives the tractor out on the highway right in front of Jake's speeding bakery truck, and it knocks him straight into bed for a month? If the hired man was at fault, am I still liable because he was working for me?

H. W. Hannah, professor of agricultural law in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today gave the answers to these common legal questions on the farm.

On Johnny's dog bite, if Johnny was not trespassing or provoking the neighbor's dog, the dog owner is liable for injury. Before last June, peaceful dogs were legally allowed one bite before the law stepped in. But on June 30 the Illinois legislature changed that. Old Shep's owner now is liable on the first bite.

In the truck-tractor accident, the hired man probably would have to pay for his own injuries. Illinois courts have in most cases decided that, if there is negligence by the injured party, then the farmer-employer cannot be liable. However, most farmers agree it's a good idea to carry liability insurance on their hired men. It's not only safer for themselves, but it helps the hired man out too if he's injured.

LJN:lw
1-6-50

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Farm
Radio News

New Oat Variety Released

URBANA--A new, higher yielding oat variety called Andrew will be available to Illinois farmers for planting this spring.

G. H. Dungan and J. W. Pendleton, crop production men in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today said Andrew had been outstanding in yields in field tests for four years. It is like Clinton in disease resistance, matures about one week earlier than Clinton, and has a high test weight.

The Andrew oat has two drawbacks: It does not have the stiff straw of Clinton and will not stand up so well as Clinton on soils of high fertility. This lodging, or falling over, makes it harder to harvest the ripe oats with a combine.

Second weakness is that Andrew is susceptible to race 45 of crown or leaf rust which first appeared in Illinois last season. If this disease gets bad, Dungan and Pendleton think it may mean a major change in oat varieties, since none of them has outstanding resistance to it.

Andrew is resistant to most races of crown or leaf rust, to smut, and to all but one race of stem rust.

As for yields, at Urbana Andrew yielded 11 bushels more an acre than the average of all other oat varieties for the past four years. In northern Illinois for 1949 alone, it ranked third among 27 varieties tested, and yielded 3 1/2 bushels more than the average of all varieties. In the St. Louis area for 1949, Andrew ranked second among 16 varieties tested, with 6 1/2 bushels more than the average of all varieties.

LJN:lw
1-6-50

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[illegible]w for Double Defense

[illegible]--Hon. Hiram Kilgore and Warren Willing Hudson [illegible] will be available on Illinois farms for planting this spring.

C. W. Durgan and J. A. Tomlinson, corn production men in the Illinois College of Agriculture, report that they have succeeded in yields in field tests for four years. It is like giving a disease resistance. Farmers also may use hybrid corn [illegible] to use a hybrid that yields.

The Hybrid can be two-cross: It does not have to [illegible] strain of Gilmore and will not stand up as well as Gilmore do [illegible] of corn fertility. This lodging, or falling over, makes it [illegible] to harvest the ears with a combine.

Second requirement is that Hybrid is susceptible to [illegible] or leaf rust which first appeared in Illinois last season. [illegible] disease was bad, Durgan and Tomlinson think it may cause a major [illegible] in our varieties, since most of them have contribution [illegible] it.

Hybrid is mechanically to [illegible] of grain or leaf [illegible] same, and in all but one [illegible] pual.

Hybrid yields, at Urbana [illegible] yielded 12 bushels more than the average of all other cut varieties for the last four years. In Southern Illinois for 1949 alone, it averaged [illegible] bushels per acre. In the St. Louis area for 1949, hybrids [illegible] more than 16 varieties tested, with 1 hybrid [illegible] of all varieties.

farm
Radio News
IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1950

Soil Tests Are Best Way of Detecting Fertility Losses

URBANA--An agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today reports that simple soil tests will tell you whether your cropland has extra, enough, or deficient fertility.

A. U. Thor, supervisor of 79 county soil-testing laboratories over the state, says soil tests can measure soil fertility losses much more quickly and accurately than by depending on crop yields.

A soil can lose half of its required phosphate or potash, for example, before that loss can be measured by lower crop yields. The soil tests can measure this decrease in pounds, but the soil has been mined of half its fertility before you can notice a decrease in crop yields.

Thor compares soil testing to keeping your automobile tires inflated to the right pressure. If you need 32 pounds of air in a tire, by all means maintain that pressure if you expect to get the most wear out of your tires. Flat tires don't carry us very far, and neither do flat soils. By using soil tests intelligently, we can keep the soil properly inflated so as to maintain the best fertility.

Thor declares that soils are no better than the way they're treated. They get tired and hungry just like human beings.

LJN:lw
1-6-50

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Farm Radio News

STATE-OF-OREGON — COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1956

Soil Tests Are Sure Guide Against Fertility Losses

Urban-ite descendant in the living college of agriculture says reports that simple soil tests will tell you whether your crops are being, enough, or deficient fertility.

As it then, experience of 19 county soil-testing laboratories over the state, says soil tests can measure soil fertility losses much more quickly and accurately than by depending on crop yields.

Soil can lose half of its required phosphate or potash, for example, before that loss can be measured by lower crop yields. But soil tests can measure this decrease in income, but the soil has been mined of half its fertility before you can notice a decrease in crop yields.

Your frequent soil testing to keeping your economic index correlated to the right pressure. If you need to provide or air in a tire, by all means maintain that pressure if you expect to get the most wear out of your tires. Your tires don't care to wear far, and rather do that soil. By using soil tests keep fertilizer, we can keep the soil property inflated so as to maintain the best fertility.

Our designers that soils are so better than the air inflated. They get tired but hungry just like human beings.

Utility

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Guard Cows Against Cold Weather Trouble

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today gave a timely top to dairymen who wish to prevent cold-weather trouble among their cows.

Dr. G. T. Woods, College of Veterinary Medicine, says cows with udders that are tight with milk should not be forced to stand out in the cold. Otherwise, the ends of their teats may freeze, resulting in a painful injury.

Most cows don't seem to mind cold weather, and outdoor exercise is good for them. But Dr. Woods says it is not a good idea to force your cows to stay outside for hours at a time when the temperature is freezing or below.

LEA:lw

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Try Chopped Cornstalks for Bedding; They Last Longer

URBANA--Here's an idea on bedding for your dairy cow that has worked well for a Rock Island county dairyman.

John Hawn, tester in the Rock Island dairy herd improvement association, says that one DHIA member runs cornstalks through his field chopper and uses them for bedding. The farmer claims that chopped cornstalks last much longer for bedding than straw.

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LJN:lw
1-6-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1950

New Shredders Good for Many Things, but Not for Corn Borer Control

URBANA--These new shredders and cutters that chop up crop residues are good for many things, but they won't kill enough corn borers directly to justify their use for that purpose.

A. L. Lang, soils specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today says that with a residue chopper you can shred cornstalks, clip clover seedings, control weeds in pastures and fencerows, or prepare your fields for plowing after you've combined the oats, soybeans, or wheat growing there.

But Lang agrees with the entomologists and engineers that a shredder is not good enough alone to control corn borers. Using a shredder before plowing will help you plow clean and thus control corn borers indirectly.

Farmers have often burned their crop trash to get rid of it and make plowing easier. This practice wastes lots of valuable organic matter and plant food. With shredders, you can save the straw, cornstalks, and stubble and help improve the soil.

Shredders help solve another big farm problem. Sometimes new seedings are smothered by windrows of hay, piles of soybean, oat, or wheat straw left from combining, or by large chunks of manure. Shredders will break up and scatter this trash so that the young plants can grow through.

LJN:lw
1-9-50

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Farm and Home Week Session Shows How Legume-Grass Program Pays Off

URBANA--The Illinois Legume-Grass Program Pays Off!

That's the featured topic Tuesday morning, February 7, at the 49th Farm and Home Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture. Farm and Home Week dates are February 6-9.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of extension, explained today that about 85 counties out of 102 in the state are concentrating their effort in 1950 on the college-sponsored legume-grass project. Local farm advisers will direct their own county program with help from college extension specialists. It is a long-time program that is being launched this year.

The Farm and Home Week session will show how your own legume-grass program pays off in permanent soil fertility; in livestock, dairy, and grain farming; in soil conservation; and in higher farm earnings.

In the afternoon the practical aspects of legume-grass farming in Illinois will be discussed. Emile A. Rediger, McLean county grain farmer, and Clay Holt, Woodford county livestock farmer, will relate their successful experiences with legume-grass farming. Management problems and income and costs of legume-grass farming are other topics on the afternoon program.

The legume-grass program is aimed at putting more land into soil-saving forage crops and less land into corn and soybeans. About 55 percent of Illinois cropland was in corn and beans for the three years 1946-48, 20 percent in small grains, and 20 percent in hay and pasture. College authorities say a sound long-time land-use program would call for no more than 40 percent of cropland in corn and beans and about 35 percent in rotation hay and pasture.

LJN:lw
1-9-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Jersey county -- Farm Bureau annual meeting--Saturday, January 14, 12 noon. Jerseyville Grade School gymnasium, Jerseyville, Illinois. Larry Colvis, manager of Illinois Grain Terminals, Chicago, will be principal speaker. (From Farm Adviser Roy Frakes)

Piatt county -- Farm Bureau annual meeting--Saturday, January 14, 10 a.m. High School, Monticello, Illinois. Entertainment and attendance prizes. (From Farm Adviser A. C. Kamm)

University of Illinois -- Milk Plant Operators' Conference--Tuesday and Wednesday, January 17 and 18. $3.50 registration fee. Discussions and lectures on latest developments of interest to milk plant operators. College of Agriculture campus, Urbana.

University of Illinois -- Custom Spray Operators' Training School--Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 17, 18 and 19. Registration 9 a.m. Tuesday. Speakers include Paul Johnson, Prairie Farmer editor, discussing sprayers' information problems. Auditorium, U. of I. campus, Urbana.

Piatt county -- 4-H Leaders' Recognition Banquet--Thursday, January 19, 6:30 p.m. Monticello Community High School Auditorium. Annual banquet sponsored by Monticello Chamber of Commerce. (From Home Adviser Lorennie Berry)

McHenry county -- Farm and Home Day--January 20, 10:30 a.m. Economic Forum and Dairy Herd Analysis Program. Woodstock Community High School. (From Farm Adviser W. A. Tammeus)

Marion county -- Farm Bureau annual meeting--Saturday, January 21, 10 a.m. Young School, Salem, Illinois. Larry Branden, secretary of Indiana Farm Bureau Federation,will speak. (From Farm Adviser Rex R. Rhea)

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1950

136 Outbreaks of Newcastle Disease in 1949

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian reports that Newcastle disease continued to be a serious problem in Illinois poultry flocks last year.

Dr. J. O. Alberts states that 136 outbreaks of Newcastle disease in chicken flocks were diagnosed by the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1949. This was 30 more outbreaks than were reported in 1948. Many others that occurred were not reported.

The veterinarian says Newcastle disease has been identified in more than 300 flocks since the disease first struck Illinois in 1945. He believes the disease has probably appeared in each of the state's 103 counties.

Control of Newcastle disease depends largely upon careful sanitation and management practices, both in the hatchery and on the farm. Vaccination of chicks more than one month old has also been found to be helpful.

About 35 percent of the young chicks that get the disease die of it, although losses vary from 5 percent all the way up to 100 percent in some flocks. Reduced egg production is the most serious effect in the laying flock.

LJN:lw
1-9-50

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Farm Radio News

[illegible] — Extension Service — Extension Service

For Release Friday, [illegible]

[illegible] University Extension Clinic in [illegible]

[illegible] — University of [illegible] veterinarian, reports that [illegible] disease controlled in [illegible] County problem in Illinois [illegible] during last year.

Dr. [illegible] Illinois found [illegible] 100 outbreaks of Brucellosis [illegible] in dairy herds were diagnosed by the Bureau of Dairy[illegible] during 19[illegible]. This was 17 more outbreaks than [illegible] in [illegible]. Most herds that reacted were not vaccinated.

The veterinarian said Brucellosis usually [illegible] [illegible] more than one herd. Clinics were [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the diseased cow usually [illegible] [illegible] the infection.

Control of Brucellosis involves repeated blood tests, [illegible] isolation and sanitary practices. Brucella [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Vaccination of calves, more than one month old, is [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] herd.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Chemical Weed Control to Be Featured Third Day at Sprayers' School

URBANA--Eight reports on controlling weeds with chemicals will make up the last day's program at the Custom Spray Operators' Training School at the University of Illinois January 17-19.

H. B. Petty, program chairman, said today that new chemicals in weed control, pre- and post-emergence spraying, and defoliation would be three of the subjects covered. The others are brush control and cleaning up drainage ditches, controlling turf and pasture weeds, spraying small grain, corn, and legumes to control weeds, preharvest spraying, and control of Canada thistle, wild garlic,and onions.

Petty adds that the two talks to be given during the opening session Tuesday, January 17, are among the best on the program. They are "An Operator's Information Problems" by Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, and "Toxicity of Chemicals to Operators and Animals" by Dr. Julius Coon, director of the toxicity laboratory in the University of Chicago medical school.

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Eight Tips to Grow Good Calves

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today offered eight suggestions to help you grow thrifty, well-developed calves.

C. S. Rhode recommends feeding enough whole milk to get them well started before changing to other feeds. During the first six weeks, feed two teaspoons of cod liver oil or one-half teaspoon of cod liver oil concentrate daily. Later add one-tenth of a pound of irradiated yeast to 100 pounds of their grain mixture.

Let the calves exercise in the sun, and give them all the green sun-cured hay they want. Keep iodized salt and fresh water before them. Avoid damp, drafty quarters, bed their stalls heavily, and keep the bedding dry.

LJN:lw **********

Poultry Feed Control Is Be Followed Which Illini Producers' Report

CHICAGO.--Eight reports on conducting meets with demonstrations will make up the last day's program at the Poultry Dairy Operators' training school at the University of Illinois January 17-19.

H. B. Jeffs, program chairman, said today that new chemicals in wear control, pre- and post-emergence herbicides, and sterilization would be topics of the subjects covered. The others are brush control and alternative to drainage ditches, controlling hard and perennial weeds, providing small grain, corn, and legumes in crucial weeks, weatherproof painting, and control of cheese thistle, wild garlic,and onions.

Jeffs added that one talk to be given during the opening session Tuesday, January 17, was on the best on the program. It was "An Operator's Information Problems" by Earl Johnson, editor of Farmer's Farmer, and "Toxicity of Chemicals to Operators and Animals" by Dr. Julius Coon, director of the toxicity laboratory in the University of Chicago medical school.

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Fish Liver Is Given Cows Drive

CHICAGO.--A University of Illinois dairyman today offered vital suggestions to help you grow healthy, well-developed calves.

C. A. Ross recommends feeding cheese which will be fed three well started calves running in other feeds. During the first six weeks, feed the tablespoons of cod liver oil or a mixture of herring oil and liver oil concentrate daily. Later add one-tenth of a pound of irradiated yeast to 100 pounds of block grain mixture.

Let the calves exercise in the sun, and give them all the green sun-cured hay they want. Keep fodder and fresh water from them. Avoid damp, muggy quarters, but shelter calves heavily.

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1950

Good Idea to Feed Ewes Grain Just Before Lambing

URBANA--It's a good idea the last month or six weeks before lambing time to add 1/2 to 3/4 pound of grain mixture to the ration you're feeding the ewes.

U. S. Garrigus, head of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today it would pay you well in healthy lambs to get your bred ewes in good condition before lambing time. Adding grain to their ration is a big step in that direction.

Garrigus says the ewes' grain mixture can be half corn and half oats. If your ewes are thin, you can get more protein in the ration by adding about 10 percent, by weight, of soybean or linseed oil meal.

To furnish enough roughage, give the sheep a full feed of good-quality legume hay.

The ewe's capacity is so reduced the last six weeks before lambing that she can't get enough roughage for both her own needs and the developing lamb. She needs concentrated feed so that she won't draw too heavily on her body flesh and fat.

Without some concentrated feed, ewes are likely to develop ketosis, or so-called lambing disease. If that happens, you may lose some ewes and your lamb crop will be smaller.

LJN:lw
1-11-50

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Farm
Radio News

Ary at Ashmead - Bureau of Agriculture - Publication[illegible]

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1950

Good Idea to Feed Your Grain Just Before Lambing

TEXANA--It's a good idea for the ewe's rumen to be working full time on all 1/2 to 2/3 pound of grain mixture in the ration you're feeding the ewes.

G. W. Cunningham, head of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today it works very well to feed lamb to her your ewes in good condition to give lambing time. Adding grain to their ration is a big step in that direction.

Cunningham says the ewes' grain mixture can be half corn and half oats. If your ewes are thin, you can get more results if the ration by adding about 10 percent, by weight, of soybean or linseed oil meal.

To furnish enough roughness, give the ewes a full feed of good-quality legume hay.

The ewe's ability to do without too lean mix ewes before lambing that she won't get enough roughage for both her own needs and the developing lamb. The lamb consumed feed so that she won't have too heavily on her body fluid she fed.

Without some concentrated feed, ewes are likely to develop ketosis, or so-called lambing disease. If that happens, you may lose some ewes and your lamb crop will be smaller.

-30-

Winter Barn-Feeding Season Especially Dangerous for Mastitis

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says that winter and early spring are the most dangerous seasons for injuries to dairy cows. These injuries often lead to mastitis flare-ups.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, College of Veterinary Medicine, urges dairymen to watch for mastitis in cows every month, but to be especially careful during the winter barn-feeding season.

Here is a 7-point program of mastitis prevention and control to protect your herd:

Keep cows and barns clean, and drain muddy lots.

Use deep bedding to cut down the chances of injury to teats and udders. Check the barn for high door sills.

Mastitis may travel to healty cows on dirty hands or equipment. Therefore disinfect milking equipment, and wash and dry your hands after milking each cow. Wash and dry the cows' teats and udders.

Use the strip cup daily to find infected cows. Put them at the end of the milking line. Dispose of badly infected animals.

Test milk samples from all cows in a veterinary diagnostic laboratory. The strip cup often misses mastitis in its early stages.

Do not buy infected animals. Have your veterinarian examine the cow's udder and test her milk before you buy her.

Finally, set up a program for treating selected infected cows with help from your veterinarian. But treatment is not a cure-all. Treated cows may become infected again unless you protect them against mastitis.

LJN:lw
1-11-50

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1950

Rake Farm-Stored Beans to Cut Surface Spoilage

URBANA--A federal agricultural engineer with the Illinois College of Agriculture today passed along an easy way to keep surface spoilage low in your farm-stored soybeans.

Leo Holman says you can keep surface spoilage low if you will break up any crust that forms there during the winter by stirring up the top layer of beans with a garden hand rake.

The engineer says not to worry too much if a crust forms on the surface. This crusting may cause some spoilage, but it's not too serious if the rest of your beans are dry enough and you break up the crust occasionally with a garden rake.

To avoid big spoilage losses, beans should be stored at not more than 12 percent moisture in a water-tight bin. But even a water-tight bin and dry beans will not stop a surface crust from forming.

The crust forms because the fairly warm beans near the center of the bin give off moisture during the winter. This moisture collects just under the cold top surface. Enough moisture can cause spoilage.

Holman says you can't prevent this moisture movement, but you can help to prevent spoilage by raking the surface frequently.

LJN:lw
1-11-50

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$40 Cattle Is Not a Typical Price

URBANA--Don't let those $40 cattle prices fool you!

L. F. Stice, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today warned cattle feeders that these high prices are apt to give some people the wrong idea.

Stice says two loads of choice steers sold for $40.50 per 100 pounds at Chicago late in December. We remember these prices too easily. Instead, Stice says we should remember these three things.

1. Nearly 30,000 head of cattle were sold that week at Chicago, but only 50 of them sold for $40.50. 2. Most of the fed cattle were sold at prices ranging from $20 to $30. 3. The average price of all steers was about $26.

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Custom Sprayers' Meeting Opens Tomorrow; 300 Expected

URBANA--The second annual Custom Spray Operators' Training School opens tomorrow at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. About 300 are expected to attend.

H. B. Petty, program chairman, said today two of the best subjects would be the first two talks on the Tuesday morning program. They are "Toxicity of Chemicals to Operators and Animals" by Dr. Julius Coon from the University of Chicago medical school, and "An Operator's Information Problems" by Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer.

About 20 other reports are to be given on corn borer and fly control, controlling weeds with chemicals, and so on.

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LJN:lw
1-11-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1950

Yardstick Given to Measure Efficiency in Raising Hogs

URBANA--Here's a yardstick you can use to measure how well you're doing in raising hogs.

These figures come from detailed reports kept by 686 hog raisers in 58 counties in northern and central Illinois. They are cooperators in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service project of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Here's what their records showed for 1948:

These 686 hog farms averaged 26 litters each year. They weaned 6.4 pigs per litter and produced 42,000 pounds of pork. Death loss by weight was 1.7 percent.

They fed $6,700 worth of feed and received $8,750 from hogs. That's a $131 return for each $100 worth of feed. Their average selling price was $22.95 per hundredweight, and feed cost per 100 pounds of pork produced was $15.88.

How do these figures compare with yourown hog business?

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There are 35,000 tons of free nitrogen in the air over every acre of land. Corn can't get it directly, but legumes can grab it out of the air and pass it on to corn that follows in the rotation. You can't beat legumes for efficient, low-cost nitrogen factories right on your own land.

LJN:lw
1-13-50

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Radio News

[illegible] of DIAMOND - Collins of ABSOLUTELY [illegible] Information Service

FOR RELEASE ON SUNDAY, [illegible] 1, 1950

Practical Ways to Insure Efficiency in Radio Shop

DENVER--Here's a practical way [illegible] to measure how well you're doing in radio here.

Three Western cities from certified reports [illegible] of 600 [illegible] in 50 counties) in comparison [illegible] control [illegible]. They are [illegible] in the Rocky Mountain Area Management Service [illegible] of the Ultimate College of Advertising. Here's what [illegible] showed for June.

These 600 shops [illegible] average of [illegible] each year. They [illegible] 6.4 [illegible] and produced [illegible] of work. [illegible] cost of radio was 1.7 percent.

Per [illegible] of [illegible] and received [illegible] from [illegible] a full return for each $100 worth of [illegible]. Their average [illegible] time was [illegible] minutes, and they made [illegible] of work produced [illegible].

The 60 [illegible] shops [illegible] with [illegible]

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There are 75,000 [illegible] in the air [illegible] of land. [illegible] it [illegible], but [illegible] it [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] Information [illegible] on [illegible].

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Test-Tube Daughter Gives 114 More Pounds Butterfat Than Dam

URBANA--A Clinton county dairyman is completely sold on the value of artificial breeding.

Vincent Kohrs, dairy herd improvement association tester in that county, reports that an artificially sired daughter in one member's herd gave 114 more pounds of butterfat than her dam. That's a 40 percent increase.

The test-tube daughter gave 10,000 pounds of milk, 3.95 percent butterfat test, and 401 pounds of butterfat. That was her record on twice-a-day milking for 305 days. She started milking at two years and two months of age.

Her dam gave 7,500 pounds of milk, 3.8 percent butterfat test, and 286 pounds of fat in 294 days of milking. She freshened at two years and eight months of age.

There are three artificial breeding cooperatives serving northern, central, and southern Illinois. They are supervised by the Illinois College of Agriculture and are located at Dundee in Kane county, Monticello in Piatt county, and Breese in Clinton county.

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College Holstein Herd Classified

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today reported that almost half the Holsteins in the College of Agriculture herd ranked good plus or better in a recent classification.

E. E. Ormiston said the inspector for the national Holstein-Friesian association placed one animal excellent, 10 very good, 13 good plus, 19 good, 11 fair, and 1 poor.

"We always keep all heifers for at least one milking period," Ormiston explained. "We're also getting facts on how cows change in body type as they grow older, and it also helps in teaching students to have better and poorer cows for comparison."

LJN:lw **********
1-13-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1950

Soil Testing Work Doubles, but Still Far Behind

URBANA--Soil-testing work supervised by the Illinois College of Agriculture has more than doubled in the past two years, but is still much slower than it should be.

A. U. Thor, in charge of 79 county soil-testing laboratories over the state, reports today that about 700,000 acres were tested in 1947, and more than 1,000,000 acres in 1948. Last year, he estimates, close to 1,500,000 acres of farm land were tested for fertility.

Thor says there are about 26,000,000 acres of cropland and plowable pastures in Illinois. If we test 1,500,000 acres each year, it would take just over 17 years to complete the job once. But the agronomist indicates that soils should be retested every six to eight years at least. Thor declares:

"It's clear that we need to test many more acres each year if we expect to get the job done before it is too late."

By taking soil samples to his county laboratory, a farmer can find out how much limestone, phosphate, and potash his land needs for best crop yields. He can then put them on according to soil tests and know that his soil is at top fertility. The fertility value of limestone and rock phosphate, two of the most widely used plant foods, lasts from 10 to 15 years at least, and sometimes longer.

LJN:lw
1-13-50

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Farm
Radio News

ity of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

For Release Friday, October 13, 1950

Soil Problem Is Serious, But Still Not Acute

Three-fourths of the farmers interviewed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture had more than doubled in the past ten years, but it still took closer look to choose it.

A. E. Ehrt, in charge of the survey, said farmers over the state recently today that about 700,000 acres were lost in 1947, and more than 1,000,000 acres in 1949. Last year, it became, since to 1,000,000 acres of farm land were taken out of utility.

The soil loss is about 20,000,000 acres of cultivated and pasture land in Illinois. It is just 1,000,000 acres more than it would take just over 17 years to complete the job now. But the department indicates that soils should be returned where it is right, at least. Then declares:

"With that that we need to take care where supply such land if we expect to get the job done before it is too late."

By taking soil samples in fall during liquidation, a farmer can find out how much fertilizer, lime, and organic matter he need to plant crop yields. He can then put them on accordingly to soil tests and know what his soil is in the fertility. The fertility value of liquidation out soil programs, and of the most widely used plant foods, usually range in 15 years at least, and sometimes longer.

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To Discuss Ways to Promote Grass-Roots Discussion of Farm Laws

URBANA--Promoting unbiased discussion, at the grass-roots level, of national policies affecting farmers is the theme of a national conference starting tomorrow in Chicago.

Dr. H. C. M. Case, committee chairman, says about 75 men from state agricultural colleges in at least 40 states are expected to attend. The meeting lasts three days, January 19-21.

"You might say we're seeking ways of reviving the old-fashioned town meeting," explains Case. "We're in a confusing period now with regard to many legislative proposals concerning farm people. The farm laws which Congress adopts will certainly affect farmers' lives directly and strongly. Farm folks are definitely interested in forming sound opinions about suggested farm laws.

"In this conference we want to develop principles and methods of encouraging free and open discussion on controversial farm issues in a calm, unbiased way."

Case, head of agricultural economics work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, was chairman of a 12-man committee which planned the conference. This committee was appointed by Farm Foundation, a group to promote agricultural interests, which is sponsoring the meeting.

Among the program topics are responsibility of land-grant colleges in agricultural policy, agricultural extension's challenge in public policy, a study of past farm legislative experience, a panel discussion on methods of developing an understanding of the issues involved, and long-time objectives.

Attending from the University of Illinois will be A. T. Anderson, L. H. Simerl, and Case.

LJN:lw
1-13-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 19,1950

General Session Speakers at Farm and Home Week Announced

URBANA--The four general session speakers at the 49th annual Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture were announced today. Dates are February 6-9.

Dr. E. G. Nourse will speak Monday afternoon, February 6, on "The Economic Outlook and the Midwest Farmer." Dr. Nourse is former chairman of the president's council of economic advisers.

On Tuesday Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, will address the second general session. His subject is "The Weakest Link in Our Cropping System."

Mr. Dean Rusk, deputy undersecretary of the U.S. department of state, speaks Wednesday afternoon, February 8, on "The Farm and Home--and World Community."

At Thursday's general session, February 9, Allen Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, will discuss "The Farmer's Interest in National Policy."

About 175 reports will be given during the 4-day Farm and Home Week on almost every phase of farm life. The topics include agronomy, home economics, rural youth, legume-grass program, farm machinery, livestock, outlook for farm prices, dairying, and many more. Plenty of entertainment is scheduled also.

JN:lw
-16-50

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Farm Radio News

[illegible] COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE [illegible]

[illegible] Radio Programs [illegible] Department

[illegible]

[illegible]—The four general radio programs of the ARM [illegible] are available for the University of Illinois College of Agriculture [illegible] announced today. Dates are January 5-7.

Dr. E. C. Bishop will speak Monday afternoon. Beginning [illegible] "Economic Outlook for the Middle West." Dr. Bishop is [illegible] chairman of the president's council of economic advisers.

On Tuesday Jay Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, will [illegible] the second general session. His topic is "The Farmer Looks [illegible] Our Changing Civilization."

On that day, Henry Wallace, secretary of the U.S. Department [illegible] Tuesday afternoon, January 6, on "The Farm and [illegible] World Community."

On Thursday a general session, January 7, [illegible] members of the Illinois Farm Bureau Federation will [illegible] [illegible] a Tribute to Walter Cox [illegible].

Radio ITV reports will be given during the 1-day [illegible] and [illegible] every Friday of farm life. The topics include [illegible] home economics, farm problems, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Illinois, medicine for farm people, nutrition, and [illegible] [illegible] Tours of agricultural [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Don't Let Spring Break in Cattle Prices Worry You

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock specialist today urged Illinois cattle feeders to stick with their original plans for marketing their steers and not to get jittery and unload their cattle if a temporary market break should come in February.

Harry Russell says this advice applies to choice and prime cattle headed for a late summer or fall market. Prices for these grades are normally highest from late July until about November 1.

"You can't beat the law of averages," declares Russell.

He says in February 1949 cattle prices dropped sharply, and some men were stampeded into selling their steers. They paid from $25 to $27 for feeder cattle, but sold them for around $19. But the market recovered. By holding their cattle until May, they could have broken even; and by feeding them until fall, they could have made a pretty good profit. The same thing happened in 1948.

So if you're feeding calves or light yearlings for market next fall, don't worry too much about a price break during the spring. It's almost sure to be only temporary. Almost without exception, choice and prime cattle sell highest in late summer and early fall.

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Grain Elevator Men to Discuss Mutual Problems at School

URBANA--A panel discussion on management problems will highlight the Grain Elevator Managers' school to be held January 23-24 at the Rogers hotel in Bloomington.

L. F. Stice, economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says five problems will be discussed with elevator men as speakers. The problems are personnel supervision, handling of credit, advertising, taking part in community activities, and prices charged by elevators.

The school is sponsored by the State Board for Vocational Education and the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute. It is open to anyone interested in the country grain and feed business, and there is no registration fee.

JN:lw
1-16-50

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Illinois Beetle Expert Is Called Prophet

URBANA--A University of Illinois insectmen specialized today
and Illinois cattle farmers are alike with their respective plans for
protecting their crops and not to get jittery and unless their cattle
a temporary market break around June in February.

Harry Russell made this advice applies to chicks and grain
cattle headed for a late summer or fall market. Prices for these
two are normally higher from late July until about November 1.

"You can't lose the law of averages," declares Russell.

He says in February 1949 cattle prices dropped sharply.
some men were attracted into selling their steers. They paid from
to $27 for feeder cattle, but sold them for around $19. But the
had recovered. By holding their cattle until May, they could
been even and by feeding them well fall. They could have made a
pretty good profit. The same thing happened in 1948.

So if you're feeding calves or light yearlings for market
fall, don't worry too much about a price break during the summer.
's almost sure to be only temporary. Illinois without exception,
chicks and grain cattle will higher in late summer and early fall.

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Illinois Elevator Men To Discuss Grain Problems at School

URBANA--A special discussion on marketing problems will take
place the Illinois Elevator Managers' School to be held January 27-28 at
Illinois Hotel in Champaign.

In 2 sessions, sponsored by the Illinois College of Agriculture,
the three problems will be discussed with Jamesbee are as follows, the
colleges are sponsored agricultural marketing of grain, advertising
and sales in promoting activities, and policies involved in elevators.

The school is arranged by the State Farm Bureau for Farmers
Association and the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Dealers. It is
for anyone interested in the country grain and feed business, and
is an registration fee.

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1950

Careless Buying Causes Much Livestock Disease

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian declared today that careless buying is probably the most important cause of disease outbreaks in livestock each year.

Dr. G. T. Woods says to be careful that you don't buy disease when you buy additions to your farm herd or flock in 1950. If a newly purchased animal spreads disease on your farm, it is expensive, no matter how little you pay for it. Dr. Woods puts it this way:

"Whether you buy a pig for $5 or a cow for $50, you lose money if the animal has a serious disease. You may lose not only the new animal, but many of the animals in the home herd as well."

"Carrier" animals also spread disease. These are animals that have recovered from a disease but still carry the germs. Brucellosis, swine dysentery, mastitis, tuberculosis, and many other diseases are often spread by these "carrier" animals.

To prevent trouble from careless buying, insist upon a veterinarian's certificate of health before you buy an animal. And make it a practice to keep all newly purchased stock away from the home herd or flock for at least three weeks.

LEA:lw
1-16-50

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Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Offers $10,000 in Prizes

URBANA--Illinois poultrymen will have a chance at $10,000 in prize money and attractive trophies and plaques by entering the 1950 Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest in Illinois.

Clarence Ems, chairman of the state Chicken-of-Tomorrow committee, says: "We had 32 entries last year, and that was encouraging. But this year we're expecting an even larger number."

February 11 is the deadline for entries this year. You can get an entry blank and contest rules by writing Ems at the division of poultry husbandry, state department of agriculture, Springfield.

Setting dates are February 13 through 17 inclusive, which means the eggs will hatch between March 6 and 10. Chicks will be grown for 12 weeks. This period will end between May 29 and June 2, and the birds will be judged on June 7.

These dates have been set so that the five best Illinois entries can be shipped to the regional contest, including 10 midwest states. It will be held June 23, probably in Chicago.

Ems says $3,000 will be divided among winners at the various regional contests held over the country this summer. In addition, a 30-inch gold-plated trophy will be awarded the 1950 Illinois state winner. And in 1951, when the national contest is held, the first prize is $5,000, with $2,000 to be divided among the next seven winners.

Aim of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is to produce a better meat-type bird. Men from all parts of the poultry industry, the Illinois College of Agriculture, and state department of agriculture make up the Illinois contest committee.

LJN:lw
1-16-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

McHenry county -- Farm and Home Day--Friday, January 20, 10:30 a.m. at Woodstock Community High School. Art Moore, farm editor, Business Week, will speak. (From Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus)

St. Clair county -- District Music and Drama Festival--Monday, January 23, Shiloh Valley Grange.

Jackson county -- Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of Southern Illinois Horticultural Society--Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and 24. Old Science Building, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. Charles B. Shuman, president, Illinois Agricultural Association, will speak at the Monday evening session. A marketing situation panel Tuesday morning will feature representatives of all groups concerned, giving their views on present marketing system.

McLean county -- Grain Elevator Management School--Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and 24. Rogers Hotel, Bloomington. Topics on accident prevention, labor, legal and economic problems in the grain elevator business.

Knox county -- Farm Bureau Annual Meeting--Tuesday, January 24, 10 a.m. First Methodist Church, Galesburg.

Fayette county -- District Music and Drama Festival--Tuesday, January 24, Vandalia.

Menard county -- District Music and Drama Festival--Wednesday, January 25, Petersburg High School Gym, Petersburg.

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

[illegible] county -- Farm and Home Bureau--Friday, January 27, 10:30 a.m.
[illegible] Wesleyan Community Club Lodge. Mrs Moore. Farm Bureau
Business Week, will meet. (Home Farm Advisor R. E. Freeman)
[illegible]ar county -- Elderly Home and Home Festival--Monday, Janu-
ary 31. Skiles Safety Center
[illegible]n county -- Seventy-third Annual Meeting of Southern Illinois
Agricultural Society--Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and
24. ODA Mission Building, Southern Illinois University,
Carbondale. Illinois. Charles S. Gleason, president, Illinois
Agricultural Association, will speak at the Monday evening
session. A marketing situation panel Tuesday morning will
feature representatives of all groups concerned, giving
their views on present marketing system.
[illegible] county -- Grain Elevator Management School--Monday and Tuesday,
January 23 and 24. Square Hotel. Bloomington.
Topics on accident prevention, labor, legal and economic
problems in the grain elevator business.
[illegible]county -- Farm Bureau Annual Meeting--Friday, January 24, 10 a.m.
First Methodist Church, Ogdensburg.
[illegible] county -- Twinkle Music and Home Festival--Tuesday, Janu-
ary 24. Tuscola.
[illegible] county -- Elderly Music and Home Festival--Wednesday, Janu-
ary 25. Lockeburg High School Gym, Sarasmony

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1950

Most Cows Have a Right to Kick

URBANA--No dairyman likes a cow that kicks at milking time, but most cows have a right to kick.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today claimed that if cows could tell us their complaints, the list would be long and impressive.

They would point an "accusing finger" at their owners because they don't get to live longer. And they might ask him:

"Why send us off to the butcher in the prime of life just because careless management on your part causes us to become infected with mastitis? Such things as poor milking practices, lack of bedding, undersized stalls, and poor sanitary conditions give mastitis a better chance to attack us."

Those poorly treated cows would probably add: "Give us a better sire and dam and you'll have to cull fewer of us because of low production."

Rhode gives these four practices that would save a lot of cows that are sold because of breeding trouble: Take more care to develop growthy, thrifty heifers; breed cows from 60 to 90 days after calving; breed when conditions are normal; and get proper veterinary care when needed.

LJN:lw
1-18-50

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Hog Lice Spread Swine Pox

URBANA--Keeping your swine free of lice this winter and spring not only is good management, but it also helps to prevent trouble from swine pox.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, said today that lice are usually responsible for the spread of swine pox. The disease seldom occurs where there are no lice.

Lice are costly pests in their own right, the veterinarian states, because they cause hogs to rub off profit dollars. Spraying or dusting your swine herd will destroy the lice and eliminate the danger of swine pox at the same time.

Dr. Woods lists several good sprays or dusts for lice. They include DDT, BHC, chlordan, lindane, and methoxychlor. Spraying usually gives better results than dusting, but it should not be done during cold weather.

LEA:lw **********

Visits to Seed, Feed Plants on Grain Elevator School Program

URBANA--Visits to the Purina feed mill and Funk Brothers seed company plant will highlight the second day of the Grain Elevator Management school to be held January 23-24 at the Rogers hotel in Bloomington.

L. F. Stice, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says other topics on the program are avoiding accidents in elevators, keeping records in the country grain business, new crop varieties, and a panel discussion on management problems of personnel, credit, advertising, community activity, and prices charged.

The conference is open to anyone interested in the country grain and feed business. There is no charge. It is sponsored by the state board for vocational education and the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute.

LJN:lw **********
1-18-50

Use care dipped onion lip

SPRING--Dropping your onion from of lint when mixing and dipping not only is good management, but it also helps to prevent trouble from onion rot.

Dr. G. T. Good, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, said being that cats are usually carriers for the spread of rabies, the disease is then common where there are no cats.

Cats are quite poets in their own right. Our veterinarian states, because they make bugs in our hair with spines. Removing or cutting your white hand will improve the cat's and eliminate the danger of using the on the white hand.

Dr. Good also recommends good sanitary or care for life, from including DDT, CCC, solution, lindane, and methoxychlor. Spraying usually plays better results than dusting, but is usually not be done during cold weather.

Idem:lw

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Visits by land, sea planes to state director Salmon figures

SPRING--Visits, in the United Land Will and Sing Summers and Summer Joint will Director the second day of the Small Farmers Conference School to be held January 19-24 at the Budget Bowl in Springfield.

C. C. Allen, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says other topics on the program are Building Activity in Agriculture, Farming Trends in the Corn Belt, Farm Income, Farm Credit, and a panel discussion on [illegible] of Farmers, Agricultural Economic Activity, Inc. Farm Credit.

The conference is open to farmers interested in the country area and Land Institute. Group is no charge. It is sponsored by the Alpha Beta for Agricultural Education and the Illinois Farmers Home and Food Institute.

Idem:jc

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1950

Outlook Sessions Given Monday at Farm, Home Week

URBANA--Illinois farmers can get the latest outlook information at two sessions Monday, February 6, at Farm and Home Week sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The outlook sessions, sure to interestmany farmers, are put on by the agricultural economics department.

Monday morning in the auditorium the general outlook will be given for foreign markets for our farm products, and the economic outlook for this country at home.

In the afternoon, also in the auditorium, the outlook for specific products will be given. These include grain and soybeans, meat animals, dairy products, poultry and eggs. There will also be discussion of costs and net income, and prices of consumers' goods.

The general session will tie in closely with these outlook talks. Dr. E. G. Nourse will speak on "The Economic Outlook and the Midwest Farmer." Dr. Nourse is former chairman of the president's council of economic advisers.

Farm and Home Week dates are February 6 through 9. Your farm adviser can give you a complete program.

LJN:lw
1-18-50

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Farm
Radio News

Department of Agriculture Information Service

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1948

Rural Leaders Given Glimpse of Future, Long Range

URBANA--Illinois farmers and get the latest outlook information at the meetings Monday, February 23, at Farm and Home Week sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The outlook sessions, open to interested farmers, are part of the agricultural extension department.

Strong emphasis in the addresses the general outlook will be given for foreign markets for our farm products, and the economic relations our nation may expect.

In the afternoon, still in the outlook, the outlook for specific products will be given. These include grain and livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs. There will also be discussion of farm and rural income, and prices of consumers goods.

The general session will be in charge with these outlook talks. Dr. A. C. Hoffer will speak on "The Economic Outlook and the Farmers Income." Dr. Hoffer is a known authority on the operations of the economic aspects of economic affairs.

Farm and Home Week dates are February 23 through 27. Year

farm advisers can give you a complete program

Jolly.

Jolly:jm

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Seeking Better Metal Roof Paints in Weathering Tests

URBANA--A funny-looking metal roof in Piatt county with red, silver, and black stripes should provide some of the answers to which systems of roof paints will stand up best under the weather.

R. W. Whitaker, assistant in farm structures in the Illinois College of Agriculture, explained today that the roof of a 150-foot corn crib on one of the University's Allerton farms near Monticello had been painted with 41 different paint combinations for the test.

All surface dirt and bird droppings were first swept off the metal roof. Some of the 24-inch wide strips were then wire-brushed and others were left untouched to find out whether the work of wire-brushing was worth while. Some panels were given only one coat of paint; others were double-coated. All paint was sprayed on.

The roof was 50 to 100 percent rusty when the test started in May 1949. It had been left to weather much longer than was good for it. Whitaker recommends that metal roofs be painted when rust first appears.

Basic (commercial) metal-roof paints were used. They included zinc oxide, red lead, aluminum, asphalt-aluminum, asbestos-asphalt, and zinc chromate.

The roof will be inspected every six months to check on weathering. From these tests college agricultural engineers expect to get some definite recommendations on better combinations of metal roof paints.

LJN:lw
1-18-50

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Roofing Expert Tells Good Points in Inexpensive Types

URBANA--A long-lasting metal roof is first choice with farmers, and other styles should provide more of the answers to which systems of roof paints will stand up best under the weather.

E. V. Whitacre, Assistant in Farm Structures in the Illinois College of Agriculture, explained today that his roof of a 150-foot corn crib on one of the University's dairy farms near Monticello had been painted with 41 different paint combinations for the past

All surface dirt and loose scaling were first swept off the metal roof. Some of the 24-foot strips were then wire-brushed and others were left unbrushed to find out whether the work of wire-brushing was worth while. Some panels were given only one coat of paint, others were double-coated. All paint was sprayed on.

The roof was 50 to 100 degrees hotter than the air temperature in May 1949. It had been left to weather much longer than was good for it. Whitacre recommends that metal roofs be painted when most first appear.

Basic (commercial) white-roof paints were used. They included zinc oxide, red lead, aluminum, organic-zinc-rich, aluminum-asphalt, and zinc chromate.

The roof will be inspected every six months to check on weathering. From these tests college agricultural engineers expect to put some definite recommendations on better combinations of metal roof paints.

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Lc:rjs
1-23-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1950

New Soybean Variety, Adams, Announced

URBANA--Adams, a brand new variety of soybean, will be grown on Illinois farms in 1950 for the first time. Two other new varieties, introduced in 1948 and 1949, are becoming more popular.

This announcement came today from J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Only a couple of thousand bushels of Adams are available and they will be used to increase seed supplies. Hackleman says practically all of the Adams bean seed is now committed.

The two other varieties are Hawkeye, introduced in 1948, and Wabash, first grown generally in 1949. Supplies of both are fairly large, with a good demand in and out of state for Wabash.

Adams has done best in northern Illinois. Hawkeye is suited to northern and central Illinois, and more growers are seeding it every year. It is an early, high-yielding variety. Wabash, a southern Illinois variety, in its first season yielded well above Gibson and Patoka varieties, and Hackleman looks for more growers to seed Wabash.

LJN:lw
1-20-50

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Farm Radio News

[illegible]

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 19[illegible]

The Children's Hour - Continued

Quaker-Oats, I guess our worship of cereals, will be given on Illinois farms in 1951 for the first time. Two other new varieties, introduced in 1948 and 1949, are becoming more popular.

This announcement was made by from G. G. Geddes, crop specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Only a couple of thousand bushels of these new varieties are they will be used in commercial seed handling. Production and distribution all of the seed that is now available.

The two other varieties are Lancaster, introduced in 1947, and Lancaster, first grown commercially in 1948. Families of both are fairly large, with a good deal of variation in the amount of seed for planting.

Farmers who have been in production difficulties. Lancaster is suited to northern and central Illinois, but seed growing and harvesting is very good. It is a heavy, standing variety. Lancaster is a southern Illinois variety, in its turn, Lancaster yielded well across Illinois and across varieties, and Lancaster made the most growth to meet [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Illinois Farm Income Likely to Drop Slightly in 1950

URBANA--An economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture predicted today that Illinois farmers' net income and buying power will probably drop off slightly in 1950.

L. H. Simerl, extension outlook forecaster, expects farmers to have about as much to sell as they had in 1949, but the average prices they receive will be lower. And he thinks over-all farm costs and family living expenses will be down very little.

On the supply side, farmers are set to produce at high levels this year. Acreage restrictions on a few crops will be a hindrance, but experience shows they do not reduce total production very much. Except for a severe drouth, total farm output in 1950 will be about the same as during the past two years.

On the demand side, Simerl believes consumers will be able and willing to buy about the same amounts of farm products as they did last year. Industrial employment and wage rates will remain high. However, even though city workers get more money, they are not expected to spend any more for food.

Here's the picture on some major Illinois farm products:

Corn: prices seem likely to hold near present levels, at least until corn-planting time. Corn loan rates next fall will be about the same as for the 1949 crop.

Soybeans: production may be increased greatly this year. If it does, it may pay well to have good farm storage next fall.

Milk: prices will probably average very little lower than 1949.

Beef cattle: those marketed this winter and spring will probably show fair profits, but the market next fall probably won't be so good as during the past four months, largely due to consumer demand.

Hogs: income from hogs may be cut about 5 percent.

LJN:lw
1-20-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1950

Tips on Cutting Insect Damage in Stored Grain

URBANA--A federal entomologist today reported that in many cases insects cause a 10 percent shrinkage in farm-stored grain in one storage season.

R. T. Cotton added that you could put 1,000 weevils or bran beetles in a quart of grain and hardly notice them. Yet two weevils or five bran beetles in a quart of wheat cause it to be classed as "weevily" grain.

G. C. Decker has an answer on how you can cut down your losses from insects eating your farm-stored grain. Decker is entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Decker recommends three steps: First, inspect all stored grain often to detect insects early. Second, if you find insects, fumigate immediately to kill them. And third, provide clean storage. This includes spraying empty bins with a 2 percent DDT spray before you refill them next summer.

Decker says most grain stored in Illinois is in good condition now. But by watching carefully now to catch any insect build-up early, we may cut down losses greatly. If we're careless, we may have a serious problem next year which probably would carry over into future years.

LJN:lw
1-20-50

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Keep Calves Separated for at Least 30 Minutes After Feeding Milk

URBANA--Another DeKalb county dairyman has gone a long way toward controlling mastitis and preventing blind quarters in his first-calf heifers.

Ambrose Stevens, dairy herd improvement association tester, said today the farmer has installed calf stanchions.

J. G. Cash, extension dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends keeping calves separated from each other for at least 30 minutes after they have had their milk. Calves like to suck each other after they have their milk, and this may cause enough injury to let mastitis germs get a start.

Keep the calves tied or in stanchions for at least half an hour after feeding milk, and let them nibble on a little grain.

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Who Owns Trees on Farm Boundary Lines?

URBANA--Do you and your neighbor have some question about who owns that good nut tree located right on the boundary line between your farms?

H. W. Hannah, professor of agricultural law in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today answered that problem.

Hannah says Illinois law gives a pretty fair decision in such cases. According to law, you own an undivided interest in that nut tree, just as your neighbor does. But that doesn't give you the right to chop down your undivided half!

LJN:lw
1-20-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1950

Problems of Young Farmers Is Farm and Home Week Topic

URBANA--Two sessions especially for young farmers are set for Wednesday, February 8, at Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Economic problems of young farmers is the morning topic, while farm management problems will be discussed in the afternoon. Young farm men and women will do most of the talking too

At the morning session, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Benson, Paxton, Ford county, will tell their experiences in "Balancing the Needs of Farm and Home." The Bensons started from scratch about two years ago with a little money he had saved from war service. And the Emery Cender family, Dewey, Champaign county, will relate their family profit-sharing experiences.

Other morning reports include getting started in farming with limited capital, starting a home on a limited budget, and keeping the farm in the family.

In the afternoon these are the topics on farm management problems of young farmers: increasing income from crops; from livestock; labor, equipment, and net income; and the rewards of good mangement.

Besides this program especially for young farmers, there are about 175 other talks during Farm and Home Week February 6-9.

JN:lw
-23-50

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Farm Radio News

[illegible] Service

[illegible] NEWSPAPERS, [illegible]

[illegible]blems of Young Farmers in Farm and Home Work Topic

URBANA--Two sessions especially for young farmers are [illegible] Wednesday, February 3, at Farm and Home Week at the University of [illegible]linois College of Agriculture.

Economic problems of young farmers in the morning [illegible]

[illegible]ife farm management problems will be discussed in the afternoon.

[illegible] farm men and women will do work at the [illegible]

At the morning session, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanson, Darlington, [illegible]rd County, will tell their experiences in "Balancing the Needs of [illegible]m and Home." The Hansons started from scratch about two years ago [illegible]th a little money he had saved from war service. And the Hanson [illegible]ter family, Dover, Bureau County, will relate their "[illegible]-sharing experiences.

Farm management experts include reports stressed in farming with [illegible]ited capital, starting a farm on a limited budget, and keeping the [illegible]m in the family.

In the afternoon there are two topics on farm management [illegible]blems of young farmers: Integrating income from farm enterprises [illegible]ock, labor, buildings, machinery, and the rewards of good management.

Besides this program especially for young farmers, there are [illegible]out 175 other talks during farm and home week February 3-6.

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Buy Pullorum-Clean Chicks

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged poultrymen to buy protection against pullorum disease losses this year by buying pullorum-clean chicks.

Dr. J. O. Alberts explained that pullorum-clean chicks have the highest rating in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's National Poultry Improvement Plan. They are hatched from eggs laid by flocks that are certified free of the disease.

Careless buying of chicks often leads to death losses that run as high as 85 percent. Losses in birds which survive include slower growth of chicks, reduced fertility in hens, lower hatchability of eggs, and reduced egg production.

You can buy any of three classes of chicks under the poultry improvement plan. From highest to lowest, they are pullorum-clean, pullorum-passed, and pullorum-controlled. The safest chicks have a pullorum-clean rating.

Hatcherymen who are working in the plan have their supply flocks blood tested for pullorum disease each year. The flocks are then rated according to the results of the tests by the State Department of Agriculture.

Here are two other precautions you can take against pullorum: Clean, scrub, and disinfect your brooder house and its equipment to kill pullorum germs, and raise the chicks away from the laying flock.

LEA:lw
1-23-50

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By Pullorum-Clean Chicks

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged poultrymen to buy protection against pullorum disease losses this year by buying pullorum-clean chicks.

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EA:lw

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1950

Judges to Explain Placings in 1950 Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--A change for the better was announced today in the 1950 Illinois Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest.

Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman, says entrants will have a chance to hear the judges give their reasons for placings this year. This was not true last year. Yet one of the greatest benefits is to know why your birds place as they do.

So this year judging will be done Wednesday morning, June 7, at Lincoln, Illinois. Then at 1 p.m. contestants will be admitted to the contest room for a discussion of the placings.

Names of the judges will be announced shortly.

The 1950 Illinois state winner will receive a 30-inch gold-plated trophy, the top five entries will get ribbons, and all contestants whose birds show superior meat qualities will receive a certificate of quality.

In addition, the five best Illinois entries will be shipped to the midwest regional contest if their quality is considered high enough. A total of $3,000 will be divided among winners at various regional contests held over the country this summer.

You can get an entry blank and rules by writing Clarence Ems, division of poultry husbandry, 200 West Monroe, Springfield. Deadline for entries is February 11.

LJN:lw
1-23-50

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Here's Hog Supplement to Cut Feed Costs

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock specialist today recommended a supplement for fattening pigs which should cut your feed costs.

Harry Russell, extension livestock man, says most of us are paying more than $4 per 100 pounds for protein supplements for hogs. But he's recommending one that costs just under $4.

Take 4 sacks of meat scraps, 10 sacks of soybean meal, 5 sacks of 15 percent alfalfa meal, and 1 sack of simple mineral mixture for each ton of feed. Mix them together yourself, and you've got a 35 percent protein supplement.

With meat scraps figured at $110 a ton, soybean meal at $75, alfalfa meal at $65, and mineral at $70, Russell's supplement costs $79.25 a ton, or just under $4 a hundred.

The specialist says instead of buying a simple mineral mixture, you might just as well use two parts limestone, two parts steamed bone meal, and one part salt. But most purchased mineral mixtures will do.

Russell's mixture is much better for drylot feeding than straight soybean meal at 41 percent. They both cost about the same, but Russell's supplement contains extra minerals and vitamins from the meat scraps and alfalfa meal, and it also contains vitamin B_{12} in meat scraps.

LJN:lw
1-23-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1950

Save Costs of Windbreaks by Growing Trees Yourself

URBANA--A forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture said today that you can cut down the cost of your new windbreak if you will grow the trees yourself.

W. F. Bulkley explains that by planting more trees than you'll need, you can sell the extras for enough money to pay for your new windbreak and give you a little extra cash income besides. You can also use this system to reduce the cost of replacements in your present windbreak.

One easy way to grow your own windbreak trees is to buy transplants about 8 to 10 inches high and plant them in your garden where you can cultivate them right along with the vegetables.

In that way they'll grow faster, you can water them during a drouth, and they're sheltered from wind while they're young.

The best time to transplant trees from the home garden nursery into the windbreak is when they're 18 to 24 inches high.

Spring is the season for both planting and transplanting. So if you're planning to start a garden nursery this spring, place your orders for transplants right away at a commercial nursery.

You can get Circular 38 and a pamphlet on windbreaks from the forestry department, University of Illinois, Urbana.

LJN:lw
1-25-50

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Injured Dog May Bite

URBANA--If your dog is hurt in a farm accident, be careful if you try to pick him up or give him first aid. Even the gentlest dog, if he is in severe pain, may bite his owner.

Dr. R. E. Witter, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, reports that hundreds of persons are bitten each year because they fail to take proper precautions when handling injured dogs. He says parents should also warn their children.

The safe thing to do to prevent dogbite is to tie the dog's mouth shut with a rope or with bandage tape. Hook the tape over the dog's nose, knot it under the chin, bring the ends over the neck, and tie them behind the ears.

If the dog is run over or hit by a car, chances are he may have internal injuries. In order to take him to a veterinarian without aggravating his injuries, roll him carefully onto a blanket, and use the blanket to lift him into the car. The warmth of the blanket will also help to offset shock.

LEA:lw **********

Soybean Seasonal Price Rise Makes Farm Storage Profitable

URBANA--Two economists in the Illinois College of Agriculture declared today that for the next few years farm storage of soybeans is likely to prove profitable.

T. A. Hieronymus and G. L. Jordan said there was a substantial rise in Illinois farm prices of soybeans from October to May every year for 25 years, except for 1948-49 and during the war years when price ceilings were in effect.

This price rise from harvest until the next spring averaged 39 percent from 1925-26 to 1940-41. With farm prices falling now, the two men say the soybean price record is remarkable.

LJN:lw **********
1-25-50

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1950

Guest of Honor Named for Stockmen's Banquet

URBANA--Sam Sorrells, a veteran Montgomery county livestock farmer, has been chosen guest of honor at the 1950 Stockmen's banquet at Farm and Home Week February 6-9 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The banquet, one of several top events for livestock men, will be held Tuesday evening, February 7, in the Illini Union ballroom. Each year some outstanding livestock leader is recognized.

Sorrells has always been a leader in the field of livestock production and in the growth of cooperative livestock marketing facilities. These co-op facilities have brought many useful reforms and advantages to livestock raisers all over the country.

For several years Sorrells was a director of the Producers Livestock Marketing association in East St. Louis. He has served on the board of directors of the National Livestock Producers association And he has represented his district for some years as a director of the Illinois Agricultural association.

When the field service of the livestock marketing department of the IAA was organized, Sorrells became one of the first fieldmen. He retired last March from service with this group.

LJN:lw
1-25-50

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Radio News

Flexible Cash Rent Much Safer

URBANA--Think twice before you get into an inflexible cash rent lease, either as landlord or as tenant. A flexible cash lease based on changing prices and production is much safer.

That essentially was the reply given by J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a recent letter. An elderly man with a first-class livestock and grain farm wrote in asking what would be a fair cash rent.

Cunningham suggested a flexible cash lease or better yet a livestock-share lease which is self-adjusting. He seldom recommends a straight cash lease because nobody knows future prices and farm income. Fixed cash leases are fixed usually out of adjustment because rents generally change slower than prices. With cash leases, landlords are often dissatisfied when farm earnings are high and tenants are unhappy when farm income is low.

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Calendar Plus Breeding Chart Gives Accurate Breeding Records

URBANA--Here's an easy way to keep accurate breeding records. It comes from Ambrose Stephens, dairy herd improvement association tester in DeKalb county.

Stephens says one of his members uses a calendar along with a breeding chart to help him keep accurate breeding records. When he breeds a cow, he puts the breeding date on the chart. Then he writes the cow's name on the calendar on the date she is supposed to come in heat again if she does not conceive.

This method helps him remember to watch cows that may come in heat again. It also helps in learning whether or not the cows have normal heat cycles. And he knows just exactly when to dry off a cow so that she can have a 6- to 8-week rest period.

LJN:lw
1-25-50

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Flexible Cash Rent Wins Praise

URBANA--Think twice before you get into an inflexible cash rent lease, either as landlord or as tenant. A flexible cash lease based on changing prices and production is much safer.

That essentially was the report given by J. R. Hunsicker, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a recent letter. A elderly man with a first-class livestock and grain farm wrote in asking what would be a fair cash rent.

Hunsicker suggested a flexible cash lease or better yet a livestock-share lease which is self-adjusting. He added recommends a straight cash lease because nobody knows future prices and farm income. Fixed cash leases are flying rapidly out of Indiana because rents generally change slower than prices. With cash leases landlords are often disappointed when farm earnings are high and tenants are unhappy when farm income is low.

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Farmer Puts Breeding Chart Close Together Feeding Records

URBANA--Farm's in other way is very discrete breeding records. It comes from Andrews Stephens, dairy and improvement association tester in Dewitt county.

Stephens puts the of his members use a calendar along with breeding chart to help him keep accurate breeding records. When he breeds a cow, he puts the breeding date on the chart. Then he writes the cow's name on the calendar on the date she is expected to come in heat again if she does not conceive.

This method helps the farmer to watch cows that are long in heat cycle. It also helps in knowing exactly to put the cows that need feed cycle. And he knows just exactly when to dry off a cow so that she has a 6- to 8-week dry period.

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WH:jr

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1950

First-Rate Engineering Program at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Whatever your questions on farm machinery, farm buildings, grain storage, or use of electricity for farm jobs, you're almost sure to find the answers at Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture February 6 through 9.

The agricultural engineering program all day Tuesday, February 7, is devoted to "What's New in Farm Machinery." You can learn the latest on spray rigs, field hay choppers, rotary stalk cutters, elevators, fertilizer spreaders, and tractors with more speeds in the transmission than ordinary models.

Wednesday's program centers on "New Ideas in Farm Housing" and "Saving and Earning With Farm Buildings."

On Thursday electricity holds the spotlight. You can hear talks on ways of reducing farm power bills, practical uses of electricity in corn drying, saving labor in grinding feed, remote and automatic controls, and ventilating farm buildings.

In addition to these practical suggestions, you may pick up some good ideas from other reports on pasture irrigation, tests for quality drain tile, new designs for grain bins and corn cribs, and reports from farmers on their grain-drying experiences. There will also be movies on soil conservation.

LJN:lw
1-27-50

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Farm Radio News

ity of ILLINOIS — College of Agriculture — Extension Service

For Release Tuesday, August 21, 1951

Farm-Home Conference Issues at Dana and Free Meet

DANA — Farmers from Illinois and Iowa attended the Dana Conference, Dana Illinois, Aug. 16-18. In one of priorities for farm labor, and m[illegible] were in fact the journey of Dana and Free Meet of the Univer[illegible]ty of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service.

The agricultural conservation program all new farmers. Fe[illegible]ion 4, is devoted to "Farm's New in Farm Machinery." The new farm [illegible] labor on farms (18). Field day programs, county milk co-ops, [illegible]ators, fertilizer compounds, and improvements with farm reports in [illegible] communications, farm cultivator models.

Wednesday's program consisted on "New Ideas in Farm Building [illegible] Saving and Sanitary with Farm Buildings."

On Thursday electricity holds the spotlight. You can [illegible] the use of electric farm power bills, practical uses of electr[illegible] for corn drying, storing lumber in or using feed, [illegible] electric motors, and electricity farm milking.

In addition to these breakfast conferences, you will find [illegible] good ideas from other people or farmers involved. There is [illegible] milk club, and meeting for young life and corn club, and [illegible] from farmers or Farm Bureau-Grain experiences. There will also [illegible] working on soil conservation.

[illegible]

Be on Guard Against Brucellosis

URBANA--If brucellosis has never entered your dairy herd, don't let the barriers down. Instead, continue to have your herd tested. And if you buy additions to the herd, make sure they have been tested and are free of the disease.

These suggestions came today from Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Woods says if you let up on your precautions against brucellosis, you give the disease a good chance to strike. This happened recently in one large dairy herd when the owner decided to stop testing. Within a year he lost many of his best cows to brucellosis.

To safeguard your herd against brucellosis, have all cows tested before you buy them. When you get them home, quarantine them for at least 30 days, and test them again. Another safeguard is to have your entire herd tested at least once a year.

LEA:lw **********

Dairy Plant Fieldmen's Meeting February 9-10

URBANA--Dairy plant fieldmen will have a chance to hear how they can develop good public relations among producers, dealers, and consumers at a conference February 9 and 10 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This dairy plant fieldmen's meeting is one of seven dairy technology conferences sponsored this school year by the Colleges of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Two other topics especially for fieldmen are their responsibility in controlling brucellosis and mastitis and Q fever.

LJN:lw **********
1-27-50

[illegible] on Guard against Brucellosis

TRENTON--If brucellosis has been introduced into your herd, don't let the barnyard door. Instead, continue to lock your barn door, and if you have additions to the herd, only even then have been tested and are free of the disease.

These recommendations come today from Dr. T. Woods, veterinarian of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Woods says if you let up on your precautions against brucellosis, you give the disease a good chance to strike. This may cause results. In one case dying head when the owner decided to stop testing. Within a year he lost many of his best cows to brucellosis.

To safeguard your herd against brucellosis, have all cows tested before you put them. When you get some more, quarantine them for at least 30 days, and test them again. Another safeguard is to have your entire herd tested at least once a year.

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[illegible] Farm Fighters Modern Machinery [illegible]

URBANA--Farm fighters will have a chance to [illegible] they can develop some job in relation [illegible] discussions or a conference [illegible] Illinois College of Agriculture.

This "farm plant fighters" [illegible] is one of several [illegible] conferences [illegible] Illinois Department of Public Health.

The other topics especially for farmers are the [illegible] ability to recognize brucellosis and [illegible] a fever.

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[illegible]

farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1950

Successful Soil Fertility Program Is Mixed Blessing

URBANA--We have learned pretty well how to build up, maintain, and use our soil fertility to grow top yields of nutritious crops without soil erosion.

But we cannot control the essential minor elements like iron, boron, magnesium, and so on, because it's much harder to test soil for them in the laboratory.

That's why R. H. Bray, soils specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that "our apparently highly successful program of soil fertility improvement is a mixed blessing."

On the credit side, we're at last building up our soils to their highest fertility and yields with lower cost of production. And the crops are more nutritious. More organic matter is being returned to the soil, causing it to erode less but yet grow higher yields.

On the other hand, surplus crops are starting to pile up, and they may or may not become a debit. More dangerous is the increased exhaustion of essential minor elements, which we do not yet know how to use and control scientifically.

Bray says the solution to these problems is not hard. We have already worked out the research pattern needed to find out how to control fertility of all elements. All we need to do is apply it.

LJN:lw
1-27-50

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 FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1950

Vitamin B_{12}, APF Reports at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Latest discoveries on vitamin B_{12} and APF--animal protein factors--will be reported during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture February 6-9.

These topics will be part of the program for livestock farmers which is concentrated on two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 7 and 8.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 7, the general theme is "What's New in Efficient Livestock Production." Separate sessions will be held on beef cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry. Swine growers can hear "What We Have Learned About APF and Vitamin B_{12} for Pigs."

Some other topics Tuesday afternoon are "Tips on Selecting Beef Breeding Stock," "Feeding and Managing Laying Hens," "Sulfur in Lamb Feeding," and "'Quickies' in Efficient Hog Management."

Wednesday morning's session will consider some "Nutrition Problems in Livestock Feeding." One of these reports is "The Animal Protein Factors in Nutrition of Farm Animals." Other talks at this meeting are on trace minerals in livestock rations and the relation of nutrition to fertility in cattle.

The topic Wednesday afternoon is "Pasture Puts Profits in Pockets of Progressive Livestock Producers." Separate talks are scheduled on pasturing dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine.

Livestock men will also be interested in two sessions Wednesday on "Marketing Hogs More Effectively." One of the highlights here is a demonstration of live hogs and carcass cut outs.

Dairy farmers are having separate sessions of their own.

LJN:lw
1-27-50

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Vitamin B12, ACTH Research on Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Latest nutrition research on vitamin B12 and ACTH--animal protein factors--will be reported during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture February 6-9.

These topics will be part of the program for livestock farmers which is concentrated on two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 7 and 8.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 7, the general theme is "What's New in Efficient Livestock Production." Economic questions will be held on beef cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry. Swine growers can hear "What We Have Learned About ACTH and Vitamin B12 for Pigs."

Some other topics Tuesday afternoon are "Tips on Selecting and Breeding Dairy," "Feeding and Management Limits Dairy Herd Feeding," and "Incentives in Nutrition for Management."

Wednesday morning's session will consider some "Nutrition Problems in Livestock Feeding." One of these matters is "The Animal Protein Factors in Nutrition of Farm Livestock." Other items of this session are on lower minerals in livestock rations and "A Problem of Nutrition in Fertility in Cattle."

The topic Wednesday afternoon is "Improve Your Profits by Changes of Conventional Livestock Programs." Speakers talk on "Economics of particular dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine."

Livestock men will also be interested in two meetings Wednesday on "Marketing Hogs Some Alternatives." One of the discussions will be a demonstration of "The Load and Weaves Out Hogs."

Dairy farmers may listen to special meetings of dairy cow, beef cattle, and sheep breeders.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1950

4-H, FFA Calf Club Sale Set for February 25

URBANA--Illinois 4-H and FFA members will have their pick of 100 fine purebred calves as foundation animals for their projects at the second annual calf club sale.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the sale would be held Saturday, February 25, at the stock pavilion on the University campus in Urbana.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Breeders association and starts at 10:30 a.m.

"I feel that the all-breed calf club sale gives 4-H and FFA boys and girls an unusual opportunity to select outstanding calves at a price they want to pay," says Rhode. "Only boys and girls regularly enrolled in 4-H and FFA work, or their representatives, are eligible to bid on the calves."

There will be about 25 to 30 animals in each of the Holstein, Guernsey, and Brown Swiss breeds, plus 20 to 25 Jerseys and 10 to 15 Ayrshires. The purebred breeders are offering the calves to help boys and girls get the best possible foundation animals.

Several calves from the 1949 sale won top prizes at county fairs and other shows, according to Rhode.

LJN:lw
1-30-50

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18 Special Events at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Eighteen special events, including five banquets and five entertainment features, are scheduled for the 49th annual Farm and Home Week February 6-9 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Illinois Rural Youthers will have their banquet Monday evening, February 6, while livestock men will gather Tuesday evening at the annual Stockmen's banquet, this year honoring Sam Sorrells, Montgomery county.

The Illinois corn and soybean kings will receive trophies at the Illinois Crop Improvement association banquet Wednesday evening. The Christian Rural Fellowship dinner is scheduled for the same evening. Thursday noon M. L. Mosher, extension farm management specialist, will be honored, along with 25-year record-keeping farmers, at the farm management luncheon.

Starting off the entertainments is the annual open house in the Illini Union Monday evening. Tuesday, February 7, the folk and square dance preliminaries of the Illinois Farm Sports Festival will be held, in which about 700 persons will take part. The Winter Festival is set for Tuesday evening, while the annual Music and Drama Festival will be staged Wednesday night.

Seven special groups will meet at some time during Farm and Home Week. They are the turkey growers, rural appraisers and farm managers, rural pastors, dairy plant fieldmen, Illinois Farmers Institute, Illinois Home Bureau federation, and Illinois Agricultural Association cooperative training course. The Flying Farmers will meet February 10-11, just after Farm and Home Week.

LJN:lw
1-30-50

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6 Special Events at Farm and Home Week

One-and-a-half-hour special events, including like numbers of live entertainment features, are scheduled for the 45th annual Farm and Home Week February 6-9 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Illinois Rural Youth will open their Monday (February 7) evening, February 8, while Livestock men will gather Tuesday evening for the annual Stockmen's banquet. This year Hancock and Schuyler counties are the guests.

The Illinois corn and soybean King will reign at the Illinois Crop Improvement Association banquet Wednesday evening. The Outstanding Rural Citizenship dinner is scheduled for the same evening. Thursday noon M. I. Moore, extension farm management specialist, will be honored, along with 27-year record-keeping farmers at the farm management luncheon.

Starting off the entertainment in the annual open house in the Illini Union Monday evening, Tuesday February 7, the folk and square dance practicians of the Illinois Farm Youth Festival will be held, in which about 700 persons will take part. The Winter Fair is set for Tuesday evening, while the annual Meats and Dairy Festival will be staged Wednesday night.

Seven special groups will meet at some time during Farm and Home Week. They are the Illinois Growers, Inc., agriculture and farm managers, rural pastors, dairy plant managers, Illinois Farmers Institute, Illinois Home Bureau Federation, and Illinois Agricultural Association cooperative training course. The Fifth Graders will meet February 10-11, just after Farm and Home Week.

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JM:lw

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Marion county -- District 4-H leaders' conference--Friday, February 3, in Centralia with members from state 4-H Club staff.

Knox county -- Livestock production meeting--Friday, February 3--all-day meeting. Farm Bureau building, Galesburg. Dick Carlisle. University of Illinois extension livestock specialist, will speak. (From Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp)

University of Illinois -- Forty-ninth Annual Farm and Home Week--Monday through Thursday, February 6-9. U. of I. campus, Urbana. All departments in College of Agriculture and various farm and home organizations will cooperate in presenting four-day educational program for Illinois rural people.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Rural Youth Open House

Monday, February 6, 6 pm.
Illini Union Ballroom

Stockmen's Banquet

Sam Sorrells dinner
Tuesday, February 7, 6 p.m.
Illini Union Ballroom

Illinois Crop Improvement Association Annual Banquet

Wednesday, February 8, 6:30 p.m.
Urbana-Lincoln Hotel

Illinois Turkey Growers' Association Meeting

Thursday, February 9, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mumford Hall

Farm and Home Week Open House

Monday, February 6, 7:30 p.m.
Illini Union

Winter Festival

Tuesday, February 7, 7 p.m.
George Huff Gymnasium

Music and Drama Festival

Wednesday, February 8, 8 p.m.
Auditorium

Flying Farmers

Friday and Saturday, February 10-11
Illini Union Ballroom

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

ption county -- District 4-H leaders conference--Friday, February 1.
In Centralia with members from eight 4-H club staff.

ox county -- Livestock production meeting--Friday, February 3--all-
day meeting. Farm Bureau building, Galesburg. Dick Parker,
University of Illinois extension livestock specialist, will
speak. (From Farm Adviser A. J. Kaye)

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ociation Annual Banquet

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Auditorium

Monday, February 8, 6:30 p.m.
ana-Lincoln Hotel

Dining Services

linois Turkey Growers
ociation Meeting

Friday and Saturday, February 10-11
Illini Union Ballroom

nday, February 9, 10 a.m.
2 p.m. Gymnasium Hall

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1950

Flying Farmers to Hear Report From Behind Iron Curtain

URBANA--The man who recently got into Russia to buy $2,000,000 worth of vodka and wine will be the headline speaker at the fourth annual clinic of Illinois Flying Farmers to be held February 10-11 at the University of Illinois.

The man who cracked the iron curtain is Ed Dowling, president of the Indianapolis Rotary club. He will tell some of his experiences inside Russia to about 300 Illinois Flying Farmers.

Frank Andrew, University Flying Farmer member of the program committee, says anyone interested in aviation and its development may attend.

A demonstration of new cross-wind landing gear is set for Saturday morning, February 11, at the University airport. This new gear makes it possible to land a plane on a single-direction runway regardless of wind direction.

Other topics on the program are building a successful farm hanger and getting more use from your airplane. Also up for discussion are the new state rules regarding private landing areas and single-direction airports and the insurance program recently adopted by the Flying Farmers.

LJN:lw
1-30-50

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Plenty of Housing Available for Farm and Home Week Visitors

URBANA--Don't worry about housing accommodations at Farm and Home Week February 6-9 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. There are plenty of rooms available.

All 5,000 or so visitors last year found rooms easily, and the housing situation looks just as favorable this year.

O. L. Whalin, in charge of housing, said today that about 600 rooms would be available in University dormitories. And all week long private home owners have been registering their rooms at the college for Farm and Home Week guests.

If you don't have a room when you register, you can get one right at the registration desk. There will be lists available, and you can make arrangements by phone right there.

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Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Judges Named

URBANA--Dr. H. M. Scott, head of poultry work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, has agreed to be one of the judges at the Illinois Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest.

In making this announcement today, Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman, said that Shubel Burnett, Pana, Christian county, representing the poultry industry, had also been asked to judge, but had not yet replied.

Ems reminds hatcherymen that they can hear the judges give reasons for their placings this year. This was not true in 1949.

There seems to be much more interest in the contest this year than last.

Deadline for entries is February 11. You can get an entry blank from Clarence Ems, 200 W. Monroe Street, Springfield. A 30-inch gold-plated trophy goes to the state winner.

LJN:lw
1-30-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1950

Turkey Growers Meet February 9 at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Illinois turkey growers will hold their annual meeting Thursday, February 9, during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman, announced today that five turkey raisers would discuss "Brooding Turkey Poults" at the morning session. They are Blenden Law, Mt. Carroll; Coe Gaulrapp, Rock Falls: Harvey Wenzel, Garden Prairie; Gerald Bonnett, Havana; and William Neuhaus, Clinton, Wis. Trevor Jones, Havana, is moderator.

Starting and growing rations, disease problems, changes in turkey production, and economic trends affecting turkey growers are topics on the afternoon program. Speakers are Dr. H. M. Scott, Dr. J. O. Alberts, and L. H. Simerl, all of the College of Agriculture; and H. H. Alp, director, poultry department, American Farm Bureau Federation.

The program also includes a business meeting and a banquet at which turkey raisers will be served "all the turkey they can eat" for $2.50 a plate.

RAJ:lw
2-1-50

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Farm Managers to Present 11th Achievement Plaque February 10

URBANA--The achievement plaque for outstanding service to Illinois agriculture will be awarded for the 11th year at the Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers annual winter conference February 9 and 10 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

In making this announcement today, J. B. Cunningham, secretary, named H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture; Eugene D. Funk, plant breeder; Earl Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; and O. E. Eckert, former state master of the Illinois Grange,as previous recipients of the plaque.

A panel on farm land appraisal is set for Thursday evening, February 9, immediately after Farm and Home Week ends at the college. On Friday there will be a farm lease clinic, talks on the economics of soil fertility treatments and the use of farm accounts to study the farm business, election of officers, and presentation of the plaque at the noon luncheon.

LJN:lw **********

Announce New Circular on Newcastle Disease

URBANA--A new circular, No. 651, "Protect Your Poultry Against Newcastle Disease," is now available for Illinois poultrymen and hatchery owners. It was prepared by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

The new circular describes the symptoms of the disease in chicks and adult birds and tells how it is spread,prevented and controlled on the farm, in broiler plants and in hatcheries.

Newcastle disease, a leading disease of Illinois poultry, was first found in the state in 1946. It has also been reported in 46 other states, as well as in many foreign countries.

You can get Circular 651 from your local farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana.

LEA:lw **********

Farm Managers to Present 12th Outstanding Young Farmer Awards

URBANA--The achievement awards of the outstanding service to Illinois agriculture will be awarded for the 12th year at the Farm Managers and Farm Appraisers annual winter conference February 9 and 10 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Awards this announcement today, J. B. Cunningham, secretary, Farmer H. E. Funk, dean of the College of Agriculture, Edward L. Hunt, vice president; John Smith, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Associations and C. R. Sonner, former state leader of the Illinois Farmers, are previous recipients of the award.

A panel on farm land ownership is set for Tuesday morning, February 9, immediately after Farm and Home week ends at the college. A tribute dinner will be a free lunch (Tuesday, noon) on the economic and public responsibility implications and the use of farm accounts to (and) the farm business. Question of different, and questions of the policies and the room Tuesday.

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Farmers Can Circumvent Irrigation Shortage

URBANA--A new technique, Mr. Eric Thomas Pontius, Farmer Irrigation Director, " is now available for Illinois producers of farmers growing. It was developed by the University of Illinois and of Agricultural Engineering Department.

The new irrigation description lies spacing of the distance to lets and equal height and helps the 12 to 15 spread,overlapping and overlap on the crops. In Illinois climate, and is sufficient.

Secondly to increase, a feature flows of Illinois, quality, the first found in the years in 1960; I. the also farm resolved in other crops, as soil as in more irrigation conditions.

For new per discussion of from other local farm advisor or the University of Illinois College of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1950

College of Agriculture Sends Out 23,000 Building Plans in 1949

URBANA--Illinois farmers requested more than 23,000 plans for farm buildings and farm housing during 1949 from the agricultural engineering department in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

D. G. Carter, farm buildings and housing specialist, said today that nearly half of these printed or blueprinted plans were for corn cribs, bins, and other crop storage space needed to meet the emergency storage situation last fall. Other plans were about equally divided between farm buildings and farm housing.

In addition to these 23,000 plans, several thousand more were distributed free in circulars or leaflets for such structures as pole cribs, low-cost corn cribs and grain bins, and septic tanks.

The College of Agriculture charges just enough for these plans to cover the cost of printing and handling. Usually the cost runs around 20 cents a sheet. Some plans are designed by College of Agriculture men. Others are prepared cooperatively by the college, the federal agriculture department, and other north-central states.

Carter says an illustrated book showing the plans in greatest demand will be published this spring.

LJN:lw
2-1-50

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Radio News

Here's Outlook for Our Farm Products in Foreign Markets

URBANA--The largest potential customer for our farm products is western Germany. But when ECA funds stop in 1952, it will be much harder for her to pay for any imports.

To hold our foreign markets for farm products at that time, some of our agricultural exports will have to be reduced. And we must accept foreign goods that are useful and attractive to our people without imposing undue burdens and restrictions.

This briefly was the "Outlook for Foreign Markets for U.S. Farm Products" given this morning at an opening session of Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. L. J. Norton, agricultural economist, gave the report. He has just returned from a 6-month tour of eight European countries, where he looked into export possibilities for American farm products.

Western Germany is a fairly small area with 50 million persons and no overseas empire to supply agricultural goods. Great Britain took only 6 percent of our agricultural exports in 1948 compared with 38 percent in 1938. France is an agricultural country and can feed herself. Italy is poor but is showing great vigor in her postwar recovery. Belgium and Holland must import heavily.

Despite the demand, Norton expects heavy pressure by western European countries after 1952 against buying our farm exports. Some of the exports will then have to be reduced. But the economist thinks it is likely that western Europe will cut its buying of other products like machinery first before cutting farm imports.

ECA funds end in 1952. During 1949-50, western Europe spent about $1,600,000,000 in ECA funds for agricultural goods. Norton says it's difficult to see how western Europe can replace ECA funds with its own earnings within the next two and one-half years.

The economist adds that the only way we can be paid for our farm exports after ECA funds stop is to receive needed foreign goods without undue trade barriers. Then other countries can use these earnings to pay for goods they buy from us.

LJN:lw
2-1-50

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e's Outlook for Our Farm Products in Foreign Markets

URBANA--The largest potential customer for our farm products [illegible] Western Germany. But when ECA funds stop in 1952, it will be much ult for her to pay for our imports.

To hold our foreign markets for farm products at full [illegible] s of our agricultural exports will have to be reduced. And we must ept foreign goods that are useful and attractive to our people with- imposing undue burdens and restrictions.

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Western Germany is a fairly small area with 50 million peo- e and no resources enough to supply agricultural goods. Great tain took only 6 percent of our agricultural exports in 1949 com- d with 12 percent in 1938. France is an agricultural country and feed herself. Italy is poor but is showing great vigor in her rean recovery. Belgium and Holland must import heavily.

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ECA funds end in 1952. During 1948-50, western Europe spent t $4,000,000,000 in ECA funds for agricultural goods. Exports were difficult to get from western Europe that payment for goods from the [illegible] was small the first two and one-half years.

The economist adds that the only way we can be paid for our exports after ECA funds end is by buying needed foreign goods [illegible]. That other countries can buy [illegible] if we buy goods they can [illegible].

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1950

Methods Given for Ridding Cattle of Warts

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today gave farmers several suggestions for ridding their cattle of unsightly and troublesome warts.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, College of Veterinary Medicine, says warts on cattle not only mar their appearance, but damage their hides as well. And in dairy cows, warts on teats and udders interfere with milking.

If your cattle have warts, and if the warts are small at the base, you may clip them off or remove them by tying thread tightly around each one. They will drop off in a few days. Apply tincture of iodine in either case. Large warts can be removed by a veterinarian by a simple operation.

Small warts, the kind that are often found on a cow's udder, sometimes disappear if olive oil or castor oil is applied daily. A 10 percent solution of salicylic acid applied once a week may also work.

If an animal has large clusters of warts, your veterinarian may recommend the use of a wart vaccine. Although the vaccine is comparatively new, it has already given good results in many cases.

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LEA:er

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1950

Sangamon Rural Youthers Win Top Service Award

URBANA--Sangamon county's Rural Youth group last night was named winner of the top award of $200 in the 1949 Illinois Rural Youth Community Service program.

Presentation of the award was made by S. A. Robert, director of agriculture and forestry for the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad, sponsor of the awards in cooperation with the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Occasion was the annual Rural Youth banquet during Farm and Home Week at the University.

The Sangamon group won the award on the basis of the overall excellence of their program last year and the way in which they carried it out. Emphasis was placed by the awards committee on their community service activities.

Not only did the Sangamon Rural Youthers set up community service as one of their main objectives for the year, but also they made an action program of it. Throughout most of 1949 they carried out at least one service project each month.

Some of these projects include giving instruction in organized recreation to several youth and adult groups, taking part in the county camp fund-raising drive, presenting a play for Y. M. C. A. and adult groups, sponsoring county music and drama festival, taking part in community combining, helping neighbors pick corn and providing adult leadership for 4-H clubs.

"The purpose of the program was not to compare the activities of one Rural Youth group with those of another group," Robert

"The Pulaski County Democrat," February 7, 1969

Dangerous Rural Vocational Job For Jerry Lewis

DANVILLE--Dangerous duties demand a fearless worker and Jerry Lewis last night was named winner of the top award at Danville in the 1969 Illinois Rural Youth Community Service program.

Presentation of the award was made by E. G. Lockert, Illinois Agriculture and Forestry for the U.S.A. Mobile and Oil Helicopter. Honor of the awards in ceremonies with the Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Ceremonies were the annual Rural Youth Banquet during Farm and Home Week at the University.

The Danville group won the award on the basis of the presentation of their program. Jerry was chosen by the awards committee in their report to out. Emphasis was placed by the awards committee in their community service activities.

Not only did the Danville Rural Youthers use a community service as one of their main objectives for the year, but also they made an action program of it. Unemployed men of Upper Ohio counties at least one service project each month.

Some of these projects involve giving information to assist rehabilitation of a community group, helping rest in the community under rehabilitation action, presenting a play for a M. . A. and visit persons, sponsoring young women and women leaders, making per community conditions, holding meetings with town and providing gift Thanksgiving for the old folks.

"The purpose of the program was to promote the activities of our rural youth groups with those of another group," Lockert said.

said in making the presentation, "but to direct attention to certain methods and activities that might help you derive the most enjoyment and satisfaction from your organization, recreational and community service activities.

"At the same time, you can make a definite contribution to the social, civic and economic life of the communities in which you live. The awards we are making tonight are awards and not rewards. There is a distinct difference. They are awards given in recognition of the thought, time and energy you have given in an effort to improve your communities and your groups."

Second highest award of the evening was presented to the Madison county Rural Youth group for their 1949 activities. They received $100. Third-place awards of $90 each went to the groups from Tazewell, LaSalle and Jackson counties.

Twenty-four of the 29 Illinois counties served by the G. M. & O. railroad took part in the program last year. Of that number, 21 counties received awards ranging from $50 upward for the excellence of their activities.

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RAJ:er
2-3-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1950

Suggestions to Young Men Starting Farming

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm management man today recommended a father-son business agreement as the best and most natural way for young farmers to get started.

But, speaking before a Farm and Home Week audience, F. J. Reiss also had this to say: "Dad may intentionally offer you a guaranteed wage as a measure of security to you. But remember that risk-bearing is an essential part of the spirit of enterprise. And security is a luxury that can be too high priced for a young man to afford."

Reiss, born and raised on a farm, emphasized these three points of "critical" importance for a young man expecting to farm:

1. Develop habits of thrift early in life, and save toward your objective.

2. Prepare yourself for the role of businessman-farmer by gaining all the experience, know-how, and skills you can before you step out on your own.

3. Measure your resources, figure the risk, develop a workable plan, and GET STARTED!

Farm Radio News

Prepared by the Farm Radio Section, Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

For Release TUESDAY, February 8, 1949

Suggestions to Young Men Starting Farming

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm management and extension specialist recommended a rather-than-business approach as the best and most natural way for young farmers to get started.

Not, operating before a team and farm work machinery.

J. Paul Kirk said that to start "Just as successfully after you've established ways as a measure of security in your. For necessary that a-working in an essential part of the conditions of enterprises. And security in a farming that can be and high prices for a young man to farm."

Point down and finding on a farm, specialized farming. Kind of "practical" experience for a young man starting to farm:

1. Develop habits of useful work in life, and save money for objective.

2. Prepare yourself for the role of businessman-farmer by taking all the experiences, farm-boy, and taking you now helping you to do on your own.

3. Measure your resources, figure out risk, decision, variable items, and get established.

Reiss also offered these four suggestions on how young farmers can invest their limited capital most wisely:

1. Don't become "gadget happy." Stick to essential machinery and equipment. Your creditors will think much better of you if the make and model of your car is in line with your financial position.

2. Share the cost of large outlays for machinery with a neighbor or relative with whom you can trade work. You can do this by owning such machines as hay balers, combines, corn pickers, etc., jointly. Or each man might own one type of machine and trade the use of it with another person who owns another type.

3. It may be best to hire your combining, trucking, hay baling, silo filling, feed grinding, and other such jobs done for the first year or two, and invest any extra capital in productive livestock.

4. The amount of livestock to start with will depend on the amount of money you have to invest, previous experience and skill with livestock, and the need for building up a volume of business on a limited acreage.

The longer you postpone income from livestock, the more you'll need to borrow or set aside for operating expenses, such as tractor fuel, repairs, protein feed, hired men's wages, and so on.

Bred gilts are an excellent livestock enterprise for a young farmer. They usually bring a return within a year. Also, they can be handled with a minimum of buildings, equipment, and fences on rented farms where lack of these things might limit or prohibit other classes of livestock.

Milk cows or heifers and laying hens or pullets will give an almost immediate return, but more capital will be needed to buy them than to buy calves or baby chicks.

Feeder cattle are too risky and require too high an investment for a young farmer with limited capital and little experience.

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LJN:er
2-3-50

Legumes and Grasses Fit Into Grain Farming

URBANA--Are you hesitating to put some of your good cropland into legumes and grasses because you think they would not return you any profit?

Listen to the experience of Emile Rediger, cash grain farmer living near Lexington in McLean county, who has been using crop rotation practices for nearly 20 years.

Rediger farms 302 acres of good level land, divided into four 40-acre fields and four 30-acre fields. For the 40-acre fields, the rotation is two years of corn, one year of oats with a seeding of sweet clover, red clover and timothy, and one year of pasture.

For the 30-acre fields, the rotation is one year of corn, one year of soybeans, and one year of oats with a seeding of alfalfa for winter hay feeding. In addition, each year four or five acres are seeded to rye for early hog and sheep pasture.

Average yields for 1948 were: corn, 87 bushels; oats, 57 bushels; soybeans, 31 bushels per acre. Average yields for 1949 were: corn, 72 bushels; oats, 65 bushels; soybeans, 34 bushels.

Returns on Rediger's pasture have averaged $1,033 over the ten-years 1937-1946, according to his records. His yearly average has been 35 acres of pasture, 103 ewes, 7,643 pounds of wool and mutton produced, and returns of $18 per acre of pasture and $138 for each $100 worth of feed. Practically no feed was bought during this period except salt.

RAJ:lw
2-3-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1950

Best 4-H Safety Work Done by St. Clair County

URBANA--The award for the most outstanding 4-H safety program in Illinois last year goes to St. Clair county 4-H clubs.

E. I. Pilchard and Miss Anna Searl, state leaders of boys' and girls' 4-H Club work, today announced the results of the 4-H safety program. The award, an embossed copper plaque, is presented by General Motors corporation, sponsors of the program. It will be sent to the farm and home advisers' office in Belleville.

In her report to the judging committee at the Illinois College of Agriculture, Assistant Home Adviser Miriam B. Stapf wrote that 46 club members had enrolled in the project, and all had made a safety survey. Main points emphasized were bike riding, driver education, home safety, and farm hazards.

"The most outstanding accomplishment," Mrs. Stapf said, "was that 46 homes are safer because the youngsters were enrolled in 4-H safety activity.

"The majority of bike riders disregard highway rules and are as bad as pedestrians in popping up in all sorts of unexpected places. Pedestrians as well as drivers are safety hazards.

"Common home hazards were poor wiring and articles left on stairways which have no railings. Common farm hazards were motors left running while work was done on machinery, and poor wiring in outbuildings."

LJN:lw
2-6-50

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Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS — COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1950

4-H Safety Work Done By St. Clair County

URBANA--The award for the most outstanding 4-H safety project in Illinois last year went to St. Clair county 4-H clubs.

E. I. Eikenberry and Miss Anna Sharp, safety leaders of the county girls' 4-H Club work, today announced the results of the 4-H safety program. The award, an engraved copper plaque, is presented annually for outstanding cooperation, sponsors of the program. It will be presented to the farm and home advisers' office in Belleville.

In her report to the judging committee at the Illinois College of Agriculture, assistant Home Adviser Miriam H. Stapp stated that 48 club members had participated in the project. And all had made a safety survey. Main points emphasized were bike riding, safety education, home safety, and farm safety.

"The most outstanding accomplishment," the Stapp talk. "Not 40 homes are safer because the youngsters took activities in safety activity.

"The majority of bike riders discovered highway rules and safety be had as participants in campaigns up in all parts of unsafe roads. Pedestrians as well as drivers are making improvements.

"Common home hazards were good targets and activities ran on highways which have no railing. Broken tree branches were mending and running water work was done on machinery, and poor vision in outdoors.

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Ladino Clover Pays Off

URBANA--Ladino clover pays off however you use it. The feed value of a ton of Ladino is worth twice as much as a ton of average-quality grass hay.

This statement was made today by R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a Farm and Home Week audience.

The agronomist says if you figure red clover-timothy hay at $20 a ton, the feed value of a ton of Ladino will be worth at least $40. Its value as pature would be even higher.

Fuelleman reports that many people who have had poor stands of alfalfa because of poor drainage have found that Ladino does very well. It can be grown in all parts of Illinois. No other pasture plant combines the yield, feed value, and palatability of Ladino, he says.

With one cutting, a Ladino-grass mixture produced 3,900 to 5,800 pounds of dry hay to the acre on test plots in Madison, Boone, Henry, Pope, Stephenson, and JoDaviess counties in 1947 and 1948. With two cuttings, yields ranged from 2,600 to 7,500 pounds for the same counties and the same years.

A good average yield of dry hay from Ladino seeded alone is 4,500 pounds an acre. Other mixtures often yield as high, but Ladino has more feed value due to its higher protein and calcium content.

You can use Ladino clover for hay, pasture, seed, silage, or green manure in orchards. It has a high carrying capacity when pastured, and livestock and poultry like it. It's a good source of vitamin A and calcium. Best of all, it runs from 20 to 24 percent protein from June to mid-September. That's unusually high, especially for the hot summer months.

LJN:lw
2-6-50

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Radio Pioneer Has Gift

URBANA--Radio broadcasting may not however for one it. The food value of a ton of radios is worth twice as much as a ton of average-quality grass hay.

This statement was made today by E. W. Phillipson, poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, in a talk and demonstration.

The economist said if you figure out cluster-electrical hay at $20 a ton, the food value of a ton of radios will be worth at least $40. Its value as potash would be even higher.

Phillipson reports that many people are here use poor signals or electric devices or poor receivers have found that radios does only it. It can be grown in all parts of Illinois. Its other qualities combines the yield, feed value, and palatability of radios, he says.

With one cutting, a radio-grass farmer produced 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of dry hay in the area on that alone in Madison, Bureau, Marshall, Lee, Stephenson, and Jefferson counties in 1947 and 1948. With two cuttings, yields ranged from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds for the same counties and the same years.

A good average yield of dry hay from radios needed alone is 3,000 pounds an acre. Other estimates often yield as high, but radios is more than value for its higher protein and minerals content.

Cows can use radios alone for hay, pasture, seed, silage, or meal mixture in combinations. It has a high carotene equivalent, and likewise and growing like it. This is good source of vitamin A and minerals. Best of all, it does from 20 to 25 percent protein or less in dry matter. That's unusually high, especially for the grass family.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- One-Day Home Sewing Laboratory--Friday, February 10. Bevier Hall, U. of I. campus, Urbana. To demonstrate and furnish practice in modern methods of home sewing. Open to vocational teachers and home advisers.

Montgomery county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Monday, February 13 at Hillsboro. State 4-H staff members to be present.

Kankakee county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Tuesday, February 14, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Kankakee. Slides, movies with comments by J. G. Cash and L. R. Fryman, University of Illinois dairy extension specialists.

Morgan county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Tuesday, February 14 at Jacksonville. State 4-H staff members will be present.

Rock Island county -- Annual Meeting Northern Illinois Horticulture Society--Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15. LeClaire Hotel, Moline.

Tazewell county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Wednesday, February 15, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Pekin. J. G. Cash and L. R. Fryman to be on hand to answer questions. Slides and movies.

Hancock county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Wednesday, February 15 at Carthage. State 4-H staff members will be present.

Scott county -- Annual Meeting Scott County Soil Conservation District--Wednesday, February 15, 1:30 p.m. American Legion Hall, Winchester. Guest speaker: W. F. Purnell, U. of I. extension soil conservationist.

University of Illinois -- One-Day Meat Curing Laboratory--Friday, February 16. Doctor Hall, U. of I. campus, Urbana. To demonstrate old French practice in modern methods of home curing. Open to vocational teachers and home advisers.

Bureau County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Monday, February 11 at Hillsboro. Only 4-H staff members to be present.

Champaign County -- Daily Exhibit Day--Wednesday, February 14, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Champaign. Video, movies with commentary by T. G. Lush and L. R. Frymen, University of Illinois dairy extension specialists.

Cass County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Thursday, February 12 at Jacksonville. State 4-H staff members will be present.

Clay County -- Annual Meeting Northern Illinois Horticulture Society--Monday and Tuesday, February 11 and 12. Vocational Ag. Building.

Edgar County -- Daily Exhibit Day--Wednesday, February 15, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Paris. T. G. Lush and L. R. Frymen to be on hand to answer questions. Films and movies.

Macon County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Wednesday, February 13 at Decatur. Some 4-H staff members will be present.

Pike County -- Annual Meeting Pike County Soil Conservation District--Wednesday, February 10, 1:30 p.m. American Legion Hall, Pittsfield. Guest speaker: W. A. Mennell, U. of I. extension soil conservationist.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1950

Twice as Many Entries Expected in Poultry Contest; Last Chance to Enter

URBANA--About 75 entries, more than double the number last year, are expected in the 1950 Illinois Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest.

This report came today from Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman. He says there seems to be much more interest than last year. The deadline for entries is midnight Saturday, February 11.

The 1950 Illinois winner will receive a 30-inch gold-plated trophy. The top five entries will be sent to the midwest regional contest in June if their quality is considered high enough. A total of $3,000 will be divided among winners at various regional contests over the country this summer. Plaques and ribbons will be awarded to other state winners this year.

In 1951, when the national contest is held, first prize is $5,000. You must enter the state contest this year to be eligible to compete for the $5,000.

The Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is staged by the State Department of Agriculture, Illinois College of Agriculture, and Illinois poultry industry. The aim is to develop a better meat-type bird with thicker drumsticks and extra layers of white meat.

You can get an entry blank and rules from Clarence Ems, 200 W. Monroe St., Springfield, or possibly from a local hatcheryman.

LJN:lw
2-6-50

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Form 70
Radio News

Give Cows 60-90 Day Breeding Rest

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today advised dairymen that trying to get a calf from a cow every ten or eleven months is a good way to invite trouble into their dairy herds.

Dr. L. E. Boley says the surest way to get the most use out of a cow is to allow a year for each calf. Cows should have a 60- to 90-day rest period. Even vigorous cows can seldom stand early breeding for more than two or three years.

Breeding a cow at the earliest possible time after calving causes trouble sooner or later. It often leads to early abortion, weak calves, and sterility.

Dr. Boley says that usually you'll have a better chance for a calf on the first try if you wait at least 60 days. Breeding too soon after calving often results in nothing more than inflammation of the reproductive tract.

Sometimes it's advisable to wait more than 90 days before having a cow bred. A great deal depends upon such things as health, feed, age, and care.

If trouble with difficult breeding breaks out in your herd, it's important that you get proper help promptly. Attention and treatment by your veterinarian may help to save cows that might otherwise be sold.

LEA:lw
2-6-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1950

No Shopping Around at Calf Club Sale February 25

URBANA--The state leader of 4-H boys' work today explained how Illinois 4-H and FFA boys and girls can get a first-rate calf for their dairy project without shopping around too much.

E. I. Pilchard recommended that they attend the second annual calf club sale Saturday, February 25, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Pilchard says:

"Many times a 4-H boy and his Dad or club leader spend lots of time and some money driving around looking at animals. But at the calf club sale there will be 100 mighty fine calves in one place. Finding an excellent foundation animal at this sale will be just the opposite from looking for a needle in a haystack."

The sale, open only to 4-H or FFA members or their representatives, is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Breeders association. About 25 to 30 each of Holsteins, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss calves, 20 to 25 Jerseys, and 10 to 15 Ayrshires will be offered.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman, adds that all calves will be the right age for beginners in the dairy calf project. The sale date, February 25, is plenty early enough for boys and girls to enroll in the 4-H dairy calf project long before the deadline of May 1.

LJN:lw

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Plan Ahead for Spring Farrowing

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says there is no substitute for sanitation, planning, and elbow grease when it comes to saving your spring pig crop.

Dr. G. T. Woods states that the average farmer loses one-third of his pigs before they reach market age, and he loses many of them even before weaning time. The bad part of the situation is that most of the losses are preventable.

If your sows will be farrowing soon, now is the time to get the farrowing pens ready. Destroy disease germs and parasites by cleaning the pens and equipment thoroughly. Then sterilize them by using boiling lye water or a steam cleaner.

Dr. Woods says it's important to keep baby pigs warm. Do this by making sure the brooders are working well. Also check to see that the guard rails are up and that the pen is dry and well ventilated.

Other steps are to wash the sow with soap and warm water before putting her in the pen, haul the sow and litter to a clean pasture about two weeks after farrowing, and keep the pigs on clean ground until they are at least four months old.

Dr. Woods urges us to be "disease conscious" every day. If signs of trouble appear, it's best to call the veterinarian. Prompt action may mean the difference between a profit and loss from your swine herd this year.

LEA:lw
2-8-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1950

Sell Timber by "Marked-Tree" Method for Highest Returns

URBANA--A University of Illinois forester declared today that the "marked-tree" method where competitive bidding is used is the surest way to get top prices for your timber.

C. S. Walters reports that a central-Illinois landowner recently sold some timber by competitive bidding where four buyers offered prices of $5,500, $7,555, $9,750, and $10,360.

In the "marked-tree" method, you first mark each tree you want to sell, then ask buyers for a total bid for all the trees, and then sell them only with a written contract.

Two other methods are used often, but are much less profitable for the seller. In the "lump sum" method, the buyer quotes one price for a certain area of timberland. Walters says that so far as the woodland owner is concerned, this system is like selling steers without first counting and weighing them.

In the "diameter limit" method, the owner agrees to sell all trees above a certain diameter, usually 12 inches. But the diameter limit is generally set too low. Walters says selling trees less than 16 inches in diameter is like selling unfinished beef cattle.

LJN:lw
2-8-50

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Radio News

Stalk Cutters Do Not Control Corn Borers Directly

URBANA--Don't rely on stalk shredders or beaters to get rid of corn borers in your fields. They simply can't do the job. But they can help indirectly to control borers. They help prepare fields for clean plowing, which is an effective borer control measure.

This report based on field tests came today from H. P. Bateman, agricultural engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Entomologists say it takes only about 200 corn borers an acre to repopulate the field the next spring. This is only one corn borer worm for every 200 stalks in the average corn field.

Bateman says that during field tests none of the present types of stalk shredders proved effective enough to cut down borer numbers to anywhere near 200 of them an acre.

The best machines tested left an average of 30 percent of the original stalk length uncrushed, and more than 50 percent of the stalk length in pieces longer than two inches. This leaves plenty of places for borers to overwinter and grow in the next spring.

The only way known at present to destroy borer homes is to plow under all cornstalks by clean plowing. But you'll still have to control borers that overwintered in fencerows and other protected places.

Tests show you can get almost as clean plowing by first disking the field as by going over it first with a stalk beater. It also takes more time when you use a stalk beater.

Here are six pointers from Bateman on clean plowing: Keep the coulters and shares sharp on your plow. Use guide wires. Adjust the jointers and special coulters correctly. Cover the furrow wheel spokes with sheet metal. Use a wider bottomed plow with high clearance beams. And run the tractor at the right speed.

LJN:lw **********

Daily Gutters To Get Boost from Power Sprayer

URBANA--Don't rely on stale sandwiches or peanuts to get rid of corn borers in your fields. They simply supply the job with the energy they can help instead to control borers. They help measure fields for clean plowing, which is an effective borer control measure.

This system, based on field tests done under direction H. P. Ritzman, agricultural engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture, Ritzman-Jacobs say it takes only about 200 corn borers an acre to repopulate the field the next spring. This is only one borer worm for every 500 stalks in the average corn field.

Sickness sure not during field tests made of the present type of stale sandwiches proved effective enough to put down borers whether to anywhere near 200 of them an acre.

The best machines tested left an average of 50 percent of the original stalk length unchanged, and some than 60 percent of the stalk length in pieces longer than five inches. This leaves plenty of cover for borers to overwinter and grow in the next spring.

The only way known at present to destroy borer cover is to plow under all crop residue by clear plowing. But partial stalk have to protect borers that overwintered in cornstalks and other protected areas.

Just what does you get almost in clear plowing by tractor-drawn plows? Ritzman and Jacobs say it does not pay a small farm. It does pay more than when you use a stalk lifter.

Here are the patterns they recommend to clean up stalks: Long rows, conditions and tractors about as they are. Use gang plows. Adjust lifters and shields properly. Power the plows about 1 miles with power belts. Use a wider bottomed plow with high moldboards. Set your tractor at the right speed.

farm

Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1950

Breeding Troubles Cost Illinois Dairymen $10 Million Yearly

URBANA--Illinois dairymen are losing $10 million every year through breeding troubles and sterility and their after effects.

N. L. VanDemark, University of Illinois dairy scientist, made this estimate today. He said it represented the value of more than 80,000 cows lost each year, forced sale of valuable breeding stock, lowered milk output, and fewer calves.

VanDemark makes three recommendations to avoid these troubles. They are (1) feed enough feed, especially to young growing animals and don't worry about overfeeding. (2) Have enough phosphorus in the ration. You can supply phosphorus in bonemeal. (3) Feed a good quality roughage to insure enough vitamins.

There is little evidence to show that deficiency of one single part of the ration will cause reproductive trouble, according to VanDemark.

Underfeeding delays sexual maturity in both bulls and heifers, and increases the chances for calving trouble. Overfeeding of dairy cattle has no effect on breeding efficiency, nor does a fat condition hamper efficiency.

LS4:lw

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1950 Corn Borer Control Recommendations

URBANA--A complete corn borer control program, including clean plowing, planting at the right time, and use of insecticides where needed is being recommended this season by the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

John Biggar, Natural History Survey entomologist, says that spraying with DDT may cut down borer numbers in individual fields by 50 percent. Planting at the right time--after May 15--can reduce total borer numbers more than that. And clean plowing--to cover all corn stalks--could kill 95 percent of the borers. Remember there can be no second generation without a first generation.

And George Dungan, College of Agriculture agronomist, says that one of the most important ways to control borers is to avoid very early or very late planting of corn.

For six years now, college agronomists have conducted time-of-planting tests. Corn was planted at about weekly intervals from May 1 to June 15 on fertile land at Urbana. Borer numbers have been low during the tests.

These tests show that yields in central Illinois stay about the same for plantings made anytime during May. Dungan believes though that if borer numbers had been high during the tests, yields from plantings made early in May would have been significantly lower than plantings in the fourth week of May.

He adds that the most meaningful fact from this experiment is that without damaging numbers of corn borers, corn yields did not drop off for plantings made in the third and fourth weeks of May.

LJN:lw
2-10-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Lake county -- Power and Machinery Meeting--Thursday, February 16, 1:15 p.m. Grayslake Farm Bureau Hall. Speaker: A. R. Ayers, University of Illinois extension specialist in farm machinery. (From Farm Adviser Ray T. Nichols)

Knox county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Hotel Custer, Galesburg. State 4-H Club staff members to be present.

Calhoun county -- Southwestern Illinois District Fruit School--Thursday, February 16. American Legion Hall, Hardin, Illinois.

Cook county -- Cook county Vegetable Growers' Schools.

Northern section--Thursday and Friday, February 16-17. St. Mathews School, Milwaukee Avenue, about one-half mile north of Dempster Street, South Holland.

Southern section--Thursday and Friday, February 16-17 (night meetings only). McKinley School, Cottage Grove Avenue, 167th Street,Des Plaines.

Tazewell county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Friday, February 17. Farm Bureau Building, Pekin. With members of state 4-H Club staff.

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1950

Farm Folks Have Advantages of City Dwellers in Housing

URBANA--Farm folks don't need to turn green with envy any more over the homes of their city relatives and friends. In fact, farm people now have many advantages in building and remodeling homes which city people can never enjoy.

That's today's report from Keith Hinchcliff, farm homes specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says the biggest advantage of building homes in the country is that you have plenty of space which city people can never afford. Farm folks can take advantage of spreading out over more space for a roomier house.

Electricity on the farm eliminates the need for gravity heating, and farm homes can be landscaped to greater advantage than most city homes since they have more space and more scenic surroundings.

Another advantage Hinchcliff notes is that farm folks often can build their own homes at less expense, since they can provide part of the labor, materials, and equipment.

The department of agricultural engineering has available a booklet on a "Basic Farm House Plan." This home is ideally suited to farm families. You can get a copy by writing to the College of Agriculture.

LJN:lw
2-10-50

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Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

For Farm Radio Broadcasters, February 10, 1950

Farm Folks Have Advantage of City Dwellers in Electric Service

URBANA--Farm folks need a heart to turn green with envy any time over the lamps of their city relatives and friends. In fact, farm people now have many advantages in building and modernizing home and city people can never enjoy.

That's today's report from Helen Lucchesi, farm home specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

In rural areas the biggest assistance in modernizing homes is the fact you don't jostle of some vexing city people who never off. Farm folks can make alterations or improvements without a neighbor's house.

Practically no red tape eliminates the need for permits, and time doesn't use be lengthened to greater advantage than in city homes where they have some space and have usually measured

Another advantage Lucchesi notes is that farm folks have the equipment or lack expense, since they can provide from their labor, materials, and equipment.

The department of agricultural engineering has available a paper on a "farm home plan file." This home is identify written to the Chicago. You can get a copy by writing to the College of Agriculture.

Lucchesi

Report on Effects of BHC on Meat Flavor

URBANA--A University of Illinois assistant in animal science today offered three statements on the effect of benzene hexachloride on meat flavor.

James D. Kemp listed them this way. (1) Meat and lard from hogs sprayed with BHC less than a week before slaughter may have an off-flavor and odor. (2) Meat from hogs sprayed with a weak water suspension spray of BHC at least two weeks before slaughter probably will not have any objectionable off-flavors or odors. (3) There is little data on the flavor of beef from cattle sprayed with BHC. But it seems reasonable that beef would be affected about the same as hogs.

Kemp adds that these are conclusions reached after studying the results of tests at Illinois and other agricultural schools. BHC is sprayed on hogs to get rid of mange and lice that irritate their skin.

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Legume-Grass Program Makes Marginal Land Profitable

URBANA--A legume-grass program for your farm is no hypodermic to solve all your farm financial problems. But at Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county, legume-grass mixtures have made a big difference.

W. G. Kammlade and R. R. Snapp, animal scientists at the College of Agriculture, said today that hundreds of acres of marginal land 10 to 15 years ago at Dixon Springs now produce as much beef and mutton an acre as bluegrass pasture in the grain area. Livestock, plus sound legume-grass management, have made the fields and pastures as profitable as they are.

LJN:lw
2-10-50

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farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1950

Get 20 Bushels More Corn an Acre With New Planting Method

URBANA--Tests reported today by A. L. Lang, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, prove that you can boost your corn yields about 20 bushels an acre by planting corn by a new method--alternate rows of corn and soybeans.

With the alternate-row system, you plant two or four rows of corn across the field, and then the same number of rows of beans. This makes "every row an outside row." Competition of plants for nutrients, soil moisture, and sunlight is cut down greatly.

For three years now, yields were anywhere from 5 to 27 bushels an acre larger in Lang's tests when he used the alternate-row system. Most yield increases were around 15 to 20 bushels an acre. The 1949 test plots were located in Champaign, Logan, and Will counties.

Last year Lang also had reports from farmers in Adams, Ford, and Iroquois counties. Travis McAllister in Adams county got 70 bushels an acre when he drilled corn the usual way. With alternate rows, his corn yields went up to 90 bushels an acre.

In Ford county, two farmers who used the alternate-row method got increases of 17 and 24 bushels of corn an acre.

An Iroquois county grower reported favorable results too.

Farm
Radio News

ARM-RADIO NEWS COPYRIGHT BY BROADCASTER FARM-RADIO NEWS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1951

[illegible] Corn on Corn Yield Per Plants Tested

Farmers from Tazewell [illegible] G. A. T. Ives, extensionist in [illegible] Illinois College of Agriculture, points out you can [illegible] [illegible] plants about 20 bushels an acre by planting corn in a new [illegible] pattern—alternate rows of corn and soybeans.

With the alternate-row system, you plant two or four rows [illegible] corn across the field, and then the same number of rows [illegible] soybeans. Every new set corresponds to a [illegible] for [illegible] rotation, and equality is not been specific.

Two years ago, yields were satisfactory from 5 to 17 [illegible] to use layout in Mary's farm when he used the alternate-[illegible] arrangement. Most yield increases were around 15 to 20 bushels an [illegible]. The 1950 test plots were located in Tazewell, Logan, and [illegible] counties.

Take your corn-silage or reports from farmers in Adams, [illegible], and Livingston counties. Ferris Fertilizer is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be drilled with the usual way. With alternate [illegible] rows, his corn yields went up to 27 bushels an acre.

In Fort Dodge, two farmers who used the alternate-row [illegible] not increases of 15 and 24 bushels of corn an acre.

In Lang's tests, soybean yields dropped just a little with the alternate-row system--from 27 bushels an acre planted solid to 24 bushels in alternate rows.

Lang feels, though, that the extra corn more than offsets the small drop in bean yields.

There are other benefits besides larger corn yields from the alternate-row system. The ears of corn are longer and larger in diameter. Stalks are shorter and thicker in diameter, probably making for less lodging. The moisture content is lower at harvest time. And the alternate-row corn shows less tendency to fire near the ground.

In Lang's 1949 tests, the average increase in corn at three test plots was 19 bushels an acre--from 92 bushels planted solid to 111 bushels in alternate rows. That corn was planted at the rate of 14,000 plants an acre; 12,000 is normal.

When Lang increased the planting rate to 20,000 plants an acre, he got 48 bushels more corn by planting in alternate rows. Corn planted solid gave 105 bushels; in alternate rows--153 bushels.

One requirement in the alternate-row system is a push-type combine to harvest the beans when they mature before corn. Lang says they're coming on the market in larger numbers now. Most present models are the 10 to 12 foot width, which makes it easier to plant 4 rows of beans and 4 rows of corn.

Now that the alternate row system has been proved practical, Lang says the 1950 tests will try to find out how thick you can plant corn to get the biggest yields.

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LJN:pm
2-13-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Jackson county -- District Community Service Meeting--Monday, Feb. 20, 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Murphysboro Court House. Speakers: Curt Kenyon and Miss Clareta Walker, U. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

Coles county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Monday, Feb. 20, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. First Methodist Church, Mattoon. State 4-H Club staff members will be present.

Macoupin county -- District Community Service Meeting--Tuesday, Feb. 21, 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Carlinville. Speakers: Curt Kenyon and Miss Clareta Walker, U. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

St. Clair county -- Shiloh-O'Fallon Soil Conservation District Annual Meeting--Tuesday, Feb. 21. High School, Freeburg, Ill. Speaker: Ted Mangner of Radio Station KMOX, St. Louis. B & O award to be presented to Walter J. Mueller and son, Kenneth. (From Farm Adviser Charles W. Glover)

Macon county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Tuesday, Feb. 21, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Hotel Orlando, Decatur. State 4-H Club members will be present.

University of Illinois -- Florists' Short Course--Tuesday through Thursday, Feb. 21 to 23. Registration Feb. 21 in floriculture greenhouse, U. of I. campus. Sessions continue 22 and 23 in Community Building, Urbana. Speakers from U.S.D.A., commercial florists' trade and College of Agriculture.

McLean county -- District Community Service Meeting--Wednesday, Feb. 22, 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Bloomington. Speakers: Curt Kenyon and Miss Clareta Walker, U. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

Champaign county -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Wed., Feb. 22, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Farm Bureau building, Champaign. State 4-H Club staff members will be present.

Kanawha County -- District Community Service Meeting--Monday, Feb. 26, 10:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Morris Harvey College, Charleston. Speakers: Curt Berson and Miss Clarette Wilson, St. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

Mercer County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Monday, Feb. 26, 3:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. First Methodist Church, Bluefield. State 4-H Club staff members will be present.

Greenbrier County -- District Community Service Meeting--Tuesday, Feb. 27, 10:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Lewis Lawson Building, Lewisburg. Speakers: Curt Berson and Miss Clarette Wilson, St. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

Clay County -- Philco-Philco Soil Conservation District Meeting--Tuesday, Feb. 27. Town Hall, Clendenin. Speakers: Fred Murphy of Soil Conservation Service. Film: S & C award to be presented to Walter J. Mullins and son, Kenneth. (From Soil Conservation Service W. Hickey)

Ohio County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Tuesday, Feb. 27, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Hotel Fowler, Wheeling. Ohio 4-H Club members will be present.

University of Illinois -- Dairy Short Course--Tuesday through Thursday, Feb. 27 or 28. Registration fee $2 in advance, $3 at door. Lectures on dairy cattle management, U. of I. campus. Lectures on Dairy Products in Community Building, Urbana. Speakers from U.S.D.A., commercial firms, state and College of Agriculture.

Upshur County -- District Community Service Meeting--Wednesday, Feb. 28, 10:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. First Methodist Church, Buckhannon. Speakers: Curt Berson and Miss Clarette Wilson, St. of I. Rural Youth extension specialists.

Pocahontas County -- District 4-H Leaders' Conference--Wed., Feb. 28, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Pine Bluff Building, Marlinton. State 4-H Club staff members will be present.

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1950

Don't Neglect Dry Cows

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian believes dairy cows deserve good care all the time, not just when they are in production.

Dr. R. D. Hatch, College of Veterinary Medicine, points out that the kind of care cows get during their dry period helps to determine the amount of money you will make after they freshen.

The veterinarian believes it's usually best to dry up a cow gradually. Ending a milking period puts a strain on the udder. If mastitis germs are present, the strain may produce a severe infection.

Before removing a cow from the milking line, check her udder and milk carefully for signs of mastitis. A good time to have your veterinarian treat a cow is while she is dry.

Always watch dry cows for signs of infection. If an udder becomes inflamed or shows other signs of mastitis, have it treated. Otherwise the disease may get steadily worse and cause severe damage.

Dry cows should also be fed properly. Cows in good condition at calving time usually give far more milk than cows in poor condition. Good rations also help build resistance to disease.

LEA:pm

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Farm Radio News

Div. of Business - Subject of Agriculture - Extension Service

For Release Friday, January 17, 1930

Pain Relief for Hogs

CHICAGO--A University of Illinois veterinarian believes hogs have feeling and can all the same, don't just know they are to be castrated.

Dr. W. D. Wood, Director of Veterinary Medicine, points out that the kind of hogs you feed depends on your market. Deciding the amount of money you will make after that depends.

The veterinarian believes it's wonderful best to dig up a new problem. Taking a bulletin treated pain a check on the number of results among the farmers. The farmer may produce a hogs in-formation.

Before producing a pig from the breeding line, about the hogs and also materially for sides of meaning. A good idea is more revolutionary than a pig is worth the is dar.

Always being done made for sides of information. If so make sure lumped or among other sides of meaning, more is interest. Provided the figures may get meaningly a pig and make behind hogs.

The pig should also be the promoting. Don't if good qualities of making the country also for more all than one in-dividual. Good matters also make hogs meaningless.

Big Dividends Possible from Talking About Third Party

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today urged landlords and tenants to get together and talk about the third party to their agreement--the farm. He says it may easily pay big dividends to both men.

H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work in the College of Agriculture, explains that sound management was largely responsible for a $63,000 difference in earnings for the 10 years 1936-45 between two groups of similar farms. Originally all farms were about the same size and same soil fertility.

For a tenant, that $63,000 extra would help greatly in buying a farm. It would educate his children. It would do countless other things. For the landlord, it would provide considerably more income. For the community, it would help raise the standard of rural living.

Case points out that the farm--the third party--has given more than its share during the war years. The farm is poorer than it was 10 years ago. So with more fertilizer, building materials, and so on available now, don't begrudge the farm some of the profits.

In fact, many farms cannot regain their fertility unless you spend some doctor bills on them. The encouraging thing is that most farm ills can be cured if you use the right medicine. And when they're cured, all three parties profit--tenant, landlord and farm.

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LJN:pm
2-13-50

Big Opportunity Possible from Raising Alpha Fuel Crops

Engineers-chemists at Illinois agricultural experiment stations have found industry has possible use for large amounts of alpha fuel crops in their pasty, or their alcoholic--or both. We note it may equally be big opportunity in both ways.

Dr. G. Ross. head of agricultural chemical work in the College of Agriculture, predicts that small "moonshine" was likely commercially for a big, but interpretive in advance for the 12 years 50-60 between the months of similar fuels. Incidentally, all some are about are some 100 and some not: varying.

For a lesson. Then 100,000 cars would very probably be getting a fuel. It would change life outlook. It would be source- for other things. For the farmer. It would provide supplementary farm income. For the community. It would help raise the standard of rural living.

Give Illinois our that are fermented into very-cal alcohol for then its share during the war years. The farm is income- for 20 years ago. Be sure are [illegible], multiple [illegible], and in available now. Again because the farm [illegible] of the profits.

In fact, well there cannot remain waste [illegible] [illegible] spend some second bills on them. The economics [illegible] is that [illegible] can be used it so, use the very [illegible]. In view [illegible] supply, all [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

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farm
Radio News
'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1950

Fruit, Vegetable Marketers Meet February 22

URBANA--For the first time in Illinois, fruit and vegetable marketers will hold their own conference on the University of Illinois campus on Wednesday, February 22.

About 100 persons who are in one way or another marketers are expected to attend the meeting. It is sponsored by the Departments of Horticulture and Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and the division of markets of the State Department of Agriculture.

Speakers on the morning program will include Curt Eckert, Belleville; David Dell, Gratton; C. A. Hughes, Cook county farm adviser; Victor Ekstrom, Chicago; and Harold Kaeser, Springfield. They will discuss costs and systems of marketing, marketing ungraded produce, and the Illinois inspection service.

In the afternoon, the guests will hear some of the problems of distributors from George C. Bredesen, Chicago; Albert Eisner, Champaign; Joseph Feehan, St. Louis; Dario L. Toffenetti, Chicago: and Prof. B. C. Wood, Purdue University.

Windup to the conference will be a group discussion on the type of all-inclusive program which should be set up for the better marketing of Illinois fruits and vegetables.

AJ:lw

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Watch for Ringworm in Cattle

URBANA--Two good reasons were given today for ridding a calf or heifer of ringworm as soon as it appears. The disease may spread quickly to other animals, and it may spread to you.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says to be suspicious of any circular bald spots that appear on an animal's body. The disease often attacks young cattle during the winter, although it can strike any other time.

Diagnosis of ringworm is usually made on the basis of the round, crusty spots. But because mange mites and X-disease also affect the skin, it's always a good idea to call your veterinarian when you're in doubt. He will also recommend a treatment.

You can take one big step in preventing the disease by thoroughly scrubbing and disinfecting the stables in the fall. Other steps are to keep your barn and calf pens clean, well-lighted, dry, and well ventilated.

LEA:lw **********

General Insect Outlook Given

URBANA--An entomologist today reported that several insect pests threaten farm crops this coming season. But he says that what happens several months from now will depend largely on the weather.

H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and State Natural History Survey, says there were from two to five times as many corn borers last fall as a year earlier.

Grasshoppers are not expected to be a serious threat. Early and proper use of chlordane is a good remedy where needed. And chinch bugs may occur in some areas, but not in serious numbers.

LJN:lw **********
2-15-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1950

Illinois Florists to Hold Short Course February 21-23

URBANA--Illinois florists will register tomorrow afternoon for their 24th annual short course at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Dates are February 21-23.

Tours of the floriculture and State Natural History Survey greenhouses are scheduled for Tuesday afternoon. A growers' clinic is set for the evening's program at the Urbana-Lincoln hotel, where problems of growers will be aired. Taking part are Ernest Oechslin, Cicero; Rudolph Scheffler, Wheaton; Eugene J. Schmitz, Pana: and George Weiland, Prairie View.

Disease control in flowers is scheduled for Wednesday morning, February 22, at the Illini Union ballroom. The afternoon session will begin with the annual meeting of the Illinois State Florists' association under the chairmanship of President Eugene Dramm, Elmhurst. The annual banquet of the association is set for 7 p.m.

Thursday, February 23, is retailers' day, with problems of the retail florists up for discussion in the morning. The afternoon session will be taken up with the school of floral design. Mrs. Tommy Bright, Chicago florist, will serve as commentator.

RAJ:lw
2-15-50

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Supplements Recommended for Vitaminizing Swine Rations

URBANA--An animal scientist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today recommended a supplement for swine on drylot rations which would supply enough vitamins, protein, and minerals for two periods which are critical from a nutritional standpoint.

S. W. Terrill explains that the winter drylot feeding period is a critical one for bred sows and gilts--as well as for young pigs up to 75 pounds in weight.

But it's not half as hard to supply all the vitamins needed for efficient gains as the names niacin, riboflavin, and folic acid would lead you to believe.

Here's Terrill's recommended drylot ration for nursing sows and gilts, and also for weanling pigs. He suggests 100 pounds of tankage or meat scraps, 100 pounds of soybean oil meal, 100 pounds of high quality alfalfa hay or meal, 3 pounds of ground limestone, 3 pounds of steamed bone meal, and 6 pounds of iodized salt. You can add this to your home-grown grains.

For bred sows and gilts, an extra 50 pounds of alfalfa meal should replace the same amount of soybean oil meal.

Terrill says one of the cheapest and best ways to vitaminize your swine rations is to put the pigs on pasture as soon as possible. Fall-sown rye is ideal for making the best use of green, juicy feed which supplies many vitamins. And your farm adviser can recommend various spring-sown pastures that are good for swine rations.

LJN:lw
2-15-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1950

1949 Was "Better-Than-Average" Farm Year; Prices May Drop

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today said that 1949 was a better-than-average peacetime year for farmers. And after looking at parity price levels since 1910, he thinks it may be wise to figure on prices turning a little further against the farmer.

That's the view of Larry Simerl, College of Agriculture farm outlook specialist.

Farmers who think 1949 was a poor year are remembering only the war and postwar boom years, when prices averaged as high as 113 percent of parity.

Actually, Simerl points out, farmers over the country received prices averaging 100 percent of parity in 1949. That's on the basis of the new method of figuring parity prices. The old method, used before January 1, 1950, shows that farmers got 104 percent of parity last year.

Now price relationships are returning to normal. Farm prices stood at 94 percent of parity in January. The average for all peacetime years since 1910 is 91 percent of parity. That includes two prewar and postwar booms, and the depression.

That's why Simerl thinks it may be wise to figure on prices turning a little further against the farmer. He says government price supports for farm products tend to prevent big price drops, but they cannot easily maintain abnormally high prices.

Here's another fact to consider: When prices are supported by restricting production, much of the farmers' gain in higher prices is lost through having less to sell. Most farmers doubt this, but it seems clear enough to price specialists who have studied the problem. The reason is that demand is generally much more important than supply in deciding farm prices.

In other words, low farm income is caused by a weak demand. And you can't increase this demand by restricting production. As Simerl says, "Only a high level of employment, industrial production, and national income can provide a strong demand. Only a strong demand for farm products can give farmers the opportunity to earn an income that will maintain a high standard of living."

LJN:lw **********

Dog's Heart Skips a Beat

URBANA--Don't be alarmed if you find your dog has an irregular heart beat. This is a normal condition in most adult dogs.

Dr. Jesse Sampson, physiologist at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says a grown dog is one of the few animals which normally has an irregular heart beat.

When it comes to the number of heart beats a minute, domestic animals vary greatly. On the average, the number of heart beats a minute for a horse is 40, for a cow 65, for a pig 70, for a dog 95, and for a chicken 300. The heart of the elephant beats about 25 times each minute.

LEA:lw **********
2-17-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1950

More Speeds for Your Tractor With Special Gears

URBANA--University of Illinois agricultural engineers explained today that you can have more speeds for your tractor by installing an overdrive or special set of gears.

The chief value of overdrives is that they save time, allowing you to do your field work when soil and weather conditions are just right. More gears also make it possible to run your tractor at the speed where it will do the best quality of work. In addition, there may be some saving in fuel.

J. A. Weber says that the tractor will get many jobs done cheaper and faster if it has more than the usual three or four ground speeds. A study of various tractors showed that almost half the operating time during one year was spent in fourth gear. But some jobs can be done at faster speeds than fourth gear at five miles an hour.

In buying one of these units, you should first consider what parts may have to be changed on your present tractor. And be sure the dealer or manufacturer will guarantee the new gears.

The gears cost from $75 to $190, including labor to install them. The number and kind of needs for extra gears will determine whether you can justify this extra cost. If you're buying a new tractor, choose one with several gear ratios of proper speed. This will save the cost of installing a special overdrive.

LJN:lw
2-17-50

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More Cases Where Legume-Grass Pastures Pay Off

URBANA--More convincing proof that legume-grass pastures pay off well for dairy farmers came today from a dairy scientist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

W. B. Nevens says that pasture tests made in 1948 showed that one acre of permanent legume-grass pasture was equal to one ton of hay, two tons of silage, and one-fourth ton of grain. In the test he was comparing the milk production of one group of cows on pasture with another group getting alfalfa hay, corn silage, and grain.

Even though the experimental period did not cover the entire pasture period, yet the value of the milk produced totaled more than $125 an acre after other feed costs were subtracted.

Some pastures in college tests have yielded over five tons of dry hay to the acre in one pasture season. This roughly equals the energy value in 5 3/4 tons of excellent alfalfa hay. In dollar value if you figure hay at $30 a ton, this pasture would be producing $175 worth of feed an acre if it were completely harvested by cows. And a good part of the soil treatment was cow manure.

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LJN:lw
2-17-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1950

4-H Camp Fund Passes One-Quarter Mark--Now $273,000

URBANA--The 4-H camp fund now totals $273,000, more than one-fourth of the million-dollar goal.

This announcement came today from F. H. Mynard, state 4-H staff member at the Illinois College of Agriculture and chairman of the camp fund-raising committee.

Construction at four of the five campsites is going ahead as fast as funds become available. The new dining hall—kitchensat both State 4-H Memorial camp in Piatt county and Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see in Kankakee county will be used for the first time this summer.

The other two camps at which building is under way are at Lake West Frankfort in southern Illinois and at Lake Jacksonville in western Illinois.

A fifth camping district, the Rock River camping association, was formed recently. This camp group, which includes nine counties in northwestern Illinois, is seeking a campsite near Oregon in Ogle county.

The state 4-H camp program set a $1,000,000 goal for the 10 years ending in 1956. 4-H members themselves are responsible for raising half of this sum. Local county groups and state-wide business are each being asked to contribute one-quarter.

About 8,000 4-H'ers attended one of the state camps or their own county camp for about a week last summer.

LJN:lw
2-20-50

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Radio News

[illegible] — Bureau of Information [illegible]

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, [illegible] 23, 1950

[illegible] Fund Issues [illegible]-Country Mark-Day $[illegible],000 —

[illegible]--The 4-H [illegible] Fund now [illegible] $[illegible],000, more than [illegible] of the million-dollar goal.

This announcement came today from R. E. Wyman, state 4-H [illegible] member at the Illinois College of Agriculture and chairman of the state fund-raising committee.

Contribution at [illegible] of the fund requests is going ahead [illegible] of funds become available. The new dining hall--[illegible] in the 4-H Memorial camp in [illegible] and camp [illegible] equipment will be used for the first time this summer.

The other two camps at which building is under way are at the [illegible] in southern Illinois and at Lake Jackmanville in [illegible] Illinois.

A fifth camp site [illegible], the Fred Tyler Memorial Association, [illegible] recently. This camp group, which includes nine counties in northwestern Illinois, is seeking a campsite near Oregon in Ogle County.

The state 4-H camp program set a $1,000,000 goal for the 10 [illegible] ending in 1952. 4-H campers throughout are responsible for raising [illegible] of this sum. Local county groups and trade-area committees [illegible] in conducting campaigns.

About 2,000 4-H'ers attended one of the state camps on Wednesday [illegible] for about a week last summer.

First-Rate Pedigrees for Calves at 4-H, FFA Sale

URBANA--If you're looking for a dairy calf with a first-class pedigree, you'll find plenty of them at the second annual 4-H and FFA calf club sale. It will be held this coming Saturday, February 25, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman, says there are many 400- to 500-pound butterfat records in the pedigrees of calves offered for sale, some 600- and 700-pound records, and a few 800-pound records.

The sale starts at 10:30 a.m. in the Stock Pavilion on the University campus in Urbana. It is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle association to help youngsters get good foundation animals. Only Illinois 4-H or FFA members or their representatives are allowed to bid.

Locating high-quality calves has always been a problem in dairy calf club work. At this sale, though, you can bid on your pick of 104 purebred calves all in one place. There will be 15 Ayrshires, 25 Guernseys, 18 Brown Swiss, 24 Holsteins, and 22 Jerseys.

All calves were born after July 1, so they're the right age for beginners in the 4-H dairy calf project. And there's still plenty of time after the sale to enroll in the project long before the deadline of May 1. Besides that, the sale offers an unusual opportunity for 4-H and FFA members to select an outstanding calf at a price they want to pay.

LJN:lw
2-20-50

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farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1950

More Proof That Legume-Grass Mixtures Pay Off for Dairymen

URBANA--Two outstanding examples of success with legume-grass pastures for dairy cows were reported today by C. M. Linsley, extension agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Linsley says that Anton Berning in Jo Daviess county earned $218 net after grain costs were paid from 13 acres of improved alfalfa-bromegrass pasture last year with 23 Holsteins.

And Robert Stiff's herd of 16 Jerseys in Richland county produced over $150 worth of milk an acre, after grain costs, from a 19-acre mixture of Ladino, lespedeza, sweet clover, and grasses. Incidentally, 11 of his cows were dry during the late summer.

Linsley notes that these net returns are even better than the results of some college tests on pasturing dairy cows.

These examples give some idea of the potential feed-producing capacity of properly managed pasture on treated soil. They're some of the results you can expect from joining the Illinois legume-grass program.

Linsley heads a college committee which is assisting county farm advisers in carrying on a legume-grass program in their own counties. About 85 counties out of 102 in the state are making a major effort to increase acreage of legume-grass mixtures this year.

LJN:lw
2-20-50

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State Farm and Home Safety Committee Operating Again

URBANA--The Illinois Farm and Home Safety committee has been reactivated, and Floyd Morris, Buffalo, Sangamon county, has been elected chairman for 1950.

Other officers are Melvin Henderson, Tolono, 1st vice chairman; E. I. Pilchard, Urbana, 2d vice chairman; A. R. Ayers, Bement, executive secretary; and Clarence W. Kleckner, Rockford, treasurer.

These men were elected at a recent meeting of 45 committee members at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The Farm and Home Safety committee aims to reduce the accidents and fires by creating a safety-consciousness throughout the state. One of the group's most important jobs will be to coordinate the present rural safety programs of various agencies. Special campaigns for farm safety will include Spring Clean-Up Week, National Farm Safety Week, and National Fire Prevention Week.

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5,970 Requests Answered for Soil Maps and Reports

URBANA--Almost 6,000 soil maps and reports were sent out during the 1948-49 fiscal year by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

J. B. Fehrenbacher and R. T. Odell, soil survey men, said today that about two-thirds of these requests came from farmers. More than two-thirds of all soil maps and reports were distributed by county farm advisers, and the remainder by the State Soil Survey office with the University of Illinois in Urbana. Requests came from every county in the state.

LJN:lw
2-20-50

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farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1950

Test Soil First Before Reliming

URBANA--If you're planning to lime your soil again this spring, better test the soil first to make sure it needs lime.

C. M. Linsley, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that farmers often relime long before it is needed. Chances are that the $12 to $14 an acre they spend for more limestone could probably be better spent for phosphorus and potassium.

Maybe a man applies 4 tons of limestone to the acre but his legume seeding doesn't catch, so he figures the soil is still acid and applies 4 tons more.

But often a soil test of this land shows a lack of phosphorus and potash. It is too low in these plant foods to grow good crops of legumes. That, and not lack of lime, is the reason for the poor stands. Almost every county now has its own soil-testing laboratory where farmers can find out what their soil lacks.

Linsley points out that $12 to $14 an acre would buy a lot of phosphorus and potash and would go a long way toward better stands of legumes. So test, don't guess. It pays off.

JN:lw
-22-50

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Radio News

Keep Your Freezer Full to Get the Most Money's Worth From It

URBANA--You can get the most for the money you invest in home freezers or lockers if you keep them full of frozen food as much of the time as possible.

W. J. Wills, economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, made this recommendation today. It's based on a study he made with R. C. Ashby, now retired, on frozen food storage facilities used by Illinois families.

They found that farm families stored enough food in their home freezers to fill them an average of 1 2/3 times each year, while town families filled theirs 1 1/5 times. Locker customers filled their lockers nearly twice a year.

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Dairy Technology Open House March 4

URBANA--A student-sponsored Dairy Technology Open House, with free samples of ice cream just as it comes from the freezer, is set for Saturday, March 4, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can tour the entire Dairy Manufactures building, near the Stock Pavilion on the campus, from 6 to 10 p.m. and see the way milk is handled before it reaches your home as milk or dairy products.

Students will be bottling milk, churning butter, making cheese, drying milk to a powder, and making ice cream with regular dairy plant equipment. There will also be a 6 by 5 foot model of a miniature dairy plant, a mechanical cow, and a movie on cheese-making. There is no admission charge.

JN:lw
-22-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1950

Clipping Needle Teeth From Pigs May Be Dangerous

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says clipping the needle teeth from newborn pigs may or may not be a good thing, depending on the skill of the operator.

Dr. P. D. Beamer says germs which cause bullnose in pigs are often present in barnyard filth and manure. If pigs injure each other while fighting, these germs may get into the wounds and cause sore mouths and swollen noses. The needle teeth may also injure the sow's udder.

Clipping the teeth helps to prevent the injuries. But unless it is done correctly, the gums or mouths may be injured in the clipping process, causing the same chance for infection.

Teeth should be nipped cleanly without breaking the skin or gums. Every injury offers a chance for germs to enter.

Sometimes it's better and safer just to dull the teeth with a file, Dr. Beamer says. But if you do clip them, be sure that the nippers are clean and that you apply a mild disinfectant to even the smallest injury.

LEA:lw
2-22-50

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When Should I Start a Beef Breeding Herd?

URBANA--If you're wondering about starting a beef cattle breeding herd, better take a closer look at your available feed supplies rather than at prices on the cattle market.

That advice came today from R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

You should start a beef breeding herd whenever you need it to operate your farm more efficiently--just as you buy a mowing macine, hay baler, or manure spreader when you need them for greater efficiency. In fact, beef breeding herds might also be called corn pickers, sweet-clover harvesters,and hay and straw coverters.

But, you ask, are not cattle prices too high now to justify starting a herd?

Snapp's reply is that if you have feed that is going to waste, you cannot afford to wait for lower prices. Each year you wait means the loss of a drove of 400-pound calves which may still be worth $60 to $100 apiece in 1952 and 1953.

Moreover, the original cost of a beef breeding herd is not a serious handicap, even with high prices, if you start with heifer calves. A 400-pound heifer calf would probably cost around $100. You can likely recover most of this original cost when you sell her as a mature cow weighing 1,100 pounds at 8 or 9 cents a pound. And cattle prices will have to drop far below their present levels before cows will be selling for 8 or 9 cents a pound.

So Snapp's advice on when to buy a breeding herd is this year to the man who will have available feed this summer and fall, next year to the man whose pastures will be ready then, now to the man with hay and straw in the barn and pastures already established, and never to the man who would have no feed for a breeding herd without changing an already successful livestock program.

LJN:lw
2-22-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1950

Tiny Parasite Is Deadly to Lambs

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal parasitologist reports today that using good management practices is still the best way to ward off losses from coccidiosis in lambs.

Dr. N. D. Levine, College of Veterinary Medicine, says no really good treatment for this troublesome disease has yet been found. Coccidiosis is common among sheep of all ages, but it is particularly deadly for young lambs.

To prevent coccidiosis, rotate the pastures periodically so that they won't become too highly contaminated. Other steps are to separate the lambs from the ewes, provide clean drinking water, and feed balanced, nutritious rations.

Coccidiosis in lambs, much like the same disease in chicks, is caused by a tiny parasite that is invisible to the naked eye. It strikes the intestinal tract, causing diarrhea and death.

Young lambs less than two months old are most apt to have the disease. Old ewes are usually infected with coccidia but are not harmed by them. However, the ewes are the source from which the disease spreads to the lambs.

LEA:lw
2-24-50

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Poultry Outlook Good for Efficient Producers

URBANA--Efficient producers of poultry and eggs should make money this year. That is the opinion of E. E. Broadbent, specialist in poultry marketing, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Broadbent explained that unsatisfactory prices during the past few months had caused many inefficient producers to quit the business. This will make a better market for the poultrymen who stay in.

The good producer will get his replacements now, because chicks started now will begin to lay about August 1, and egg prices are highest in the fall. The good producer will also cull his flocks more carefully, feed a well-balanced ration, produce for the high-priced market and, when possible, sell his eggs on a graded basis. If he can't, he will try to sell to someone who pays a difference for size and quality.

JN:lw **********

9 Entries for Senior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--Fifty-nine entries have been received for the 1950 enior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. This is almost double the 32 en-ries of last year.

This announcement came today from Clarence Ems, state contest ommittee chairman. Grundy county had the most entries--19--followed y LaSalle county with 8, Sangamon county 6, and Peoria and Logan coun-ies with 4 each. Sixteen counties were represented.

With the deadline for entries past, interest now is centering n the junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. Any Illinois young person nder 21 years of age may enter. Entries must be postmarked before idnight, Saturday, March 25. At least $300 is available in cash prizes, lus trophies, plaques, ribbons, and certificates.

JN:lw **********
-24-50

[illegible]ity Medicine Good for Artificial Insemination

[illegible]--Artificial breeders of [illegible] the dairy should make [illegible] sure that they. That is the opinion of a [illegible] veterinarian [illegible] medicine magazine. University of [illegible] Medicine in Philadelphia.

Broadhurst explained that unsatisfactory results during the [illegible] few months had caused many breeding associations to doubt the [illegible]. This will make a better method for the producers who [illegible].

The dairy producer will get his registration card, showing [illegible] sire, dam, date of birth, breed, etc. and the breed [illegible] of the dam. The card [illegible] will also call his fixing [illegible] identity. Read a well-informed article, produce the sire [illegible] dam, number and, when possible, trail its ancestors on a pedigree [illegible]. If [illegible] the card may be signed in a pedigree [illegible] and quality.

[illegible]

[illegible] for Dairy Cooperatives Organized

[illegible]--Fifty-one milking cows have been received for the 1950 [illegible] Cooperative contest. This is almost double the [illegible] of last year.

This contest, [illegible] cows from Jackson Co., with [illegible] Milk Producers. [illegible] County and the [illegible] County--followed [illegible] County with [illegible] County [illegible] and Shelby [illegible] Counties. Sixteen counties were represented.

With the exception of [illegible] cows, [illegible] the Dairy Products Co-operative Contest. [illegible] Illinois [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] Sixteen [illegible] Dairy [illegible] Bureau, Dairy [illegible] is available in each [illegible] Producers' [illegible], ribbons, and certificates.

[illegible]

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1950

"Reluctant" to Recommend Six New Oat Varieties

URBANA--A University of Illinois agronomist is "reluctant" to recommend six new varieties of oats which we've heard about in Illinois this winter.

W. O. Scott says Zephyr, Shelby, and Colo oat varieties all mature later than Clinton--meaning Clinton, Clinton 11, and Clinton 59. And Clinton is a late-maturing variety itself. None of the three stand so well as Clinton in the field either.

Zephyr also has the disadvantage of having a very heavy awn which will not thresh off and which lowers the test weight. However, Zephyr has yielded slightly better than Clinton in College of Agriculture test fields at Urbana and DeKalb.

Scott believes that Colo and possibly Shelby may have a little tolerance to Race 45 of leaf rust, but he's doubtful whether this tolerance will outweigh their disadvantages.

Three other new varieties--Cherokee, Nemaha, and Missouri 0-200--also have serious drawbacks. Scott says Cherokee definitely has not shown any adaptation to our Illinois conditions. Nemaha has performed well only at Alhambra. And we don't have enough information of Missouri 0-200 to make a guess on how well it will grow in Illinois.

KDG:lw
2-24-50

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Radio News

Tips on Producing Good Hatching Eggs

URBANA--If you're supplying hatching eggs to a local hatchery, you may increase your profits by carrying on a sound breeding, management, and feeding program.

That advice is given by Sam Ridlen, poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says he's referring to farm flock owners who produce hatching eggs under contract to big, commercial hatcheries. They in turn incubate them and sell the baby chicks. There are perhaps 20,000 or more farm flock owners in Illinois who produce hatching eggs.

Ridlen's first recommendation is to get pedigreed males from families with a hatchability rate of 85 percent or more. Select mature, healthy, vigorous breeders that are a good breed type and free from disease. If disease breaks out in your breeding flock, notify the buyer of your hatching eggs. It may prevent a widespread outbreak. It's also a wise precaution against disease to isolate any new cockrels for several days before mating them with the flock.

Second, Ridlen says, do not use too many males; they may only fight and not mate. Tests have proved that extra males will not increase fertility. A common ratio is one Leghorn male to 18 or 20 hens, and one heavy-breed male to 12 to 15 hens.

On feed rations, breeding hens generally require higher levels of vitamins A and D, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, vitamin B_{12}, and manganese than hens laying market eggs. These rations will cost you more, but they'll repay you in better chick quality.

Finally, Ridlen says, use care in handling hatching eggs. Gather them often, protect them from extreme temperatures, and deliver them to the hatchery often.

JN:lw
-24-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1950

Economist Says Farm Wife Worth $60,000

URBANA--Your wife may have suspected that she was worth a lot more to you than you may have given her credit for. So the next time she wants a new hat, or something, better give in quietly.

M. L. Mosher, extension farm management specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, has figures to show that the average farm wife is worth $60,000 in extra income to her husband and family during their married life.

He gets this figure from a study of farm earnings on 240 north-central Illinois farms for the 10 years 1936-45. A few of the operators were bachelors. They earned on the average $2,400 less in net earnings each year than the married farm operators. Yet both groups operated the same general size and type of farm.

This $2,400 difference capitalized at 4 percent amounts to $60,000. Or, if you multiply the $2,400 difference each year by 35 years of married life, you get a whopping $84,000.

However, Mosher cautions bachelors, "I'm not insisting that marriage guarantees successful farming nor that you'll automatically get $60,000 more income if you do marry. But having a wife does help."

RAJ:lw
2-27-50

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1950

Electric Light Traps Won't Control Corn Borers

URBANA--Electric light traps won't control corn borers in your fields. So don't waste your time and money on them.

They are still in the experimental stage and are not practical now, says G. C. Decker and H. B. Petty, entomologists in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. No state agricultural college is recommending them.

Because of the borer threat to the 1950 corn crop, farmers are being advised to use every possible means of control. But, Petty says, light traps are not one of the methods.

The thing you should do, he says, is plow clean, don't plant too early, plant a borer-resistant hybrid corn, and then use insecticides later if necessary.

Light traps consist of an electric light behind a charged grid. Borer moths fly to the light and are electrocuted when they fly against the grid. One model sells for $40.

Tests have shown that you can get measurable control for only about 200 feet around each trap. That means about one trap per acre. Even if you assume one trap for every three acres, you'll need 27 traps costing $1,080 for an 80-acre corn field.

Add to that the cost of materials and labor of wiring your field for the traps and putting them up and taking them down. It won't do you any good to put them at the corn crib, either. Decker points out that 98 percent of the borers overwinter in corn debris in the fields.

"We'd better go after them first with clean plowing," he says.

RAJ:lw
2-27-50

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1950

Potato Surpluses Due to Higher Yields

URBANA--A vegetable crops expert today came to the aid of the much-criticized potato growers in this country.

Lee A. Somers, assistant professor of horticulture at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that it is higher yield and not increased acreage that is causing too many potatoes on the markets.

"All too often we have heard the charge that farmers are taking advantage of the price support agreement on potatoes," he said. "It is implied that greatly increased acreages planted to potatoes have caused the surplus problem in that crop. It is not true.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board, in its final report on the 1949 potato crop, says, 'The potato crop has again exceeded 400 million bushels even though the acreage harvested is the smallest since 1878.

"'The estimated production of 401,962,000 bushels is 12 percent below the 454,654,000 bushels crop of 1948. It exceeds the 1938-47 ten-year average by two percent.

"'Growers planted 1,924,000 acres of potatoes in 1949 compared with 2,137,000 acres in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 2,799,000 acres. However, the 1949 average yield of 211 bushels per acre has been exceeded only by the record high yield of 216 bushels per acre in 1948.'"

RAJ:lw
2-27-50

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Veterinary Students Study Animal and Public Health Factors

URBANA--Training of veterinary students in Illinois will benefit public health as well as the livestock industry.

Dean Robert Graham, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says more than 60 diseases, many of them extremely dangerous, can spread to man from infected animals. More than 15 of these diseases occur in the midwest.

Among them are tuberculosis, brucellosis, tularemia, rabies, sleeping sickness, erysipelas, leptospirosis, milk sickness and Q fever. Milk sickness results from drinking milk from cows that have eaten the poisonous white snakeroot weed.

When the Illinois veterinary students are graduated, they will be qualified to help farmers, city folks, physicians, and public health officials in developing effective disease control measures.

Six years of training are required of veterinary students at the University of Illinois. They must complete two years of pre-veterinary training and four years of professional training before they can become veterinarians.

Established at the University in 1944, the College of Veterinary Medicine admitted classes of 24 students each in 1948 and 1949. The first class will be graduated in 1952.

Larger classes of students will be admitted when the college can move into two new buildings which are planned. It is now in temporary quarters provided by a former residence and a remodeled beef cattle barn.

LEA:lw
2-27-50

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1950

Four Tips Given to Earn Most Profits From Hatching Eggs

URBANA--If you're producing eggs for hatching, here are four tips on earning the most profits. They came today from Sam Ridlen, poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

First, he recommends gathering eggs at least three times a day during the mating season. This will protect them from getting too hot or too cold. After you gather them, take them right away to a clean, cool room with a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees.

Second, set the eggs as often as possible. The fresher they are when set, the better chance you'll have for a good hatch. Eggs usually hatch best when kept no longer than seven days.

Third, handle eggs gently, and pack them with the small ends down. Jarring eggs with the large ends down tends to cause lower hatchability.

Finally, discard very dirty eggs. Slightly soiled eggs can be dry-cleaned by scraping or scouring before setting them.

By watching these four points, you can get the highest possible rate of hatchability. Remember--gather eggs at least three times a day, set them as often as possible, handle them gently and pack them small ends down, and discard very dirty eggs.

LJN:lw
3-1-50

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Suggestions for City Folks in Choosing Garden Spot

URBANA--A good plot of ground is one of your most important steps toward a successful garden. Poor soil or a bad location means two strikes against you from the start.

Here are some tips for city gardeners from University of Illinois vegetable garden specialists:

They say choose a vacant lot that gets lots of sunshine and that has good soil which has not been covered too deeply with dirt excavated from other areas.

Avoid a soil that becomes hard and compact as it dries out, as it will produce only low yields of poor-quality crops. And too much moisture is not good for most vegetables. Your garden should be well-drained or be capable of being well-drained.

If you can't find your own suitable garden plot, try to join an organized, community garden on a group basis.

LJN:lw **********

Making Foreign-Type Cheese to Be Discussed

URBANA--Making foreign-type cheese is the topic for a dairy technology conference set for March 21-22 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

P. H. Tracy, general program chairman, today listed these topics: production and marketing of blue-mold, Camembert, Italian, and Swiss cheese; marketing cheese by direct mail and through chain stores: standards of identity and quality problems; and bacteriological problems pertaining to vitamin production by organisms growing on the surface of limburger cheese.

This is the fifth of six dairy technology conferences to be held this school year. The last one on making ice cream will be held April 11-12. All are sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

JN:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1950

First Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Set for 1950

URBANA--The first Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest ever held in Illinois will be staged this year, with deadline for entries midnight, Saturday, March 25.

This announcement came today from Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman. He says that any Illinois youth under 21 years of age can enter. 4-H and FFA members, as well as nonmembers, are eligible.

At least $300 is available in prize money. The state winner will receive a large trophy, with cash, plaques, ribbons, and certificates for the other winners.

The state has been divided into three sections for judging purposes. The top five entries from each section will compete on June 17 for the state championship.

The contest is staged by the Illinois poultry industry, state department of agriculture, and Illinois College of Agriculture. It aims to encourage young folks to grow better meat-type birds. A senior contest for adults is now under way.

You can get rules and an entry blank from Clarence Ems, Division of Poultry Husbandry, 200 W. Monroe St., Springfield, or probably from your farm adviser, vo-ag teacher, or local hatcheryman.

JN:lw
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Radio News

First Eight Weeks Hardest for Pigs

URBANA--The first hundred years may be the hardest for people, but for pigs it's the first eight weeks of life.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says any one of a dozen or more common diseases may strike your pigs this spring. Few pig crops reach market without having trouble with at least one disease.

Nutritional anemia, worms, high blood sugar, bullnose, and scours are only a few of the diseases that occur in young pigs.

Dr. Beamer says good management practices and correct feeding will help to prevent most diseases of pigs. But if disease does strike, contact your veterinarian immediately for a diagnosis. He will also recommend a treatment and help you to prevent disease outbreaks in the future.

LEA:lw **********

Rent a Locker or Buy a Home Deep-Freeze Unit?

URBANA--Two University of Illinois agricultural economists today reported on a survey which should help you decide whether to rent a frozen food locker or to buy your own home deep-freeze unit.

W. J. Wills and R. C. Ashby, now retired, said locker customers listed these main advantages: storage is less work than canning, and frozen food is convenient and permits a better year-round diet.

People who stopped renting lockers gave these reasons: they bought a home unit, inconvenience, high rental or processing fees, and poor service.

Home-unit users said they liked the convenience and easy accessibility and also the efficiency in freezing small amounts of fruits, vegetables, and meat.

JN:lw **********
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farm
Radio News
'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1950

DeKalb Girl Toastmistress at National 4-H Breakfast

URBANA--National 4-H honors continue to be heaped on DiAnne 'athre, 18-year-old DeKalb county 4-H girl.

Yesterday morning, March 6, DiAnne served as toastmistress ıt the fourth annual National 4-H Club Week breakfast at the Congres- ıional hotel in Washington, D. C. 4-H Club Week dates are March 4-12.

DiAnne was one of six 4-H'ers from as many states who were nvited to Washington to take part in a panel discussion with audience articipation at the breakfast. Included in the audience were sena- ors, congressmen, educators, heads of farm organizations, and repre- entatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state and-grant colleges.

This is just one of many honors which DiAnne has won in her ight years of club work. Last December she was one of the Illinois elegates to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago and was named 1949 ıtional 4-H Citizenship award winner.

Now a freshman at the Northern Illinois State Teachers col- ege in DeKalb, she also had been selected as one of the four Illinois elegates to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington next June.

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Calves Need Vitamin A

URBANA--The difference between good and poor quality legume hay may be the difference between weak and healthy dairy calves.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, said today that cows need plenty of good quality legume hay, at least until they get out on green pasture. Good legume hay is a valuable source of vitamin A.

Calves normally get vitamin A from the colostrum, the first milk from the cow after calving. But the amount of the vitamin the calf gets depends on what the cow is fed.

If the pregnant cow does not get enough vitamin A, her colostrum will be low in the vitamin. This may mean that the calf will get a poor start or have low resistance to disease.

EA:lw **********

Bids on New Animal Science Building to Be Opened March 30

URBANA--Bids on the new animal science building at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be opened March 30 in Chicago.

After investigation of the bids, President George Stoddard will recommend one of them to the University Board of Trustees. Following the board's decision, contracts will be awarded and construction can start.

The 1949 legislature appropriated $2,500,000 for the new animal science building. It will be located just east of Mumford Hall.

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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1950

llinois Agronomist Investigating New Oil Crops

URBANA--Castor beans and sunflowers are two new oil crops eing tested by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for ossible use in Illinois.

R. O. Weibel, agronomist, says about 100 acres of castor eans or seed have been grown in Illinois. That's the source of castor il. But the paint industry is using most of it at present. Hundreds f other uses have been developed, and chemists say the oil can be sed in many more ways when larger supplies are available. It is one f the most versatile vegetable oils known.

Illinois agronomists have grown two varieties of sunflowers, dvance, a dwarf type about 3 feet high, and Grey Stripe,about 7 feet all. Sunflower seed oil is an excellent edible oil. Sunflower seed eal is high in protein, and the protein is high in digestible and nuritive value. Fiber-free meal or flour has possibilities as an addion to bread or pastry flour to improve its food value.

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Farm
Radio News

[illegible] Agricultural Journalism Association — Extension Service

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1954

Illinois Agronomist Investigating New Oil Crops

URBANA--Castor beans and sunflowers are two new oil crops being tested by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for possible use in Illinois.

R. O. Weibel, agronomist, says about 100 acres of castor beans or seed have been grown in Illinois. India is the source of castor oil. But the paint industry is using most of it at present. Modern other uses have been developed, and castor bean oil can be used in many more ways when larger supplies are available. It is one of the most versatile vegetable oils known.

Illinois agronomists have grown two varieties of sunflowers. One, a dwarf type about 3 feet high, and the other taller, about 7 feet. Sunflower seed oil is an excellent edible oil. Sunflower seed oil is high in protein, and the protein is high in nutritive and curative value. Fiber-free meal or flour has possibilities as an additive to bread or pastry flour to improve its food value.

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-30-

Test Your Soil for Phosphorus Needs

URBANA--Test your soil before putting on rock phosphate this spring. That way you'll be sure of the largest possible crops of legume hay and pasture.

C. M. Linsley, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that too many men who are applying phosphate without testing are not applying half enough. This makes for low yields, or even failures, of legumes.

Legumes are about as sensitive to a lack of phosphorus as to lack of lime. And there are about 18 to 20 million acres of Illinois farm land that are too low in phosphorus for good legume stands, even though the owners have put on plenty of limestone.

So if your legume stands are low, test your soil for phosphorus. Then you'll know where phosphate is needed for high yields and how much you need to the acre.

JN:lw **********

arden Tool List Given

URBANA--You don't need a lot of high-priced tools for vegeable gardens in town, but a few of them are essential.

Three gardening specialists in the Illinois College of Agriulture today called these tools essential: a spading fork, garden ake, planting line, hoe, and trowel. They also called a small duster r sprayer a necessity.

On larger gardens, you almost need a wheel hoe and a seed rill, since they save so much time and labor. But garden tractors re too expensive for small-scale operations. Their only place is in ommercial gardens.

JN:lw **********
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farm
Radio News
'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1950

Potential Corn Borer Threat Alarming

URBANA--An insect specialist warned today that Illinois farmers are facing disaster from corn borers in 1950. The threat is the worst in history.

Here's how H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, described the situation.

There are three times as many borers overwintering now in Illinois as a year ago--in some counties, 10 times as many. Those are record numbers.

Last year the pests ruined 63 million bushels of corn worth $75,000,000. That's an average of 6 bushels an acre, or $380 for every farm in the state. What might the damage be this year with three times as many borers on hand?

"Borers can virtually wipe out our 1950 crop--if we get the right weather and if farmers do nothing to control them," declares Petty. "We'd better quit stalling and get started fast on a control program."

He recommended four points: plowing clean, avoiding early planting, seeding an adapted hybrid, and using insecticides where needed.

Farm
Radio News
ITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1952

Scientist Says Farmer Should Specialize

URBANA--An insect specialist warned today that Illinois farmers are facing disaster from corn borers in 1952. The insect is a worse in Illinois.

Here's how H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, described the situation.

"There are three times as many borers overwintering now in Illinois as a year ago--in some counties, 10 times as many. These are record numbers.

Last year the pests ruined 63 million bushels of corn worth $[illegible],000,000. That's an average of 4 bushels an acre, or $80 for every farm in the state. What might the damage be this year with three times as many borers on hand?

"Farmers can virtually wipe out the corn borer if they work together and if farmers do nothing to control them," declares Petty. "We'd better quit stalling and get started fast on a control program."

He recommended four points: plowing clean, applying early fall fertilizer, seeding an adapted hybrid, and using insecticides where needed.

College entomologists have counted overwintering borer numbers in 37 counties for the past four years. They have found the most borers north of U.S. highway 36. And only one county, Mercer, has fewer borers this year than last.

In Will, Boone, JoDaviess, Lake, Macon, Sangamon, and Jasper counties, borer numbers are from 6 to 10 times as large this winter as last.

DuPage, Vermilion, Champaign, Adams, Clark, and Lawrence counties all have 5 times as many borers now as a year ago.

Borers have increased three or four times in Winnebago, Ogle, Whiteside, DeKalb, LaSalle, Kankakee, Iroquois, McDonough, Brown, Cass, Christian, Madison, and Moultrie counties over last year.

And twice as many borers are overwintering this year as last in Bureau, Livingston, Peoria, Woodford, McLean, Logan, Henderson, Knox, Hancock, and St. Clair counties.

Plowing clean and avoiding early planting will win more than half the battle to control borers, Petty emphasizes.

JN:lw **********

Swine Growers' Day April 6

URBANA--Swine Growers' Day at the Illinois College of Agriculture will be held this year on Thursday, April 6.

In announcing this date today, J. L. Krider and S. W. Terrill, of the swine division, also gave details on the morning program.

After a tour of the swine farm ending at 9:30 a.m. five talks are scheduled. They include a comparison of solvent soybean meal and expeller meal, creep-feeding pigs, APF and vitamin B_{12} for hogs, feeding value of high protein corn, and supplemental feeds. Outside speakers have not yet been chosen for the afternoon program.

JN:lw **********
3-6-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

FORESTRY MEETINGS on general theme, Making the Woodlands Pay, in these counties:

Wayne county -- Thursday, March 9. Alfred Tate farm, Fairfield. Speaker--G. R. Cunningham, U. of I. extension forester.

Lawrence county -- Friday, March 10. H. L. Preston farm, Sumner. Speaker--G. R. Cunningham, U. of I. extension forester.

Hancock county -- Handicraft--Hobby Day--Thursday, March 9, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Carthage Masonic building, Carthage. Annual activity in Hancock Home Bureau. (From Home Adviser Mildred O. Eaton)

Richland county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Thursday, March 9, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. J. G. Cash and L. R. Fryman of U. of I. Department of Dairy Science will present slides and movies.

DeKalb county -- 4-H Tractor Schools--Monday, March 13,at International Harvester Company; Monday, March 20, at Allis-Chalmers and Monday, March 27, at John Deere. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. Speakers--County 4-H Club leaders, Standard Oil Company and Goodyear fieldmen. (From Farm Adviser Roy E. Will)

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1950

Farm Costs in 1949 Lower Than We Think

URBANA--It may surprise you, but prices of things farmers bought in 1949 were not so high as some folks think.

L. H. Simerl, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that compared with prices farmers received for farm products, the prices of things they bought last year were about 10 percent below the long-time average.

He bases that statement on a study of prices paid and prices eceived by farmers for 35 peacetime years since 1909.

Simerl believes prices of most things used for farm operations ill not drop much in 1950.

In general, building material prices will see little change. he same is true for list prices of farm machinery, but dealers may ive a bigger trade-in on used machinery.

Prices of tractor fuels and other petroleum products have ropped to some extent because of larger supplies, and some further eductions may occur. But electricity rates will change little.

Since interest rates are now low, they probably will not go ny lower.

There isn't much tax relief in sight either. Costs of local nd state governments are likely to increase. Here's a bright spot hough: if Congress does not change tax rates, federal income taxes ill decline proportionately more than farm income.

JN:lw
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Finish Out 175-Pound Hogs; You'll Make More Money

URBANA--You can probably make more money from hogs if you finish out your lightweights to at least 200 pounds.

This tip came today from a livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. W. J. Wills says you're probably losing money if you're marketing your hogs at only 175 pounds or less. He advises farmers to finish out these light hogs unless they are unthrifty or poor doers.

Current market reports show that more and more hogs weighing under 175 pounds are being marketed. You can put 25 pounds of gain on hogs for about $10.75 or $11 a hundred. That's figuring corn at $1.17 a bushel and tankage at $40 a ton.

So, says Wills, as long as the prospective price of 200-pounders remains above $15 a hundred, it should pay you to finish out lightweights to at least 200 pounds--that is, unless they're naturally slow gainers. Average price for 200-pounders has been running about $17 per hundred.

LJN:lw **********

Don't Feed Corncobs to Fattening Lambs

URBANA--Corncobs are a poor feed for fattening lambs.

Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, made this statement today, based on tests at Ohio State College of Agriculture.

Their report said the general effect of corncobs was to increase the amount of hay for 100 pounds of gain, reduce the rate of gain, lower the dressing percentage, and cut the selling price of the lambs from 25 cents to $1 per hundred.

LJN:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1950

Lead Paint Poisons Cattle

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian warned farmers today that paint which is peeling off barns is just as deadly to cattle as fresh paint, if they both contain lead.

Dr. D. W. Pratt says cattle are often poisoned when they lick fresh lead paint from barns or fences. But they can also be poisoned when they chip off loose paint with their teeth or eat chips that have fallen on the ground.

The veterinarian reports that several cases of paint poisoning have occurred in cattle in recent weeks. One farmer near Bushnell, McDonough county, lost a 400-pound calf after it had swallowed chips of paint. He had previously lost three other calves, probably from the same thing.

Dr. Pratt says many deaths from lead poisoning can be prevented if a veterinarian gives treatment immediately.

If paint is peeling from a surface, the safe thing to do is keep your cattle away from it, at least until you remove the loose paint. And when you paint again, you'll be doubly safe if you use a nonlead, nonpoisonous paint. Several on the market are safe to use around cattle.

EA:lw

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Put Former Corn Land Into Legume-Grass Mixtures

URBANA--If you're going along with your corn allotment acreage, probably the best use you can make of this former corn land is to put it into legume-grass mixtures just as fast as you can.

This recommendation came today from O. L. Whalin, PMA representative with the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says legume-grass seedings in a good crop rotation give you seven benefits. They increase other crop yields when plowed down for green manure. They also cut down erosion, help to hold more water in the soil for dry spells, and help it dry out quicker for spring work.

Legume-grass crops also cut the cost of production, give better quality feed, and they give excellent returns when tied up with a good livestock program.

Most farm advisers are pushing the Illinois legume-grass program in 1950. See your county farm adviser for details.

LJN:lw **********

Outlook for Cheese Industry Is Topic at Conference

URBANA--E. W. Gaumnitz, executive secretary of the National Cheese Institute, will report on the "Outlook for the Cheese Industry" at the conference on making and merchandising foreign types of cheese at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture March 21-22.

Other reports will be given on Swiss, Italian, and blue mold cheese, selling cheese through national and local chain stores, and advertising cheese. This is the fifth of six dairy technology conferences held this school year and sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

LJN:lw **********
3-8-50

Farmer Corn Loan Grab Leaves Great Bonfire

CHICAGO--If farmer voting alone with your corn crop, it doesn't pay, considering the bad, low price you can expect of this crop. Why, it is so at it into bargain--only--this is what we are going to.

This recommendation came today from R. R. Wallace, Jr., President, Illinois Farm Bureau, speaking with the Illinois Corn Growers Association.

He says income-gears declines in a year when farmers give up green benefits. They indicate other corn states and, thereby, lower green manure. They also cut down erosion, help to hold more water the soil for dry weather, and help to keep soil nitrogen for growing crop.

Farmers-grass crop also hit the road of production, also other benefits that, and some also practices recently been taken up to good livestock program.

Most farm bureaus are pushing the Illinois Farm-Office program in 1950. Are you ready to take advantage of opportunity?

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Plans for Cheap Housing Is Topic of Conference

CHICAGO--J. W. Thomson, executive secretary of the Farmers Home Institute, will report on the "Plans for the Cheap Housing" at the conference on housing and architectural design of farmers the University of Illinois College of Agriculture March 21-22.

Other reports will be given on farms, farmers, and farm farm, selling cheaps through personal and local dealers stores, and particular chores. This is the fifth of a six day conference on farm this annual year and sponsored by the College of Agriculture the Extension Service and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

DeKalb county -- County 4-H Rallies--Monday and Tuesday, March 13 and 14, 8 p.m., Waterman and Kirkland, respectively. 4-H Federation will be in charge of program. (From Farm Adviser Roy E. Will)

Greene county -- Dairy Exhibit Day--Tuesday, March 14, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Carrollton, Illinois. J. G. Cash and L. R. Fryman, U. of I. extension specialists in dairy science will present slides and movies.

Vincennes, Indiana -- Meeting of Wheat Growers in Southern Illinois and Indiana--Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14 and 15--Vincennes.

Cook county -- Regional Conference for Teacher Trainers and Supervisors in 13 North Central States--Tuesday through Friday, March 13 through 17. Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

Lake county -- Insect Control Meeting--Friday, March 17, 1:15 p.m. Grayslake Farm Bureau Hall. Speaker--H. B. Petty, U. of I. extension entomologist. (From Farm Adviser Ray T. Nichols)

Stark county -- Annual Stockmens' Banquet--Monday, March 20, 6:30 p.m. Wyoming, Illinois, High School Gymnasium. Meeting sponsored by Livestock Marketing Committee of Farm Bureau. Speaker--Professor L. J. Norton, agricultural marketing in agricultural economics deparment. (From Farm Adviser Glenn S. Garvin)

nion county -- Mechanized Reforestation Demonstration--Monday, March 20 Ellis Penrod farm, Dongola, Illinois. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

[illegible]

[illegible] County -- Course [illegible] Relations--Adults and Community, March 23 and 24, 9 p.m. Madison and Kingston, respectively. [illegible] Meeting will be an means of income. (From Home Economics, Pg 2 [illegible])

[illegible] County -- Dairy Cattle Ter--Training, March 16, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Greenville, Illinois. [illegible] and [illegible] p. [illegible], U. of I. Extension specialists in dairy cattle will present films and talks.

[illegible], Indiana -- Showing of Wheat Growers in Southern Illinois and Indiana--Jonesboro and Evansville, March 16 and 17--Illustrated.

[illegible] County -- Regional Conferences for Farmers Training and Supervision in 17 North Central States--Twenty Counties Project Meeting 17 (Jonesboro 17). Thomas Morel, Director.

[illegible] County -- Annual Crop[illegible] Meeting--Monday, March 17 [illegible] Overview from Morgan [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible], U. of I. [illegible] Extension Entomologist. (From Home Advisor [illegible] [illegible] County -- Annual Stockmen's Meeting--Monday, March 20, 7:30 p.m. Wyanet, Illinois. Film Lunch Demonstration. Meeting sponsored by Livestock Marketing Committee of Bureau County. Speaker: Professor L. J. Norton, Agronomist, speaking on Agricultural Land Economic Development. (From Home Advisor Lloyd [illegible] Carroll)

[illegible] County -- Monthly Farm[illegible] Demonstration--Monday, March 20 [illegible] Lawrence, Illinois. Speaker--L. J. Norton, U. of I. Extension Agronomist.

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Radio News
VRSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1950

Phenothiazine Treatment Time Coming Up Soon for Sheep

URBANA--A livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today reminded farmers that it's about time to treat their sheep with phenothiazine to control stomach worms.

Dick Carlisle says to treat the flock in the spring before they are turned on pasture, and again in the fall after they come off pasture.

Phenothiazine treatment is the easiest, most effective way to control the common stomach worm. It's inexpensive too, but you need a regular program to avoid losses.

For spring treatment, Carlisle recommends one ounce per heep older than one year and one-half ounce for those under one year.

An easy way to give the drug is to mix the required amount horoughly in finely ground feed at the rate of one pound of feed per unce of phenothiazine. Be sure there is plenty of trough room when ou feed this mixture, and treat the lambs separately from older sheep.

A second part of the treatment is to keep a salt-phenothiazine ixture before the sheep at all times while they're on pasture. Mix ogether 1 pound of the drug to 10 pounds of salt. Don't feed any ther salt, and protect the mixture from the rain.

JN:lw
-8-50

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Judge Quality of Drain Tile by Its "Papers"

URBANA--You can judge the quality of drainage tile by its "papers," just as livestock papers give you an animal's pedigree.

Ben Muirheid, drainage engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today said these "papers" are a recent laboratory test report on the tile. It should be less than six months old.

You want strong tile, and it should not absorb water too easily. Its strength should be at least 800 pounds per square foot. And the rate of absorption for shale tile should be 11 percent or lower;for surface clay tile,14 percent or less; and for concrete tile, 12 percent or below.

You want both strength and low water absorption. You can't tell by looks or price alone. Only the "papers" can tell you for sure. Remember, it takes only one broken tile out of the thousands in a 40-acre field to let the whole system clog with dirt.

JN:lw **********

Here's How to Judge Desirability of Garden Spot

URBANA--Three University of Illinois vegetable garden specialists today gave some pointers on how to judge whether a piece of land will make a good garden.

Here's what B. L. Weaver, W. A. Huelsen, and Lee Somers say. On land not previously cultivated, a good growth of weeds often means high fertility. Good stands of Kentucky bluegrass usually indicate good fertility. If you find bare spots, fertility is low--organic matter also--or drainage is poor.

On cultivated soils, you can judge by the crops previously grown. Slow growth of vegetables, poorly colored leaves, and poor yields all point to a lack of plant food, organic matter, or both.

JN:lw **********
-8-50

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Radio News

RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1950

Legumes Recommended for Land Taken Out of Corn

URBANA--Illinois farmers may go overboard in planting beans on land taken out of corn, but in the long run that would be a short-sighted move.

This judgment was voiced today by two men in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Instead of a top-heavy swing to beans, they recommend a shift to legume-grass mixtures, with more emphasis on livestock.

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, says: "Thinking farmers are setting up their own controls on soybean acreage. I'd recommend seeding a good oat variety with a good legume-grass mixture. This should help push soil fertility up where it belongs. There's little question in my mind that much corn allotment land is going into legume-grass seedings."

M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist, declares: "Without restrictions in the cash-grain area, we'll have so many beans they'll be running out our ears. But it's shortsighted to build up a tremendous surplus." He favors legume-grass seedings where possible.

At least 85 of the state's 102 counties are making it their major goal in 1950 to put much larger acreages into legume-grass mixtures. Farm advisers are spearheading the college-sponsored Illinois legume-grass program.

JN:lw
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Grain Elevator Management School March 20-21

URBANA--The 20th Grain Elevator Management School sponsored by the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education and the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute will be held at the Jefferson Hotel in Peoria on March 20 and 21.

L. F. Stice, extension economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and secretary of the Grain and Feed Institute, today announced the program.

Elevator maintenance, construction, and insurance; handling fertilizer; moving grain out of CCC storage; and European grain markets are a few of the topics which will be discussed during the two-day session.

This is an open meeting for all country grain and feed dealers.

HDG:lw

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Choose Corn Hybrid Best for You From Bulletin 536

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture today issued a booklet on corn hybrids from which farmers can decide which variety is best suited to their farm.

Bulletin 536 gives the results of 1949 tests with 316 hybrids grown at seven fields well scattered over the state.

You can compare varieties with regard to yield, resistance to corn borers and diseases, lodging, moisture content at harvest time, height of the ear, and protein and oil content. County farm advisers have copies and will be glad to talk over recommended varieties.

LJN:lw
3-10-50

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farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1950

Farm World Speeded Up Today Too

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal scientist said today that the farm world, just like everything else, is moving at a much faster pace now than it was 40 years ago.

Tom Hamilton, specialist in animal nutrition, says that modern animals, like modern automobiles, are far more efficient, more complex,and more easily thrown out of adjustment than their predecessors. Modern livestock could no more exist on the feeds fed in 1910 than a modern car could run on the fuel used in 1910.

Hamilton says recent studies at the College of Agriculture showed that synthetic milk exactly like sow's milk would raise better pigs than the sows could possibly raise. They simply drank more of the artificial milk than a sow could possibly provide in natural milk.

Our animals of today are big eaters--they need more feed so that they can grow and fatten faster. Their rations must be carefully designed to allow for faster growth. They need more protein of higher quality, more minerals, and more vitamins, as well as more calories. And today's animals, raised in protected surroundings, must be protected from infectious diseases.

LJN:lw
3-10-50

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High Fertility Most Important in Long-Time Profits

URBANA--The one most important step toward long-time profits for all farmers is to build and maintain a fertile soil.

That's the opinion of M. L. Mosher of the Illinois College of Agriculture. For 45 years he's been a farm adviser and farm management specialist. He's had the opportunity to study thousands of farm records to see why some farms make more money than others.

Here's Mosher's bare outline of a good soil fertility program:

1. Test every field, including permanent pastures, for its needs of limestone, phosphate, and potash. It costs only a few dollars at your county soil-testing laboratory, and you'll get back a report telling just what your soil needs and how much.

2. Apply the plant foods according to tests, and do it during the next rotation. Today, with modern spreading equipment, you don't need 15 to 30 years to get the job done.

3. Keep all cropland in the best legumes and grasses at least one-fourth of the time. They improve both fertility and texture. Red clover and timothy are still good, but alfalfa, sweet clover, and bromegrass are much better, both as soil builders and as feed producers.

4. Take good care of all animal manure. A ton of manure may be worth almost $15 in extra gains from livestock on pasture according to tests at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

5. After you've started these four basic steps, you may want to use commercial fertilizers. But Mosher suggests doing this only after talking it over carefully with your farm adviser.

LJN:lw
3-10-50

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1950

Entire 4-Point Program Controls Borers Best

URBANA--A four-point program to control corn borers was outlined today by an insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

G. C. Decker emphasizes that it takes all four controls together, not just one alone, to do a good job. The four weapons in the war on borers are clean plowing, delayed planting, seeding adapted hybrids, and proper spraying, in that order.

Clean plowing will reduce overwintering borer numbers by 98 percent, poor plowing by 85 to 90 percent, and single disking by only about 80 percent.

First-generation borers do the most damage by far, so their control is especially important. There are three times as many borers overwintering now than there were a year ago--and in some counties 10 times as many.

Decker recommends holding off planting until about May 25. Borer damage has always dropped off when farmers could not plant their corn before May 15. If they wait until after May 15 this year, and preferably until about May 25, the borer threat will be greatly reduced.

Farm Radio News

College of Agriculture · Extension Service

For Release Thursday, March 15, 1951

Illinois Farmers Conserve Corn

DURAND--A four-foot crib is required for corn, you
[illegible] today by an insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

C. O. Mueller explained that it takes all four sections of the crib, not just one alone, to do a good job. The four sections may be set up in a plan similar to lumber piling, leaving spaces between the sections, the proper spacing, in fact, matter.

Other tricks will reduce overwintering insect numbers to a good, good chance for 50 to 90 percent, and almost destroy 90 to 95 percent.

Spring-emergence borers do the most damage on farms, so fall control is especially important. Borers are known right by only pounds of stalks per acre. Many were a year ago--and it takes considerable work to do.

Farmers interested in planting soybeans may be interested in the survey report of what farmers could get from [illegible] last year (1). If they will move after the 15 [illegible], the [illegible] soybeans will be greatly reduced.

Here's why: less than two percent of borers hatching on young plants survive. But you can expect up to 25 percent survival on plants nearing the tassel stage.

Decker also recommends planting a vigorous, strong-stalked hybrid. It will yield more, regardless of borer infestation. And there are great differences among hybrids in their tolerance of borers.

Insecticides are effective too. One DDT treatment, properly timed and applied, will kill as many as 70 percent of the borers. In fields moderately to heavily infested, this step may increase your crop as much as 5 to 10 bushels an acre.

Here's Decker's timetable for the four-point program:

1. Before May 10, plow under all cornstalks and other crop residues, and do a clean job in every field.

2. Join hands with your neighbors to avoid planting the first two weeks of May, especially on fertile soil.

3. Plant adapted hybrids.

4. Apply insecticides later in all fields that develop even moderate corn borer infestations.

LJN:lw **********

High Costs Put Squeeze on Farmers

URBANA--A University of Illinois extension economist said today that high costs rather than low prices are putting the squeeze on many farmers.

Larry Simerl reports that the average prices received by U. S. farmers last month were 13 percent higher than at the close of the war. This is just as high as at the extreme peak of World War I inflation in May 1920.

But the average prices paid by farmers last month for things they needed to buy were 31 percent higher than when the war ended. And for all of 1949, costs were 21 percent higher than at the World War I peak in 1920.

HDG:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1950

Elevator School Will Discuss CCC Grain Storage

URBANA--Moving grain out of CCC storage will be discussed on Monday morning, March 20, during the 20th Grain Elevator Management School at the Jefferson Hotel in Peoria by a state PMA office representative.

The school is sponsored by the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education and the Illinois Grain and Feed Institute. All country grain and feed dealers are invited to attend the two-day session, says L. F. Stice, extension economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

HDG:lw

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One Judge Already Named for Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, has agreed to judge the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, announces Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman. At least one other judge is still to be named.

Interest seems pretty keen, with about 30 entries already in. All Illinois youngsters under 21 years of age may enter. Deadline for entries is midnight, Saturday, March 25. Write Ems at 200 W. Monroe Street, Springfield, for entry blanks, or see your local hatcheryman, vo-ag teacher, or farm adviser.

LJN:lw
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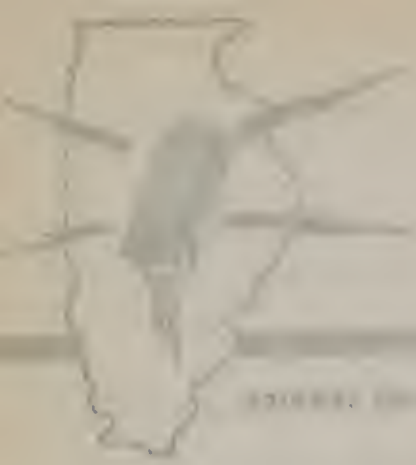

New Method Reported for Fighting Newcastle Disease

URBANA--Fumigation of hatchery incubators with formaldehyde kills the virus which causes Newcastle disease in poultry.

This news for hatchery owners and poultrymen was reported today by Dr. S. C. Schmittle and Dr. M. E. Mansfield, staff members of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Formaldehyde fumigation of clean, forced-draft incubators against pullorum disease has been used in the hatchery industry for many years. But it was only last year that it was definitely known to kill the Newcastle virus.

Newcastle disease, often a problem of laying flocks, is especially deadly to chicks. Since 1944 the disease has quickly spread to all major poultry-producing areas of the United States.

A good chance to try formaldehyde against Newcastle disease was provided when an outbreak occurred among 15,000 chicks in a northern Illinois hatchery.

After laboratory diagnosis of the disease, the hatchery owner decided to destroy the chicks. The incubator, incubator rooms, and batteries were cleaned thoroughly. Then the hatchery was fumigated with formaldehyde.

In order to check the action of the formaldehyde, living virus was put in various places in the hatchery. The fumigation killed all of it.

Dr. Schmittle says that chicks were hatched within two days after the fumigation. None of them got Newcastle disease, and the disease did not occur again in the hatchery during the rest of the hatchery season.

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1950

Danforth Award Winners Named

URBANA--Two outstanding Illinois 4-H club members were named today as winners of the 1950 Danforth scholarship awards.

They are Shirley Jean Weber, 18, Paris, Edgar county, and Cletus Schertz, 19, Benson, Woodford county.

Their awards are two weeks of leadership training and outdoor life next August at the American Youth foundation camp on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

Shirley and Cletus were chosen to represent the 53,000 Illinois 4-H'ers by the state 4-H club staff at the College of Agriculture. They were chosen on the basis of their 4-H leadership and activities, scholarship, and character. One boy and one girl are selected from each state.

JN:lw

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An A-1 program has been completed for Swine Growers' Day at the Illinois College of Agriculture on Thursday, April 6. In the morning you can tour the college swine farm and hear five short reports on college swine feeding tests. In the afternoon, four talks are scheduled by "big name" out-of-town men on "A Red Meat Program for Illinois Swine Growers." Remember the date, Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, at the College of Agriculture.

JN:lw
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Farm Radio News

[illegible] COUNTY 4-H ACHIEVERS [illegible]

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1950

Eight Young Illinois Women

Twenty-two outstanding Illinois 4-H club members were named as winners of the 1950 Danforth scholarship awards.

They are Shirley Jean Vance, 18, Tonti, Clay County, and Ruth Schmidt, 18, Vandon, Woodford County.

Their awards are two weeks of leadership training and outstanding 4-H work at the American Youth Foundation camp on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

Shirley and Ruth were chosen to represent the 73,000 Illinois 4-H'ers on the state 4-H club queen at the College of Agriculture. They were chosen on the basis of their 4-H leadership and activities, citizenship, and character. One boy and one girl are selected from each state.

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An 4-H program has been completed for Swine Growers' Day at Illinois College of Agriculture on Thursday, April 6. In the morning you can tour the college swine farm and hear five short reports on swine feeding tests. In the afternoon, four talks are presented by "real live" middle-aged men on "A Red Meat Program for Illinois Swine Growers." Remember the date: Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, at College of Agriculture.

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Elevator School Will Hear Two Ag. College Faculty Members

URBANA--Two men from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will speak Tuesday, March 21, during the 20th Grain Elevator Management School at Hotel Jefferson in Peoria.

C. M. Linsely, extension agronomist, will discuss use of fertilizer. L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics, who recently returned from a six-month tour of Europe, will discuss European markets for grain.

The two-day session next Monday and Tuesday is open to all country grain and feed dealers. Other subjects to be discussed are moving grain out of CCC storage and elevator maintenance, construction, and insurance. Certificates will be awarded to those who have attended nine meetings.

DG:lw **********

Buyers From 35 Counties at Junior Dairy Calf Sale

URBANA--4-H and FFA members from 35 counties bought purebred dairy calves at the second annual Junior Purebred Dairy Calf sale on the University of Illinois campus recently.

C. S. Rhode, College of Agriculture dairyman, said today the average price for the 100 calves was about $170.

Nine calves went to Logan county boys, while eight each went to Clark and Piatt counties. Champaign, Iroquois, Tazewell, Christian, and Shelby counties each bought five calves. Four calves went to Marion and Moultrie counties, and three to Vermilion, Lee, DeWitt, Grundy, and Jasper counties.

AN:lw **********
3-15-50

Farmer Schools Will Meet Two-Day College Faculty Workers

URBANA--Two men from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will speak Tuesday, March 29, during the 2-day Farm Management Schools at Hotel Jefferson in Peoria.

C. M. Ulrich, extension economist, will discuss use of "Hilltop". A. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics, who recently returned from a sabbatical leave in Europe, will discuss European markets for grain.

The two-day session next March 29 and continue to open to all farm crop and feed dealers. Other subjects to be discussed are: the main cost of CCC storage and elevator maintenance, conditioning, insurance. Certificates will be awarded to those who have attended meetings.

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Upon 25 Counties at Junior Dairy Cattle Sale

URBANA--4-H and FFA members from 25 counties bought purebred dairy calves at the second annual Junior Purebred Dairy Cattle Sale at the University of Illinois Dairy Farm.

C. S. Rhode, College of Agriculture dairyman, said today the prices paid for the 100 calves was about $170.

Nine calves went to Jersey County boys, while other buyers came from Joint counties. Champaign, Christian, Douglas, Fayette, Macoupin, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Sangamon, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wayne, Whiteside, and Winnebago counties bought dairy calves. Four calves were sold to Illinois 4-H members, and Hobbs to Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky.

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1950

Six Possible Uses Given for Land Taken Out of Corn

URBANA--Six recommendations were offered today by a Univer-ity of Illinois agricultural extension administrator on possible uses or land taken out of corn due to allotments.

The ideas come from O. L. Whalin, PMA representative with he College of Agriculture.

First, if you have a large acreage of legumes, let more than he normal amount stand over, and seed a few more acres to small grains o be used as a nurse crop this year.

Second, if you're short on legumes and grasses, seed more cres of small grains with legume-grass seedings.

Third, if you're short on hay and pasture for 1950, seed ome land directly for that use. Whalin suggests a Haas mixture, a vegrass-lespedeza-timothy mixture, or Sudan grass for late-season asture.

Fourth, you could seed sweet clover or alfalfa alone or in ixtures for soil improvement.

Fifth, if you live in the southern half of the state, you ould seed lespedeza alone for a seed crop.

Finally, seed soybeans alone or alternate them with corn.

JN:lw
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Radio News

Quality Egg Market Offers Premium-Paying Outlet to Poultrymen

URBANA--Illinois poultrymen have a major market outlet waiting for them. It's the quality egg market.

That's today's word from E. E. Broadbent, poultry marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says quality eggs are in demand by some Illinois consumers. But Illinois producers are supplying only 25 percent of this premium-paying market. The rest comes from out-of-state producers.

For years Illinois hens have laid fewer and poorer quality eggs than the national average. And Illinois producers have always received--on the average--from 1 to 7 cents less per dozen.

Broadbent has figured that if Illinois eggs had been sold at the average price per dozen paid in the United States, it would have meant more than $7 million in extra income to Illinois farmers in 1948. A farmer with a 200-hen flock could have earned $130 more.

With this room for improvement, Broadbent believes efficient producers of poultry and eggs should make money this year. Here are a few points he suggests for increasing efficiency:

Get your replacements now. Chicks started now will begin to lay during August, when egg prices are seasonally high.

Feed a balanced ration and cull your flock carefully. College of Agriculture poultrymen recommend an all-pullet flock.

And sell your eggs on a grade basis. In the past producers who have sold their eggs by grade have received a higher return than those who sold on the ungraded basis. If you can't sell on a grade basis, try to sell where a premium is paid for size and quality.

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1950

Illinois 4-H'er Helps Plan National Youth Program

URBANA--DiAnne Mathre, 18-year old DeKalb county 4-H girl, is serving tomorrow through Friday as a consultant at meetings in Washington, D. C., to help plan a national youth program.

She will assist the advisory council on youth participation in the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

This is the first of the White House Conferences on Children and Youth to include youth in its proceedings.

DiAnne is one of three 4-H members invited to sit with the council. This is one of four such advisory groups composed mostly of young people. Together the four groups will plan the program for the conference to be held the week of December 3 in Washington.

DiAnne has an outstanding 4-H record in her own club. In addition, she was named a national winner in the citizenship project, and only last week served as toastmistress at a breakfast in Washington, D. C., during National 4-H Club Week. She also took part in a panel discussion with congressmen, national farm leaders, and others. And next June she will be one of four Illinois 4-H'ers to attend National 4-H Club Camp in the nation's capitol.

RAJ:lw
3-17-50

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Radio News

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1950

Illinois 4-H'er Gets Ride Washington Lunch Program

Donald Dillon Mitchell, 18-year old Pecatonica county 4-H club member, recently received through Congressman Leo A. Rocca of Illinois an invitation to Washington, D. C., to help plan a national lunch program.

The will assist the advisory council on lunch participation in the Agriculture Office School Conference on Children and Food.

This is the first of the White House conferences on children to include a lunch program in its preparations.

Philip is one of three 4-H members invited to fill with the lunch. This is one of four such advisory groups assembled locally or regionally. Questions the four groups will plan the answers for the conference to be held the week of February 5 in Washington.

Philip has an outstanding 4-H record in his two-year term. In addition, he was named a national winner in the nationwide pie baking contest last year. Recently he received a Bronzelite at a banquet in Washington, D. C., honoring National 4-H Club Week. The Bronzelite is a bronze-tone with commemorative medallion, National Farm Journal, and Farm Journal are sent to one of four Illinois 4-H'ers in national honor. The 4-H'er chosen is the outstanding member.

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Spring Seeding Starts at Dixon Springs

URBANA--Spring seeding of legumes on renovated pastures has started at the University of Illinois 5,000-acre Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county.

R. J. Webb, superintendent, said today that about 500 acres of pasture would be renovated. Prior to last fall, this land had not been touched for several years, and wild grasses and broomsedge now predominate. Last fall it was worked and seeded with Balbo rye and a grass mixture. Now the legumes are being added--mixtures of Ladino clover, lespedeza, red clover, and sweet clover.

Better methods of grassland livestock farming are being worked out at Dixon Springs Station for the benefit of southern Illinois farmers.

JN:lw **********

Four Tips for Profits From Beef Cow Herds

URBANA--Four profit-making tips for farmers who have a beef cow herd came today from a livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dick Carlisle says the four tips are to have high-quality calves, a high-percentage calf crop, an early, well-grouped calf crop, and a cow herd fed entirely on roughage and pastures.

To get an early, well-grouped calf crop, you'll want to breed most of your beef cows soon so they will calve about February next year. And Carlisle says a good bull is absolutely necessary, meaning a purebred, healthy bull of good beef type.

JN:lw **********
-17-50

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1950

Best to Wait 100-120 Days After Calving Before Breeding Cows

URBANA--Tests reported today by the Illinois College of Agriculture show that you can expect top breeding efficiency in dairy cows if you first breed them 100 to 120 days after calving.

N. L. VanDemark, dairy scientist, has studied the records of 593 cows belonging to the college dairy herd. These included 1,674 pregnancies confirmed by calving.

The results showed that a 60 percent rate of conception occurred when a breeding delay of 100 to 120 days was allowed after calving.

More than 120 days' delay did not improve breeding efficiency. In fact, there was a slight decline.

Investigations have shown that delayed breeding results in a little lower average daily milk production between calves. However, the gain in milk yield from a short calving interval in the current milking period is lost in the next lactation.

VanDemark says you probably can't fix one date for the time of first breeding that's best for all cows in general. But by breeding too soon, you may have more breeding troubles, lower conception rate, and a questionable net gain in milk production over the years. For these reasons, it's probably unwise to breed cows sooner than 60 to 80 days after calving. It's probably best to wait 100 to 120 days.

DSW:lw
3-17-50

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Radio News

Best to Know Source of Legume Seed

URBANA--If you're in the market for legume seeds, it's advisable to know the source of the seed. If you don't know the source, it's best to pay a little more and get seed from a well-known source.

That's the opinion given today by R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says alfalfa seed is available from Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and such foreign countries as Canada, Mexico, Argentina, South Africa, and India. Most varieties from these places do not withstand Illinois winters too well. That's because of the different climates in which they were grown.

For red clover, the largest foreign source is Canada. It is hardy enough and some of it shows considerable resistance to our common red clover diseases.

Seed of another legume also comes largely from foreign sources. It's birdsfoot trefoil--from Italy. A little comes from New York and Oregon too. Fuelleman says tests in Illinois and Indiana have shown no great variation in winterhardiness between the home-grown and imported varieties of birdsfoot trefoil. But there is a difference in growth habits.

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You yourself are the piece of equipment that makes the biggest difference in making profits from hogs, says Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Most good producers try to be around when their sows are farrowing, and it doesn't take many pigs saved to pay pretty good wages for the overtime.

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N:lw
17-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Mechanized Reforestation Demonstrations in these counties:

Saline -- Tuesday, March 21. Otis Stone farm, Harrisburg, Ill. L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester will be speaker.

Hamilton -- Wednesday, March 22. R. M. Grogan farm, McLeansboro, Ill. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

White -- Thursday, March 23. N. H. Shere farm, Enfield, Ill. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

Piatt county -- Meeting of State Soil Conservation Districts Board with Soil Conservation District Directors--Wednesday and Thursday, March 22 and 23. Allerton Park, near Monticello.

St. Clair county -- County 4-H Rally--Friday, March 24, 8 p.m. Junior High School Gymnasium, Belleville, Ill. Local musical talent; reports of delegates to district and state camp and functions; mixer led by Roy Klingelhoefer, 4-H recreation chairman,and group singing led by Boy Scout executive. (From Home Adviser Marjorie Jean Tabor)

State-wide Meetings

Kennebec Reforestation Committee in Lower Counties:

Milton -- Tuesday, March 24. Milk House Farm, Christiansen, Ill. Lt. Gov. Dwyer, Dr. of L. Antiquity Society will be speaker.

Hamilton -- Wednesday, March 25. Mr. M. Gerson Farm, Mecanoo, Ill. Speaker--Mr. Dr Oliver Dr of L. Antiquity Society

Quill -- Thursday, March 26. Mr. M. Stone Farm, Enfield, Ill. Speaker--Dr. Dr Oliver, Dr. of L. Antiquity Society

Hill County -- Meeting of state soil conservation committee meet with soil conservation district directors--Monday and Tuesday, March 27 and 28. Mr. Gerson farm, near Hamilton.

Quill County -- County 4-H Delinquents, March 29, 8 P.M. Quill High School Assembly, Delinquents: Mr. Lynn Bunter Ill. Mill reports of Delinquent in District and state was not functioning when Lt. Gov. Dwyer Dr. of L. Antiquity Society operations, Mr. Frost Lumber Co. in Bar Knot Counties.

[Form Home Living--Mr. Lynn Bunter Tobacco]

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1950

A-1 List of Afternoon Speakers at Swine Growers' Day, April 6

URBANA--An impressive group of "big-name" out-of-town speakers will address the afternoon session at Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture. The afternoon theme is "A Red Meat Program for Illinois Swine Growers."

R. J. Eggert, American Meat Institute, will review "The Consumer's Viewpoint and What's Ahead." Next comes "Ideas of a Packer Buyer" by W. C. Jackson, supervisor of hog buying for Wilson meat packers, Chicago. Then Dr. T. C. Byerly speaks on "How Can Breeding Help?" He is head of animal husbandry work, bureau of animal industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Finally, Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau, speaks on "As I See It."

The morning program includes a tour of the college swine farm and five short reports on swine tests at the college. The topics are solvent and expeller soybean meal as a feed, feeding pigs under electric lights at night and various pasture supplements, creep-feeding, high-protein corn for drylot pigs, and sources of APF--animal protein factors--in drylot rations for weanling pigs.

You can hardly spend a more profitable day than by attending Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, at the College of Agriculture.

LJN:lw
3-20-50

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Farm
Radio News

Phosphate May Save Winter-Injured Wheat

URBANA--An emergency step that may help save winter wheat which has suffered winter injury is to drill 100 to 200 pounds of superphosphate an acre in it right away.

This possible solution was offered today by agronomists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

A. L. Lang, soils man, says that adding this plant food to soils low in phosphorus should help wheat recover. Wheat needs lots of phosphorus.

If you're putting on only a small amount--say 200 pounds--it should be in easily available form, like superphosphate. However, supplies of superphosphate are low. If you can't buy any, then you could use a phosphate-carrying fertilizer like 3-12-12. With either carrier, you can broadcast it or drill it in shallow.

But do the job immediately. The sooner, the better.

If you want to, you can seed a legume-grass mixture either before or after phosphating. And rolling the field helps to cover the legume seeding, mixes the soil and phosphate better, and presses the wheat roots down into moist soil.

W. O. Scott, college agronomist, points out that wheat has a remarkable ability to recover from winter injury. The least little green tinge to a field means there's still plenty of life left.

Recovery of wheat depends largely on spring weather. With plenty of rain when wheat is growing, the crop can come back surprisingly. But dry, windy weather would be bad. Last season winter wheat was injured too, but the 1949 harvest was a record high. Good spring weather made it possible. On that basis, Scott thinks maybe farmers might be too pessimistic over wheat prospects this season.

LJN:lw
3-20-50

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More Prize Money Coming in for Junior Poultry Contest

URBANA--More prize money for the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is starting to roll in from poultry feed companies. It will be added to the $300 already put up by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association, a group of hatcherymen.

This report came today from Sam Ridlen, extension poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Deadline for entries is only two days away, midnight Saturday, March 25. Any Illinois youngster under 21 years of age may enter.

Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman, says interest has been picking up sharply as the deadline for entries nears. About 25 requests for entry blanks have been answered the past few days. You can get entry blanks from your local hatcheryman or possibly your vo-ag teacher or farm adviser.

LJN:lw **********

Your Garden May Be Nitrogen-Hungry

URBANA--It's time to start fertilizing your garden again. If the plants had pale green foliage in past years, that's a pretty good sign they'll be nitrogen-hungry again this year unless you do something about it.

University of Illinois horticulturists today recommended two ways to correct this deficiency: Broadcast either nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds an acre or ammonium nitrate at 75 pounds an acre.

Your cheapest source of nitrogen is farm manure. City gardeners can usually buy dried poultry or sheep manure in bags from local stores.

KDG:lw **********
3-20-50

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1950

Don't Put Off Entering Junior Poultry Contest Any Longer

URBANA--You may have put off paying your income tax until the last minute. But don't put off entering the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest any longer. You can't, because the deadline for entries is tomorrow midnight, Saturday, March 25.

Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman, said today that many last-minute entries were coming in. Interest has picked up sharply. The contest, to produce a better meat-type bird, is open to any Illinois youngster under 21 years of age.

At least $300 is offered in prize money, plus a 30-inch gold-plated trophy for the state winner and plaques, ribbons, and certificates for other winners. There's talk too that the youngsters will outdo their elders in the senior contest in more efficient poultry meat production. We'll know that outcome at final judging in June.

See your local hatcheryman for entry blanks, and mail them to Ems at 200 W. Monroe St., Springfield, before tomorrow midnight.

LJN:lw
3-20-50

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Oats in Wide Rows Gives 8-to-1 Return

URBANA--How would you like to trade 5 bushels of oats for 25 bushels of corn?

You can probably do it if you seed your oats this spring in 14 or 16 inch rows instead of the usual 7 or 8 inch rows.

George Dungan, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today you'd lose about 10 percent in oat yields and the test weight would average about 5 percent less. But you'll get a much better legume-seeding in your grain. When you plow it down just before corn in the rotation, that green manure should boost your yields by 25 bushels an acre or so.

The legumes in your oats need a lot of sunlight--more than they get when you seed grain in ordinary 7 or 8 inch rows. If you plug up every other hole in the grain drill to make 14 or 16 inch rows, the legume will spring up with surprising results.

During 7 years of tests, Dungan found by actual count and measurement that there were 43 percent more clover plants and they were 20 percent taller when oats were seeded in wide rows.

The agronomist estimates conservatively that this heavier legume stand should mean one more ton of green manure containing 40 pounds of nitrogen. That should give you around 25 more bushels of corn when the legumes are plowed down.

Most men wouldn't mind trading 5 bushels of oats for 25 bushels of corn at all. That's like losing about $3.50 in value of small grain, but gaining about $30 more in value of corn.

KDG:lw
3-20-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1950

Deadline Midnight Tonight for Junior Poultry Contest Entries

URBANA--Your entry blanks for the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest must be postmarked before midnight tonight, Saturday, March 25, declares Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman.

Requests for entry blanks have been pouring into his office the last week. Some requests were for 25 to 50 blanks. But up to Wednesday only a few had been returned. Today is your last chance to enter. The deadline is only a few hours away.

More than $300 in prize money is being offered, in addition to a gold-plated, 30-inch trophy for the state winner and plaques, ribbons, and certificates for other winners.

The state has been divided into three areas for judging purposes. Sectional winners will be named at Dixon, Lincoln, and Fairfield on June 15 and 16, with final winners to be named June 17 at Lincoln.

This is the first Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest ever to be held in Illinois. The aim is to grow a better-type meat bird more efficiently. The contest is staged by the State Department of Agriculture, Illinois poultry industry, and Illinois College of Agriculture.

JN:lw
3-22-50

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$6,200 Grant Accepted to Study New Pasteurization Methods

URBANA--A $6,200 grant has been accepted by the Illinois College of Agriculture from the U. S. Public Health Service to study the possibilities of short-time, high-temperature pasteurization of milk.

P. H. Tracy, dairy technologist who will direct the work, explained today that the standard method now is to heat milk to 161 degrees Fahrenheit and hold it there for 16 seconds. This destroys all bacteria without affecting flavor.

But equipment is available which can heat milk as high as 300 degrees for as little as 5 seconds. The experiments are aimed at learning how far dairy plants can go toward shorter times and higher temperatures without affecting the milk. Tests will be run later on cream and ice cream mix. The work will start May 1.

The Public Health Service is financing the work because it must decide on new minimum standards when they are set up.

JN:lw **********

Price Supports and Government Controls Go Together

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that government controls are a legal teammate for farm price and income supports.

Larry Simerl reminds farmers that the United States Supreme Court made this point clear in upholding the control features of the present basic agricultural act.

Many farmers, especially those in politically potent southern states, want more and more aid from government. Some Illinois farmers are not sure this is good business. Simerl believes they realize that if public benefits continue, they will bring greater regulation over farming.

DG:lw **********
-22-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Mechanized Reforestation Demonstrations in these counties:

Jackson -- Monday, March 27; John Levan farm, Ava, Illinois. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

Jefferson -- Tuesday, March 28; Louie Beguelin farm, Centralia (in Marion county). Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

Clinton -- Thursday, March 30; O. H. Niermann farm, Centralia. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

St. Clair -- Friday, March 31; Walter Hamann farm, Belleville. Speaker--L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester.

St. Clair county -- Home Bureau Craft School--Thursday, March 30, 10 a.m. Turkey Hill Grange, Belleville, Ill. Speakers--Mrs. T. L. Stookey, Making Lampshades; Mrs. Edmond Knop, Painting Aluminum Trays; Mrs. John Troester, Textile Painting and Mrs. W. Heflin, Making Hooked Rugs. (From Home Adviser Marjorie Jean Tabor)

Cook county -- Illinois Vocational Annual Meeting--Thursday and Friday, March 30 and 31. Congress Hotel, Chicago.

DISTRICTS WEST ELLSWORTH

Associations Informativas Correspondiendo to these societies:

Jackson -- Vassar, Mich. (1) John Lewis Fuller, Esq. (Secretary) Brooklyn--L. E. Carter, D. of I. Washington Tuesday.

Jefferson -- Fremont, Ohio (5) Louis Sherwin Esq., Cor. Media (Ja Barton County) Tuesday--E. B. Turner, D. of I. Washington Tuesday

Clinton -- Plattsburg, Mich. (3) O. H. Wrenchington, Secretary. Dowagiac--L. E. Cooper, D. of I. Washington Tuesday

St. Croix -- Prescott, Wisc. (1) William Cameron Esq. Secretary. Stillwater--E. B. Turner, D. of I. Washington Tuesday

Pike County -- Nome Tuesday Night Schools--Monday, March 30, at 8 P.M. Turner Hall Orchestra, Selections (1) Tuesday--Mrs. F. C. Wheeler, Writing Superintendent; Mrs. Hugh Cowie Leighton Language Teacher; Mrs. Jon Tuesday, Home Training and Mrs. T. Brittain, Working Women's Club. Lecture Home Nursing Medicine Jean Fisher.

Wyoming -- Little Valley National Association--Monday and Tuesday, March 31 and 32. Commerce Street, Tuesday.

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1950

Creep-Feeding Is Topic at Swine Growers' Day, April 6

URBANA--Creep-fed nursing pigs need a palatable ration to make the fastest gains.

That's one of the practical pointers on creep-feeding to be explained at Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture. R. J. Meade, assistant in animal science, will report the results of six tests with 134 sows and their litters on pasture. These nursing pigs were creep-fed. Meade's report is one of five short talks on the morning program in the University Auditorium.

Several different rations have been tried for creep-feeding, and on several different kinds of pasture. It was found that the palatability of the ration--how well the pigs liked its taste--made important differences in the gains.

Creep-feeding is most important when large numbers of sows and pigs are running together, when sows are fed limited amounts which would keep the pigs from getting enough supplementary feed, and when sows are hand-fed in groups.

RAJ:lw
3-22-50

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Radio News

Clean Plowing Gets 98-99 Percent of Overwintering Borers

URBANA--Clean plowing, with every bit of trash turned under, will knock out 98 to 99 percent of the overwintering corn borers.

So declared H. B. Petty today. He's an insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

First-generation borers do the most damage, and without them there can be no second generation.

Fair plowing will reduce overwintering borer numbers by 90-95 percent; poor plowing will get only 85 or 90 percent of them. You'll kill less than half the borers by single disking, while good double-disking will destroy 70-80 percent of them. Stubble beaters will eliminate 60-80 percent of the borers.

Here's why clean plowing is so important: When borers are buried, they work their way back to the surface and look for a cornstalk. If there's no trash left to use for a home, they die of exposure, or birds or skunks eat them.

And a 2-inch piece of stalk is big enough for a borer's home.

Petty explains that clean plowing is the first step in an over-all control program. The others, in order, are delayed planting, seeding an adapted hybrid, and using insecticides where needed. You get best results by using all four together.

You need community-wide action for best results in controlling borers through clean plowing. Why not talk it up and make clean plowing, thorough disking, and delayed planting a neighborhood effort? With a good start through clean plowing, we'll have two strikes on borers before planting time.

KDG:lw
3-22-50

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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1950

Hog Oilers Are on the Way Out

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal parasite specialist said today that hog oilers used against lice and mange in swine are now obsolete. Effective new sprays, dips, and dusts are taking their place.

Dr. N. D. Levine, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, says oilers do help to keep lice and mange mites under control. The oil kills all of the parasites it reaches, but it doesn't reach them all. Sprays and dips, when used correctly, cover all parts of the hog's body, and they kill all of the parasites.

Usually two sprayings will take care of lice and mange mites. The first spraying kills all the adults. A second spraying a week or ten days later will get the young ones that have hatched since the first treatment.

It's important to get all of the parasites, because itchy pigs rub off the profits. Lice also spread swine pox, and a few of them on a hog can spread the disease just as easily as thousands of them can.

EA:lw
3-24-50

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You Gain Extra Profits by Choosing Hog Markets Carefully

URBANA--You'll make more money from hogs if you choose your markets carefully.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that one Illinois farmer lost $64 recently because he sold five 400-pound sows for $12 a hundred. Another market in the same town would have paid $15.20 for the same hogs.

Wills makes three recommendations for choosing your most profitable hog markets.

First, compare prices for the weight of your hogs. Don't worry about top or average prices. Some markets can pay more than others for similar weights and grades because they have better outlets.

Second, compare prices of different buyers. Some packers can pay higher prices than others because they're more efficient. Others may have special customers which make it possible for them to pay more than another packer could pay for the same hogs.

Third, compare the outlets of each market. Unless your lot of hogs is very even, a market with more than one outlet may offer a better price for all grades. Often one packer cannot use all weights of hogs to the same advantage. Terminal markets and some local markets have many outlets. Other local markets have only one or two buyers.

So, to pick a market wisely, know the grade and weight of your hogs and then find the market with the highest price for your type and weight of hogs. Then you won't lose $64 because you didn't know the right answer.

JN:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1950

Plan Started to Improve Fruit, Vegetable Marketing

URBANA--A state-wide program to give you a better choice of higher quality fruits and vegetables from your local grocery has been started at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The plan, announced today by H. P. Rusk, dean of the college, is a series of one-day classes with retailers over the state. Handling, care, and display of produce are to be discussed, with some study of margins, pricing, and merchandising.

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural marketing, has been named chairman of a committee to get the program under way.

Objectives are to help retailers become more skillful in handling fresh fruits and vegetables; to encourage consumption of these foods by improving their attractiveness, freshness, and quality when offered at retail; and to raise retailing standards to bring about better grading, packaging, and handling of farm produce.

There are 50,000 persons working in the 19,000 independent and 3,000 chain retail groceries in Illinois. Probably less than 5 percent of them have ever received any marketing instruction.

The plan is sponsored by the Illinois Vegetable Growers' Association, the Illinois Fruit Council, the State Horticultural Society, the State Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the State Agricultural Extension Service.

LJN:lw
3-24-50

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Farm Radio News

No Need for Animal Protein for Pigs on Alfalfa Pasture

URBANA--If your pigs are on alfalfa pasture this spring and summer, you can leave out animal protein supplements, such as meat and bone scraps, and still get good, low-cost gains.

This claim was made today by D. M. Baird, assistant in animal science at the Illinois College of Agriculture. He based it on results of an experiment made by college swine specialists last year. You can get a full report on this work at Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 6, in Urbana.

In the experiment pigs fed no meat and bone scraps gained about as fast and as efficiently as pigs that received this animal protein. Both lots were on the same alfalfa pasture. For more details, attend Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, in Urbana.

RAJ:lw **********

Report on Custom Rates for Spring Farm Work Issued

URBANA--A report was issued today by the Illinois College of Agriculture on estimated custom rates for spring farm work.

R. H. Wilcox, agricultural economist who compiled the report, has found a curious thing for the fifth year now. He says many farmers in northern Illinois paid as much, or more, to get custom work done when they furnished the fuel as when it was furnished by the owner of the custom rig. He doesn't know why that is.

The rates were compiled from questionnaires filled in by farmers who hired custom work done and others who did the work.

All county farm advisers have a copy of the report, so you can get the going rates from him. Or you can write to the College of Agriculture for a copy if you prefer.

LJN:lw **********
3-24-50

farm

Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1950

Latest Reports on APF at Swine Growers' Day, April 6

URBANA--You can learn the latest findings of University of Illinois animal scientists on APF--animal protein factors--at Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 6, at the College of Agriculture.

APF plays a big part in good, low-cost hog rations, and S. W. Terrill, college swine specialist, will give at least a 30-minute talk reporting the newest discoveries in Illinois tests.

Experiments have been carried out to learn the effect of various feeds and APF supplements on growth rate and efficiency of gains of weanling pigs fed corn-soybean meal rations in drylot.

Results have indicated that some other factor besides vitamin B_{12} has much influence on good growth of weanling pigs. This new factor has not been identified yet.

Vitamin B_{12}, you know, is one part of the animal protein factor. Other feeds also provide vitamin B_{12} and APF. They are meat and bone scraps, tankage, fish meal, condensed fish solubles, dried skimmilk, and other dairy by-products.

Besides Terrill's talk on APF, other morning reports include creep feeding for fastest gains, feeding pigs under electric lights at night, feeding high protein corn, and comparison of expeller and solvent soybean oil meals.

LJN:lw
3-27-50

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Corn Hybrids Show Big Differences in Borer Resistance

URBANA--There are big differences in the reactions of different hybrids to corn borers, so choose carefully on that point when you decide which hybrid to plant.

J. H. Bigger, insect specialist in the Illinois Natural History Survey, recommended strongly today that you check with your farm adviser and seed salesmen on recommended hybrids for your area.

He says last year the College of Agriculture tested 316 hybrids. In heavy borer areas they found you'd lose up to 1,700 or more ears to the acre on the ground by planting some hybrids. With a very few others, you wouldn't lose one single ear from borer damage. On some others, losses were below 100 ears an acre.

In the DeKalb county field, all 75 hybrids averaged 3 1/2 percent loss from borers. Most of them showed low losses, but 13 of them had from 5 to 12 percent loss. J. W. Pendleton, college agronomist, says if you figure 10,000 ears to the acre, those losses would vary from 350 to 1,200 ears an acre.

At the Galesburg field in Knox county, losses varied from none to 1,700 ears an acre. The average was 900, but 33 of the 80 hybrids tested had higher losses.

At Sheldon, Iroquois county, 81 hybrids averaged 5 percent loss, or 500 ears an acre. Losses for 43 of them were below 5 percent, but six of them ran from 8 to 11 percent loss.

And at Sullivan, Moultrie county, average loss for 81 hybrids was 2 1/2 percent. But a few of them reached 5 percent.

Planting an adapted hybrid is one point in a complete borer control program. The others are clean plowing, delayed plantings, and using insecticides where needed.

LJN:lw
3-27-50

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Hybrid Show Big Difference in Power Requirements

GAINESVILLE--There are big differences in the requirements of different hybrids to corn borers, an entomologist reported at the point when [illegible] needs which hybrid to plant.

J. W. Pigeon, insect specialist in the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, recommended strongly that you check with your farm agent and lend guidance on insecticides during the plant stage.

He says just over the entirety of Jackson County [illegible] stations. In heavy borer areas this round would loss up to 2,000 or more ears to the acre on the ground by breaking some nearby. Using a [illegible] for control, you would have only stalks and fewer damaged ears where borers were below 10 ears an acre.

In the Quincy county trial, six (6) hybrids averaged 2 ears lost from borers. Not so this proved for Jackson, but 17 ear lost from 2 to 17 varied lost. J. W. Pigeon [illegible] [illegible], that if you figure 20,000 ears to the acre, those losses would [illegible] from 320 to 1,200 ears an acre.

At the Gainesville field in Alachua County, losses varied from [illegible] to 1,700 ears an acre. The average was 500, but is in the 10 hybrids tested had higher losses.

At Marianna, Jackson County, 21 hybrids averaged 5 ears lost, or 100 ears an acre. Losses ran up to 1,000 ears lost, with [illegible] hybrids varied from 1 to 11 ears lost.

Last at Quincy, Gadsden County, average loss was 14 ears lost, or 280 ears an acre. Losses ran up to 1,000 ears lost.

Plotting an adjusted yield is one point in a complete insect control program. The ears are clean plucked, damaged plantings, and the lower/lodging ears avoided.

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ILLINOIS SWINE GROWERS' DAY
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
April 6, 1950

MORNING SESSION

8-9:30 Informal Inspection of the Swine Farm and Experimental Work

Program at the University Auditorium
L. E. Card, Head, Department of Animal Science
Chairman

10:00 Comparison of Solvent and Expeller Soybean Oil Meals for Pigs in Drylot and on Pasture --J. L. Krider

10:15 Response of Pigs to Night Lights, and Various Supplements on Alfalfa or Brome-Alfalfa Pastures --D. M. Baird

10:30 Creep-Feeding Palatable Rations for Maximum Efficiency --R. J. Meade

10:45 Comparison of High and Low Protein Corn for Growing-Fattening Pigs in Drylot --F. A. Dobbins

11:10 Sources of the Animal Protein Factors in Drylot Rations for Weanling Pigs --S. W. Terrill

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LUNCH

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AFTERNOON SESSION

Program at the University Auditorium

A RED MEAT PROGRAM FOR ILLINOIS SWINE GROWERS

1:00 The Consumers' Viewpoint and What's Ahead! --R. J. Eggert
American Meat Institute
Chicago, Illinois

1:30 Ideas of a Packer Buyer! --W. C. Jackson
Wilson and Company
Chicago, Illinois

2:00 How Can Breeding Help? --Dr. T. C. Byerly
Head, Animal Husbandry Division
Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

2:30 As I See It! --Allan B. Kline
President, American Farm
Bureau Federation
Chicago, Illinois

3:15 Adjournment

JLK:gl

[illegible] Field Conference on
the University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
April 8, 1966

[illegible]

[illegible] Optimal Operation of the Ohio River Dam and Reservoir System

Comments on the Harvard Report
G. E. Dorr, Chief, Department of Water Resources
Chicago

[illegible] Determination of Storage and Reliability Criterion for Water Supply for Irrigation and Power
—— L. Fiddes

[illegible] Development of Plan to Meet Future Water Requirements in Adbella or Ecorse-Clinton Watershed
—— G. L. Dorr

[illegible] Cross-Hatching Reservoir Storage for Multiple Purposes
—— J. Dorr

[illegible] Conversion of High and Low Pressure Gas for Generating Power in Engine
—— W. A. Pierce

[illegible] Summary of the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules for Treating Flue
—— W. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Problems in Water Conservation Administration

A Dam Made Obsolete for Flood Control Before Completion

[illegible] The Tennessee Tombigbee Was Built a Week!
—— A. Jones
Lawrence Dam Engineer
Mobile, Alabama

[illegible] Times Are a Changing Boys!
—— W. H. Jenkins
Wilkins and Jenkins
Chicago, Illinois

[illegible] How Not Overbuilding Water
—— J. E. Smith
Prof., Civil Engineering, U. Wisc.
Member of Natural Resources, U.W.R.A.

[illegible] Is I Am Is
—— John A. Wilson
President, Sanitation Dam
Sanitation Commission
Chicago, Illinois

[illegible] Adjournment

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1950

Beware Planting Commercial Vegetables on Former Corn Land

URBANA--"Don't buy or plant a single seed of any commercial vegetable until you are sure of a market," warns Lee A. Somers, extension horticulturist at the University of Illinois.

The 22 percent slice in corn acreage has set many farmers to thinking it would be wise to switch some of their former corn land to tomatoes, sweet corn, or cucumbers.

Somers questions this change. He says the large amount of hand labor and special equipment involved in such a move make vegetable growing a poor substitute for corn growing.

Even if you think you can handle a vegetable crop, it's wise to first find out who'll buy it when it's harvested. Somers points out it's often hard to find an adequate outlet for your produce.

If you have a large cannery or processing plant in your area, get a contract from them first before planting your crops. Maybe a retail or wholesale firm would assure you of a good market. Or you might even find a local market to buy all your crop. Whatever your outlet, be sure you know the types and varieties your buyers want.

DCW:lw
3-27-50

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Sound Soil Care Gives 6-to-1 $$$$ Return

URBANA--If you follow good soil management, you can spend one dollar and get six in return, declares Jon Griffin, soil experimental field worker at the University of Illinois.

"This means you'll have to keep at least one-fourth of your land in legumes," he explains. "By spending $5.25 an acre for lime and phosphate, you can get about 30 extra bushels of corn, worth about $30. That'sasix to one return."

For the last 4 years, the 25 College of Agriculture soils experiment fields scattered over the state have averaged 84 bushels of corn an acre. The state average for the same period was 55 bushels, or 29 bushels less.

And these fields have received only animal manure, green manure, and crop residues since 1924! Not one single pound of off-the-farm fertilizer for the last 25 years, and still they produce 84-bushel corn.

In 1948 the experimental fields averaged 100 bushels of corn an acre, while the state average was only 61 bushels--a 39-bushel difference. In 1949, soil experiment fields showed a 41-bushel advantage--96 bushels compared with 55 bushels for the state average.

"There's nothing mysterious or magic about growing 90- and 100-bushel corn," declares Griffin. "The key is a good rotation centering around legume-grass mixtures. One example of a good rotation is corn-beans-oats-hay."

Besides good rotations, sound soil management also includes testing the soil and applying needed amounts of limestone, phosphate, and potash; providing adequate drainage and carrying out other soil conservation practices; and maintaining the organic matter in the soil.

DCW:lw
3-27-50

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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1950

Iodine Deficiency Causes Pig Losses

URBANA--Unless brood sows get enough iodine in their rations, they are apt to farrow dead pigs or pigs that die soon after birth.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, reports today that costly pig losses from iodine deficiency or an indistinguishable disease have occurred on farms in various parts of the state. Losses from iodine deficiency are often severe when the ration is low or lacking in iodine.

Dr. Woods says one swine producer lost 50 litters of pigs. A laboratory examination suggested that the losses were probably due to iodine deficiency. The remainder of the pregnant sows were supplied with iodine, and the losses were checked.

The soil of the extreme northern part of Illinois is believed to be most deficient in iodine. However, losses from iodine deficiency sometimes appear in other parts of the state as well.

Iodine can be supplied to your sows through stabilized odized salt which you can get from your feed dealer. It costs a ittle more than ordinary salt, but it gives protection against io-ine deficiency. Or you can get a medicinal iodine product from your eterinarian to supplement the sow's rations.

EA:lw

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Radio News

Law Urged Requiring Butterfat Content to Be Shown on All Milk

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairy marketing specialist declared today that a law requiring dairies to state the butterfat content of the milk they sell would help both the farmer and the consumer.

R. W. Bartlett says farmers would gain by having a larger market for their milk. Consumers would benefit by knowing the food value in the milk they buy.

Such a requirement would discourage dealers from reducing butterfat quantity to the bare minimum. In some cases dealers have been known to remove butterfat from milk to bring its test down to 3.0 percent, the legal minimum, when ordinarily it would have tested 3.5 to 3.8 percent.

When milk was sold in glass bottles, you could see the cream line clearly. Today the homogenizing process and paper containers make it doubly impossible to tell the cream content of the milk.

Bartlett believes the fat content of milk would average two-tenths of one percent higher if the law required that it be stated on the bottle. This would give the consumer a better product--and the farmers a larger milk check.

DCW:lw

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About 100 antibiotic drugs have been discovered, but only four of them are in commercial production as human medicines. They are penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, and chloromycetin. The fungus which produces two of them was discovered from samples of Illinois soil. They are aureomycin and chloromycetin.

LJN:lw
3-29-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1950

Swine Growers' Day Talk Reports Results on Solvent-Type Soybean Meal

URBANA--How does this new solvent-type soybean oil meal compare with expeller meal for swine rations?

So far the solvent-type meal looks pretty good for weanling pigs in drylot or on pasture, according to tests at the Illinois College of Agriculture. You can learn the results of this work at Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 6, on the campus in Urbana.

J. L. Krider, head of the swine division, will give this report to start the morning program at 10 o'clock in the auditorium.

In one test, weanling pigs ate more solvent meal each day and gained faster than on expeller meal. Both types of meal were self-fed free-choice with shelled yellow corn and minerals to pigs on alfalfa pasture.

In another experiment, solvent meal was fed as the only source of supplementary protein in drylot rations of weanling pigs. They made significantly faster average daily gains than on expeller meal without affecting the efficiency of gains. With both solvent and expeller meals, the amounts of feed required for 100 pounds of gain were about the same.

RAJ:lw
3-29-50

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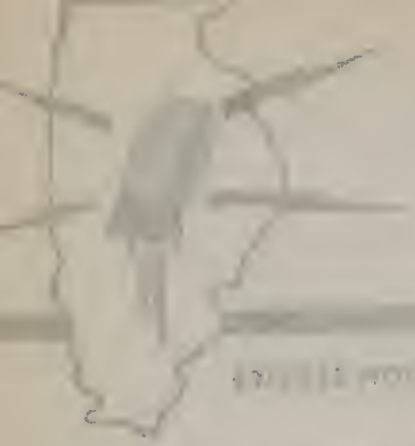

Japanese Ask Permission to Translate Illinois 4-H Booklet

URBANA--A University of Illinois 4-H booklet on stunts, games, and songs will soon be used to guide recreation activities of newly organized 4-H clubs in Japan.

Rinsho Yagi of Tottori, Japan, recently asked permission of the College of Agriculture to have the 40-page booklet, "Fun at the Meeting Place," translated into Japanese. Mr. Yagi supervises 4-H activities in a rural area of Japan. 4-H work has been started there under the guidance of the occupation forces. The Illinois booklet was given to the Japanese as an aid to setting up their own 4-H program.

E. H. "Duke" Regnier, rural sociologist, compiled the Illinois booklet of interesting recreation for youngsters.

LJN:lw **********

Right Now Is Time to Apply Nitrogen on Pastures

URBANA--The best time to apply nitrogen fertilizer to pastures, especially grass pastures, is right now.

This timely reminder came today from R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Applying nitrogen fertilizer right now will make the grass grow faster. It doesn't do much good to put it on in the middle of the summer, says Fuelleman, because plants can't use the nitrogen to best advantage then unless the season is very favorable.

Good care of pastures is an essential part of the state-wide Illinois legume-grass program. Farm advisers in at least 85 counties are spear-heading the college-sponsored program. They can give you the best local recommendations for applying nitrogen to pastures.

LJN:lw **********

Women Ask Participation in Formulating Helsinki 4-H Exchange

OSAKA--A University of Illinois 4-H booster on Monday, said, and Japan will soon be asked to plan participation activities of visit regational 4-H clubs in Japan.

Hideko Kori of Toyonaka, Osaka, monthly based presentation of delegate of organizing to help the 4-H exchange program, "the 21 Club," inaugurated last December. Ms. Kori representing 4-H activities in a local area of Japan. 4-H has had several years for the building of the exchange program. The initially involved was in the dynamics as an act in rights of kinds and 4-H program.

Ms. Kori "Osaka" Monday, local secretary, commission and fair to conduct of interpreting interaction for programs.

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Fertilizer Is Aid to Crop Production in Canada

MONTREAL--The best time to apply nitrogen fertilizer to potatoes, corn, cereals and pastures, is in the fall now.

This study conducted under Dr. J. T. Tsujimoto, professor of agronomy at the Illinois College of Agriculture

Applying nitrogen fertilizer right now will make the crops ready for spring. It should be much good to put it on in the middle of October, says Professor, because winter weather makes it difficult to put fertilizer then unless the ground is very favorable.

Good rate of pasture is at greatness rate of the statistics and the research program. From advisory in my least to monitor distributing the multiple-purpose strategy. They can give the best local recommendation for applying nitrogen to pasture.

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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1950

Newcastle Disease May Spread in Eggs

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged hatcherymen not to use for hatching purposes eggs from hens which are infected with Newcastle disease and which are going out of production.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, College of Veterinary Medicine, says such eggs will contain the Newcastle virus, and if any of them are broken in the incubator or hatching trays, the disease may spread to the newly hatched chicks.

Another reason for not using eggs from Newcastle-infected hens going out of production is that the eggs have low hatchability. If the virus is present in fertile eggs, the embryos usually die within the first ten days of incubation.

Dr. Alberts says the Newcastle virus is not likely to be spread by birds which have passed through an outbreak of the disease and have returned to 50 percent production.

Chicks have a good immunity for two weeks if they are hatched from eggs laid by hens that have recovered from Newcastle disease or that have been vaccinated against the disease. After the second week the immunity falls off rapidly, and by the fourth or fifth week the chicks are highly susceptible to the disease.

EA:lw

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Farm Radio News

Breeding Better Meat-Type Pigs Is Swine Day Topic

URBANA--Progress toward breeding better meat-type hogs is the topic of T. C. Byerly, federal animal scientist, at Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

"Breeding can help us avoid future and chronic surpluses of lard," declares Byerly. "Every farmer and breeder can, if he will, help supply the pork we need--and without the lard we don't need."

His talk will cover ways to pick out breeding stock with superior meat type. He is expected to cover selective breeding work on this problem now being done in the regional swine breeding program of 13 midwest states, including Illinois.

Goals of this work are to identify and reproduce lines which are superior in number of pigs weaned per litter, growth rate, and carcass quality.

The afternoon program is built on the theme, "A Red Meat Program for Illinois Swine Growers," with Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau president, as the final speaker. The morning program includes five short reports on Illinois swine tests.

JN:lw **********

Ice Cream Conference Set for April 11-12

URBANA--A half-day session on high-temperature, short-time pasteurization of ice cream mixes will highlight the conference on ice cream manufacture to be held April 11-12 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

P. H. Tracy, general program chairman, said today that ice milk, automatic packaging machines, and sanitary aspects of ice cream novelty manufacture and distribution are other topics on the program. And demonstrations of citrus flavors for ices and sherbets are scheduled for Tuesday evening when the conference opens.

HM:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1950

Worm Pigs Soon After Weaning Time

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal parasite specialist today gave some timely information for hog raisers who have pigs at the weaning stage.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine says a good time to worm your young pigs is shortly after they are weaned. And a good drug to use is sodium fluoride.

To treat your pigs, mix 1 percent of sodium fluoride with one day's supply of dry ground feed. The drug should not be given in slops, garbage, wet feed or in capsules.

It isn't necessary to withhold feed completely from your pigs before worming them. But they should be used to the feed in which the drug is given, and they should be slightly underfed the day before treatment.

Sodium fluoride should not be given to pigs showing signs of other diseases, and it should not be given to pregnant sows. Because this drug is poisonous, mark the container plainly and keep it away from children.

If the pigs are raised on clean pasture, one treatment may be enough to put them on the road to better gains. However, if they are raised on permanent-type pasture, you may need to give a second treatment in two months.

LEA:lw
3-31-50

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Huge Turnout Expected at Swine Day

URBANA--A large turnout is expected tomorrow at Swine Growers' Day at the Illinois College of Agriculture if wet weather keeps farmers from doing any field work.

Last year under similar conditions, there was a record-breaking attendance of about 1,800 swine raisers.

An even better program has been planned this year. You can tour the college swine farm any time up to 9:30 o'clock. Then at 10 a.m. in the University auditorium you can hear five short talks on Illinois swine tests. Among the topics to be covered are creep feeding for fastest gains, solvent compared with expeller soybean meal for pig rations, feeding pigs under electric lights at night, high and low protein corn for swine in drylot, and APF in swine rations.

The afternoon program includes four out-of-town speakers: R. J. Eggert, American Meat Institute; W. C. Jackson, chief hog buyer for a Chicago packer; T. C. Byerly, federal animal scientist from Washington, D. C.; and Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau president.

LJN:lw **********

Try This Idea for Community Control of Borers

URBANA--Here's an idea aimed at getting all-out community action to control corn borers. You might want to try it in your community.

The folks in Gifford-Penfield area of Champaign county are thinking of making a large map to show every farm in the township or even larger area. The date of planting corn will be entered for every farm, and the map will be displayed in a grain elevator. Everyone then will know who did what and when, so far as delayed planting goes, to control the borers this year. The community is also working out a voluntary agreement covering clean plowing, delayed planting, and use of insecticides.

LJN:lw **********
3-31-50

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1950

1950 Farm Census Will Provide Useful Information

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that the 1950 census would provide the first complete fact sheet about farmers and farming since the war ended.

Larry Simerl says that the 1945 agricultural census gave us a good picture of our farms under wartime conditions. But the war ended over four years ago. The demand for farm products has declined. Farm buying power has dropped from it wartime peak.

Facts obtained from the 1950 census will have many practical uses. Farmers, farmers' cooperatives, business organizations, government agencies, Congress, and state legislatures find census facts essential in carrying on their work.

Simerl says farmers can be assured that information given to the census bureau will be kept confidential. The law provides a stiff fine for any census employee who is convicted of revealing information obtained from farmers or others. The law provides a similar penalty to those who refuse to supply census information or who supply false information.

DG:lw
-3-50

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Suggestions Given on How to Get Clean Plowing

URBANA--You can kill 98-99 percent of the overwintering corn borers by clean plowing. Controlling the few survivors will then be a comparatively easy job.

So declares H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

And A. R. Ayers, college farm machinery specialist, says you can do clean plowing--covering all trash 6-7 inches deep--with any modern tractor plow equipped with colters, jointers, and wires. But for best results you need all three. Addition of trash guides gives even better coverage.

Covering wires are perhaps your cheapest trash-covering attachment. Just pass the wire through the colter yolk and twist it tightly around the shank. Use 10-12 feet of No. 9 wire, or preferably No. 7. Better use two wires on the front bottom of a gang plow, one wire for the other bottoms.

To get good trash coverage, you should have at least a 14-inch moldboard. It must scour readily and be shaped to suit the soil and speed at which it's pulled.

A 12-inch rolling coulter is practically worthless for cutting through heavy trash--an 18-inch size is much better. Keep it sharp and set it just deep enough to cut through all trash and form a smooth furrow wall.

Jointers, either moldboard or disk type, are essential. You need to keep the moldboard type properly adjusted and repaired or replaced when it gets worn and does poor work.

A solid furrow wheel is better than an open one, and stalk beaters are no better as an aid to clean plowing than double-disking.

Petty explains that clean plowing, delayed planting, seeding borer-tolerant hybrids, and using insecticides where needed are the four points in borer control.

LJN:lw **********

Need More Livestock, Kline Tells Swine Growers

URBANA--Use of more farm products in better human diets offers much hope for American agriculture, Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told more than 1,500 Illinois farmers this afternoon.

"If we had as much knowledge of human nutrition as we have of animal nutrition," Kline said, "we would be making substantial progress toward the large objective of increasing human well-being and happiness. At the same time we would be making headway toward the solution of the problem of agricultural surpluses."

Kline spoke as part of the program of the annual Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois today. Most of the day's program was devoted to breeding, feeding and marketing hogs.

Tying his talk in directly with the interests of his audience in livestock production, Kline stated that a program of animal agriculture is desirable because it works for the benefit of both producers and consumers.

Such a program is one in which farm people can help themselves while retaining and strengthening our free-choice economy, he stated. This brings up the fundamental question facing farmers and the public today. That is, to decide between a free-choice economy in which people plan their own lives and a system in which government is the chief influence.

The philosophy in the plan now being promoted by the Secretary of Agriculture is in direct contrast to the farm program advocated by

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the American Farm Bureau, which is designed to fit into a free economy, Kline said. The Farm Bureau believes that government price supports are not the major element in farm prosperity, but that real prosperity rests on productivity.

If the Brannan plan were put into effect as proposed, he said, it would put farmers at the mercy of congressional appropriations for a substantial part of their income. It would also require compliance with government controls on production. The tendency would be to standardize farm production at a relatively low level of efficiency and discourage individual initiative.

During part of the morning session, S. W. Terrill, assistant professor of animal science at the University, told the swine growers some of the sources for the animal protein factor in drylot rations for weanling pigs.

Vitamin B_{12} is a component of the animal protein factor complex, Terrill said, which is composed of vitamins and is not a protein. Such feeds as meat scraps, tankage, meat and bone scraps, fish meal, condensed fish solubles, dried skim milk and other dairy by-products contain significant but variable amounts of vitamin B_{12} and APF.

T. C. Byerly, in charge of the animal husbandry division of the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Animal Industry, was another of the afternoon speakers. He told about improvement of swine breeds through breeding. Important elements in swine production which are affected by inherited factors include number of pigs farrowed, number of pigs weaned per litter, rate of growth, and yield and quality of meat cuts, he said.

Other speakers on the afternoon program included R. J. Eggert, associate director of the Department of Marketing of the American Meat Institute, on the consumer's viewpoint; and Wayne C. Jackson, Wilson and Company, Chicago, on the ideas of the packer buyer.

Besides Terrill's talk on APF, other morning reports included creep feeding for fastest gains, feeding pigs under electric lights on legume pasture, feeding high protein corn and comparison of expeller and solvent soybean oil meals.

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RAJ:er
4-3-50

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Mr. H. Operle, in charge of the animal nutrition division of
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[illegible] said.

Other speakers on the afternoon program included Mr. F. Ge-
[illegible], executive director of the Department of Marketing of the Amer-
[illegible] Dairy Institute, on the marketing viewpoint; and Wayne D. Dawson,
[illegible] and Dawson, Chicago, on the issue of the radio buyer.

Dwight Morrill's talk on air, other sounding vehicles in
[illegible] screen reading for radiant energy, heating pipe under sidewalk
[illegible] on large gratuity, heating high pressure corn and conversion of
[illegible] and salvage soybean oil meals.

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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1950

Sanitation Pays Off in Swine Production

URBANA--You can raise more pigs on less feed with less trouble from disease, and they'll reach heavier market weights at an earlier age, if you follow good sanitation methods.

J. L. Krider, animal scientist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today gave this summary of results on Illinois swine farms By following four steps, they raised two more pigs per litter, and the pigs reached market weight seven weeks earlier on 102 less pounds of feed.

Here's the 4-step McLean county system of swine sanitation:

1. Scrub the farrowing pen with 1 pound of lye to 30 gallons of boiling water to kill worm eggs and other parasites. Or you might use a steam cleaner. Then disinfect the pen with 1 pint of creol solution in 4 gallons of water.

2. Wash the sow's udder and sides with warm, soapy water before putting her into the clean farrowing pen.

3. Haul the sow and pigs to clean pasture unless you can drive them all the way over ground which has not been used for hogs within the past year.

4. Keep the pigs on clean pasture until they're four months old. It should be legume pasture on land that has been cultivated since it was last used for hog pasture.

CW:lw
-3-50

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Farm Radio News

For our listeners · Course of agriculture · Extension service

The Michigan Farmer, April 1, 1950

Wildlife Has Gift to Farm Producers

Michigan--For the farmer more than or less than 1950 with less farm from disease, and they'll need laboratory broiler chickens or an insecticide. If you finish good marketing methods.

A. M. Wilder, Upper Peninsula in the Illinois Conference of Conservation, also has made changes in results on Illinois game laws distributing game keeping, from Illinois. No more play for Illinois, and the wanted partial legal fusion-range results on the less people of

Here's the Conservation Commission's policies of wetlands conservation:

1. Before the farmer's pen with 1 acre or 10% in 39 pair or building across to fill area open and other pasture. If you a game reserve. Then start the pen with 1 part of area building to 1 acre or less.

2. Then the small water and other water holes, among water be- pasture for the clean drinking pen.

3. Fill the are one pen to clean drainage ditches, you can the all the big road ground on the the not open for the fill area.

4. Then the pen to clean drainage small time in the water. It will be tender pasture or land that has been cultivated. It will last some for big marsh.

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Old Beliefs About Livestock Still Repeated

URBANA--You've probably heard some people say that a hair from a horse's tail will turn into a snake or that a horse goes blind from changes in the moon. These are only two of several old barnyard superstitions that are still repeated today.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says a surprising number of persons each year ask whether these beliefs are really true.

In the past, he says, it was common to be told that hairs falling from a horse's tail into a stock tank would turn into a snake. The truth is that the long, thin worms which are sometimes seen in water are the adult stage of worms which are parasites of such insects as grasshoppers.

Horses often go blind from a disease which is still called moon blindness because it was once believed to have been caused by changes in the moon. A better name is periodic ophthalmia. It is now thought to be caused by insufficient vitamin B_2 in the feed.

Believers in the signs of the moon still put off operating on their bull-calves, boar-pigs, and other male animals until the moon is right. The truth is that the successful outcome of any operation depends on the knowledge, skill, and care of the operator.

Some people still push a greasy rag or a piece of fat pork into a cow's mouth to bring back the lost cud. The real reason the cud fails to appear is that the cow is sick. Having a veterinarian remove the cause of the sickness will bring back the cud.

EA:lw
-3-50

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1950

College Studies Better Grain Elevator Management With $2,250 Grant

URBANA--The Illinois College of Agriculture has accepted a grant of $2,250 from the Illinois Grain Corporation to study ways to improve the operation of country grain elevators and farmers' cooperatives.

The first part of the work will be a financial study of 150 elevators to show the differences in efficiency of their operations and services. These facts should help to show where improvements can be made. Results of the study will be available to all members of the grain trade.

Lawrence T. Witherspoon, June 1949 University graduate, is working on this project under supervision of full-time staff men in the department of agricultural economics.

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LJN:er

URBANA--Here are three ways you can have your cake and eat it too--ways you can use a steam cleaner for swine sanitation without paying the rather high first cost.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says one group of young LaSalle county farmers own a steam cleaner cooperatively. Each man's investment runs only about $60, and yet everyone uses the cleaner to clean up all his equipment. At least one FFA chapter owns a cleaner and rents it out, with or without an operator. And many garages have cleaners for rent at reasonable rates.

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LJN:er
4-5-50

Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RADIO EDITORS, APRIL 4, 1940

Illinois Leader Visited Daily Farmers Conference with Eastern Owner

BRADLEY--The Illinois College of Agriculture has invited a
ist of $5,000 from the Illinois Dairy Association to study ways to
prove the operation of country milk plants and improve dairy
ices.

The chief part of the work will be a financial study of the
ation's 14 plus the difference in methods of their operations
problems. Some farm agents help in many ways farmers can
with. Details of the study will be published in all newspapers of
r farm.

Lawrence T. Fitzsimmons, dairy farm business specialist, is
ing on this project under supervision of Professor Ewan in
department of agricultural economics.

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Farmers Use Farm Radio Program Ideas

BRADLEY--Here are three ways you can save your time and
--Well, you can use a radio program for farm meetings without
the farmer high fidelity.

Or the Wednesday discussion in the Illinois Farm
Bureau Farm, part one group of young [illegible] farmers are a
for farmers conveniently. Send your [illegible] farmers are a
and are starting your own planner to them so it will be convenient
[illegible] one the County and a member and then it can also be
[illegible] operation. And many groups have planners for their meeting
[illegible] rates.

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Try These Ideas in Your Farm Home

URBANA--A farm housing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture today suggested that you consider several ideas when you start planning your new farm home.

D. G. Carter urges you to look into radiant heat, clear-span roofs, U-type kitchen, picture windows, no-basement homes, wall insulation, single-story houses, attached garage, masonry walls, and new materials for walls, floors, and siding.

But use these ideas only so far as they meet your needs, reduce costs, or improve quality.

The University of Illinois has developed a "Basic Farmhouse Plan," and more than 49,000 booklets describing it have been sent out. They're free from the College of Agriculture. An estimated 1,000 sets of plans have been purchased, and some 25 homes have been built.

JJN:er

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Calving Season in Full Swing at Dixon Springs

URBANA--Almost 250 Hereford calves will be available this year for various feeding experiments at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

H. C. Cate, station newsman, reports today that about 80 calves have already been born, and 162 more cows are expected to calve within the next few weeks.

Long-season pastures are a major goal of steer management work at Dixon Springs. Cows and calves will go on pasture about April 15 and will stay there until the first week in November. After the fall round-up, the cows will be turned back to pasture and left as long as there's feed. This year some cows stayed on pasture until January 1.

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JJN:er
-5-50

farm

Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1950

1949 Fly Control Report Given; 1950 Plans Explained

URBANA--About twice as many cities carried out organized fly-control campaigns in 1949 as during 1948, but sometimes their efforts were "too little and too late."

This report came today from H. B. Petty, extension entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, and J. D. Williams, Illinois Department of Public Health.

These three groups plus the Illinois Agricultural Association sponsored state-wide fly-control campaigns in 1948 and 1949.

No state-wide campaign will be conducted in 1950, it has been decided, but you can get information to help on urban or rural fly-control work from the Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois Department of Public Health, county farm advisers, or county health departments.

An estimated 100 towns staged an all-out fly-control campaign in 1949, say Petty and Williams, compared with 40 to 50 in 1948. In addition, about 250 towns made a minor effort in 1948 and an unknown number in 1949.

Petty and Williams said most towns put forth their greatest effort after the polio scare last summer. But fly numbers then were at or near their peak. The spadework must be done in the spring, they explained, by cleaning out all fly-breeding places. Strict sanitation cuts down numbers, and chemical sprays can then take the greatest possible toll of the numbers that are left.

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JN:er

Farm Radio News

University of Illinois - College of Agriculture - Extension Service

For release Monday, March 11, 1946

4-H Club Council Report Given 1946 Plans Emphasis

URBANA--About fifty is many 4-H'ers elected on county council meetings in 1945 as during 1944. Our membership went up to more "boo hoo's and low lows."

This report was made today from W. E. Petty, extension entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois National Guard, and J. O. Williams, Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

These two groups also the Illinois Agricultural Journal, sponsored state-wide 4-H-council conferences in 1944 and 1945.

The state-wide campaign will be continued in 1946. In the meantime, but you can get information by writing to either of these conferences were from the Illinois Rural Living Program, Illinois Department of Public Welfare, County Farm Bureau, or County Extension Director.

At conferences 4-H'ers came to discuss 4-H-school, community, and home life and citizens. Conferences also in 1946. Or 4-H'ers, Illinois 4-H Council Meeting Program, Illinois Department of Public Welfare, County Farm Bureau, or County Extension Director.

Petty and Williams said that there were two main problems facing the 4-H'ers last summer. All 4-H members were asked to help with pest. The problem, what to do in the meantime, they found. Or disease, not at all 4-H-connected phase. Insect control, farm machinery, and chemical weapons can also help the problem. Control of the problem "had was left.

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Manure Most Valuable Livestock Product

URBANA--The most valuable livestock product on your farm probably is manure.

Figures reported today by soils men in the Illinois College of Agriculture show that manure has given extra crop yields worth up to $40 an acre. On most of the 26 soil experiment fields scattered over the state, manure was worth from $20 to $30 an acre.

Yet many farmers lose $200 a year from poor care of manure. C. M. Linsley, extension soils man, says many livestock farms produce 200 tons or more of manure each year. But about 70 tons is usually lost. It's dropped in unpaved barnlots or feedlots, or fertility leaches out when it's piled outside.

At $3 a ton, that 70 tons of wasted manure means a loss of about $200. And 70 tons is enough to cover 11 acres of cropland with 6 tons to the acre, a fairly heavy application.

Here are some suggestions from M. L. Mosher, farm management man, on saving manure: First, spread manure as close ahead of your corn crop as you can. Corn normally suffers greatly from lack of nitrogen, and the liquid part of manure is especially rich in nitrogen.

Second, you'll get the best use of manure by spreading it thinly over many corn acres rather than thickly on only a few acres. It's best to leave a good growth of grass so that the manure won't wash away.

Whenever possible, feed your hogs and cattle on land that you plan to plow for corn the next year. In that way you capitalize to the fullest on natural manure spreading.

And do your winter feeding under shelter whenever possible. Tramp the manure down with plenty of bedding, and leave it in the shed until just before corn-planting time in the spring.

Finally, use a loafing shed and milking parlor for dairy cows.

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4-5-50

farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1950

Three Pig Supplements Give Equal Results on Legume Pasture

URBANA--Tests reported today by Illinois College of Agriculture swine specialists show that pigs on legume pasture will gain equally well on any of three protein supplements.

These supplements are 100 pounds each of solvent soybean oil meal and meat and bone scraps, 100 pounds of solvent soybean meal and 200 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds each of solvent soybean meal, meat and bone scraps, and dried corn distillers solubles.

D. M. Baird, says these supplements all gave efficient gains. Total feed consumption ranged only from 343 to 348 pounds per 100 pounds of gain, and average daily gains ranged from 1.38 to 1.48 pounds. And it made no difference whether pigs were on straight alfalfa or alfalfa-bromegrass.

Oats seem to be a low-cost feed for pigs on pasture, according to results with the supplement containing 100 pounds of solvent soybean meal and 200 pounds of ground oats. One ton of ground oats was worth 346 pounds of supplement and 1,650 pounds of shelled yellow corn. When fed in this way, ground oats made up 15 percent of the average daily feed and kept the pigs from overeating soybean meal.

You can also feed dried corn distillers solubles as one-third of the pasture supplement without affecting rate or efficiency of gains to any great extent.

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JN:ml
4/7/50

Faster Lamb Gains by Treating for Ticks After Shearing

URBANA--Your lambs should gain faster and your flock should produce more wool if you treat your sheep for ticks.

Dick Carlisle and U. S. Garrigus, sheepmen in the Illinois College of Agriculture, say that one of the best times to treat for ticks is 10 days to 2 weeks after shearing, after all shear cuts have healed.

They recommend one pound of 50 percent DDT powder in 30 gallons of water. You can use this mixture as either a dip or a spray. It's better to dip, but you can get good control of the blood-sucking ticks by spraying--if you do a thorough, careful job.

Treat all your ewes and lambs at the same time, because the ticks will migrate from the shorn ewes to lambs with more wool. Every sheep and lamb should be treated at least once a year.

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JN:ml
/7/50

ools Make Gardening Fun or Work

URBANA--The tools and equipment you use for home gardening an make the job lots of fun or just plain misery.

Lee Somers, gardening specialist in the Illinois College of griculture, said today you should get good-quality tools and care for hem well.

For hand tools, he recommends two steel trowels, two or hree dibbles, a strong butcher knife, a pair of strong scissors, two r three special knives for hand weeding, and two pairs of gloves.

You ought also to have such long-handled tools as a couple f hoes, a D-handled spade, steel rake, spading fork, and of course wine and stakes for marking the rows. And Somers adds that a wheel oe probably will do more than any other tool to make gardening pleasnt.

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JN:ml
/7/50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Pope county -- Sheep Shearing School--Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12, 9 a.m., Dixon Springs Experiment Station. Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle, U. of I. extension specialists, in charge. E. S. Bartlett, Sunbeam Corporation, instructor.

Greene county -- Sheep Shearing School--Thursday and Friday, April 13 and 14, 9 a.m., Carrollton, Ill. U. of I. livestock extension specialists Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle in charge. E. S. Bartlett, Sunbeam Corporation, instructor.

University of Illinois -- Senior Hospitality Day--Saturday, April 15. Sponsored by department of home economics, first annual Hospitality Day is designed to introduce senior girls to campus and work in home economics. Invitations have been sent to high schools within 50-mile radius of U. of I.

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Upcoming WAA Programs

[illegible] -- Sheep Shearing Announcements and Demonstration, April 11 and 12, 9 a.m.; Farm Corners Experiment Station. Harry Hansen and Dick Cantlin, U. of I. extension specialists, in charge. E. O. Bartzen, Brookens Corporation, instructor.

[illegible] -- Sheep Shearing School--Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12, 9 a.m., Convention, Ill. U. of I. Extension specialists involved: Harry Russell and Dick Cantlin of Urbana. B. G. Barnhart, Brookens Corporation, instructor.

[illegible] -- Junior Vocational Day--Saturday, April 23. Sponsored by Department of Farm Mechanics. Plan annual Saturday--Air Day is designed to increase social ties in farming and work in farm economics. Invitations have been sent to high schools within 50-mile radius of U. of I.

farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1950

Farmers Sign Community Agreement on Corn Borer Control Measures

URBANA--Farmers in the Gifford-Penfield community of Champaign county are battling the corn borer on a united front this year. They've worked up an agreement on corn borer control measures for everyone in the neighborhood to sign on a voluntary basis.

Here's the agreement, heartily endorsed by H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

"Whereas the corn borer threatens our most profitable crop, corn, and whereas individual effort is largely ineffective, immediate cooperative action must be taken.

"Therefore, the undersigned do agree:

"1. To adopt cultural practices that will destroy overwintering corn borers: wherever possible, clean plow all stalk fields by May 15; double or triple tandem disk fields not feasible to plow; insofar as possible, adjust rotation so oats will not follow corn.

"2. To defer corn planting until about May 20.

"3. To use insecticides on all corn fields developing moderate to heavy infestations of corn borers."

"United group action on a community basis is our best way to fight borers effectively," Petty declares. "These folks certainly are on the right track."

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JN:ml
/7/50

t's Tough Getting Started Farming Today

URBANA--Young men who want to own farms face a tough propo-ition unless they can get outside help.

So says a circular published jointly by the University of llinois College of Agriculture and 12 other midwestern states. The ircular, called "Can You Own Your Farm?", discusses farm ownership n the Midwest.

From a study of 17,500 farm owners, the authors conclude: Farmland prices are double the prewar level. As prices of farm prod-cts go down and costs tend to remain high, the pinch on farm owner-hip hurts. Farmland is becoming more concentrated into fewer hands. rospective owners without family help face a tough struggle."

For several reasons, farm ownership is more difficult than ver. Competition for farms is strong, both among farmers and between armers and city people who buy land for investment.

Land prices are high. Livestock, machinery, and other equip-ent costs are high. It now requires a great deal of capital to start nd succeed in farming.

The trend in the Midwest is toward fewer and larger farms. A good many landowners have several farms, and there is some tendency o combine farms into large ownership units. Six percent of the land-rds own nearly one-fifth of all the land held by landlords.

The "agricultural ladder" has changed. It is next to impos-ble to start out as a hired man or renter and finally own a farm. Ly two owners out of every hundred climbed the agricultural ladder om farm laborer to tenant to owner without the help of gifts, in-ritance, or nonfarm work. More than two out of five farm owners ceived family help in buying land.

Getting in with a landowner on a share basis may be one way get together some money with which to buy land. Another way is to rk off the farm, in industry, business, or a salaried job.

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Radio News
RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1950

CCC Foreign Corn Sales Right Move

URBANA--The CCC is right in offering to sell some of its stored corn to foreign countries at market prices, because this move will tend to keep market prices from rising.

That's the view given today by L. J. Norton, grain marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Preventing a possible rise in price will encourage farmers to feed more corn to livestock. Norton believes it's smart to encourage this use of corn. We had a record supply of 2.8 billion bushels on hand in this country on January 1.

The government will lose money selling its corn for export. 'hat is what happens when a government program makes a crop worth ıore than it would bring on the market. However, Norton believes it s better to take the loss now and increase the use of corn. If we ›oost our surpluses, we may have to take a bigger loss later.

Also, future corn prices will depend in part on the size of ur carry-over and the 1950 corn crop. Norton doesn't know how large his year's crop will be, but he says it's clear we'll have a big arry-over. How big? That depends on how fast we use up present supplies.

JN:lw
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Farm
Radio News
... of farmers Guides for agriculture Television service

For Saturday, April 17, 1954

Farmers Corn Crop Risks Ruin

OTTAWA --The corn is ready in Ontario to sell when of its ... from its foreign competitors at market prices. Farmers only ... fail to keep market prices from rising.

That's the view given today by L. T. Thomson, grain marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Preventing a possible rise in prices will encourage farmers ... feed more corn to livestock. Farmers believe it's worth ... pay this way of corn. As has a record supply of U.S. surplus ... on hand in this country as January 1.

The government will have money coming its way for ... the next months when a government agency starts a corn sale. ... then it would bring on the market. However, Thomson thinks it ... better to take the loss now and increase the sale of corn. If we ... our surpluses, we may have to take a bigger loss later.

Also, future corn prices will depend in part on the size of ... corn-crop and the later corn crop. Farmers should keep the ... yearly crop will be, but he says it's almost well down a big ... crop. For that reason on now late as can be because ...

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Clean Plowing of Corn Stubble for Oats Emphasized

URBANA--The importance of clean-plowing corn stubble for oats to help control the corn borer was emphasized today by a specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

H. B. Petty says the amount of stalk left on top of the ground determines the number of surviving borers. Here are the results of a survey of mechanical farm operations on borer kill in 1946 on 28 fields scattered over the state:

With clean plowing, only 77 borers survived per acre. They accounted for only 20 out of every 10,000 egg-laying moths. Clean-plowing means 5 feet or less of stalk aboveground per square rod.

With disking, 52,500 borers survived per acre, and they produced 9,000 out of every 10,000 egg-laying moths.

If this sample is reliable, 90 percent of the moths came from disked fields. Petty declares that every little bit of clean-plowing helps. The more we have, the better off we'll all be.

The other points in a complete borer control program are delayed midseason planting (May 15-25), seeding borer-adapted hybrids, and using insecticides where needed.

One rotation which always allows for clean plowing is corn—soybeans—small grain—legume hay.

The ideal way to prepare the seedbed for oats this spring would be to plow the corn stubble clean and then work up a good seedbed. This combined practice should give you about three more bushels of oats to the acre than disking alone. And your corn borer losses should be much smaller too.

JN:lw
4-10-50

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Radio News
RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950

Swine Brucellosis May Spread to Cattle

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian warns today that brucellosis can spread from swine to cattle. Failure to eliminate the disease from your swine may explain its presence in your cattle.

Dr. G. T. Woods says swine, cattle, and goats each have a different kind of brucellosis. Usually the different germs don't spread from one type of animal to another. However, the swine type has been found in cattle. Sometimes the cattle type also infects sheep.

In Illinois, brucellosis is primarily a problem in cattle and swine. It causes severe losses through breeding failures, abortions, stillbirths, and weakness in calves and pigs. In cattle, it also reduces milk production.

The control of brucellosis is primarily an individual herd problem to be worked out between the herd owner and his veterinarian. The control program depends largely on the number of infected animals, their ages, and the importance of maintaining blood lines.

Other control factors include taking extreme care to buy only healthy animals, and having blood tests made periodically in both swine and cattle. In cattle, calfhood vaccination is sometimes a valuable aid.

Dr. Woods says adoption of the accredited herd plan should be your goal whether you own cattle or swine. Your veterinarian will be glad to help you start an accredited herd program.

LEA:lw
4-10-50

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Cover Crops Cut Winter Soil Erosion Losses Greatly

URBANA--Soil losses have been amazingly high on many southern Illinois fields during the past unusually wet winter.

Research workers at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county say that more than one-fourth inch of rich topsoil has been torn loose and washed away on many fields in just the first two months of this year.

The soils men say these losses represent what's happening all over the state when soil is left exposed during the winter and spring.

They expected heavy losses with 26 inches of rain in southern Illinois during January and February. Even so, they were surprised at how heavy the losses really were after measuring them on experimental water and soil runoff plots.

Soil losses amounted to 39 tons an acre on land where wheat had been sown on the contour on a 9 percent slope and where cornstalks had been disked down before seeding. That's nearly a carload of soil--enough to cover an acre one-fourth inch deep.

On wheat ground with a 5 percent slope where cornstalks had been disked in before seeding, the loss was only 10 tons an acre. Where the stalks had been removed, the loss jumped to 15 tons. Fertilizer applied at seeding time was lost too. These losses would have been much larger if the wheat had been seeded up and down the slope.

In contrast, soil losses decrease where the ground has a cover crop. Dixon Springs workers say that losses on land planted to lespedeza were only two-fifths of a ton per acre during January and February. That's only about 1 percent of the loss on land planted to wheat on a 9 percent slope.

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Radio News
RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1950

Small Sawmill Study Going On in Four Counties

URBANA--Small sawmills in Cass, Fulton, Knox, and Peoria counties are being studied carefully by University of Illinois foresters to help increase their efficiency.

D. A. Kulp, forest researcher,said today the findings should help small sawmills reduce waste and cut better lumber from farm timber. This in turn will mean more income to farm woodland owners.

The study covers processing, use, and marketing of lumber and sawed products. Results will be available early next year.

The study has at least five goals: to find out how efficient the small sawmills are, to determine the best methods for converting standing timber into salable wood products, to locate the best markets for Illinois forest products, to recommend changes in marketing methods to raise profits, and to learn what grades of products are being made.

Results from a similar study by Purdue University will be combined with the Illinois findings in the final report.

There are 3,500,000 acres of forest in Illinois, and more than 90 percent of this land is in farm woodlands. And the 1,150 small sawmills cut about 90 percent of all lumber produced in Illinois each year.

JN:lw

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Low Bids of $1,905,000 for New Ag Building to Be Recommended

URBANA--Low bids totaling $1,905,000 for the new Animal Science building at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be recommended for approval at the April 19 meeting of the Board of Trustees.

E. S. Stouffer, University architect, explained today that, if the Board approves, Gov. Adlai Stevenson will be asked to release the necessary funds from the University building appropriation.

Sumner S. Sollitt and Son, Chicago, submitted the low bid of $1,062,500 for general construction. The remaining funds are earmarked for plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, refrigeration, electric wiring, elevators and laboratory equipment.

The 1949 legislature appropriated $2,500,000 for the structure to house the staff members in animal nutrition, dairy science, and food technology. The new building is scheduled for completion by the fall of 1951 and will be located just east of Mumford Hall.

JN:lw **********

ood Duster Essential to Battle Garden Insects

URBANA--You'll need a good duster or sprayer, or both, for our battle with insects in your vegetable garden this year.

Lee Somers, horticulturist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today you can use a cheesecloth duster, perforated tin ans, hand dust gun, fan-type duster, or knapsack duster. You not nly need a good duster, but also thorough application of the most effective chemical at the right time.

If you get a hand dust gun, it should have a fairly large ontainer for the dust, a long cylinder, and several types of spreaders or the nozzle. And you should be able to work with it standing up.

JN:lw **********
-12-50

farm Radio News

/RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1950

Plan Emergency Pasture for Pigs to Replace Winter-Injured Pasture

URBANA--Three emergency pastures for spring pigs were recommended today by a livestock specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Harry Russell suggests a seeding of oats and clover for the early part of the season. You can seed two bushels of oats and two pounds each of sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa, and timothy. After the oats are pastured down, rest the field for a time while the legumes are getting established.

Another good emergency swine pasture is two bushels of oats and four pounds of rape. With favorable weather, that mixture will be good all season long.

Sudan grass and soybeans make good midsummer hog pasture.

Russell says good legume pasture is worth $50 to $60 an acre in lower feed costs for pigs between weaning and market age.

Temporary pastures mean a little extra cost, but they're better than bluegrass or old pasture where hogs have run for years. And they're certainly better than drylot because of the saving in feed, better sanitation, and larger number of pigs per litter.

JN:lw
4-12-50

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Eight Steps Given for Growing Largest Crop Yields

URBANA--Eight steps which lead to the highest possible crop yields were named today by a veteran farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

M. L. Mosher, after 45 years as farm adviser and extension crops and farm management man in Iowa and Illinois, says that for many farmers the most important way to keep net earnings high during the next 10, 20, and 30 years will be to grow high crop yields.

Here are his eight recommendations, based on thousands of farm visits and intensive study of farm records:

Set up a sound drainage and erosion control program.

Test your soil for lime, phosphate, and potash, and apply them as needed.

Keep at least one-quarter of your land in legumes at all times to improve soil fertility and soil structure.

Use all animal manure carefully.

Prepare your seedbed carefully.

Choose and prepare your seed carefully.

Plant and cultivate all crops carefully.

Harvest all crops carefully, whether you store them, feed them, or plow them down for green manure.

Growing high crop yields applies naturally to corn, soybeans, oats, and wheat. But it also applies to all hay, rotated and permanent pasture, and farm woodlands. If you depend directly or indirectly on crops for a major part of your income, the key to largest income is to grow high yields of good-quality crops which are best suited to each acre of your land.

JN:lw
4-12-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1950

Meeting Corn Allotments Will Cut Surplus Very Little

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today declared that compliance with corn acreage allotments would have little effect on the so-called surplus problem.

L. H. Simerl says cutting down corn acreage will not increase the demand for feeds or livestock. Large amounts of feed can be grown on the acreage diverted from corn. But planting fewer acres to corn and using more fertilizers and legumes will build up fertility for later years when demand may not be so strong as it is right now.

The economist explains that there is only one reward this year for planting within your corn allotment. That is the privilege of getting a government loan, or purchase agreement, on the corn. That loan price will be 90 percent of parity again next fall, or about $1.35 to $1.40 a bushel, Simerl estimates.

He adds that weather and growing conditions will make a big difference in final advantages of corn loans. If corn yields are high, market prices at harvest time will probably be 25 to 40 cents under the loan level. Thus if you can get a loan because you plant only your allotted acres, you would then have a good price advantage to offset your smaller acreage. However, if bad weather and corn borers cut yields, market prices may be about the same as the loan level, and the farmer who cut his corn acreage would have little or no price advantage.

LJN:lw
4-14-50

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Co-Discoverer of Chloromycetin to Report to International Meet

URBANA--A University of Illinois scientist who helped to discover chloromycetin, the newest antibiotic, has been invited to address the Second International Congress on Antibiotics in Milan, Italy.

That honor came today to Dr. David Gottlieb, aged 39, plant disease authority in the College of Agriculture.

Chloromycetin was discovered at the University of Illinois in 1947 by Drs. Gottlieb, P. K. Bhattacharyya, H. W. Anderson, and H. E. Carter in a joint project of the horticulture and chemistry departments. They found the new drug while working with soil from the University farms. It came from a fungus found in the soil. Scientists from a national pharmaceutical company found the drug at about the same time in soil from Venezuela.

Typhoid fever and undulant fever occur frequently in Italy, and chloromycetin is highly effective in controlling them. It was also the first drug to be used effectively against tularemia and scrub typhus. In addition, it has been used to treat bacterial diseases of the urinary tract and is being tested for many other purposes.

Nor is the drug limited to human use. Illinois scientists have been looking into its possible use to control plant diseases which are caused by molds and bacteria that live in the soil. Gottlieb plans to consult with plant pathologists on that subject while abroad.

He will be in Europe about six weeks and will visit laboratories which are conducting antibiotic research in Italy, England, and Switzerland. He will also attend the Seventh International Botanical Congress at Upsala, Sweden.

JN:lw
-14-50

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1950

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

4-H training schools and metal roofing demonstrations will be held in the following counties on dates indicated. Your county farm adviser will announce the farm where schools and demonstrations will be held in your county. Training school, starting at 9 a.m. will be under direction of J. G. Andros, U. of I. extension agricultural engineer, and W. D. Rusk, field engineer for the American Zinc Institute. At 1:30 p.m. a metal roofing demonstration and general farm buildings meeting will be conducted. It will be open to the public.

4-H Club members will repair, paint, and ground galvanized roofs for lightning protection during the morning school session. Main subjects discussed at the afternoon demonstration will be selecting roofing, applying sheets, short-cuts to better repairs and painting, grounding metal roofs for lightning protection.

Counties and dates of meetings are:

Wabash	April 18	Champaign	April 27
Saline	April 19	Stephenson	April 28
Jackson	April 20	Schuyler-Brown	May 1
Randolph	April 21	Fulton	May 2
Madison	April 24	Bond	May 3
Sangamon	April 25	Macoupin	May 4
Menard	April 26	Carroll	May 5

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1950

Oats and Sudan Grass Make Fine Emergency Pasture

URBANA--If you're depending on rotation pastures for your dairy cows, and the pastures have been badly winterkilled, you can replace this feed with a combination of oats and Sudan grass.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairymen in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that oats seeded as early as possible would make good early emergency pasture and Sudan grass makes the best kind of mid- and late-summer pasture.

You can seed Sudan right after corn is planted, and it should be ready to pasture in five or six weeks. Until then, oats will provide the pasture. You might make a late second seeding of Sudan grass for fall pasture, or you could seed a legume-grass mixture in the oats for late fall grazing.

LJN:lw **********

URBANA--Having trouble getting water to your pigs on pasture? Try these ideas from Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says many swine raisers dig a well in the corner where four fields meet and then use a four-year rotation with one year of legume pasture for pigs. And one Grundy county producer has over 50 rods of garden hose for his movable water system. He feels it's less expensive and easier to move than copper tubing or pipe.

LJN:lw **********

Fertilizer Program Given to Double Forage Yields

URBANA--If your soils are not in condition to grow legumes and grasses, you may easily double your production by adjusting the soil to the liking of these crops.

A. L. Lang, soils man in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the first step in getting good stands and high yields of forage crops is to seed them only on land well supplied with limestone. Strongly acid soils need 3 to 4 tons of lime to the acre.

The second step is to make sure the soil is well supplied with phosphorus and potassium. You can get this information from soil tests and from studying previous crop rotations and soil treatments.

You can supply phosphorus through rock phosphate, superphosphate, or mixed fertilizers. The important thing is to use plenty of whatever source you select. When you apply enough phosphorus to do the job on the small grain nurse crop and legume seeding, it returns more per dollar invested than when applied any other place in the rotation.

You can put on 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of rock phosphate an acre and disk it in thoroughly before seeding. This one application should last 10 to 15 years. Or you can put on 300 to 500 pounds of superphosphate every 3 or 4 years. Mixed fertilizers may be a pretty expensive way to apply phosphorus unless your soil needs the other plant foods in the fertilizer too.

Forage crops need more potassium than we usually suspect. If your soil needs it, apply plenty. The usual recommendation is 200 pounds of muriate of potash an acre.

Lang adds that nitrogen, magnesium, boron, and some trace elements are often offered for sale with a great many promises that are not commonly realized on Illinois soils.

JN:lw
4-14-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1950

Oat Yields Not Cut Too Badly if Seeded by April 30

URBANA--A University of Illinois agronomist said today that you can seed oats as late as April 30 without too serious a cut in yield.

G. H. Dungan adds that even if you have to wait until after April 30, it should still pay to seed oats for midsummer pasture and as a nurse crop for legume-grass seedings.

Dungan has figures showing that oat yields drop off a little as the planting date progresses from March 1 to April 30. For the last half of April, oat crops averaged 64 bushels an acre in northern Illinois for 18 years, 50 bushels in central Illinois for six years, and 26 bushels an acre in southwestern Illinois for two years in which records are available.

After May 1, however, yields are cut by about one-half or more by late planting. However, Dungan points out that if the weather is cool in late summer when the kernels are filling, late-seeded oats do well.

You can even seed legume-grass mixtures alone as late as mid-May. But be sure the seedbed is free of weeds. You might drag it a couple of times before seeding. There's less danger of anthracnose in late-seeded legumes, too, and you could pasture the seeding about next August. You should get a better legume stand too by seeding it alone, because the plants get lots of sunlight which they need for best growth.

LJN:lw
4-17-50

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Radio News

Recommend May 15-25 for Planting Corn

URBANA--Agronomists at the Illinois College of Agriculture are recommending that Illinois farmers delay corn planting until May 15-25 to help reduce corn borer damage this summer.

G. H. Dungan says this delayed midseason planting will not cut your corn yields, but it will hurt Mr. Borer. Six years of tests at the University have clearly shown that corn planted during the last two weeks of May yields just as well as corn planted earlier.

For largest yields and least lodging, the ideal planting date is May 23. At least two winners in the 1949 corn yield contest planted their corn on that date.

Dungan says the reason delayed planting is so hard on corn borers is that in late June, when the moths lay their eggs, they pick out the largest corn plants. When corn borers lay their eggs on small plants, few of the eggs survive. The larger the corn plants when they lay, the better the chance for survival, because there is more food available.

If you plant early, you will be providing a good nursery where second-generation corn borers can multiply rapidly. And, you'll be hurting not only your own chances for good yields, but your neighbor's chances, too.

H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the college and the Illinois Natural History Survey, adds that the corn borer threat will be greatest this year north of U. S. Highway 36. South of that line, farmers should be able to control borers almost entirely by following recommended planting dates.

AJ:lw
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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1950

Make Plans for Farm, Home Safety Drive

URBANA--"Make rural Illinois safer."

With this slogan in mind, members of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee are already making plans to conduct a campaign against carelessness on farms in this state during National Farm Safety Week July 23 to 30.

"We are seeking the cooperation of every farmer and farm housewife in Illinois to make this campaign effective," says Floyd E. Morris, Buffalo, Sangamon county, chairman of the state committee.

"We expect to coordinate some of the farm safety information which is already being used in the counties, and to try to make every individual conscious of the fact that he is a good target for an accident unless he is careful."

Morris points out that the safety committee also plans to sponsor continuing surveys in some selected counties to find out from farmers and their wives how many accidents they had last year. The surveys will also ask how the accidents happened, how much time was lost from work, and similar questions.

Results of these surveys will be used to locate the most dangerous practices on Illinois farms, and to suggest ways of preventing accidents caused by them in the future.

AJ:lw
4-17-50

-30-

Radio News

Save Money by Buying Healthy Swine

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says you will make more money by taking a little extra care to see that the feeder pigs you buy are free from disease.

Dr. L. E. Boley, College of Veterinary Medicine, said that one Illinois farmer recently bought 50 pigs to add to his herd. In a few days 20 of them died of swine dysentery. Soon afterwards the disease spread to the older feeder hogs.

The penalty for careless buying is often the loss of many of the new animals as well as many of the animals in the home herd, Dr. Boley warns.

He assures hog growers that the danger of swine dysentery, necrotic enteritis, transmissible gastroenteritis, and other diseases can be minimized by taking these seven precautions:

First, do not buy diseased feeder pigs and breeding stock. If there is any question about their health, have them examined by a veterinarian first.

Second, isolate newly purchased animals for three weeks.

Third, use the McLean County system of swine sanitation.

Fourth, provide adequate space and equipment, don't overstock.

Fifth, vaccinate to control hog cholera.

Sixth, feed a complete, balanced ration.

Seventh, watch for scouring, loss of weight and failure to convert feed into gains. At the first sign of trouble, get a diagnosis from your veterinarian. Prompt action often means less loss.

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4-17-50

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1950

Dixon Springs Lambs Top St. Louis Easter Market

URBANA--The highest price for lambs in St. Louis since Easter 1949 has been paid for 21 head of choice, 77-pound wethers from the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

H. C. Cate, research assistant, says the price was $32 per hundredweight. This was $3.50 more than anything else on the market.

These choice, market-topping lambs were creep-fed during the winter on a ration of three parts of ground corn, one part of soybean oil meal, and four parts of ground alfalfa and lespedeza. Two percent of the ration by weight was a simple mineral mixture of iodized salt, steamed bonemeal, and ground limestone. The lambs also had access to the hay, silage, and grain fed to the ewes.

The ewes were grade Hampshires, Suffolks, and Columbias. They had their lambs out on pasture without the usual lambing care. The lambs were thrifty and did very well during the feeding period.

These lambs, born about November 1, 1949, had odd birth dates. Ewes which had failed to lamb or lost their lambs last spring were turned out to pasture with some rams.

JN:lw
-19-50

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Radio News

or issues · Copies of articles · Information service

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, APRIL 27, 1948

Spring Lamb Day St. Louis Egg-Laying Contest

URBANA--The Nation's prize for lamb is St. Louis this year. Spring lamb day has been paid for by head of sheep. Prizes were given by the Ohio Sports Experiment Station of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

U. C. Davis, Western contestant, held the prize for the heaviest liveweight. They won $2 to move their contestant with the heaviest..

These sheep, middle-country lambs, were fed in Illinois on a ration of three parts of yellow corn, one part of oats meal, and four parts of mixed alfalfa and legumes. Percent of the ration of weight was a whole grain, vitamin-rich mill, mineral supplement, and energy feeding. The lambs also received 45 the day, alfalfa, and grain fed on the meal.

The sheep were young Hampshires, Suffolks, and Oxfordshires. And their lambs met on previous record. The usual feeding ration was liberally and did very well during the feeding period.

Their leader, Dave Owen Brownsboro C. Lyle, was not there. Dave Owen had failed to show at the last show last year. Instead, he is feeding this year.

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Not All Vaccinated Calves Have Same Resistance to Brucellosis

URBANA--How long are calves immune to brucellosis if they are vaccinated at six to eight months of age with strain 19 vaccine?

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, said today it is impossible to answer that question exactly. The duration of resistance to brucellosis in any particular herd or animal will depend upon the severity of exposure, individual reactions of the calves, strength of the exposing bacteria, and other factors.

Dr. Woods emphasizes the fact that vaccination should never be substituted for the other steps in a good brucellosis-control program. These include blood testing, removal or isolation of infected cattle, strict sanitation, and good herd management.

EA:lw **********

Five Agriculture Staffers Granted Leaves

URBANA--Leaves of absence have been granted to five persons in the Illinois College of Agriculture for the 1950-51 school year.

Miss Clareta Walker, rural youth leader, will study camping at the University of Southern California for the full year. The other four are six-month leaves. H. W. Anderson, plant disease specialist, will study tropical diseases in Central and South America and Trinidad. Ralph C. Hay, soil conservationist, will finish his Master's degree at Michigan State College. John P. McCollum, vegetable crops authority, will study soft ripening of tomatoes in Florida. And E. D. Walker, soil conservationist, will study soil and water conservation in seven other states and possibly in Canada and Mexico.

JN:lw **********
-19-50

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1950

Charcoal Not Recommended for Chick Rations

URBANA--A University of Illinois poultry specialist today declared that it does no good to add charcoal to chick rations, and it may actually slow down their growth.

Sam Ridlen says claims have been made that charcoal removed such things as carbon dioxide, ammonia, bacteria, poisons, and enzymes from the digestive tracts of chickens. Here's what the University of California found when they fed rations with and without 2 percent charcoal:

With charcoal, the chicks' growth was not too good, 15 out of 20 chicks had vitamin A deficiency, blood-clotting time was increased to more than 30 minutes because of lack of vitamin K, and all of the chicks had eroded gizzard linings. There was also some "curled-toe paralysis" which indicated lack of vitamin G.

Chicks with the same diet, but without charcoal, had good growth and no cases of vitamin A shortage, blood-clotting time was only 2 1/2 minutes, and all gizzard linings were normal.

JN:lw
-19-50

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Good Farm Records Mean More Hog Profits to Clinton County Farmer

URBANA--Ray Weinheimer, Highland, Route 2, Clinton county, feels sure his good farm records have paid off well for him.

He recently started using the farm accounts record of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. And it didn't take long for Ray to learn some things he hadn't known before about his business. The records showed him that in general he was running his farm efficiently, but that he was losing money on his hogs.

That bothered Ray. He knew that hogs could and should be a moneymaker for him. So he called on Clinton County Farm Adviser Floyd Smith. Together they studied the record books to see why hogs were not profitable for Ray.

They reorganized the hog enterprise on the basis of this study. Now Ray is making money on his hogs, and that income means a lot to him on his small farm. He feels sure that if he had not started keeping good records, he never would have found that loophole where profits were leaking out.

LJN:lw **********

More Feed by Rotating Dairy Herd on Several Pastures

URBANA--A dairy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture said today that you could stretch your pasture feed supply for dairy cows by using rotation pastures.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman, says you will get more milk and more pasture days if you will divide your pasture fields and move your cows from one juicy, green pasture to another. Many dairymen like to have three or four small fields in pasture. When you take the cows off one pasture, be sure to clip that field as soon as you move the cows off. Clipping helps bring on new growth.

JN:lw **********
-19-50

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Radio News

:RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1950

Dr. Case Proposes New Farm Program

URBANA--Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, today proposed a new farm program with a two-point approach to replace the present high price supports.

The two main features of Dr. Case's proposal are (1) to provide price support floors under farm prices of a few major products at 50 to 75 percent of parity and (2) to provide direct payments to farmers based upon the cropping plan followed on the farm.

Dr. Case points out that the 3-year delay in making the flexible price support features of the present law fully operative is creating difficulties. The amendments added to the 1948 Hope-Aiken Act and further delays in making the full flexible price support operative under the 1949 Anderson Act has encouraged storing up excessive stocks of farm products. These surpluses will make it difficult for any sound plan to operate successfully.

While Dr. Case lists the following four phases of a satisfactory farm program, he points out that his proposal deals primarily with only the first two:

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1. Provide price support floors to protect farmers in periods of severe depression.

2. Encourage the adoption of cropping systems to conserve and develop soil resources to meet present and future needs.

3. Help operators of uneconomic-sized farm units make the necessary adjustments to improve their economic situations.

4. Encourage improved dietary habits.

The support floors under farm prices at 50 to 75 percent of parity for a few important crops would be used to prevent a collapse in farm prices, but would let supply and demand on the market determine relative prices of farm products above the floor.

The major feature of the proposal is to conserve and develop soil resources on a self-adjusting basis which would fit a particular county. It provides that a farmer would receive no direct payment unless his farming plan were equal to or better than the average of the county. The payments would be based primarily upon the percent of tillable land in hay and pasture crops in excess of the average amount grown in a county. In dry land farming areas, fallow land might be counted with hay and pasture land.

Here is an example of the operation of the plan: If 12 percent of the tillable land in hay and pasture represents the average for a county, a farmer would receive no payment unless he had more than 12 percent of his own farm land in hay and pasture. With each .3 of 100 acres of tillable land in hay and pasture, a farmer would receive $2. For 14 percent he would receive $4 for the additional one acre, or a total of $6. With this accelerated rate of payment for improved land use, the farmer who increased the percent of land in hay and pasture to 25 percent would receive $24 for the last acre added in hay and pasture. The accumulated payment would total $182 for 25 acres in hay and pasture out of 100 acres of tillable land.

Dr. Case emphasizes that the basis of payment would be determined on the basis of the present average percent of tillable land in hay and pasture in each county. The rate of pay per acre might vary and the percent of land in hay and pasture would vary from county to county according to current census information. The total payment would depend directly upon the amount of money appropriated by Congress for this purpose.

Here are the major advantages Dr. Case lists for his plan: It lets supply and demand operate freely except in periods of severe depression. It places emphasis upon good soil use which insures soil improvement and adequate future production. It encourages efficient production and individual initiative of farmers. It reduces government ownership and trading in farm products, and it reduces administrative costs.

R:lw **********

Krider Accepts Position With Feed Industry

URBANA--J. L. Krider, head of the swine division in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has accepted a new position with the feed industry.

On July 1 he becomes director of research and education for the McMillen Feed Mills division of the Central Soya company, Decatur, Indiana.

Krider joined the Illinois staff full time in 1942 as associate in animal husbandry,and in 1946 he was named head of the swine division. Since then he has directed much of the swine research, plus his teaching duties.

Last year Krider won the $1,000 American Feed Manufacturer's association annual award for outstanding research in swine feeding. Since 1944 he has been author or co-author of more than 50 technical and popular articles dealing with swine.

Krider graduated from the Illinois College of Agriculture in 1939 with highest honors, and earned his Master's degree a year later, also at Illinois. In 1942 he received his Ph. D. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Krider was born and raised on a 160-acre general livestock farm near Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois. He was an active 4-H'er and in 1934 was a state winner in the swine production contest. His reward was a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. He spent three years after graduating from high school and during college helping his father on the farm with their purebred herd of Durocs.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1950

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Iroquois county -- County Livestock Producers' Banquet--Wednesday, April 26, 7 p.m. (CST) Gilman Methodist church, Gilman, Ill. Speaker--Dick Carlisle, U. of I. extension livestock specialist. Steak dinner at $1.25. (From Farm Adviser K. Imig)

Stark county -- Fun Day--Monday, May 1, 10 a.m. Elmira church, Elmira, Ill. (From Home Adviser Hazel Barackman)

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Dairy Technology Open House Rescheduled for May 6

URBANA--Dairy technology open house at the Illinois College of Agriculture, originally canceled because of the coal strike in March, has been rescheduled for Saturday evening, May 6.

The student-sponsored affair will be held in the Dairy Manufactures building, near the Stock Pavilion on the campus, from 7 to 9:30 p.m.

At the open house, you can see what happens to milk in a dairy plant. Students will be bottling milk, and making butter, cheese, condensed milk, and ice cream. And there'll be free samples of soft ice cream as it comes from the freezer. It's a taste treat you'll never forget. Two exhibits and a movie on cheese-making are also on the program.

JN:lw

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Here's a tip on dairy pastures from C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says you can increase pasture yields and develop earlier spring growth by adding 100 to 125 pounds of ammonium nitrate to the acre.

JN:lw
4-21-50

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TELEVISION FARM CALENDAR

Prairie County -- Country Livestock Producers' Meeting--Wednesday, April 28, 7 p.m. (CST) Gilman Auditorium Church, Gilman.

III. Crawford--Dixon Counties, W. of I. extension livestock specialist. Blank dinner at 6:00. (Open free entrance R. Cain)

Clark County -- Pork Day--Monday, May 2, 10 a.m. Sixth round, Elmira.

III. (Farm Home Advisor Harp) Crawford.

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Technology Open House Rescheduled for May 6

GRAMMA--Dairy technology open house at the Illinois College of Agriculture, originally cancelled because of the coal strike in Ill. has been rescheduled for Saturday evening, May 6.

The student-sponsored affair will be held in the Dairy Manufacture Building, near the Stock Pavilion on the campus, from 7 to 9 p.m.

At the open house, you can see what happens to milk in a dairy plant. Students will be making milk, ice cream, cheese, flavored milk, and ice cream. Kid Sheep'll be fine samples of milk from 21 cows from the Premier. Also a dairy cattle judging contest. Two movies and a movie on cheese-making are also on the program.

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Here's a tip on dairy pasture from C. A. Ruder, Extension Specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He says you increase pasture yields and improve carrying capacity by adding 100 to 150 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre.

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1950

'arm Markets Strong Enough Now, if Ever, Without Price Supports

URBANA--Now, if ever, markets for our farm products are trong enough to walk without government price support crutches.

So declared a University of Illinois agricultural economist oday. L. H. Simerl gives three basic reasons for his view: Busiess is good and prospects are encouraging. Demand for farm products s strong. And world food price trends are upward.

Simerl explains that farm income depends mostly upon how ıch money consumers are able and willing to spend for food. And he pints out these "straws in the wind":

Builders started 110,000 new homes in March, a new record. Ntomobile factories are turning out cars at record rates. Television a fast-growing new industry. Sales of household appliances are 25 30 percent above a year ago. Personal income hit a new high rate of $19 billion a year in February, largely because of veteran's insurance dvidend payments. The securities market recently hit a new 20-year gh. Simerl says these are all encouraging signs.

As for farm prices, poultry and eggs are down sharply from year ago and butter prices are about the same. Hogs are about $3 a ndred below April 1949 because of larger supplies, but beef steers e up about $1 to $2. Corn, oats, wheat, and beans are all the same up to 50 cents higher than a year ago.

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Illinois Fruit, Vegetable Growers Lose Millions Annually

URBANA--Illinois fruit and vegetable growers lose millions of dollars each year because of plant diseases, even though they apply protective chemical sprays.

So testified Dwight Powell, University of Illinois plant disease specialist, today in Washington, D. C., at spray residue hearings conducted by the federal food and drug administration.

Powell is one of 10 plant pathologists in the country chosen by the American Phytopathological Society to present testimony.

The hearings are being held April 24-27 in order to form regulations on the lowest amounts of chemical sprays to be allowed on fruits and vegetables after they have been treated to control insects and plant diseases. Powell says no regulations are likely before the 1951 season.

Powell, with H. W. Anderson and M. B. Linn, also plant pathologists, has compiled a list of 70 major plant diseases of Illinois fruits and vegetables which require chemicals to control them. Apples, peaches, tomatoes, and commercial vegetables are the main crops affected.

The three men estimate that brown rot of peaches causes an average yearly loss of 20 percent of the crop, even where protective sprays are used. Losses may range from 5 to 95 percent.

This loss on a $5,000,000 average value peach crop would amount to $1,000,000.

Normal loss due to apple scab despite protective sprays runs about 6 percent, the three men estimate, and tomato anthracnose, about percent. With both diseases, damage may run as high as 50 percent.

And these are only three of 70 major fruit and vegetable diseases found in Illinois.

JN:lw

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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1950

Plant Your Corn May 23

URBANA--D-day for planting corn should be May 23.

That's the date recommended by insect and crops specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey as the date to shoot at in planting corn this spring.

May 23 also falls within the period May 15-25 which is recommended for best corn borer control.

Entomologist G. C. Decker urges farmers to avoid too early planting--meaning the first two weeks in May. That's especially true on very fertile soils. Corn planted before the recommended dates serves as a breeding ground for large numbers of second-generation borers.

And agronomist G. H. Dungan adds that May 23 is an ideal corn planting date for getting high yields. College tests during the past five years show clearly that yields are about the same for corn planted any time during May. Corn planted the last two weeks in May yields just as well as corn planted the first two weeks. So for effective corn borer control and high yields, shoot for May 23 for planting corn.

LJN:lw
4-24-50

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Radio News

Concrete Slab or Corn Cobs Give Dry Place at Farrowing Time

URBANA--Here's how you can have a dry place for your sows at farrowing time and yet avoid the high first cost of a central house. Just pour a strip of concrete somewhere near the main buildings and pull the individual houses up on the concrete at farrowing time.

With this system, Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you have electricity handy for brooders, you save steps in doing chores, and you avoid the cost of a central house.

You might even use a 10- or 12-inch layer of corn cobs instead of concrete. But put the cobs down before a mud hole gets started. When you move the sows out to pasture, you can spread the cobs on cropland and waste very little manure.

JN:lw **********

ee Dairy Plant in Operationat Dairy Technology Open House

URBANA--You can see how milk is bottled and how butter, heese, condensed milk, and ice cream are made at the Dairy Technology pen House Saturday, May 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The student-sponsored affair was canceled in March because the coal strike, but has been rescheduled. It will be held from to 9:30 p.m. in the Dairy Manufactures building, near the Stock hvilion on the campus.

Besides student demonstrations of dairy plant operations, u can get a free sample of soft ice cream, just as it comes from e freezer. It's a taste treat you'll never forget. Two exhibits d a movie are also part of the program.

LN:lw **********
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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1950

Livestock May Be Poisoned Accidentally

URBANA--Livestock on the farm can be poisoned accidentally n a surprising number of ways.

Dr. R. P. Link, University of Illinois College of Veterinary edicine, said today that treated seed and certain insecticides, rat oisons, paints, and even various medicines may cause accidental oisoning in livestock.

Most of the chemicals used around your farm are safe enough hen used carefully. But carelessness leads to the loss of thousands f farm animals in the nation each year.

One source of chemical poisoning is lead paint licked by lvestock from freshly painted surfaces or from discarded paint buck-ts. Many of the rat poisons may also poison farm animals.

Arsenate of lead, used in orchard sprays, may poison live-ock if the spray drifts into the pasture or onto a pond. If the ter level of the pond goes down, the chemical in the water may be-me concentrated enough to become highly poisonous.

Even such livestock medicines as sodium fluoride, nicotine lfate, and carbon disulfide are deadly when given in the wrong ounts. For this reason they should be used only on the advice of veterinarian.

Dr. Link says the safe way to handle dangerous chemicals is follow the directions on the container and to keep them out of the ach of livestock.

4:lw

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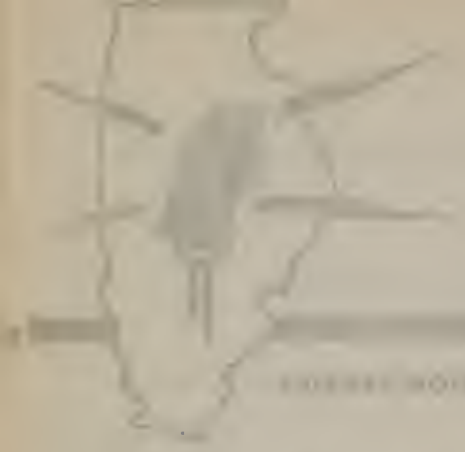

Hold or Sell Beans?

URBANA--If you still have some 1949 crop soybeans, should you sell them now or hold them for a further price rise?

T. A. Hieronymus, economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said Monday he doesn't know, but he points out that beans are now overpriced by 10 to 12 cents a bushel.

As of noon Monday processors were getting about 13 1/8 cents a pound for oil and $68.00 a ton for meal. With 10 pounds of oil and 48 pounds of meal to the bushel, soybeans were worth $2.94 to processors. A processing margin of at least 22 to 24 cents a bushel is required at this season.

Country elevators take about 6 cents for handling charges, making beans worth $2.62 to $2.64 to farmers. They were selling for about 10 cents more than that.

Why are they so high now? First, there is a large trade in seed beans associated with cuts in corn and cotton acreage. Second, technical conditions may be pushing soybean futures market higher because of small deliverable supplies in relation to open contracts.

Will soybeans go to $3? Hieronymus says to justify a price of $3 soybean oil would have to go up to 16 cents and meal to $75. Present market conditions make this combination seem highly unlikely.

What will happen to the price from now to September? Hieronymus lists four things to consider: (1) Soybeans are now overpriced by 10 cents a bushel. (2) Technical conditions may cause them to go higher, although this is hard to judge. (3) Present prices may be justified by oil and meal prices, or they could go back to their real value. (4) It seems certain that the higher the price goes, the more likely it is to go down than to rise further.

DG:lw
4-24-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1950

Cut, Peel Fence Posts in Spring When It's Easy

URBANA--The best and easiest time to cut and peel the fence posts you'll need this year is this spring.

C. S. Walters, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the time would vary from about May 1 to June 1, depending on whether you live in southern or northern Illinois.

A good rule-of-thumb is to wait a week or so after most trees are in full leaf. Then is the best time to cut and peel posts.

Walters admits spring is a busy time around the farm, but fencing is an important farm job too. And you can peel a post by hand in three to five minutes at the right time in the spring because the bark is so loose. In late summer, fall, and winter, it may take two to five times as long.

You should treat your posts with preservative to double or triple their useful life. If you treat the posts, they must be cleanly peeled.

Walters says a good schedule is to cut and peel the posts in the spring, season them through the summer, and treat them in late summer and early fall. Then set them in your fence line when you have more time. Gradually you'll replace old posts with treated ones, and they'll last lots longer. Get Circular 636 from your farm adviser.

JN:lw
4-26-50

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Radio News

University Sociologist Heads Boys and Girls Week

URBANA--A University of Illinois rural sociologist who is helping put on Boys and Girls week, April 29 to May 6, said today that boys and girls are America's most important crop.

David E. Lindstrom, Illinois chairman of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, points out that 1950 marks the 30th anniversary of Boys and Girls week. Its broad objective is to focus public attention on boys and girls, their problems, and their potentialities.

Special days have been set aside for citizenship, churches, health and safety, schools, United Nations, careers, family, and recreation. In rural areas, observance will be made through 4-H clubs and Future Farmer and Future Homemaker clubs.

Lindstrom says parent-teacher associations, in sponsoring Boys and Girls week, will help to strengthen our democracy.

LJN:lw **********

Large Self-Feeders Cut Hog Feeding Time to Few Minutes a Week

URBANA--You can cut down your time in feeding pigs to only a few minutes a week by using a large self-feeder. And you can save this time even if you're raising several hundred head of hogs each year.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that using a self-unloading wagon to fill the large self-feeder would help even further in cutting down on feeding time.

You feed the grain in one of the large feeders which holds from 300 to 500 bushels, and protein supplement in one or two smaller feeders. Carlisle says more and more Illinois swine producers are putting in these large self-feeders and self-unloading wagons.

LJN:lw **********
4-26-50

farm Radio News

RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 1, 1950

To Dedicate State 4-H Memorial Camp Sunday, June 4

URBANA--The State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello in Piatt county will be dedicated on Sunday, June 4.

Miss Mary McKee, program chairman, announced today that all 4-H'ers in Illinois, their parents, and everyone interested in rural young folks are cordially invited. The camp will be dedicated to Illinois 4-H'ers and past members who lost their lives in World War II.

Dedication ceremonies will be centered around the new combination dining hall—kitchen,which will be finished by June 4. All other work of preparing the campsite for summer camping will also be finished by that date.

4-H camping will begin on June 26, with these three other groups also scheduled during the summer: the state 4-H junior leadership camp; 4-H wildlife conservation camp, and state rural youth camp.

The State 4-H Memorial camp is one of four regional camps in Illinois. The others are located near Kankakee, West Frankfort, and Jacksonville. Recently a fifth camp was added at Lowden State park near Oregon. A 10-year goal of $1,000,000 to develop these sites was set in 1947, and about $265,000 has already been raised. 4-H work in Illinois is carried on through county farm and home advisers with help from the College of Agriculture.

JN:lw
-26-50

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Illinois 4-H Radio News

Colleges of Agriculture · Extension Service

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, May 1, 1950

Illinois State 4-H Memorial Camp Sunday, June 4

ORLEANS--The State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello in Piatt County will be dedicated on Sunday, June 4.

Miss Mary McKee, program chairman, announced today that all 4-H'ers in Illinois, their parents, and everyone interested in rural youth are cordially invited. The camp will be dedicated to Illinois 4-H'ers and past members who lost their lives in World War II.

Dedication ceremonies will be centered around the new community dining hall--lithoom, which will be finished by June 4. All 4-H'ers who are preparing the community for summer camping will also be honored by that date.

4-H camping will begin on June 26, with three three-day camps also scheduled during the summer. The state 4-H junior leadership camp, 4-H activity camp-training camp, and state round table camp.

The State 4-H Memorial Camp is one of four regional camping facilities. The others are located near Mackinaw, Mark Twain National Forest, and Carbondale. Recently a fifth camp was added at Lincoln Park in Chicago. A 10-year goal of $1,000,000 to develop these sites was set up, and about $500,000 has already been raised. 4-H work in Illinois is carried on through county 4-H Councils and home advisers with help from the colleges of agriculture.

Pigs Shake From Unknown Cause

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian said today not to be too alarmed if some of your pigs shake so much they can't stand still. Shaking pigs seldom die and generally get over the condition by weaning time.

Dr. C. C. Morrill says several cases of shaking pigs were reported to the College of Veterinary Medicine last year, and other cases have occurred this spring. The cause of the shaking, known to veterinarians as myoclonia congenita, is still unknown.

Pigs generally are affected by farrowing time or soon after. In some litters all of the pigs are affected with these muscle spasms: In others only one or two have them.

Fortunately the shaking is seldom fatal. It seldom slows down a pig's growth unless it has a hard time nursing. Only in rare cases is shaking noticeable when the pigs are marketed.

EA:lw **********

uch Need for Better Farm Housing

URBANA--A University of Illinois study of farm housing seems to show that even in rich agricultural states with large farms and well to-do farmers, like Illinois, there is much substandard farm living.

W. J. Foreman, assistant in agricultural economics, says census data show that, in 1940, 6 percent of the occupied farm homes in Illinois were overcrowded (more than 1 1/2 persons per room). Three out of 10 farm homes needed major repairs. Only about one farm home in six in Illinois had running water. And farm houses were valued at only about one-third as much as urban dwellings--$1,384 compared with $3,766. Yet farm homes housed larger families, had fewer conveniences, and needed more major repairs than city homes.

IFN:lw **********
4-26-50

farm Radio News

RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1950

Watering Important in Success With Vegetable Garden

URBANA--The way you water your vegetable garden will have a lot to do with its success or failure.

So states Circular 522, the 1950 Illinois Garden Guide, published by three vegetable crops specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Don't water your newly planted seedbed until it absolutely needs it. Then frequent light waterings are better than a heavy soaking which packs the soil.

After the plants are growing well, they will be your best indicators of when to water. A good rule is to water only when the plants wilt during the day and do not completely revive overnight. Then soak the ground with at least half an inch of water.

Moisture will evaporate least if you water your garden in the evening. However, daytime watering is better than none at all.

After you water, cultivate the soil as soon as it is dry enough to work. Cultivating will save moisture and stop weeds from growing.

You can get a free copy of the 1950 Illinois Garden Guide from the College of Agriculture or your local farm adviser.

LN:lw

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Italian Economist Explains Land Reform Law

URBANA--A new Italian land reform law that will make it easier for peasants to own land was explained at the Illinois College of Agriculture by Professor Mario Bandini, chairman of the committee which wrote the proposal.

Bandini, a land economist from the University of Perugia, Italy, came to the United States on April 11 to promote American understanding of Italian land problems. He visited Washington, D. C., Cornell University, Iowa State College, and the University of Illinois before he was called home unexpectedly on Sunday, April 30.

Bandini says it is much harder for the young Italian farmer to become a landowner than for an American ex-GI.

Especially is this true in the rough, barren "latifundia" area of southern Italy, where estates of 20,000 to 30,000 acres are common. These estates are owned by absentee landlords who have little or no interest in good farming methods. Peasants rent a 20- to 30-acre tract and work it under supervision of a managing tenant. They often rent a different tract every year, paying a rent of 3 bushels of wheat an acre. The peasants live in crowded cities of 20,000 to 30,000 persons and often walk 5 to 7 miles each way to work their rented land.

To improve this situation, a law was presented to the Italian Parliament April 5. It proposes that the government take over part of these estates, pay the owners for the land--25 percent in cash and 75 percent in 4 percent government bonds--and then settle the best peasant farmers on the land. They would have 30 years to pay for their farms at a rate that would be less than their present rent of 3 bushels of wheat an acre. The peasants would live in small villages of around 500 persons.

The Italian government plans to spend $500 million annually for the next 10 years on this plan, 90 percent of it going for development of villages, machinery, and food plants and the rest to pay for the land.

LN:lw 4-28-50 **********

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1950

Two Pasture Programs for Steers Found About Equal

URBANA--If you're pasturing some steers this summer, either of two feeding programs should work out well for you.

You can graze them for 90-100 days, give them 90-100 days of feed and then head them for a November market. Or you can graze them for six months, finish them in drylot next winter for 100-120 days, and sell them in February 1951.

Both of these pasture programs have given good results at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist, says two groups of steers have been handled in the two ways. They were wintered as calves on silage, hay, and one pound of protein supplement per head per day.

Cost of calves in both lots was $13.85 per hundredweight. Average selling price for group A, sold in November, was $20.14, and for group B, sold in February, $20.98. Necessary selling price to break even was $15.22 compared with $15.40; while the return per acre of pasture was $25.50 as against $34.95.

The somewhat higher return per acre of pasture for the calves sold in February is probably offset by the greater risk of price drop and more labor and equipment needed when you feed the cattle two winters.

LJN:lw
4-28-50

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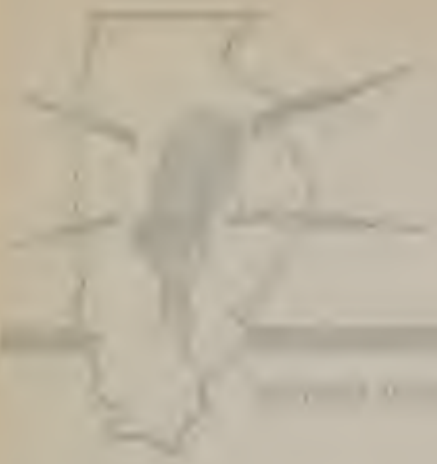

Radio News

Free Samples of "Soft" Ice Cream at Dairy Tech Open House May 6

URBANA--Have you ever tasted "soft" ice cream just as it comes from the freezer? If not, you can get a generous free sample at Dairy Technology Open House. It's being held Saturday night, May 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can also see demonstrations of making butter, cheese, and dried milk, and bottling milk, but there will be no free samples of these products. About 35 dairy technology students will be making these dairy products, just as they're made in a modern dairy plant.

Oh, yes, the time and place for those free samples of ice cream: Dairy Manufactures building, near the Stock Pavilion, on the University campus, from 7 to 9:30 p.m. Saturday, May 6.

LJN:lw **********

Grain Elevator Management School Announced for May 8-9

URBANA--The 21st grain elevator management school, open without charge to all country grain dealers, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis on May 8 and 9.

L. F. Stice, University of Illinois extension economist, said today that current problems in marketing wheat, control of garlic, the mixed wheat problem, and recommended varieties would be some of the topics on the two-day program. Other subjects include grain inspection services, proper grain grading methods, seed certification, and handling and storing of CCC grain.

Everyone interested in grain marketing is welcome.

HDG:lw **********
4-28-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1950

Demand Affects Corn Prices More Than Supply

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that demand is far more important than supply in determining the total value of the corn crop.

Larry Simerl points out that in 1947-48, when farmers sold 512 million bushels at $2.16 a bushel, they received 1.1 billion dollars. In 1948-49 they sold 1,012 million bushels for $1.30, which brought them about 1.3 billion dollars.

The big 1948 crop brought 23 percent more than the small crop of 1947. Without government loans the 1948 crop would have sold for about $1.00 a bushel. The total cash return would have been about the same as from the much smaller 1947 crop.

Simerl illustrates the importance of demand by comparing the two years of 1937-38 and 1947-48. In these years the supply of corn was about the same. But the price for the 1937 crop was 50 cents a bushel, while for the 1947 crop it was $2.16. The change in demand between these two periods made the 1947 crop worth four times as much as that of 1937.

Simerl says this is one reason economists believe farm programs should be aimed at increasing demand rather than at decreasing supply.

HDG:lw
5-1-50

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Farm Radio News

Farm Radio Service

One First-Generation Borer Is as Damaging as 5-6 of Second Generation

URBANA--One first-generation corn borer can do five or six times as much damage as one second-generation borer.

This report came today from H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

In other words, it takes five or six times as many second-generation borers to cause as much loss as one first-generation borer.

That's why it's so important to do everything we can to control first-generation borers by clean plowing and delayed planting.

J. H. Bigger, Illinois Natural History Survey entomologist, found in 1949 that one first-generation borer per stalk cut yields by 4 1/2 to 5 bushels an acre. But one second-generation borer per stalk cut the yield by only 1/2 to 1 bushel an acre.

Damage from second-generation borer appears worse because we notice it more, while hidden first-generation losses often go unnoticed.

Delayed planting tends to cut down borer numbers. Corn planted about May 20 is shorter when the moths emerge in June for egg-laying. Borers don't like short corn as a place to lay their eggs, and fewer borers survive in short corn. For that reason, it's especially important to avoid early planting, especially on fertile soils.

Petty says borers are worst north of U. S. highway 36. South of that line you should be able to control them pretty well by following recommended planting dates. Weather also will affect borer conditions later in the spring.

LJN:lw
5-1-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1950

Watch for Poisonous Plants in Pastures

URBANA--Watch your pastures carefully for signs of poisonous plants before you turn your livestock out to graze this spring.

Dr. R. D. Hatch, University of Illinois veterinarian, today said you should keep close watch until the grass becomes plentiful. Sometimes we turn livestock out to pasture before there's plenty of feed. This prompts the animals to eat the green, fast-growing, but deadly weeds. If you find any such weeds, destroy them.

One common poisoner is the cocklebur seedling. It is most dangerous in the two-leaf stage. Good places to watch for it are beds of dry ponds, overflow land along streams and rivers, or ditches into which cockleburs have been washed by rain.

Other poisonous spring plants are the jack-in-the-pulpit, Dutchman's breeches, pokeberry, larkspur, buttercup, nightshade, and water and poison hemlock.

Even some trees cause poisoning. The leaves, sprouts, pods and seeds of the black locust can be deadly and so can the leaves, sprouts and nuts of the Ohio buckeye. Oak leaves, if eaten in large quantities, may also cause poisoning.

The free circular, "Illinois Plants Poisonous to Livestock," will help you in identifying the poisonous plants. For a copy, write to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana. It contains pictures and descriptions of more than 40 poisonous plants and tells how to control them.

LEA:lw
5-1-50

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Elevator School Will Have Grain Grading Practice

URBANA--Grain grading practice under supervision of licensed inspectors will be held on Monday, May 8, during the Grain Elevator Management school May 8-9 at the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis. W. B. Combs and R. W. Taylor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will have charge.

Current wheat marketing problems, grain inspection services, and a visit to Missouri Grain Inspection Laboratory are also scheduled for Monday.

All persons interested in grain marketing are invited to attend this school, says L. F. Stice, University of Illinois extension economist. There is no registration fee.

HDG:lw **********

Free Ice Cream Samples for 1,500

URBANA--There'll be free samples of ice cream for 1,500 persons at Dairy Technology Open House tomorrow night, Saturday, May 6, at the Illinois College of Agriculture. It will be held from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in the Dairy Manufactures building near the Stock Pavilion.

They say if you've never eaten "soft" ice cream as it comes from the freezer, it's a taste treat you'll never forget.

At the student-sponsored open house, you can see demonstrations of bottling milk and making butter, cheese, dried milk, and ice cream, just as they are done in a dairy plant. A movie and exhibits are also included.

Dairy Tech Open House is intended to show consumers the inside workings of a dairy plant and to interest students in studying dairy technology. The affair was originally set for March 4 but was canceled because of the coal strike.

LJN:lw **********
5-1-50

Motor School Will Have Open Driving Facilities

OCALA--Public driving facilities under supervision of Ocala Motor School will be held on Sunday, May 5, during the Ocala Lumbermen's annual day 2-5 at the Lumbermen's Exchange in Ocala.

Clubs and a. V. Taylor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will have exhibits.

Farmers under exercise problems, health inspection services, and will be Missouri Grain Inspection Laboratory are also expected today.

All persons interested in grain handling are invited to attend school. Ann L. E. Stine, Extension of Illinois Extension Service. There is no registration fee.

Attention

Film Crews Engine For Lunch

COLUMBIA--Stewart's to the Douglas if his crews for lunch at Lake Technology Film Room Theatre Plant. Saturday, May 4 the Illinois Pollard of Agriculture. It will be held from 1:00 to 3. In the Delta. Representatives building near the Show Facilities.

They say if you're going along "Wacky" joe crews as it round the Firmer. It's a week that you'll cheer forever.

At the annual-economy show tonight, you can see demonstration of boosting milk and making cheese, cheese, spread milk, and the "Dairy Lab Lab Jane in a Dairy Plant." A movie and exhibits will be shown.

Point Pass, Pres. Stone is lumbering in the Department of a Dairy Plant and to Northern Industry in Industry. The Pilots are commonly see for cheese, a mor see Pasture Pasture or the real stories.

Attention

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1950

Clip Weeds in Established Pastures After May 15

URBANA--If your established pastures are weedy, the last two weeks in May is a good time to give them an early clipping with a mower.

This recommendation came today from R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. You'll kill such early weeds as mustard and daisy. And sometimes there are poisonous weeds in permanent pastures that ought to be mowed early. Poisoning from pasture weeds often comes from the early weeds.

Fuelleman says that clipping weeds is an essential part of the state-wide Illinois legume-grass program. At least 85 counties are taking part in this program. The effort is aimed at putting more acres into legume-grass crops and taking good care of present acreage. County farm advisers are spearheading the college-sponsored program.

LJN:lw

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It's the high-producing cows that make the most profit. Dairy herd improvement association records, summarized by the Illinois College of Agriculture, show for 1948 that a cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat would return only $88 profit over feed costs. A 300-pound cow would return $177 over feed costs, or more than twice as much income for 50 percent more fat. A 400-pound cow would return $270 over feed cost, and a 500-pound cow $363.

LJN:lw
5-3-50

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Vaccination Helps Control Swine Erysipelas

URBANA--If your farm is contaminated with swine erysipelas, you can continue to raise pigs by vaccinating them against the disease.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that Illinois swine raisers often ask whether anything can be done to prevent losses from the disease on an infected farm.

Erysipelas may spread either directly from pig to pig or by way of the soil, Dr. Beamer says. The germ that causes it is one of the few germs which can live and multiply in the soil for years. That's why a vaccination program is required when the soil is contaminated.

Most veterinarians and swine raisers in Illinois believe they get best results from vaccinating before the pigs are a week old. This builds up some protection before the pigs have much change to contact the erysipelas germs in the soil. The immunity lasts about six months.

LEA:lw **********

Elevator School Will Hear Two Ag College Faculty Members

URBANA--Two University of Illinois crops men will speak Tuesday, May 9, during the Grain Elevator Management School May 8-9 at the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis.

W. O. Scott will discuss crop varieties and control of garlic. J. C. Hackleman will discuss a seed certification program. Other topics scheduled for Tuesday are the mixed wheat problem by a panel of grain and feed dealers, and handling and storing of CCC grain by H. M. Combrink, Illinois state PMA committeeman.

This school is open to everyone interested in grain marketing. There is no registration fee.

HDG:lw **********
5-3-50

Vaccination Helps Control Swine Pneumonia

URBANA--If your farm is contaminated with swine enzootic pneumonia, you can continue to raise pigs by vaccinating them against the disease.

Dr. H. D. Palmer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that Illinois swine raisers often can tell whether anything can be done to prevent losses from the disease on an infected farm.

Everybody's dog spread germs directly from pig to pig or by way of the soil, Dr. Palmer says. The germ that causes it is one of the few germs which can live and multiply in the soil for years. Thus a vaccination program is required when the soil is contaminated.

Most veterinarians and swine raisers in Illinois believe the best results from vaccinating before the first pig is a week old. This gives up some immunization before the pigs have much chance to contract infectious germs in the soil. The immunity lasts about six weeks.

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Farm School Will Host Two Or Three Thousand Members

URBANA--Two University of Illinois farm men will speak on May 17 during the annual Farm School Management Conference for 4-H Members and Exchanges in St. Louis.

V. G. Dover will discuss farm vegetable and horticulture production with demonstrations and a farm marketing program. Gordon Ferguson, for twenty, has the dairy cattle feeding in a period of and feed changes, the feeding and slaughter of 300 steers by D. B. Lizzie style and management.

This school is open to everyone interested in farm management. Farm 4-H members are

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 8, 1950

Dwarf Fruit Trees Can Give Good Results

URBANA--You can get good results from these new dwarf fruit trees if you get them from a reliable nursery and plant them properly.

V. W. Kelley, fruit specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today nurseries produce these dwarfs by grafting standard stock on dwarf roots. When you plant dwarf stock, be sure the grafting union is above the surface of the ground. Otherwise, the standard stock will take root and you'll have a large tree as usual.

Kelley says the big advantage of dwarf trees is that they don't take up much room. You can plant many of them in a small area. They're easy to spray and prune, and you'll probably pamper them and get better quality fruit than you would on ordinary trees.

Dwarfs produce earlier than standard-sized trees, but not so early as some have claimed. Kelley explains that a 4-year-old dwarf will bear fruit about one year after planting. But if you plant a 1-year-old dwarf, don't expect fruit for at least 4 years.

One thing you'll have to be careful about in planting dwarf varieties is to put them in a sheltered spot and brace them well against the wind. They're much more likely to blow over and break at the grafting joint than regular-sized trees.

LJN:lw
5-3-50

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Radio News

FOR FEBRUARY MONTHLY, MAY 5, 1930

[illegible] Trees Can Give Good Results

[illegible]-You can get good results from them now about [illegible] if you get them from a reliable nursery and plant them properly.

W. W. Bailey, fruit specialist in the Florida Division of [illegible], says radio nurseries produce these results by grafting [illegible] stock or bud from trees. When you plant budded stock, be sure [illegible] grafting union is above the surface of the ground. Otherwise, [illegible] stock will take root and you'll have a lime tree in [illegible].

Bailey says the big advantage of dwarf trees is that they [illegible] in much room. You can plant many of them in a small area. [illegible] may be spray and prune, and you'll probably pick more and better quality fruit than you would on ordinary trees.

Dwarfs produce earlier than standard-sized trees, but not [illegible] as some have claimed. Bailey explains that a three-year-[illegible] will bear fruit about one year after planting. But if you plant [illegible] dwarf, don't expect fruit for at least 3 years.

One thing you'll have to be careful about is planting dwarf [illegible] so it's put down in a sheltered spot and brace them well against [illegible]. They're much more likely to blow over due to the [illegible] than regular-sized trees.

Foreign Sales of 4 Major Illinois Farm Products Up Sharply

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today reported that there have recently been big increases in exports of four major Illinois farm products.

L. J. Norton says foreign trade figures for the seven months from July 1949 through January 1950 show that corn exports more than doubled--75 million bushels compared with 32 million the year before. Lard shipments were almost double--295 million pounds compared with 160 million pounds. Soybean oil exports increased six times, from 30 million pounds to 185 million pounds. And soybeans almost doubled, increasing from 6 million to 10 million bushels.

The trend has been to buy more feed grains and fats and less wheat. These changes reflect more demand for corn-belt products and will tend to maintain or expand the market for Illinois farm products.

Some exports dropped off during the 7-month period. Wheat flour decreased one-third. And foreign sales of soybean flour dropped from 335 million pounds to only 14 million pounds. Exports of meats and dairy products were also lower.

We also import agricultural products like coffee, sugar, rubber, clothing and carpet wool, cocoa, copra, hides and skins, and tobacco. We don't produce these items at all in this country, or we produce less than we need.

Illinois people use these products, either as consumers or as processors. Norton says that in the long run these imports will furnish foreign countries with dollars to buy most of our exports.

LJN:lw
5-3-50

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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1950

Now Is Time to Choose Cockerels for Breeding Stock

URBANA--Now is a good time to pick out the best cockerels in your poultry flock to head up your breeding stock next year.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today you should start choosing breeding cockerels before they are eight weeks old. If you wait longer, it may be too late to detect some undesirable characteristics.

Look for birds that grow fast; that are well-proportioned, sturdy, vigorous, and well-feathered; and that have good breast development. You can mark them with a colored leg band.

And Ridlen recommends marking about three times as many cockerels as you intend to keep. In some birds undesirable traits will appear in later growth. If you mark extra cockerels, you can check and cull them several times before you make your final choice.

For largest profits, market the culled cockerels when they reach about three pounds. They make their most efficient gains up to that weight. You can can or freeze the cull cockerels and pullets that weigh less than 3 pounds or you can sell them if you have a special market outlet.

LJN:lw
5-5-50

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EDITOR'S
Radio News
Vol. 31, No. 4 · Editor: H. P. Manfredi · Technical Editor: J. Lawrence Cronin
New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1950

It Pays to Choose Portables for Travelling Ease

TODAY--Now is a good time to pick out the best portable to take up your broadcasting study this year.

The Radio Corporation Publications in the Editors Guidebook, with those you should start choosing presents somewhere for they are eight weeks old. If you will remember, it was so we to talent some unfortunate circumstances.

Look for things that prove that they are well-constructed, rugged, rigorous, and well-tested; and that have been proved dependable. You can work them with a reduced low board.

The Hidden mechanical working about these sets as much interest as you intend to keep. In some cases unmentionable parts appear in large quantity. If you need more connection, you can work and still them accessed times before you make your final choice.

The lowest priced, regardless the portable weighs when they about three pounds. They make their more difficult return to in weight. You can go to them in the real cabinets and matches real jack than 3 pounds or you can still take it on more a two-weeks vacation.

Seed Grass Waterways to Cut Down Corn Acreage

URBANA--Here's a tip to help you meet your PMA corn acreage allotment simply by using good soil conservation practices. Just seed a wide grass waterway.

R. C. Hay, soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today this would remove several acres from corn in some fields and also carry off excess rain water and reduce erosion.

Make your waterways 2 rods wide or wider so that you can mow them for hay. And you can get more hay and check erosion around the edges of your fields by putting in sod turn strips.

Hay says when you plant on the contour you can take a few more acres out of corn by seeding small grains with a legume-grass mixture in buffer strips located at regular intervals down the slope.

LJN:lw **********

How About Summer-Farrowed Pigs to Clean Up "Down" Corn?

URBANA--Ever considered farrowing a bunch of summer pigs as a third farrowing?

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, points out three advantages: These pigs will be about the right size to clean up "down" corn after fall harvest or corn on the ground due to borers. Spring pigs are usually too big and fall pigs too small to do this job.

By raising summer-farrowed pigs, you also get cheap summer pasture gains and spread your overhead and equipment costs over a larger number of pigs.

Carlisle thinks these gains would about balance the drawback of summer-farrowed pigs hitting a poor market in the winter.

LJN:lw **********

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1950

Direct Seeding OK for Tomatoes, Cabbage

URBANA--Direct seeding of tomato and cabbage is entirely satisfactory for your family vegetable garden.

So states the 1950 Illinois Garden Guide, written by three vegetable garden specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Direct seeding does away with the need to buy any plants for transplanting. And it lengthens the period when you have fresh tomatoes and cabbage for table use.

Tomatoes seeded directly yield well, and you can plant the seed much earlier than the safe date for transplanting. But the plants will mature later.

The Garden Guide recommends sowing early cabbage seeds with your first general planting, and tomatoes with the second. Drop 10 to 15 seeds per foot in shallow furrows, or sow several seeds together in hills at the desired spacing. Thin the cabbage plants to 15 or 20 inches apart in the row, and tomatoes to 30 or 36 inches.

Plant seed for late fall cabbage and late cauliflower about June 1 in northern Illinois, and July 1 in southern counties. Direct seeding of eggplant and peppers is not recommended.

You can get a free copy of the 1950 Illinois Garden Guide from your farm adviser or by writing to the College of Agriculture.

LJN:lw
5-5-50

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Five Steps Given for Best Pasture Management

URBANA--Five tips on getting the best results from pastures for dairy cattle came today from a University of Illinois dairyman.

C. S. Rhode recommends holding your cows off pasture until there is a good growth of forage and then changing to pasture gradually. Feed some grain while the cows are on pasture. And practice rotation grazing. Finally, take precautions to avoid loss from bloat.

Without a good start, your pastures are likely to be poor all summer. The legumes and grasses store enough food in the roots to get a start; but after that reserve is used, the plant must have leaves out in the sunshine before it can grow any more.

Before you turn your cows on pasture, give them the regular feeding of roughage and grain. Do this for the first few days they're on pasture. You might also pasture them only part of the day until they become used to the change.

Feed some grain too in summer, especially to a heavy producer. She needs grain in order to produce to capacity. Grass alone won't maintain her body weight and keep her milking at her best.

By rotating your pastures, you'll get more feed from the pastures and more milk from the cows.

And to guard against losses from bloat, give your cows a feeding of hay and grain before turning them on legume pasture for the first time. Keep some hay or straw in a rack near the watering or resting place, and keep fresh water, salt, and lime within easy reach.

LJN:lw
5-5-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1950

Price Changes Can Be Expected

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that several economic and political conditions had kept prices higher than farmers expected.

Larry Simerl says that prices received by farmers now average about 16 percent higher and prices of things farmers buy 40 percent higher than when the war ended.

Simerl says higher prices are a reflection of cheaper money. Money is more plentiful and cheaper now than after World War I. Our paper currency is no longer freely convertible to gold.

The price of government bonds is now supported at par value. This greatly strengthens banks and other financial institutions.

Congress cut spending, levied heavy taxes, and reduced the national debt after World War I. Now it is spending more than it collects and the national debt is increasing at a rate of 17 million dollars every day.

After World War I, nations disarmed and settled down for peace ahead. World War II was more destructive, and fear of another conflict is still present.

Simerl warns that we still have no automatic governor over employment and prices. We should expect changes. Although it is easier said than done, a good working goal for farmers is to buy supplies and hold products when prices are low and sell products when prices have shown a good recovery.

HDG:lw
5-8-50

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More Delay Needed in Corn Planting to Hurt Borers Most

URBANA--An even further delay in corn planting was recommended today in order to do as much damage as possible to corn borers.

J. H. Bigger, insect specialist in the Illinois Natural History Survey, explains that the cold, late spring has delayed borer development about two weeks. For that reason we should hold off corn planting as late as possible.

The planting period recommended earlier this year was May 15-25. However, with slower borer growth due to a late season, corn planting should be delayed by as many days as the borers have been delayed. Otherwise we'll have corn at just the right stage for heavy borer losses later this summer.

Bigger explains that our aim should be to plant corn late enough to have it short when borers lay their eggs in June, and at the same time not too late to cut down yields.

Whether the season is early, normal, or late, small corn gives borer eggs less protection from wind, rain, and sun than taller corn does.

And you can plant corn up to June 1 without cutting your yields as much as borers will cut them if you plant earlier.

Six years of tests by the College of Agriculture clearly prove that corn planted during the last two weeks in May yields just as well as earlier planted corn. For 1945-47, yields at Urbana averaged 95 bushels an acre for corn planted on June 1.

Bigger adds that we should all cooperate in observing the late-May planting period. The question is: Are we going to cooperate with corn borers or against them? For over 25 years we have successfully controlled Hessian fly in wheat by regulating the planting dates. Why not include corn borers?

JN:lw
-8-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1950

Tips Given to Grow High Yields of Tomatoes

URBANA--The most important step in growing high yields of tomatoes in your vegetable garden is to set out a good, stocky plant with plenty of dark green leaves.

B. L. Weaver, vegetable crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the plants should be disease resistant, because practically all garden soil is infected with fusarium wilt, a tomato killer.

Rutgers and Garden State are two wilt-resistant varieties that mature in midseason. Beef Steak, Oxheart, and Ponderosa varieties are larger in size, but they have less wilt resistance and they yield less.

You can plant these varieties in early May in southern Illinois and in mid-May in central and northern sections.

Set your plants in rows four feet apart, with four feet between each plant. Closer plants will compete for light and fertility.

You can plant twice as many plants on the same area if you stake and prune them. You'll get fewer tomatoes per plant, but more per square foot of garden space.

Plant your tomatoes three to four inches deep in heavy soils, and an inch or so deeper in sandy soils. Remember, no tomato does well in poorly drained soil.

JN:lw
-8-50

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Radio News

Ways to Grow Big Plants of Tomatoes

Dear Sir:—The most important step in growing tomato plants of
ges in some unusable manner is to use not a small, weakly grow
ing or dark green leaves.

Mr. L. Martin, regarding large specimens in the Illinois pro-
ty laboratories, had both the plants, should be [illegible] pal-
ar (weakly) all parts all is between the Tomatoes grill a
o trifle.

Rogers and Garden Seed co. for [illegible] conditions
belive on [illegible]. Best strain, Ponderosa, and Tomatoes varieties
grow in size. The two have been [illegible] and they plant

You can plant these varieties to get [illegible] medium lili-
and in mid-May in [illegible] [illegible] varieties.

The [illegible] plants to [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] plant. Tomato plants will [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

You can plant [illegible] as many plants on the same area if you
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] inch or so deeper in [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Cecal Coccidiosis Usually Strikes Young Chickens

URBANA--Chickens between three and twelve weeks of age seem most susceptible to cecal coccidiosis, but younger and older birds can also become infected.

That's why Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, said today it's important never to let down your guard against this costly, widespread disease.

If coccidiosis does strike, and strike hard, you can expect death losses as well as slower growth, lower egg production, and unthriftiness in birds that recover.

Chickens become infected by picking the parasites up off contaminated ground, litter, or equipment. Then the coccidia start multiplying in the lining of the chicken's intestines. How sick the birds become depends largely on the number of coccidia they eat.

Like most diseases, coccidiosis prefers damp, warm surroundings without sunlight. So, to prevent trouble, plan a complete program of sanitation for your flock.

You can help to keep coccidiosis from becoming a problem by using sanitary feeders and waterers, preventing crowding and dampness in the houses, and raising the flock on a clean yard or range.

Dr. Alberts says that trouble with coccidiosis year after year suggests that the poultryman may have been lax in rotating his yards or ranges, as well as in practicing the other important control measures.

EA:lw
-8-50

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Encephalitis Results Further Study Planned

DANVILLE--Illinois Department Public Health and Illinois Agricultural Association in joint publication, has warned and called upon the public to become informed.

That's why Dr. G. C. Ribovich, University of Illinois Veterinary Medicine, said only if a concerted effort is made to control mosquitoes will society, vulnerable diseases.

If encephalitis does strike, and strike hard, you can expect to lose as well as slower growth, lower egg production, and illness in birds that recover.

Diseases become infective by pinching the mosquitoes up off cattle, horses, chickens, or equipment. Then the mosquito lays the egg in the living of the animal is infected. Now it's the bird or horse depends largely on the number of mosquitoes they get.

Like most diseases, encephalitis produces many symptoms. Illinois scientists, so, to prevent humans, pick a complete program of vaccination for your flock.

The aim is to keep mosquitoes from becoming a problem. Mosquitoes breed and winters, breeding--mating and laying eggs in ponds, and raising the flock on a diseased and on water.

Dr. Ribovich says that humans with encephalitis with infection--the positives and have been in controlling the or ponds, as well as in detecting the other infectious animal.

farm

Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1950

Plan Farm Building Improvements Carefully

URBANA--The two most urgent problems in farm buildings this year are more and better crop storage space and improved farm homes.

But D. G. Carter, farm building specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today issued a warning to persons planning these and other farmstead improvements. Before you plan even one building, the first thing to do is study your farm program, including production, livestock numbers, and use of your own labor.

Then make up a long-time plan to meet future needs. Choose a system of operation or construction that takes care of first needs first, and finally gets plans for construction. In that way, you'll wind up with buildings that fit your needs.

You can get help on farm building problems from your county farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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JN:lw
-10-50

May Need Surface Drainage Along With Tile

URBANA--Good surface drainage may be the answer to getting rid of those ponds of water still standing in tiled fields.

Ben Muirheid, drainage engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today some soils just can't be drained with tile or it's too costly to put in an effective system.

You can get rid of standing water by building shallow channels through the ridge and reaching into the low areas. Make these surface channels wide enough not to interfere with normal farming of the field.

Muirheid adds that even on fields where tile lines work well, you need to provide surface drainage to handle the heavy run-off right after hard rains. Build grass waterways in the draws and natural channels to divide the load with your tile lines. Don't expect tile to carry away all the water.

JN:lw **********

Two New Ag Professors Named

URBANA--Two new professors will join the Illinois College of Agriculture staff soon.

A. L. Neumann is returning on July 1 as associate professor of animal science. He earned his Ph. D. degree at Illinois in 1949 and has been at the University of Arkansas since then. He will work on animal nutrition problems.

And Horace W. Norton, now with the Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn., has been named professor of agricultural statistics, effective September 1.

JN:lw **********
5-10-50

farm

Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 15, 1950

Need for Farm Price Supports "Doubtful" in Good Times

URBANA--It is "doubtful" that farm price supports are needed to maintain a fair farm income in times of high world prices and active business such as we've had since the war.

That's the view given today by L. J. Norton, agricultural economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Norton believes that even without supports prices of corn, soybeans, and wheat would not have averaged much below actual market prices for the past two years. The reasons--high world price levels, good economic conditions, and relatively good hog prices.

Norton says if price supports are set too high, we store up trouble for the future. Price supports may lead to stock-piling of supplies. Later when this surplus is sold, prices will be lower than they would otherwise have been.

Surpluses lead to acreage allotments which lower the probable output of farmers who comply. And if production is lower, future prices will tend to be higher.

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Don't Forget the Little Things of Poultry Sanitation

URBANA--Don't overlook some of the little things of poultry sanitation after you take care of the big things.

That's the suggestion of Dr. S. C. Schmittle, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He says it's important to buy healthy chicks, brood them in sanitary surroundings, rotate yards and ranges, and use sanitary waterers and feeders.

"But the small things of poultry sanitation, if overlooked, can also lead to losses from disease," Dr. Schmittle warns.

For instance, you may spend hours cleaning and disinfecting a poultry house or brooder and then do one of many things to contaminate it again. One of these things is the careless use of feed sacks, egg cases and fillers, and poultry crates.

Germs often ride on such equipment directly to the poultry flock. The germ-carrying ability of feed sacks usually makes it much safer not to allow them around poultry houses or pens. And egg cases, fillers, and crates should be kept out of the poultry area unless first disinfected.

Another good practice is to keep visitors out of your poultry houses and yards and to stay out of theirs. Poultry disease germs may spread from flock to flock on shoes and clothing.

Pullets should never be mixed with older hens which may be carriers of disease germs. And if you buy additional adult or started birds, keep them in isolation for at least 20 days to be sure they are free from infectious diseases.

EA:lw
-10-50

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farm

Radio News

:RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1950

A Tree Still Grows in Urbana

URBANA--Kalopanax pictus has won its battle for survival with the new $2,350,000 animal science building at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Kalopanax pictus is a rare tree imported from northwest Asia in 1893. It was growing on the University campus right where the new structure is to be built. It was due to "get the axe."

But somehow J. C. Blair learned of that danger. Blair, now retired agriculture college dean, had obtained the rare tree from Asia 57 years ago. Nobody knows exactly what he did about it, but anyway Kalopanax pictus now has a new lease on life.

This is the third transplanting for the 45-foot tree: first from Asia to the University orchard, then to a campus lawn in 1935, and now to a new spot only 50 feet distant out of harm's way.

And it looks none the worse for the ordeal.

Moving Kalopanax pictus took most of two days, two big caterpillar tractors and a power scoop shovel, two exasperated "cat" drivers and their boss), some of the University's best brains, at least 300 sidewalk "quarterbacks," and five wire cables which snapped.

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1950

Radio Will Grows In Urbana

URBANA--Kalopenax pictur bio was its debile for survival when for $2,250,000 brand new building of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Kalopenax picture is a rare tree imported from northwest Asia [illegible]. It was growing on the University campus right where the new [illegible] is to be built. It was dug up "and the rest."

But somehow J. D. Ellis learned of that danger. Ellis, now [illegible] agriculture college dean, had observed the rare tree from his [illegible] days. Nobody knows exactly what he did about it, but anyway [illegible] picture now has a new lease on life.

This is the point transplanting for the 45-foot tree: from [illegible] to the University campus. Then to a campus [illegible], and [illegible] it now sits only 50 feet nearer out of harm's way.

And it looks more the worse for the ordeal.

Moving Kalopenax picture took most of two days. Two big caterpillar tractors and a tower crane showed. Two transportated "dat" drivers [illegible] their cars. Some of the University's best brains, at least [illegible] "Transformation," and five wires nobles which happen.

After the tree was loosened for moving, a trench 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep was dug from the present to the new location. The idea was to slide the tree, with soil around the roots, to its new home.

But the "cats" couldn't pull the tree--the cables snapped. Pushing didn't work either. Pulling and pushing together did no good. But cutting off some of the dirt around the roots finally did the trick. Man had conquered Nature, and preparation for the building is moving smoothly now.

A surplus of black soil found on the site is being moved elsewhere on the campus,and Sumner S. Sollitt and company, Chicago, general contractors, will start work on the building in the immediate future.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson has just released $2,287,500 appropriated by the 1949 Legislature for the structure. Total budget is $2,350,000. Last August $62,500 was released for preliminary work.

LJN:lw **********

Annual DHIA Testers' Meeting May 22-23

URBANA--Helping dairy farmers produce milk more efficiently is the object of a meeting to be held May 22-23 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

L. R. Fryman, extension dairyman, said today those are the dates for the annual meeting of about 90 dairy herd improvement association testers in Illinois. Program topics include making grass silage, feeding problems, breeding better dairy cows, DHIA problems, dairy research, and herd improvement register testing.

A judging and type classification contest is set for Monday afternoon, May 22, with prizes to be awarded at the banquet that night. The five testers with the best over-all program for the year will be honored then also.

LJN:lw **********
5-12-50

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1950

Spraying Alone Won't Control Corn Borers

URBANA--An insect specialist declared today that you can't rely on spraying alone to control corn borers. You need clean plowing and delayed planting first. All three together give best results in community-wide borer control.

So insists G. C. Decker, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

He explains that early planting may increase borer numbers 5 to 10 times, but one spraying cuts their numbers only by half.

Insecticides may effectively protect individual fields from excessive damage, but alone they can't do a community-wide job of protection. You can cut over-all infestation in an area by spraying alone only by making several applications.

One spraying with DDT, properly timed and applied, will kill off 50 to 70 percent of the borers. In fields moderately to heavily infested, this degree of control may mean 5 to 10 more bushels of corn an acre. Each extra spraying seems to cut the remaining borers by about 50 percent.

Decker says spraying has its place. But let's do all the damage we can to borers now by delaying planting--as late as possible. Then follow up with spraying as needed.

JN:lw
-12-50

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1937

Early Blight Can't Control Corn Borers

URBANA--An insect specialist predicted today that you can't
on spraying alone to control corn borers. You need clean plowing
delayed planting first. All three together give best results in
community-wide borer control.

So insists G. C. Decker, entomologist in the Illinois College
Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

He explains that early planting may increase borer damage
in areas. But one covering cuts insect numbers only by half.

Insecticides may effectively protect individual fields from
by damage, but alone they can't do a community-wide job of pro-
tion. You can cut over-all infestation in an area by spraying plus
making several applications.

One spraying with DDT, monoxyl fluoride and sulfide, will kill
to 75 percent of the borers. In field experiments to compare
ent. With degree of control may mean 5 to 15 more bushels of corn.
ere. Both extra spraying cost to cut the population further by
t 50 percent.

Delay any, everything has its place. But late is all one.
y, we can let borers run by delaying plowing--we lose in yields.
follow up with spraying as needed.

Good Soybean Demand Expected: Storage on Farm Advisable

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that the big danger of present high prices for 1949 soybeans is that it will cause farmers to overplant the 1950 crop.

Larry Simerl says every indication points to a big increase in soybean acreage this year. Much land diverted by acreage allotments from corn, wheat, and cotton will be planted to soybeans.

Right now we have a fixed supply of 1949 soybeans on hand. Demands for export, seed, and processing are strong. Speculators furnish an added demand.

But these conditions will change at harvest time. The basic demands for soybeans and soybean products will remain strong, but the crop promises to be a record breaker.

Farmers will want to sell a large share of it direct from the combines. Marketing and processing facilities will be a bottleneck. Furthermore, buyers will not want to take any unnecessary price risk. The result will be relatively low prices at harvest time.

This situation has occurred many times before. Consequently it has been profitable during most years to store soybeans at harvest time and wait for a seasonal rise in prices.

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DG:lw
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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1950

$126,000 Spent to Date on State Memorial 4-H Camp

URBANA--More than $126,000 has been spent so far in building and developing the State Memorial 4-H Camp near Monticello.

So reports F. H. Mynard today. He is treasurer of the Memorial Camp committee and 4-H staff member in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Largest expenditure was $31,750 to build a 3-acre lake in the eastern part of the camp. More than 2,000 4-H boys and girls have gone swimming, boating, and fishing there during the past two summers.

Next largest amount--$23,250--was spent on the combination kitchen—dining hall. Mynard estimates that about $6,000 more will be needed to complete this building. It will be the focal point for dedication ceremonies set for Sunday, June 4.

The new 14-acre lake will be the largest cost item in the whole camp. To date $17,000 has been spent in grading and in building a concrete spillway. Work on the 500-foot earth-fill dam has been halted until more funds are contributed.

The remaining $54,000 has been spent for roads, campsite development, buildings, and labor.

JN:lw
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Farm
Radio News
of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

For Release Wednesday, May 29, 1963

4-H Center to Open in State Park Near Lake Land

BRIGHTON--More than $125,000 has been spent so far to develop the recreation site for state meetings of 4-H Club boys and girls.

It reports D. H. Wilson today. He is chairman of the Jackson County Extension Council, which is in charge of the development.

Another expenditure was $40,000 to build a lodge large enough for one room. More than [illegible] of the 4-H part, including [illegible], bedding, and [illegible] dining hall, be used for meetings.

Most larger groups--300,000--will meet in the [illegible] Hall. Women attending [illegible] 14,000 more will [illegible] in smaller this building. It will be the focal point for [illegible] conventions and the Sunday, June 2.

The new 4-H Center lake will be the largest man-made lake in the county. It does not have enough to provide [illegible] in a [illegible] building. Some of the [illegible] has been [illegible] will come from donations.

The remaining $40,000 has been spent for [illegible], sewerage [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible].

Illinois Farm Land Prices Depend on Location and Quality

URBANA--Two land economists in the Illinois College of Agriculture reported today that farm land prices in Illinois are going both up and down, depending on location and quality of the land. Their figures are average prices for all sales recorded at the court house in three counties.

W. J. Foreman and C. L. Stewart say that during the first three months of 1950 a new high quarterly figure was established in Champaign county for the 10 years covered by the study. The average price was $349 an acre. This compares with $335 an acre for the first quarter of 1949.

The two economists say this may mean that land prices in Champaign county have not yet reached their postwar peak.

In McHenry county, prices may be rising again in 1950 if first-quarter sales are any sign. Average price this year is $194 an acre compared with $172 for the first quarter of 1949.

In Ogle county, land prices are dropping. First-quarter sales in 1950 averaged $149 an acre compared with $155 for the first three months of last year.

To compare the entire year 1949 with 1948 in the three counties, the average price per acre in Champaign county for 1948 was $314.70 and for 1949 was $315.30.

In McHenry county the peak year was 1948, when an average price was $202 per acre. Last year that figure dropped to $182 an acre

In Ogle county, land prices also declined in 1949 from the peak of 1948.....from $176 an acre in 1948 to $158 last year.

Foreman and Stewart caution that the trends in these three counties are not necessarily typical of the state as a whole. They add that 1949 price declines in McHenry and Ogle counties may be due to sale of poorer quality land. The Champaign county land sold was considered to be average in quality.

JN:lw
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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1950

Two Ways Given to Prevent Bloat

URBANA--A few cattle bloat on almost anything they eat. But with most of them the greatest danger comes in the spring when you first turn them out on lush, green legume pasture and they overeat.

To prevent bloat in dairy cattle, two methods were recommended today by a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. R. D. Hatch says some dairymen and veterinarians advise giving cattle a full feed of good, leafy hay each morning before turning them out on pasture. This helps to prevent them from overeating on juicy, green legumes.

Other dairymen prevent trouble by breaking their cattle in gradually. They let them graze one-half hour in the morning and afternoon on the first day, and they increase the time each day so that by the sixth day they can stay out all day.

Regardless of the method you use, it's probably best to keep cattle out of legumes that are wet with dew or rain.

If, in spite of your precautions, a cow becomes bloated, the safest thing to do is call your veterinarian immediately. Prompt attention helps to save hundreds of cattle each year.

Dr. Hatch believes there's less trouble with bloat in beef cattle which are on pasture 24 hours a day. Dairy cattle, though, sometimes get hungry during milking in the barn and overeat when they return to pasture.

EA:lw

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5-15-50

Trees Are Crop to Be Harvested Too

URBANA--A University of Illinois forester today said you can make your forest land pay its way--or even show a profit--if you look at it as another crop to be harvested.

R. W. Lorenz says one good use for thinnings from a white pine stand--or any other pine forest--is for fence posts.

White pine will make good fence posts, but you should treat them with preservative to make them last. They'll last from 12 to 15 years with treatment, but only 2 or 3 years without treatment.

Treat the posts by cold-soaking them for 48 hours in a 5 percent solution of pentachlorphenol in light fuel oil.

Lorenz adds that thinning your pine stand is good business. It gives your trees room enough to grow. But be sure to cash in on these thinnings. Sell or use them for fence posts.

JN:lw **********

9 Entered in Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--A flood of last-minute applications had raised enrollments in the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest to 59 entries from 2 counties.

Clarence Ems, state contest committee chairman, announced today that Grundy and Richland counties led with six entries each, followed by LaSalle, Lawrence, Macon, McHenry and Sangamon counties with five each.

The young poultry raisers, all under 21 years of age, will compete for $470 in prize money, trophies, plaques, ribbons, and certificates. They entered about 13,500 chicks, or around 225 each.

Sectional winners for northern, central, and southern Illinois will be judged June 15 and 16, and the state winner will be picked June 17. First prize is a 30-inch, gold-plated trophy.

JN:lw **********
5-15-50

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1950

Strong Hog Market Expected

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today he expected hog prices to rise to $22 within the next four months.

Larry Simerl believes the price advance will be irregular, and the best markets will probably be in August and early September. But he warns farmers that early marketing won't pay unless the hogs are finished when they are sold. Most Illinois hogs are not ready for market until they weigh 200 to 225 pounds.

Simerl encourages farmers to push early pigs as fast as possible. However, if hogs are not properly fattened, it will not pay to ship them eaaly. Some light-weight hogs sold last summer were discounted as much as $4 per hundred. Farmers would have made more money by feeding those hogs longer, even though top prices declined.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

niversity of Illinois -- Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers' conference--Monday and Tuesday, May 22 and 23. Conducted tour of University dairy farm judging contest

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Irish Veterinarian Compares Animal Disease Problems

URBANA--Hog cholera, no stranger to Illinois swine raisers, has not caused a single death in Ireland for twenty-five years.

That's the report of Dr. Bernard McErlean, veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, who has been visiting the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine for the past three weeks. He left today.

Nor are the Irish farmers troubled with rabies, hypoglycemia in pigs, brucellosis and infectious gastroenteritis in swine, sleeping sickness in horses, tularemia, and other diseases. On the other hand, tuberculosis in cattle is a problem in Ireland.

Newcastle disease, a severe disease of poultry in the United States, was kept out of Ireland until recently, when three outbreaks occurred along the coast. This disease, believed to have been carried from England by sea gulls, is now under control.

In his country, Dr. McErlean explains there is no foot-and-mouth disease, although it is quite common in continental Europe. Brucellosis in cattle is a problem in Ireland, however. The government, veterinarians, and farmers are trying to bring it under control through a nation-wide calfhood vaccination program.

During his stay Dr. McErlean has been observing the work of the veterinary college's diagnostic service for animal diseases which is free to Illinois veterinarians and livestock owners. He is also studying veterinary research methods which may be of use in his own country.

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EA:jo
5-17-50

farm Radio News

RSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 22, 1950

Extra Bedroom Costs $850 for Materials

URBANA--Figures released today by the Illinois College of Agriculture show that it will cost you about $850 for materials to add one new bedroom to your home.

Mrs. Florence Van Norden, college farm housing specialist, says this is an average figure for Illinois based on April prices. The estimates varied from $800 in western Illinois to $890 in the northern section.

The college and the Farmers Home Administration cooperated in figuring the cost of materials for a 12 x 14-foot bedroom addition with full basement and including electric wiring, warm air ducts and register, and eaves troughs with downspout. Cost of materials for the bedroom itself averaged $684, with additional basement material costs of $157.

Bedroom materials were of medium quality, and included lumber, insulation, red cedar siding, composition shingles, plaster, clear pine inside finish, and No. 1 common oak flooring.

The full basement included a 4-inch concrete floor, 8-inch concrete block foundation walls and waterproofing, 4-inch field tile around the outside of the footings, and the excavation backfilled with gravel.

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JN:jo

Check-Rowed Corn May Yield Higher

URBANA--You may get slightly higher corn yields this fall if you check your corn instead of power-dropping or drilling it.

George Dungan, University of Illinois agronomist, said today tests for the past five years showed largest yields for checking, next largest for power-dropping, and least for drilling. Differences were small, though, when plots were seeded at the same rate.

"Some people report higher yields for drilling," reports Dungan,"but often this is due to a slightly thicker stand instead of to the planting method."

Check-rowed corn seems to stand dry weather better than drilled corn. Dungan says competition between plants in hills seems to make those feeder roots go deeper in the soil. Deeper roots make for drouth resistance. But drilled corn has some advantage when there is enough well-distributed rain.

If you check your corn, it will probably stand a little better than if you drill it. Dungan says there is greater strength in several stalks standing together than in individual stalks--even though the drilled cornstalks are usually larger.

Drilled and power-dropped corn, of course, can be planted faster than hilled corn. And the drilled grain feeds into a picker or silage-chopper more evenly than checked corn.

If you power-drop or hill corn, you may want to use shallow furrows to make it easier to kill weeds. Dungan says you may delay the first cultivation of corn planted in furrows until the corn is so tall it won't be covered, even if you drive fast. But you'll cover the weeds in the furrows easily.

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HM:jo
5-17-50

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1950

Go After Hoary Cress Hard--It's a Bad Weed

URBANA--If you find the weed hoary cress on your farm, take every possible means to combat it--because it can cause even more damage than field bindweed in grain fields.

Weed specialist R. F. Fuelleman in the Illinois College of Agriculture today recommended such drastic measures as cutting out spots in your grain fields, if necessary, or spraying the weeds with ,4-D, even though it destroys the legume seeding in the grain.

Hoary cress is one of the toughest weeds to wipe out completely; and once the seeds reach the soil, they may live for several years before growing. The weed will grow almost anywhere in the state.

You can control hoary cress with 2,4-D. Use 1/4 pound of the ester form or 1/2 pound of 2,4-D amine or sodium salt to the acre. You'll get best results by spraying when the weeds are young and growing fast. They are in that stage of growth now.

Clean cultivation and bare fallowing are equally effective in controlling and wiping out hoary cress. Clean cultivation takes more hand labor and care to kill all weeds without hurting the crop. But saving the crop more than pays for the extra labor.

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LN:lw
519-50

Strengthen Democracy by Teaching Pupils to Think for Themselves

URBANA--American school children are not being taught effectively to live in our democracy, and this weakness has contributed to the gross misunderstanding of democracy in foreign countries.

So declared David E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, yesterday at the 53rd National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Long Beach, California.

Lindstrom argues that pupils must learn to think for themselves.

"A teacher's big job in our modern democracy is to teach students the skill of self-discipline in solving problems.

"Yet many teachers use an authoritarian manner instead of teaching the child how to take part in and assume responsibility for making decisions. Competition for grades also tends to defeat efforts at training for democracy, because it forces the student to seek answers which he thinks the teacher wants.

"The present trend in America is toward a narrow concept of Americanism, and this brings pressure to teach what America stands for by rote or by memory. We must not be afraid to permit our children to examine, under guidance, our kind of society, and to encourage discussion of changes for social and economic improvements. This is the democratic way."

The sociologist adds that our democracy is badly misunderstood in many western European countries. These people are confused because they hear Russian leaders use the word "democracy" as much as or more than Americans do. We must practice democracy ourselves if others are to believe it. We must begin in the schools.

New educational methods are in use where pupils are guided in developing skills for solving their own problems. This training helps them learn to solve their own personal and community problems. Lindstrom believes this is effective education against darkness.

LN:lw
519-50

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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1950

Best Fly Control From Cleaning Up Breeding Places First

URBANA--An insect specialist today used a borrowed "ditty" to emphasize the importance of sanitation in fly control.

H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, relays these lines from an insecticide company newsletter:

"The early fly's the one to swat
She comes before the weather's hot
And sits around and preens her legs--
And lays about a million eggs."

A spic-and-span clean-up of all fly-breeding places is a "must" if we're to keep fly numbers low. On farms flies reproduce in manure piles, old straw-stack bottoms, corners of hog lots, spots under self-feeders where ground feed has accumulated and begun to ferment, areas around barn drains, and other potential unsanitary spots.

Petty says cleaning out these places is a long step toward s fly-free a summer as possible. Then chemical sprays will be more ffective on the much smaller numbers of flies. A thorough clean-up ob now means we've got two strikes on Freddie Fly even before we pray him with chemicals.

JN:lw
-19-50

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Radio News

AT HOME COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951

Air Conditioning Plan Promises To Shorten Insect Fight!

URBANA--An insect specialist today used a horseman's lariat to dramatize the importance of mechanization in Illinois agriculture.

H. P. Ludwig, publicity director in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, ended a news flash on air-conditioning research with:

"The early fly is the one to swat
The winner during the weatherman's spot
And with lasting and bronzing her tresses
And lazy about a million pesos."

A gate-and-spray clean-up of all fly breeding places is a lot to do before fly numbers rise. On farms this procedure is a must, and strategically placed, amounts of fly food, such as well-trodden areas around feed and drinking and bunch-of-trees around dairy barns, are other relatively unnecessary sources.

Very, very clearly the fight against flies is a long and lonely one, perhaps a lonely to lovable. Then insecticides always will be more like an old trusty weapon of times. A knowledge of fly-spray or fly-not can strengthen an effective fly peak lasting ... with chemicals.

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Top-Quality Boosts Milk Production

URBANA--Ralph Burnham, McDonough county dairyman, is convinced that high-quality hay has been the main reason his cows gained 105 more pounds of butterfat in only two years.

So reports Stuart Kelly, DHIA tester in that county. He says the 1947 average of Burnham's 30 purebred Guernseys was 326 pounds of butterfat. By 1949, only two years later, it had climbed to 431 pounds of butterfat.

Burnham's system of making top-quality hay is to cut his alfalfa in the morning and bale it in the afternoon. He finishes drying it in the mow by the usual method of mow drying. This method saves the leaves and color of the hay and makes it more tender.

And here are some other tips on making the best quality hay from C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture:

Cut alfalfa between the initial and 1/10th bloom stage, and red clover when it is about 50 percent in bloom. The hay will contain more protein and less fiber at these times than when it's older.

Check the weather reports before cutting. And cut only as much hay at once as you can put up in a day. This way you won't have too much hay down if the weather turns wet. And you can't make green, leafy hay in bad weather. Alfalfa leaves, you know, contain about two-thirds of the protein and about 9/10ths of the carotene in the total crop.

After cutting, leave the hay in the swath from 2 to 4 hours. This will promote fast drying and development of vitamin D.

After a few hours in the swath, put it in small to medium sized windrows to complete curing. If you have a mow drier, let the hay cure in the windrow to about 30 to 35 percent moisture.

And be sure all your hay equipment is ready to use.

JN:lw
5-19-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1950

lew Solvent Meal Gives Faster Gains; Pigs Eat More of It

URBANA--This new solvent soybean meal makes pigs gain faster ithout affecting efficiency of gains, but the porkers eat more of it han of the old expeller meal.

The soybean processing industry, you know, is rapidly con- erting from the expeller process to the new solvent extraction method.

J. L. Krider, swine specialist in the Illinois College of griculture, says 45-pound growing pigs made 11 percent faster daily ains on solvent meal than on expeller meal during the first 78 days f one test. Both meals were self-fed free-choice with shelled corn nd minerals on alfalfa pasture.

For the entire test, the pigs on solvent reached a 200-pound rket weight in 114 days compared with 121 days for the expeller lot. t the solvent lot ate 148 pounds of meal compared with 133 pounds of peller meal for that lot. Both lots ate about 360 pounds of total ed.

In another test the two meals were tested as the only source protein in drylot rations for self-fed weanling pigs. The solvent t made 12 percent faster daily gains and reached 90-pound weight in days compared with 46 days for the expeller lot. Both lots ate 322 unds of total feed per 100 pounds of gain. The solvent lot made ster gains and reached market sooner but ate just as much total feed, s the gains weren't any cheaper.

LN:lw

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Radio News

Alfalfa-Brome Pasture Returns $80 an Acre With Sheep

URBANA--Robert Hamilton of Collison, Vermilion county, got an income of $80 an acre from 75 acres of alfalfa-brome pasture last year. He did it with sheep.

Hamilton seeded the alfalfa-brome mixture in the spring of 1948. On 55 acres he sowed oats for the nurse crop. On the other 20 acres he sowed the pasture mixture on winter wheat. Stand of the grass-legume pasture was fair to poor on the wheat ground.

He bought 202 head of western smooth-mouth ewes in September 1948 to make use of this pasture. They were wintered on hay, silage, oats, corn, salt and mineral mix.

The alfalfa-brome pasture was ready for the animals the last week of April last year. It was divided and rotation-pastured. During the spring and summer the ewes and their lambs were on the pasture, with salt and mineral available and some oats fed in the summer.

Most of the lambs had been sold by September 9, and sales of ewes and lambs brought a total of $7,979.56. Wool sold accounted for $904 of this total.

Costs included $2,484.16 for the ewes, $150 for the bucks, and $1,223 for feed. This totaled $3,857.16, leaving a net pasture return of $4,122.40 from the sheep.

Hamilton also sold 96 tons of hay from the same pasture. At $20 a ton, the hay brought an additional $1,920. Total net income for the 75 acres was $6,042.40, averaging $80.56 an acre.

RAJ:lw
5-22-50

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1950

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

SOIL EXPERIMENT FIELD MEETINGS in these counties:

Randolph--Thursday, May 25--near Sparta field.

Franklin--Friday, May 26--near Ewing field.

Jasper--Wednesday, May 31--West Salem field.

Meetings start at 1:30 p.m. local time.

Soil experiment field meetings offer you an excellent opportunity to see a wide variety of field tests on crop rotations, soil treatment, fertilizer use and other soil problems encountered in your own farming community.

Illinois College of Agriculture soils specialists conduct the meetings, report the latest research information in plain language, and answer questions about your own farming operation.

Your farm adviser can tell you the location of the field for your county.

[illegible]

[illegible] Park District

[illegible] Park District is [illegible] consists:

[illegible]--[illegible], Mon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]--Friday, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]--Saturday, May [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Meetings start at [illegible] p.m. local time.

Each department plans activities and has an specialist capable to map a wide variety of field trips or other activities, and [illegible], facilities and other civic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Illinois colleges or universities with specialized [illegible] [illegible], contact the local [illegible] information in state [illegible] [illegible] questions about your [illegible] [illegible].

You [illegible] notified and [illegible] the location of the [illegible] [illegible].

farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1950

1950 Corn Borer Reports Start on May 28

URBANA--You can start watching for weekly reports on the corn borer situation in your locality early in the week starting Sunday, May 28.

That's the date of the first 1950 weekly report, says G. C. Decker, insect specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

These two agencies again this year are cooperating in putting out about 14 weekly reports between May 28 and August 15. These reports will tell you when to spray and what dosage you should use and will keep you posted on current corn borer developments in your area.

You will be able to hear the reports on your local radio station or read them in your daily newspaper. This year a faster system has been worked out for both broadcasting and printing them so that they will reach farmers by Sunday or Monday each week.

These reports will be written each Saturday from other reports from about 40 farmers and roving observers all over the state. Each report will cover the week starting the Sunday that it is issued. If you can spray at the right time, Decker says, you can often save enough corn to pay for the treatment.

AJ:lw
-22-50

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Radio News

Farmers Depend More on High Cash Income

URBANA--Young men who borrow money to start farming and farmers who borrow to expand their farm business need to remember that success in paying off their debts will depend largely upon a high cash income from their farms.

Two University of Illinois agricultural economists point out that operations of family-sized commercial farms are becoming more dependent upon a stable and high-level cash income.

F. J. Reiss and A. G. Mueller say that rising prices on new and replacement capital equipment and repairs to it have caused most of this upward trend in farm spending at a time when cash incomes are falling.

They point out how important it is for you to be careful with your new capital investments, especially when you buy with borrowed money. This is particularly true of buying large pieces of machinery or constructing buildings for specialized uses or of inflexible design when you plan to pay for it out of future earnings.

Part of this increase in the proportion of cash expenses to total farm costs results from the increased use of machinery. You will need to pay for these machines with cash income. Before you buy, ask yourself how many bushels of corn you will have to put on the market in the future to pay for your investment.

Purchases of new machinery and equipment on Illinois account-keeping farms reached a peak in 1948, but continued at a high level in 1949. Power and machinery costs have also gone up in relation to labor costs. This difference amounted to 70 percent in 1943 compared with 10 percent today.

RAJ:lw
5-22-50

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1950

Legume-Grass Pastures Prove Value at Dixon Springs

URBANA--If you want cheap, high-profit gains this summer, get your beef cattle on a good pasture carrying a legume-grass mixture.

Animal gains of 570 pounds an acre on one two-acre test plot are reported by H. A. Cate, research livestockman at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture. This unusually high gain is a two-year average for the summers of 1948 and 1949.

The mixture seeded per acre on this test plot included two pounds of Ladino clover, three pounds of timothy and red clover, and four pounds of alta fescue.

In the test of mixtures, different combinations of legumes and grasses were sown on four two-acre plots. The gains registered on the other three plots were 382 pounds, 450 pounds and 508 pounds.

Low gain came on a plot seeded to the same mixture used on the plot making the high gain, except that orchard grass replaced the fescue. Most of the difference was due to the decrease in Ladino stand from 62 percent of the ground cover in 1946 to 5 percent in 1949, Cate says.

All of these gains are outstanding for two average years. They show what legume-grass mixtures will do when stocked to capacity.

RAJ:lw

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Cattle Feeding Outlook Favorable

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that limited supplies of feeder and slaughter cattle, ample feed supplies, and a strong demand for beef add up to a favorable cattle feeding situation.

Larry Simerl says that although more cattle were on feed April 1 than a year ago, they were lighter in weight. Therefore the increase in tonnage was less than the increase in number on feed.

Although farmers plan to market more cattle this summer and early fall than they marketed in 1949, consumer demand promises to be stronger. Higher production of automobiles, steel, and construction, along with large crowds at vacation resorts, hotels, and restaurants, will make good outlets for beef.

The late fall outlook is more uncertain. Businessmen expect some weakening of markets. Any serious strikes in major industries might interrupt marketings and weaken consumer buying power. However, big federal deficits will tend to postpone deflation.

Feeder cattle supplies this fall may be slightly larger than last year. Demand will remain strong, and prices will be higher than some farmers can profitably pay. Prices might be reduced if summer drought should force ranchers to sell some cattle early.

Buying cattle in the spring and selling on the fall market is generally poor business. Simerl says that, for farmers who have good pastures, this year might be an exception because of relatively cheap feed and strong consumer demand for beef.

HDG:lw
5-24-50

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 29, 1950

Save Money by Feeding Dairy Cows Efficiently

URBANA--By feeding grain according to milk production, O. M. Bloyer and Sons, Lanark, a member of the recently organized Carroll County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, saved $42.70 in one month on the feed bill for 13 cows.

This dairyman was feeding all of his cows the same amount of grain when the DHIA tester came to his place the first time. At the suggestion of the tester, he started feeding the individual cows in his herd according to the amount of milk they produced.

The result was a decrease of more than 2,000 pounds of grain mixture consumed by the 13 cows during the next month. The cows had the same average test for the two months, with only a slight decrease in milk production during the second month.

The result of feeding efficiently was that this dairyman had $66.60 more money left after his feed bills were paid during the second month.

In general, feed bills make up about half of the total costs of producing milk. Therefore, as this Carroll county dairyman found out, feeding efficiently means more profits.

RAJ:lw
5-24-50

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Canada Thistle Is Expensive Crop

URBANA--Don't let Canada thistle go to flower and seed anywhere at any time. That's the advice of R. F. Fuelleman, crops specialist with the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Fuelleman says thistle is an expensive crop to grow. It spreads quickly and takes over valuable crop land. In the long run, you'll be money ahead to use every means you have to control it. The cheapest way is to keep it from producing seed.

Here are Fuelleman's recommendations for best thistle control:

1. Never let it produce seed. Cut it if you can't do anything else. This doesn't kill the plant. Neither does cultivation or plowing. But if used often enough, these methods will give some control.

2. If isolated patches occur on your farm, mark them on a map. Follow the spots for one or two summers, keeping the thistles from growing by hoeing, cultivating or using chemicals.

3. When planting soybeans in a badly infested field, work the seedbed well just before planting. Plant the beans solid or in narrow rows. The leaves will shade the thistles and keep them under control. Chop the thistles out where the crop is thin. Don't use 2,4-D in soybeans.

4. Do use 2,4-D on thistles in cornfields and in small grain, even at the risk of damaging a clover seeding. Use 1/2 to 1 pound of 2,4-D to the acre.

5. Don't let Canada thistle go to flower and seed anywhere at anytime.

JM:lw
5-24-50

farm
Radio News
/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1950

Spray to Protect Elms Against Phloem Necrosis

URBANA--To protect your elm trees against phloem necrosis this summer, you'd better plan to spray the first time when the leaves reach the full-grown stage.

This first spray application should come between June 15 and June 30, says R. W. Lorenz, associate professor of forestry at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The second application will probably be needed between July 21 and August 5.

This serious disease of elms is caused by a virus which is transmitted from infected trees to healthy trees by a particular kind of leafhopper. The spray does not affect the virus, Lorenz points out, but it does control the leafhopper and keepshim from spreading this disease.

You can recognize phloem necrosis, if it hits your elms, by the rolling, yellowing, withering and falling of the leaves about the first of July. Spraying will not save the infected trees, but it will help to save the healthy ones.

Foresters will give no guarantee that a spray program will prevent the disease from hitting your elms. But they do say that spraying with DDT mixtures is the only means now available for combating the disease.

RAJ:lw
5-26-50

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Radio News

Summer Cattle Gains Depend on Winter Handling

URBANA--Cattle that go to pasture this summer in thin flesh will make the largest pasture gains.

So says G. R. Carlisle, extension livestockman at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you are wondering what to expect from your cattle on pasture this summer, remember that summer gains depend to a great extent on the way those cattle were handled last winter.

Results from the Dixon Springs Agricultural Experiment Station show what effect wintering well and wintering moderately has on pasture gains the following summer.

The steers that were wintered well were fed corn silage, hay and protein supplement. Those that were wintered moderately were on rye pasture and got some hay when the ground was covered with snow.

Steer calves to be pastured as yearlings when wintered well had an average daily winter gain of 1.0 pounds, but gained .91 pound during the summer on pasture. Similar calves wintered moderately gained only .44 pound on winter feed, but average 1.63 pounds in the summer.

Yearlings to be pastured as two-year-olds averaged 1.03 pounds daily in winter and 1.27 pounds daily in summer when wintered well. Similar calves wintered moderately averaged .3 pound during the winter and 1.8 pounds in summer.

Carlisle says it seems that pasture cattle will gain about a certain amount in a year's time. It will be cheaper to get the big gain on summer pasture. And you can get your calves just as heavy in that way.

RAJ:lw

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Soil Experiment Field Meetings in these counties:

Jasper -- Thursday, June 1, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--at experiment field near Newton.

Adams -- Monday, June 5, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--at experiment field near Clayton.

Logan -- Tuesday, June 6, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--at experiment field near Hartsburg. For farmers in Logan, DeWitt, Macon, Mason, McLean, Menard, Sangamon and Tazewell counties.

Hancock -- Wednesday, June 7, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--at experiment field near Carthage. For farmers in Hancock, Adams, Fulton, Henderson, McDonough, Schuyler and Warren counties.

Soil experiment field meetings offer you an excellent opportunity to see a wide variety of field tests on crop rotations, soil treatment, fertilizer use and other soil problems encountered in your own farming community.

Illinois College of Agriculture soils specialists conduct the meetings, report the latest research information in plain language, and answer questions about your own farming operation.

Your farm adviser can tell you the location of the field for your county.

Logan county -- Swine Tour--Friday, June 2, 9 a.m. (CST). Starts at J. E. Klokkenga farm, 3 miles west and 1 1/2 miles north of Hartsburg. Continues to Adam F. Bock farm, 2 miles west of Lawndale on U.S. 66; Bob Wertheim farm, 1 mile and 1/2 mile east of Atlanta; Cliff Wilmert farm, 4 miles south of Lincoln on Primm road, and Albert Gehlbach farm, across the section from the Wilmert farm. U. of I. extension livestock specialist, Dick Carlisle, will be guest speaker. (From Farm Adviser Fred Hoppin)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1950

Clip Pastures Now for Best Weed Control

URBANA--If you haven't clipped your pastures to control weeds, better do it right away. That's the advice of H. A. Cate, extension and research specialist with the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cate reports that many of the annual weeds, such as cheat, wild barley, daisy and wild mustard, have already shot seed heads. These should be clipped before the seeds are fully developed. It's also a good time to clip sassafras and persimmon sprouts and the perennial weeds.

Some of the early-seeding grasses should also be clipped above clover growth. Orchard grass, fescue and other tall aggressive grasses tend to suppress the clovers, which furnish most of the pasture later in the season.

If clipping is delayed too long, most of its good effects are lost. Cate says clipping weeds before they go to seed pays off in better and more lasting legume-grass pasture.

AM:lw
-26-50

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Don't Let Valve Trouble Cripple Your Tractor

URBANA--One fourth of all the tractors on Illinois farms have some kind of valve trouble. That's the estimate of H. P. Bateman, farm machinery specialist with the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Valve trouble can turn your powerful farm tractor into a helpless cripple. And a valve-sick tractor costs plenty in terms of lost working time and expensive repair bills.

The secret of trouble-free operation, Bateman says, is to keep the valves cool and well lubricated. Here are his suggestions for helping to reduce valve troubles in your tractor:

1. Don't overload the tractor. Continued operation at overload causes high valve temperatures and valve failure. Let the tractor idle a few minutes after heavy work. Idling lets the valves and oil cool while the parts are still moving.

2. Keep the cooling system clean and in first-class repair. Use cistern water in the radiator, adding a rust preventive if the water is soft. Keep the fan belt tight and the entire system free from rust and dirt.

3. Checkthe exhaust system to make sure it's not restricted by a damaged pipe or a plugged muffler. Place a tin can over the exhaust stack when you're not using the tractor.

4. Don't store gasoline for more than four months. After that, it may deteriorate. Drain storage tanks when they are not in use. Drain carburetors and fuel tanks or engines that will not be used for several months.

5. If a valve overhaul is necessary, see that your mechanic does a good repair job and uses standard replacement parts.

AM:lw
-26-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1950

Will Crossbreeding Boost Milk and Butterfat Production?

URBANA--There are still plenty of unanswered questions in agriculture. But scientists are rapidly whittling down the unknown. Take the question of crossbreeding in dairy cattle. Will it boost milk and butterfat production--or won't it? Research workers at the Illinois College of Agriculture have tackled that one.

Dairy scientist Robert Touchberry says the experiment calls for mating Guernsey and Holstein cattle. Twenty cows and a proven bull of each breed are being used. This year half of the Holstein cows and half of the Guernsey cows will be mated to the Guernsey bull. The remaining cows of both breeds will be mated to the Holstein bull.

Next year the process will be reversed. This will produce crossbreds and purebreds from each bull and from each group of females. The crossbreds will be compared with the purebreds for milk and butterfat production and butterfat percent.

Crossbreeding experiments are not new. But the Illinois experiment is believed the first set up specifically to find out if production can be increased. Recent work in the USDA's Bureau of Dairy Industry indicates that crossbreeding may boost production.

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JAM:lw
5-29-50

Need Financing Plan for Soil Conservation

URBANA--More farmers are "sold" on soil conservation than have conservation plans operating on their farms. Part of the reason is that it takes money to start a conservation program.

Some farmers are putting off conservation while they save up money to do the job. But those farmers may find themselves old men before they have the money. In the meantime, they're losing potential profits--the difference between present farm earnings and the higher earnings possible through conservation and land improvement.

E. L. Sauer, project supervisor with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture, believes that part of the answer to the problem lies in soil conservation financing. Many farmers buy tractors and farm machinery on credit. So why not credit for soil conservation, which in the long run boosts farm earning power?

Sauer lists as potential conservation credit sources all of the sources normally used by farmers. These include the local bank, Production Credit Association, National Farm Loan Association, Farmers' Home Administration, private individuals and other sources.

But before lending agencies will adopt conservation financing as a regular practice, they must be convinced that conservation and land improvement pays off.

Some of the best evidence is found in Sauer's own study of farms in northeastern Illinois. Those who used conservation plans got higher crop yields, produced more livestock, and received higher net farm income. For the 4 years 1945-1948, 40 high-conservation farms had an average annual advantage of $9.08 an acre over 40 low-conservation farms of the same soil type, slope, and degree of erosion. This advantage would have paid the costs--$34.12 an acre--of the complete conservation plan in 3.8 years.

AM:lw

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- 4-H Memorial Camp Dedication--Sunday, June 4, 2 p.m. (CST), 3 p.m. (DST). Allerton Park, three miles west of Monticello. Concert by Monticello junior high school band from porch of new dining hall—kitchen; Invocation--Rev. W. L. Bennett, First Methodist church, Monticello; History of Illinois camping program--H. W. Gilbert, Purdue University; Dining hall building problems--Keith Hinchcliff, U. of I. agricultural engineer; Dedication--Dean H. P. Rusk, U. of I. College of Agriculture; Response--DiAnne Mathre, DeKalb county 4-H Club member. Public invited.

University of Illinois -- Home Advisers' Conference--Monday, June 5, to Wednesday, June 7. First day of conference at Allerton House, Robert Allerton Park, Monticello. Tuesday and Wednesday sessions at Illini Union building, U. of I. campus, Urbana.

Logan county -- Junior Chicken of Tomorrow Contest--Wednesday, June 7, in Lincoln, Ill. Cash prizes, trophies, plaques and ribbons to be presented boys and girls with winning entries.

Fayette county -- Farm Bureau Farm Management Organization Meeting--Thursday, June 8, 10 a.m. (CST), Evans hotel, Vandalia. Twenty-six farm advisers, farm bureau presidents and temporary F.B.F.M. directors will meet with Dr. H. C. M. Case, U. of I. agricultural economics department head; J. B. Cunningham, J. B. Andrew and G. B. Whitman, U. of I. farm management specialists. Meeting will plan extension of farm management service into 26 southern Illinois counties.

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1950

ame First Permanent Cabin at 4-H Camp Dedication Tomorrow

URBANA--Dedication ceremonies tomorrow at the State Memorial -H camp near Monticello will include the naming of the first permanent abin by Moultrie county 4-H club members.

Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Ag-iculture will officially dedicate the camp. DiAnne Mathre, outstand-ng DeKalb county 4-H'er, will accept it for the 53,000 4-H members now nrolled in Illinois. The cabin-naming ceremony will follow immediate-y after the dedication exercises.

The one-hour program will start promptly at 2 p.m. Central tandard Time. Hundreds of 4-H'ers, their parents, local leaders, and ther friends of 4-H from all over Illinois are expected to attend the edication.

The camp is a memorial to Illinois 4-H Club members who lost eir lives in the recent war. It is located about three miles west of nticello, just south of highway 47. You'll find signs directing you the camp. There are several picnic spots in and near Monticello, Allerton Park near the town and at the 4-H camp.

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Radio News

[illegible] - United Broadcasting [illegible]

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Illinois Boys at 4-H Club Dedication Ceremony

[illegible] Dedication ceremonies tomorrow at the State Memorial [illegible] will include the speaking of the first president [illegible] Illinois Boys 4-H Club members.

[illegible] Dr. T. Bush of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will officially accept the gift. Thomas Burke, president [illegible] Club Council of 4-H's, will accept it for the Illinois 4-H members who [illegible] in Illinois. The dedicatory ceremony will "blow [illegible] the dedication activities.

The memorial program will start promptly at 2 p.m. Central Daylight Time. Thousands of 4-H's, their parents, local leaders, and friends in 4-H from all over Illinois are expected to attend the [illegible].

The idea is a memorial to Illinois 4-H Club members who [illegible] in the World War. It is located about three miles west of [illegible] Lake County of Chicago. Carefully kept signs direct the [illegible] There are several places left in and near Monticello [illegible] from left near the lake and on the 4-H farm.

[illegible]

$75 an Acre Income From Livestock in Southern Illinois

URBANA--Improved pastures have returned about $75 an acre in livestock gains at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county.

And this income compares favorably with returns from corn and beans on the better soils of the state.

This report comes today from H. C. Cate, staff member at Dixon Springs. He says steers sold off pasture without grain last year returned about $75 an acre.

Improved legume-grass pastures, harvested by livestock, can easily be the key to larger farm profits in southern Illinois. The state-wide Illinois legume-grass program, in which about 85 counties are taking part, is aimed at putting more acres into soil-saving, fertility-building legumes and grasses.

One of the best looking pastures now was established in the spring of 1947. Limestone and rock phosphate were first applied on plowed ground according to needs shown by soil tests. The seeding mixture per acre included two pounds each of redtop, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, and red clover, five pounds of lespedeza, and one pound of Ladino--along with two bushels of oats.

At Dixon Springs yields are measured in pounds of meat per acre instead of bushels or tons of crops harvested. Gains are figured each November when livestock come off pasture.

Some livestock started on pasture in March--on such early-growing crops as fescue, fescue mixtures, and orchard grass mixtures. Then the stock moved onto Ladino, red clover, alfalfa, timothy, and redtop mixtures. All cattle and sheep were on pasture by May 1 this year.

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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1950

New Strawberry Released

URBANA--A new strawberry variety named Vermilion which combines high yields, good-quality berries, early maturity, and disease resistance has just been released by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new variety is the first originated by the Illinois Station to withstand red stele root rot, a soil-borne disease that nearly wiped out strawberry-growing in parts of Illinois and many northern states.

Vermilion was produced by A. S. Colby, University small fruit specialist, after nearly 20 years of careful crossing and selection involving thousands of seedlings. It is ideal for both commercial growers and home gardeners.

Colby says only a few Vermilion strawberry plants are now available. These are being distributed to growers and nurserymen in Edgar county and nearby areas. Red stele root rot was first discovered in North America in Edgar county in 1930.

Growers there immediately asked the experiment station for help in combating the disease, and the end result is the new variety.

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Farm
Radio News
College of Agriculture Extension Service
Urbana, Illinois, June 6, 1944

Strawberry Release

URBANA--A new strawberry variety named Vermilion which combines high yield, good quality berries, early maturity, and disease resistance has just been released by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new variety is the first originated by the Illinois station resistant to black root rot, a soil-borne disease that nearly ruins strawberry-growing in parts of Illinois and many northern states.

Vermilion was produced by A. L. Jenkins, University small fruit specialist, after nearly 20 years of research breeding and selection in the thousands of seedlings. It is easier for both commercial growers and home gardeners.

Only here and a few Vermilion strawberry plants are now available. These are being distributed to growers and nurserymen in southern and central Illinois. Red stele root rot was first discovered in Illinois in Ulster County in 1941.

Scientists there immediately asked the experiment station for assistance in combating the disease, and the end result is the new variety.

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Vermilion Strawberry - 2

It has been named after the town of Vermilion in Edgar county, where much of the commercial testing was done by cooperating Edgar county growers and farm organizations.

Vermilion combines the characteristics of disease resistance, good shipping quality, and delicious fruit. It is particularly suited for growing on heavy soils.

The new variety yields as high as or higher than many other varieties, and quality of the fruit is better than that of most other strawberries. It matures early--in late May to mid-June--and berries are well formed throughout the approximately two-week harvesting period.

Besides resistance to red stele root rot, Vermilion also withstands three other important diseases, leaf spot, leaf blight, and leaf scorch.

An advantage for commercial growers is that the new strawberry ships well and thus makes a fine display in retail groceries.

The berries are large, round to round-conical in shape, smooth, very glossy, medium red, evenly colored and very attractive.

JN:lw **********

Don't Rely Too Much on Chemical Weed-Killers in Gardens

URBANA--A University of Illinois vegetable garden specialist today threw cold water on the idea of using chemical sprays to control weeds in your vegetable garden.

B. L. Weaver declares that no chemical has yet been developed which can be applied to many different garden crops without severe damage to some of them.

He adds that, all things considered, the old-fashioned hoe, plus a little "elbow grease," is still the best way to kill weeds.

Weaver says chemical weed killers are most useful on large gardens of several acres or when labor costs are high. In home gardens, where rows are close together, there is great danger of killing some crops like tomatoes and beans that are sensitive to 2,4-D, because they catch some of the spray meant for the weeds.

For effective weed control, use a wheel hoe or farm tractor cultivator. Then follow up with hand hoeing and weeding to get the weeds in rows and to remove any extra plants.

JN:lw 5-31-50 **********

[illegible]tion Irrigation - 4

[illegible] been made with the cost of ventilation in their summer storage, [illegible] of the commercial testing was done by cooperating Boise County [illegible] and farm organizations.

Ventilation improves the characteristics of tissues resistance, [illegible] holding quality, and maintains fruit. It is particularly suited [illegible] storing on heavy soils.

The new varieties yields 1 ton or higher than many other [illegible]ties, and quality of the fruit is better than that of most other [illegible]ties. It matures early--on late May to mid-June--and harvest [illegible] fruit throughout the approximately two-week harvesting period.

Besides resistance to the strain Boot fer, Vanguard also with[illegible] [illegible] other important diseases, leaf spot, late blight, and leaf [illegible].

An advantage for commercial growers is that the new strawberry will not thus make a time delay in total ripening.

The berries are large, round to conical-conical in shape, [illegible] firmness, medium red, evenly colored and very attractive.

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[illegible] for Work in Dairying, Veg-Gardening, in Oregon

[illegible] - The University of Illinois recently made a special [illegible] show only water on the idea of using chemical sprays to control [illegible] in your vegetable garden.

Mr. L. Evans declares that no chemical has yet been developed [illegible] can be applied to any different garden crop without injuring [illegible] some of them.

In this fact, all crops considered, the old-fashioned [illegible] [illegible] "Water plants." It also the best way to kill weeds.

Growers who cultivate their fields are most useful to large [illegible] of several acres or more labor costs are high. In home gardens [illegible] where one or close families, there is great danger of killing [illegible] like cucumbers and beans that are sensitive to 2,4-D, because [illegible] some of the spray would fall on the plants.

For effective weed control, use a hand hoe or farm tractor [illegible]. Then follow up with hand hoeing and weeding to get the [illegible] [illegible]

farm
Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1950

Strong, Airtight Silo Needed for Legume Silage

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today gave two reminders to farmers who are going to putup legume silage.

C. S. Rhode says, first, to be sure your silo is airtight, with smooth walls; and,second, to check the reinforcement at the bottom of the silo to be sure it's strong enough.

You must keep air out of silage; otherwise it molds. If for any reason the walls or doors leak air, make the needed repairs before silo-filling time.

You need stronger reinforcement, too, for legume silage, because it exerts about 19 pounds' pressure to the square foot compared with about 11 pounds for corn silage.

As for putting up legume silage, better use a preservative to get first-class silage. Molasses is one of the best--about 60 to 80 pounds per ton of green forage. Corn and cob meal is another good one--150 to 200 pounds per ton of green hay. To insure thorough mixing, add the preservative at the cutter or the base of the blower.

Cut the legumes at the hay stage, and wilt the crop slightly--to an average moisture content of about 65 to 70 percent. Usually

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Grass Silage - 2

it takes no longer than one or two hours to reach this condition. But this may vary from a few minutes to half a day, depending on how humid or dry the weather is, and what the condition of the hay is.

To keep from wilting some of the crop too much, Rhode says it is usually a good idea to cut no more at one time than you can put into the silo in half a day. To avoid too rapid wilting, use a windrowing attachment on the mower cutter bar, or follow close behind the mower with a side delivery rake.

For best results in cutting, set the cutter for a 1/4-inch cut. Chopping the legumes finely makes it pack quickly and more tightly. And that's a "must" in making silage by the wilting method.

Distribute the silage evenly, and tramp it thoroughly in the top third of the silo. Put four to six feet of heavy, unwilted silage at the top, and if possible thoroughly hose down the top layer. Be sure to tramp down the silage well the first three or four days after filling; otherwise you'll have poor-quality silage from air getting in.

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avings Bond Holdings by Farmers Show Upward Trend

URBANA--Farm holdings of U. S. savings bonds have increased very year except 1946. And they're expected to take a decided jump his year, especially during the Independence Savings Bonds Drive, hich ends July 4.

Economists in the Illinois College of Agriculture said today hat for the whole country the value of farmer holdings of savings onds now is nearly as large as the total national farm real estate ebt.

It's pretty hard to make a sounder investment than savings onds. By holding them to maturity, you get $4 for every $3 you inest.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Soil Experiment Field Meetings in these counties:

Henderson -- Thursday, June 8, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--Oquawka experiment field. For farmers in Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Kankakee, LaSalle, Lee, Mason, Mercer, Ogle, Tazewell, Warren, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago counties.

Mercer -- Friday, June 9, 1:30 p.m. (CST)--Aledo experiment field. For farmers in Henderson, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren counties.

Soil experiment field meetings offer you an excellent opportunity to see a wide variety of field tests on crop rotations, soil treatment, fertilizer use and other soil problems encountered in your own farming community.

Illinois College of Agriculture soils specialists conduct the meetings, report the latest research information in plain language, and answer questions about your own farming operation.

Your farm adviser can tell you the location of the field for your county.

St. Clair county -- 4-H Lamb Marketing Day--Thursday, June 8, 9 a.m. (DST) National Stockyards, Illinois. Lamb-grading, fat lamb-judging, contest on lamb-grading, sheep-shearing demonstration and contest, sale of lambs. U. of I. extension specialists, Herb Deason, Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle, will be on hand to assist Producers' Commission Association officials and University of Missouri extension specialists.

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Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1950

New Farm Management Service Planned for Southern Illinois

URBANA--A new farm record-keeping and farm management service will be available to farmers in 26 south-central Illinois counties for the first time in 1951.

It's the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, now serving almost 2,800 farmers in 59 northern counties.

At a meeting tomorrow, June 8, in Vandalia, plans will be laid to expand the service to southern Illinois. Attending will be farm advisers, county farm bureau presidents, temporary association directors, and staff members from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Farm management associations are groups of about 200 farmers in several adjoining counties who keep fairly detailed records in co-operation with the College of Agriculture.

Cooperators gain many advantages from these associations. Among the services they value highly are a complete supervised farm business record, an annual study of the farm business, the help of a fieldman who visits the farm three or four times a year, tours of outstanding farms, and confidential advice on farm problems.

If you're interested in joining, see your farm adviser.

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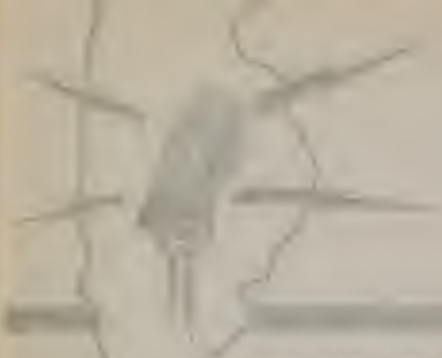

Hay Cutting Times Recommended

URBANA--You'll get the largest yields of high-quality alfalfa in central Illinois by cutting the first crop the first week in June. For red clover, you'll have the highest feed value by cutting the first crop when it's one-half to three-quarters in bloom.

These recommended cutting times came today from David Heusinkveld, federal agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

These dates will be a little earlier in southern Illinois and somewhat later in northern sections.

Heusinkveld says alfalfa gives the largest amount of hay if cut when it's one-tenth to one-half in bloom. But the amount of protein per acre goes down gradually during this period. So the first week in June is recommended for first-cutting alfalfa to get both the largest crop and the most protein.

Second-crop alfalfa should be cut the second week in July, and the third not later than September 10.

If you have mixed hay, and it contains plenty of alfalfa or clover, cut it when you'd normally cut the legumes. If the mixed hay has lots of grass in it, hold off on cutting until about the right time for cutting the grasses. But don't wait too long. Heusinkveld says mature timothy is very low in feed value--about the same as straw.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950

Building Soil Doubles Corn Yield for Cass Farmer

URBANA--Even though others had told him it couldn't be done, Floyd Leonard, Virginia, Cass county, has doubled the corn yield on his farm.

How did he do it? He first tested his soil. Then he put on it all the lime, phosphate and potash it needed. Now he keeps at least one-fourth of all his tillable land in legumes every year.

This program of building soil fertility has brought his average yield to 75 bushels of corn the past few years. He had been told that he couldn't hope to raise more than 35 bushels per acre off his rough, uneven land and light soil.

Leonard has put in grass waterways where they are needed on his rolling and hilly land. He mows them,and bales from one to one and a half tons of grass hay each year for his herd of beef cattle.

He is an SCS cooperator and an ardent supporter of the statewide legume-grass program. County farm advisers in about 85 counties in Illinois are heading up this program with the help of the College of Agriculture.

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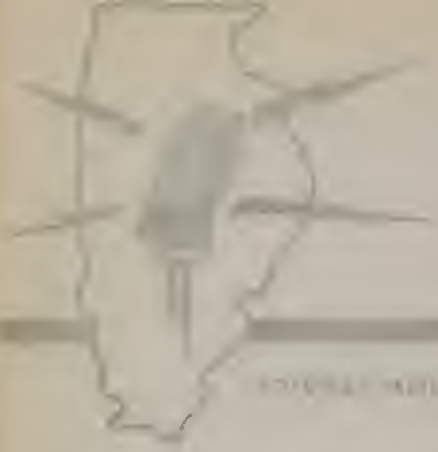

June 15 Date for Showing Land-Grant College Movie

URBANA--Thursday, June 15, has been set as the date for the first showing in Illinois of "Waves of Green," a motion picture in technicolor paying tribute to the work of the land-grant colleges and universities in the United States.

According to Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the premiere showing will be held in the Little Theater of Lincoln Hall on the University campus in Urbana. The specially-invited state-wide audience will include vocational agriculture instructors, farm advisers of the agricultural extension service, officials and guests of the University.

Dean Rusk, who previewed the film before the national premiere on May 22 at Nashville, North Carolina, says the picture dramatizes the contributions to better living that have been made by science and agriculture.

The full-length movie was produced by the Dearborn Motors corporation of Detroit, Michigan, as an expression of appreciation for the agricultural research and teaching work of the land-grant institutions.

After the showing, a copy of the film will be presented to the University by Dearborn Motors for the University's film library. It will be accepted for the University by Provost Coleman R. Griffith. From the library it will be available for showing throughout the state.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1950

Future Farmers Meet at Urbana June 13-15

URBANA--Officials expect more than 2,000 Illinois members of the Future Farmers of America and their advisers to attend the 22nd annual convention at the University of Illinois auditorium in Urbana on June 13, 14, and 15.

Three full days of conference talks, contests, election of officers and organized recreation await the boys and vocational agriculture teachers during the meeting.

One of the highlights of the convention will be the presentation of the Illinois Star Farmer award to the outstanding FFA boy in the state on Wednesday evening. On Thursday, State Farmer degrees will be conferred on about 200 of the leading FFA boys.

There will also be presentation of foundation awards in beef, swine, sheep, poultry, corn and soybean production, farm beautification, farm mechanics, electrification, dairying, soil and water management and farm safety.

Five district-winning teams in the parliamentary procedure contest are still in the running for state honors. They will open the program on Monday, June 12, at 8 p.m. These five teams are from Alwood (Goodhull), Gilman, Good Hope, Martinsville and Red Bud chapters.

Radio News

Finals of the state FFA public speaking contest are scheduled for Tuesday evening. The five district winners who will be competing for highest state honors include: Albert Kurz, Lee Center: Gordon Ropp, Normal; Charles Lewis, Mt. Sterling: Merle Miller, Clinton: and Lee Schrader, Okawville.

George Lewis, Mt. Sterling, national president of the FFA, will speak to the conference at the opening session on Tuesday afternoon. William Woods, president of the Indiana FFA,will talk on Wednesday morning, followed by presentation of the soil conservation, efficient milk production and chapter contest awards.

Along with the conference meetings, the state livestock and crops juding contests for all vocational agriculture students will be held at the University farms on Monday and Tuesday, June 12-13. Registration will be at the Livestock Pavilion.

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Peach Crop Only Third of Last Year's

URBANA--Sharp temperature drops in January are going to cut Illinois peaches to a scarce item in grocery stores this summer and fall.

"We'll be lucky to have a crop one-third the size of last year's record peach harvest," says V. W. Kelley, University of Illinois fruit specialist.

After making a spot check of some southern Illinois orchards, he estimates a crop no larger than 800,000 bushels. Last year, Illinois had more than two million bushels of peaches on the market.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1950

4-H Awards to Pilchard, Peck at National Camp

URBANA--E. I. Pilchard, Urbana, state leader of agricultural 4-H clubs, and Frank Peck, Chicago, director of the Farm Foundation, are two Illinoisans who are to be given special awards at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C.

Pilchard will be presented with a gold key as an expression of appreciation by the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for his more than 25 years of service in 4-H Club work.

Peck is one of nine persons who have been selected as recipients of the 1950 National 4-H Camp citations for outstanding contributions to 4-H Clubs. He is former director of extension in Minnesota. Selection was made by members of the National 4-H Club Camp committee and the Extension Sub-committee on 4-H Club Work.

Presentation of the awards is scheduled for the general assembly meeting of the national camp on Thursday morning, June 15. M. L. Wilson, director of extension, Department of Agriculture, will award the keys and citations.

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Radio News

OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR TELEVISION DISPLAY, TUESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Illinois, Page at Work on Jamboree

URBANA--A. E. Pillsbury, Urbana, state leader of extension [illegible] tion, and Donal Dell, Kankakee, director of the Farm Production [illegible] the Illinois 4-H Clubs in a 4-hour varied display of 4-H activities [illegible] tion room in Washington, D. C.

4-H Week will be featured with a gala day of an informative [illegible] presentation by the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of [illegible] activities in not more than 20 years of service to 4-H Club work.

Paul H. Gee, of Ohio, national 4-H Club leader, will be the [illegible] of the 1950 national 4-H Club activities for [illegible] 4-H Week to 4-H Clubs. He is former director of [illegible] Selections are made by members of the National 4-H Club [illegible] committee and the Extension Administration on the Farm [illegible]

Presentation of the program is directed by the Extension [illegible] section of the National Home Demonstration Council. Mrs. [illegible] Gibson, director of extension, Department of Agriculture, will [illegible] the keynote address.

(OVER)

Cultivate to Control Weeds

URBANA--Farmers don't always agree on the reasons for cultivating corn. But they do agree that cultivation is necessary for high yields.

Some folks cultivate because they believe the soil mulch conserves moisture. But research workers at the Illinois College of Agriculture say the main reason for cultivating is to control weeds. Weeds compete with corn plants for plant food and moisture. The best way to reduce that competition is to eliminate the weeds.

Agronomist D. C. Wimer points out that weed control starts with seedbed preparation. A good seedbed promotes seed germination and rapid growth of the corn plants. Weeds cause less trouble since many are destroyed before the corn is planted.

Wimer recommends shallow rather than deep cultivation. This kills weeds while they're small with little injury to the corn roots. Deep cultivation almost always injures roots which means reduced yields.

Two to three cultivations should be enough on most Illinois farms. But this will vary some with different soil types. On drying, heavy clay soils crack and extra cultivation may be necessary to fill in those cracks and thus reduce moisture loss from the deeper layers.

More cultivation also may be needed in wet years since extra moisture favors weed growth.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Dr. Hopkins FFA Scholarship tours and banquet--Monday and Tuesday, June 12 and 13. Tour of University South Farm, 1:30 to 4:15 p.m. Monday. Winner of essay contest, "The Illinois System of Soil Fertility in Action," will be honored at banquet, 6:30 p.m. Campus tour Tuesday a.m. (All times DST)

University of Illinois -- Farm Advisers' Extension Conference--Monday through Thursday, June 12 through 15.

University of Illinois -- State Vocational Agriculture Judging Contest--Monday through Wednesday, June 12 through 14. Nearby schools to compete June 12, outlying schools, June 13. Finals, June 14. Sponsored by State Board of Vocational Education and the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers.

University of Illinois -- State F.F.A. Convention--Tuesday through Thursday, June 13 through 15. Parliamentary Procedure and Public Speaking contests for district winners: presentation of F.F.A. awards; nominations for State Farmer and Honorary State Farmer degrees. Recommendations for American Farmer degree. Address by national F.F.A. president, George Lewis, Hersman, Ill. Recreation and entertainment.

Morgan county -- Illinois Home Bureau Federation and Citizenship Conference--Tuesday noon through Friday noon, June 13 through 16. Jacksonville. Two representatives from each county in state will attend.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950

Medium Grazing Helps Pastures Yield Best

URBANA--You can't expect to have lots of succulent, green feed in your pastures unless you graze them moderately.

So says H. C. Cate, research livestockman at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Fields at the Station which look the best at this time of the year are the ones which have been moderately grazed, Cate reports. Adjoining fields, seeded and fertilized the same, but severely grazed, look much poorer. They have gone largely to grass with not much legume present.

During studies there over the past three years on the effect on pastures of intensity of grazing, gains have been similar off the pastures. But gains from the moderately-grazed fields have been gaining.

It is important to remember that the best pasture and best management will not give you best returns unless you use good, efficient livestock to harvest the crop.

Cate says you should nc more think of using poor, inefficient livestock on your good pastures than you would of using a worn-out combine or picker which left much of the crop in the field.

RAJ:lw
6-7-50

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Illinois 4-H'ers Leave for National Camp

URBANA--Four Illinois 4-H Club members and two leaders left today by auto to attend sessions of the 20th National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., June 14-21.

Selected to represent the 55,000 Illinois 4-H Club members this year are DiAnne Mathre, 18, DeKalb county: Barbara Thiebaud, 20, Greenfield, Greene county: Kenneth Heisner, Peotone, Will county: and John White, Jr., Batavia, Kane county.

E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H clubs, and Miss Mary McKee, state home economics 4-H staff member, are the adult members of the party.

Attending National 4-H Camp is the highest delegate honor that a 4-H member can achieve. These Illinois young people were selected for the honor because they have shown high qualities of leadership, outstanding 4-H achievements, and participation in project and community activities.

While in Washington, the delegates and leaders will follow a busy schedule of meetings, entertainment and historic tours. Objective of the camp is to teach these outstanding 4-H'ers how the national government functions and its historic beginnings in the spot where it happens.

During the week-long program, the delegates will hear among others, Charles A. Brannan, secretary of agriculture; Sen. Elmer Thomas, chairman of the Senate agricultural committee: Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator; and Vice President Alben Barkley.

On the return trip, the Illinois delegation plans to spend the evening of June 22 at the West Virginia State 4-H Camp at Jackson's Mill.

RAJ:lw
6-7-50

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1950

Peotone Youth Wins $1,000 Dr. Hopkins Scholarship

URBANA--Maurice Soucie, 20, Peotone, last night was named winner of the 1950 $1,000 Dr. Hopkins scholarship to the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois.

Soucie won this year's state-wide contest for having written the best essay on "The Illinois System of Permanent Soil Fertility in Action." He is a 1948 graduate of Peotone high school and now operates a 120-acre farm in Will county.

Presentation of the award was made at a banquet for about 125 Future Farmers of America and their instructors at the University. O. M. Babcock, president of the Ruhm Phosphate company, Cleveland, Ohio, donors of the award, made the presentation.

Other high winners announced at the banquet included Joe Stetson, Neponset, second; David Cole, Palmyra, third; Noel Vaughn, Fairfield, fourth; and Howard Hadler, Rantoul, fifth.

Soucie's four-year scholarship is scheduled to pay him $125 at the start of each of eight semesters at the University. The state committee which judged the essays was headed by Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the University's Department of Agronomy,and J. E. Hill, state FFA adviser.

RAJ:lw

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Trophy to Winner Jr. Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--A gold-plated trophy, ribbon and $25 in cash will be the award to the winner of the state Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest at Lincoln on Saturday, June 17.

Other prizes for the first 10 place winners in the junior contest will range down to $7 plus a ribbon for No. 10.

Sectional prizes have also been announced. Winners in the three sectional contests will each get $18 in cash. Other cash awards in these contests will vary down to $4 in cash for each 10th place winner. Money for these prizes has been given by the Illinois Poultry Improvement association and feed manufacturers.

Sectional contests are scheduled for Fairfield for the southern section of the state on June 15, at Dixon for the northern section on June 16, and at Lincoln for the central section in conjunction with the state contest on June 17. The top five entries from each section make up the state final entries.

Judges are S. F. Ridlen, extension poultryman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, and J. R. Harris, poultry and egg marketing specialist with the State Department of Agriculture in Springfield.

Entries to date in the contest number 60. Age limit for the contestants is 20 years old or younger. Chickens entered in the contest must have been hatched between March 20 and 24, and are all 11 weeks old at the time of judging.

This is the first time the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest has been held in Illinois. Its aim is to encourage young poultry raisers to grow better meat-type birds and produce them more efficiently.

RAJ:lw
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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

District of Columbia -- National 4-H Camp--one week, starting Wednesday, June 14; ending Wednesday, June 21, Washington. Illinois delegates are 4-H members: DiAnne Mathre, DeKalb county; Barbara Thiebaud, Greene county; Kenneth Heisner, Will county; and John White, Jr., Kane county, and E. I. Pilchard, state agricultural 4-H Club leader, and Miss Mary McKee, state 4-H home economics staff member. National camp is highest delegate honor for 4-H Club members in U.S. Teaches citizenship and government in our national capitol.

Piatt county -- South Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale--Thursday, June 15. Judging at 10 a.m., sale at 12:30 p.m. (CST) J. A. Kamm farm near Atwood. Twenty-second annual event. U. of I. extension livestock specialist, Harry Russell, to judge.

University of Illinois -- Producers Seed Company Tour--Friday, June 16, 1 p.m. (DST). Approximately 200 will be guests of College of Agriculture agronomy department headed by Dr. W. L. Burlison.

Bureau county -- Illinois Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale--Saturday, June 17. Bureau county fairgrounds, Princeton. U. of I. extension livestock specialist, Harry Russell, to judge.

Logan county -- Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest finals--Saturday, June 17. Lincoln. Five winners of section three contest at Fairfield, Thursday, June 15; section one contest, Friday, June 16 at Dixon and section two contest, June 17 at Lincoln to be judged for state winner by U. of I. extension poultry specialist, Sam Ridlen, and J. R. Harris of the state division of marketing, Springfield. Ribbons, plaques and trophies to be awarded boys and girls. Open to poultry producers under 20.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1950

Make Bossy's Walking Easy as Possible

URBANA--If you don't like to hike long distances in a hurry in hot weather--just remember your cows shouldn't be hurried either to and from their pasture fields.

Although C. S. Rhode, Illinois College of Agriculture dairy scientist, doesn't recommend building bridges, he does say you should not allow your cows to walk through mudholes in lanes and lots. Cows can pick up udder infection from these mudholes. Quality milk production isn't promoted by muddy udders, he points out.

While you're filling the mudholes it would be a good idea to pick up loose wires and boards. These are a constant source of injury to cattle.

Another good tip for dairymen, Rhode points out, is the breeding of cows 90 days after they calve. You should milk them about ten months and then give them a rest of six to eight weeks before they freshen again.

The dairy scientist tells of a two-year-old heifer in a Lake county herd that dropped from 420 pounds production during her first lactation to 234 pounds as a three-year old because she was bred back too soon after freshening.

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Veterinarian Gives Advice on Fowl Pox Vaccination

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today gave some timely help to poultrymen who can't decide whether they should have their flocks vaccinated against fowl pox.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, College of Veterinary Medicine, says fowl pox often causes severe losses in young laying flocks. It kills some of the pullets and reduces the egg production of the survivors. But that doesn't mean all flocks have to be vaccinated. Dr. Albert's recommendations are:

1. Don't vaccinate unless the disease has caused trouble on your farm in recent years or unless it seems ready to strike in your area.

2. Be sure your flock is in good health.

3. Vaccinate some time after your birds are eight to 12 weeks of age and at least two months before they start to lay.

4. If you have an unvaccinated laying flock, and the disease threatens, use pigeon pox vaccine. The protection doesn't last as long as when fowl pox vaccine is used, but the reaction is less severe.

5. Don't vaccinate against two diseases at the same time using live virus vaccines. For example, wait at least two weeks between vaccinations for Newcastle disease and fowl pox.

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IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1950

Farm Records Show the Way to Greater Profits

URBANA--Unless you use your farm accounts and records as a guide to greater profits, you will be working just another problem in arithmetic.

That's what George B. Whitman, University of Illinois farm management specialist, means when he says that modern farming requires accurate records. He believes you should study and analyze these records to help you improve your farm business.

You can get a copy of the Illinois Farm Account book at your county farm adviser's office. It comes in two sections and costs 45 cents for both sections.

Special lessons and materials for studying farm records and farm management have been prepared by the College of Agriculture. They are for use in veterans' on-the-job training and high school vocational agriculture classes. Students are trained to study farm records, to find the strong and weak points in the farm business, and to set up a revised farm plan which corrects any mistakes which are being made.

Whitman recently conducted 17 evening schools throughout the state to discuss these teaching materials. In attendance were 240 vocational agriculture and G. I. instructors who teach more than 7,000 students.

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Donnellys of DeKalb Profit From Pasture

URBANA--Eugene and Bill Donnelly of DeKalb county believe that many farmers overlook the chances for good profit that hay and good pasture offer.

They combined good feed on pasture last fall and winter with 126 head of steers. Here's what it did for them:

On July 30 they bought locally 34 steers averaging 911 pounds. The price was $24.50. These steers were short on finish but had been on corn and pasture. So they were turned onto a 40-acre pasture with corn and linseed meal supplied to them in feed bunks.

When they were sold on August 29 at $27.50, they had averaged 59 pounds gain in weight during their 30 days on the farm. Gross profit on this lot was $1,171.27, or a net profit of $630.27 above feed costs.

Fifty-one steers bought August 30 at $22.50 averaged 732 pounds. They were fed corn, oats and soybean meal on pasture and were marketed November 28 at $30.00. Net profit on this lot was $4,132.98. These cattle gained 2.85 pounds a day on the farm.

On November 7 a third lot of 41 steers was bought at $21.85. They got grain and soybean meal in the bunks on pasture and also had the run of the stalk fields. They were yarded after 45 days in the pasture and stalk fields and were sold January 30 at $26.00. Net profit was $2,576.51 over feed costs. These cattle averaged a net gain of 3.3 pounds a day.

Total net profit on these three lots was $7,339.76, minus income from hay sold. This amounts to $179.00 an acre for the 41 acres of pasture, if you give it the credit.

RAJ:lw
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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1950

Farm Managers, Appraisers Tour June 22-23

URBANA--About 100 members of the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers are expected to attend the summer tour scheduled for June 22 and 23.

According to the program announced by Secretary J. B. Cunningham, two days of seeing northern Illinois at its best has been ordered. That would include livestock knee-deep in green pastures, corn and other crops well started, the rush of spring work over, and weather neither too hot nor too cold.

Starting at the George Kofoed farm 10 miles east of Mendota in LaSalle county on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the tour will include stops in DeKalb, Kane and Kendall counties.

Also on the program is the annual evening banquet in Aurora on Thursday evening.

Some of the things that will be seen and studied on the various farms will be harvestore, glass-lined feed storage, low-cost buildings, land use practices, livestock management, analysis of farm business, farm leases, and other items of interest to managers and appraisers.

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Get Plans for Farm Homes From Extension Office

URBANA--Most home building plans designed for city lots and city living may not pass the tests for farm living.

Mrs. Florence Van Norden, extension farm housing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you can probably use the same architectural style, exterior finish, etc., in your new or remodeled farm home. But you will need to lay out the floor plan carefully to meet your special farm pattern of living.

Since the Housing Act of 1949 makes it easier to get a loan for farmhouse building or remodeling, many farm families now are able to start making their new home plans come true.

Plans for farm homes are now in great demand. Just remember, says Mrs. Van Norden, that farm families have many more things to consider than city folks have in choosing the plan that suits them best.

For instance, it has been a long-standing habit for farm visitors to come to the kitchen door. The reason is that the kitchen door has nearly always been closest to the parking area. Plan your front entrance so that it is nearest the driveway parking area, and your guests will come in through the front door.

Another thing to consider is that the kitchen is the "operational center" of a farm home. It needs a clear view of the driveway and the service yard.

Ask your county farm or home adviser to help you find the right plan for your needs. Or write directly to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1950

DiAnne Mathre, DeKalb, on Fred Waring Show

URBANA--DiAnne Mathre, 18-year-old DeKalb 4-H Club girl, will present Fred Waring with a 4-H Club citation on his network television show from New York City on Sunday, June 18.

The time for the hour-long program is 9:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. That will be 8:00 p.m., Central Daylight Saving Time. The show will be carried on the full CBS-TV network.

Presentation of the citation will come during the first half-hour of the program. Waring will present "The Song of America" during the last half-hour. He is one of nine persons who are receiving national 4-H citations this year for their outstanding contributions to 4-H Club work.

Also on the program to present the citation with DiAnne will be James Beckinger, 4-H Club member from Pennsylvania. These two youngsters will fly to New York from Washington, D.C., where they are among the 4-H Clubbers attending the National 4-H Club Camp from June 14 to 21.

In addition to appearing on the television show, DiAnne was scheduled to preside over the opening session of the national camp in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture building on Wednesday evening, June 14. She is one of four Illinois 4-H'ers attending camp as this state's delegation.

RAJ:lw
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Chemicals Control Brush on Farms

URBANA--You can eliminate most types of undesirable brush growing in fencerows, drainage ditches and pastures by spraying a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Fred W. Slife, instructor in crop production at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says this mixture is not poisonous to livestock or humans. It will not corrode your spray equipment.

About the worst feature is that the chemical may drift through the air onto susceptible crops and damage them. Slife warns that to prevent crop damage you should spray only when no wind is blowing.

Spray brush after the leaves are fully developed. You'll get a better kill by spraying now than you will in mid-July. To get an effective kill, be sure to cover all the leaves with the chemical.

As a general rule, cut down all brush over 10 feet tall and apply the spray later to the regrowth. It will be a good idea to plan on two sprayings, although one will be enough for some types of brush. Some of the common woody plants that can be killed with one application are willows, poison ivy, wild grape vines and sumac.

Use a sprayer that develops 100 pounds or more of pressure to get better coverage and kill when the brush is thick. When you spray drainage ditches, be extracareful that the spray does not drift into adjoining clover or soybean fields.

For mixing the chemicals, simply follow the manufacturers' directions on the container, Slife says.

RAJ:lw
6-14-50

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1950

Improved Pastures Should Mean More Livestock

URBANA--Any time you plan to improve a pasture on your farm, you should also plan on the right numbers of livestock to harvest that pasture and provide the proper income from it.

Harry G. Russell, livestock extension specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that problem is going to face a lot of farmers this year. Some of them will be improving pastures to comply with acreage allotments. Some will be cooperating in the Illinois legume-grass program.

If you can't improve all of your pastures and still have enough cash or credit left to supply livestock for income purposes, improve only part and keep back enough working capital to put some livestock on your pasture. You can't afford not to have some income-producers on your land.

On land which is suited only for pasture and hay production, you must keep livestock to harvest the crop. Livestock producers look forward to producing 250 to 300 pounds of beef or lamb an acre just as grain farmers expect to produce a certain number of bushels of corn or oats an acre. The principal difference is in the livestock investment that is required.

For farmers who do not have the choice between corn and livestock, good land use practice demands improved pastures. A good livestock program on such pastures is the best way to harvest the crop and produce the livestock products that will provide a satisfactory volume of business and income.

RAJ:lw
6-14-50

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Mundelein Holstein High in 500-lb. Club

URBANA--Rawleigh's Lady Ormsby Fobes, a registered Holstein cow owned by Floyd C. Hutchins of Mundelein, produced over 11 tons of milk to become high cow in the Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club last year. This amount of milk would have furnished a family of three persons one quart of milk each every day during 1949.

Last year this cow produced 22,450 pounds of milk and 1,000.7 pounds of butterfat. The fact that she was milked only two times a day makes this an exceptionally fine record.

The second-place cow was also a registered Holstein, owned by Rawleigh Farms at Freeport. While being milked three times a day, she produced 25,420 pounds of milk and 934.1 pounds of butterfat. Third-place honors went to a registered Jersey owned by Melvin Stock of Hoopeston. This cow was milked twice a day and gave 12,780 pounds of milk and 865.7 pounds of butterfat.

The Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club is now in its 28th year. The purpose of the club is to give recognition to Dairy Herd Improvement Association members with exceptionally high-producing cows. All members of a D.H.I.A. in Illinois are eligible to qualify for the club.

Through 1949 it was necessary for D.H.I.A. members to enroll cows in the club at the beginning of each calendar year. When the cows that were entered made 500 or more pounds of butterfat, they qualified for the club. Since January 1, 1950, it is no longer necessary to enroll cows in the club at the beginning of the year. Any cow that makes 500 or more pounds of butterfat in a lactation of 305 days or less that is completed on or after January 1, 1950, will automatically qualify for the Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club.

Under this system all cows in D.H.I.A. producing 500 pounds of butterfat during a lactation will receive recognition when reported by the D.H.I.A. tester and accepted by the Dairy Science office.

RAJ:lw

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1950

Sell Spring Lambs Before Hot Weather Comes

URBANA--Spring lambs don't seem to like hot weather, and you'll probably be better off profit-wise if you sell them before Mother Nature turns on the heat.

G. R. Carlisle, extension animal scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that lambs weighing 70 pounds or more usually make more money if sold by July 1 than if held over for a later market.

When hot weather sets in, says Carlisle, lambs gain very slowly and death losses are high, especially if your flock is bothered by parasites. These slow gains and high death losses usually wipe out any profits that might be realized from feeding to heavier weights.

If you do plan to carry a few lambs through the summer for flock replacements, Carlisle suggests that you shear them this month. When you rid lambs of their heavy wool coat, you give them a better chance of fighting off summer-heat complications.

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KDG:lw
6-16-50

New Outfit Plants Corn in Cover Crop

URBANA--If you are troubled every spring with serious washing of soil in your cornfields before the corn gets large enough to help hold it, you may soon have one answer to the problem.

Agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois are now experimenting with a new mulch tillage planter. By using it, you can plant your corn right in with a cover crop.

G. E. Pickard, associate professor of farm machinery design at the University, says the new planter, mounted on a heavy tractor, sweeps your land clear of the previous crop and plants and fertilizes the new crop in one operation.

Since 90 percent of the soil erosion occurs during March, April, May and June, it is obvious how valuable such a machine could be in helping to combat washing, Pickard points out. It means you can plant a cover crop of legume or grass and never leave the ground bare until the first cultivation of your new corn.

The two-row machine which is being tested at the University was developed by International Harvester company and is fully mounted. Two 30-inch sweeps work two inches below the ground surface to cut off the growing cover crop. A 15-inch sweep below and behind each of these two loosens the soil at plow-sole depth. A 10-inch section of rotary hoe prepares the seedbed for planting.

A planter shoe in each row, followed by fertilizer tubes, covering discs and press wheels, completes the planting process. This leaves a 10-inch swath of cover crop between each row of corn until the first cultivation. If you want to,you can take this swath out of the rows at the time you are planting.

Pickard says more information will be available on the new machine after this year's tests. Rye, alfalfa, oats and clover are being used as cover crops in the Urbana test plots.

DGW:lw
6-16-50

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[illegible] Plants Hope In Cover Crop

URBANA--If you are troubled among soaking rain erosion vanishes in your worries before the seed gets large enough to [illegible] it, you may soon have the answer to the problem.

Agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois are experimenting with a new model tillage planter. By using it, you can put your seed right in with a cover crop.

G. E. Fehrenbacher, associate professor of farm mechanics at the University, says the new planter, mounted on a heavy tractor, [illegible] your land clear of the previous crop and plants and fertilizes [illegible] crop in one operation.

Since 90 percent of the soil erosion occurs during storms, [illegible] day and June. It is obvious how valuable such a machine would be [illegible] to cover crops. Farmers prefer not. It means you can [illegible] cover crop of legume or grass and never leave the ground bare [illegible] first cultivation of your new crop.

The two-row machine which is being tested at the University [illegible] by International Harvester company and is fully mounted. [illegible] cover crop. A 12-inch mower below and behind each of these [illegible] the soil at plow-sole depth. A 30-inch section of rotary [illegible] the seeds for planting.

A planter when in each row, followed by fertilizer tubes, [illegible] disks and press wheels, separates the planting trenches. This [illegible] 10-inch swath of cover grass between each row of corn until it [illegible] cultivation. If you want to, you can take this swath out of the [illegible] the time you are planting.

Tiedemann says more information will be available on the new [illegible] after this year's tests. The, airplane, corn and sorghum [illegible] used as cover crops in the Urbana test plots.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1950

Purebred Sheep Breeders' Field Day July 2

URBANA--Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association field day has been set for July 2 at the Everett Glasgow farm, about three miles west of Monticello.

Inspection of sheep exhibits will open the program at 10:30 a.m., Central Standard Time. Any sheep breeders who have outstanding animals are urged to bring them along for exhibition.

At 11:00, a judging contest has been scheduled, followed by a basket lunch at the farm. In case of rain, the lunch will be served in the dining hall at 4-H Memorial Camp.

In the afternoon a short program has been arranged. W. J. Hampton, shepherd at the University of Illinois sheep farm, will demonstrate trimming-for-show, feeding-for-show, shearing, and care and current value of wool.

A special invitation is issued by the committee to all 4-H and FFA members who are interested in sheep to attend the field day.

To get to the Glasgow farm, follow the 4-H Memorial Camp road south from Highway 47 about three miles west of Monticello. Or you can follow Route 105 and watch for signs showing the way.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1950

Local Court President Visits Dixon Today

URBANA--Illinois Municipal Court President Antonio Pesce has been at Dixon today as the Farmers Discussion Club, about forty miles west of Rockford.

Inspection of county officials will open the program at 10:15 Central Standard Time. Mr. Pesce presents his court information talk are urged to bring their wives for refreshments.

At 11:00, a judging contest has been announced, following the talk about the farm. In case of rain, the lunch will be served in the Dixon Hall in the Municipal Park.

In the afternoon a short program has been arranged. Mr. Pesce will discuss the behavior of children among them, will be a crimeless-for-sale, Fire-Prevention, showing, and case and care of wool.

A special invitation is issued by the committee to all the farmers who are interested in seeing the Dixon area.

To get to the Dixon Farm, follow the 1-3 mileposts from Dixon along 17 about three miles south of Rockford. Look for the signs. Let me know if either showing the way.

Pasture Grosses $94 an Acre in Jackson County

URBANA--Would you think that some of the steepest timberland in southern Illinois could gross over $94 an acre by combining soil treatment with a good legume-grass program?

The Hickman brothers of Jackson county can convince you in a hurry that it's true. They pastured 36 yearling steers on 12 acres of brome-alfalfa and realized a 429-pound gain per acre. The steers sold for $22 a hundredweight.

That pasture land had two strikes against it at the start. It had been in corn and small grains almost continuously for 20 years and was Class 6 land of the Ava phase--some of the steepest timberland in southern Illinois. The Hickmans bought their $55-dollar-an-acre farm in 1946. After testing their soil, they added lime, potash, and phosphate according to the test results.

In the fall of 1947, the brothers seeded 12 acres to brome-alfalfa. The following April they turned in 36 yearling steers to pasture. When taken off pasture August 1, these steers had made an average gain of 148 pounds. That figures out to 429 pounds of good, solid beef gains an acre.

The steers sold for $22 a hundredweight. That means that each acre of brome-alfalfa paid off $94.38. And besides that, the Hickmans harvested one-half ton of hay per acre after the cattle were finished with the pasture.

The Hickman brothers are convinced that soil testing and a good legume-grass plan really pays dividends. In fact, they now have 73 acres of their 155-acre-farm in alfalfa and brome.

KDG:lw
6-16-50

Farm Income $2½ Up Here In Jackson County

DUBANG--Would you think that some of its farmers interested
Southern Illinois could grow over $2½ an acre of cucumbers with
ment with a good legume-grass program?

The Bissen brothers of Jackson county can convince you in
by that kind of a deal. They produced 36 pickling acres on 12 acres
pre-alfalfa and realized a $20-pound gain per acre. The acreage
for $22 a hundredweight.

That operation left one entire acreage which is at the altitude
d been in corn saw small grains almost continuously for 20 years
e Chase C land of the Jim Dugan farm of the Southern Illinois
ucker Illinois. The Bissens began their $2½-dollar-an-foot
e 1945. After planting their soil, they added lime, potash, and
ain according to the last results.

In the fall of 1947, the brothers seeded 12 acres to bromes-
s. The following April they turned in 36 pickling acres to
. Then came dry pasture fertilizer. Some acres had been in
g gain of 140 pounds. That turned out to 420 pounds of good,
ther grain an acre.

The stand was not for $20 a hundredweight. That means that
ate of cross-grafted pain off $4½. And leaving that, the
e observed cost-benefit ratio of 8½ per acre after the entire
ed with the pickles.

The Bissen brothers are considered good farmers and a
ation-minded plan really pays dividends. In fact, that is how
ed of their 105-acre farm to alfalfa and brome.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1950

Make Cheap Swine Gains on Pasture This Summer

URBANA--If you want some good-sized pigs to harvest your dowı corn this fall, plan your summer pigs to get cheap gains on pasture.

Some Illinois swine growers who are following this plan are carrying their summer pigs along on pasture with a limited amount of grain and no protein supplement. This way they put on summer gains as cheaply as possible and fatten for market on otherwise wasted corn later this fall.

For you swine growers who want to follow this program, G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, has the following suggestions:

1. Don't limit the ration until your pigs reach 60 to 70 pounds in weight.

2. Provide plenty of good pasture. Pigs on a limited ration will eat 50 to 100 percent more pasture than hogs on a full feed of grain.

3. Feed enough grain to make at least 1/2 pound of gain daily. This usually will amount to one-third to one-half of a full feed of grain.

4. Self-feed minerals.

RAJ:lw
6-19-50

Lower Milk Prices Will Bring Increased Sales

URBANA--Are Illinois milk prices too high? R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois College of Agriculture dairy marketing specialist, says yes, in some markets.

What can be done about it? Bartlett says that some dealers could lower distribution costs two to three cents a quart if their operations were as efficient as some others.

In Champaign-Urbana, for instance, the store price of milk was reduced from 20 to 18 cents a quart in 1948 and to 17 1/2 cents in 1949, when two-quart containers came into use. Sales at one group of ten stores increased from 20 to 400 quarts daily per store. Per capita sales there were 8 percent higher in 1949 than in 1947.

Bartlett points out that people are consuming only about half as much milk as nutritionists recommend for adequate diets. High milk prices are a direct factor. From 1940 to 1945, milk consumption went up 26 percent mostly because of low price in relation to consumer income. Milk sales went down 15 percent per capita from 1945 to 1949 because of price increases and more competing products.

Illinois prices paid to fluid milk producers are in line with prices paid for milk used in manufactured products, Bartlett believes. He also thinks federal milk orders have helped keep fluid prices in line in most markets in this state.

Since 1945, Class I milk sales in 10 Illinois cities have increased three percent. In 1948 they were 27 percent higher than in 1940. These increased sales have resulted from higher consumer incomes, improved quality and better merchandising, he believes.

RAJ:lw
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VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1950

Pasture New Seedings Lightly, If at All

URBANA--"To pasture or not to pasture"--that may be your question about your new legume-grass seeding management.

Whether or not you pasture your cover-crop depends largely upon the thickness of stand and of course upon whether or not you need the pasture, says R. F. Fuelleman, professor of crop production in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Heavy stands of a nurse crop can cause serious damage to the seeding.

Oats are heading out while still short this year, the crop specialist says, so they probably won't be too competitive for legume-grass seedings.

If your nurse crop is light and you plan to leave it on the field, pasture it off now. Fuelleman warns, however, that you should pasture lightly at this stage.

If you have to pasture your fall-seeded brome-alfalfa, pasture it late--and lightly. Hay-cutting, if it must be from your fall seeding, should be later than you would ordinarily do it. Don't try to get more than one crop of hay this year from last fall's seeding, Fuelleman advises. You can expect to reduce the brome stand in the seeding if you cut it too early.

DHM:lw

Watch Out for Brucellosis in Swine

URBANA--Brucellosis has infected nearly 12 percent of Illinois swine and 41 percent of the swine herds.

These estimates, from the Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, are based on tests of 19,937 swine in 994 herds. The tests were made in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Norman D. Levine and Dr. Robert Graham, who made the report, say the estimates are the result of the first careful study of the incidence of the disease in Illinois. Blood samples for the study were submitted from 83 counties.

In contrast to the 12 percent figure in swine, the infection rate in Illinois cattle is believed to be about 6 percent, or only half as high as in swine.

The size of swine herds also seems to affect the amount of infection. Only 28 percent of the herds with 10 breeding animals or less had brucellosis. But 69 percent of the herds with 51 to 75 breeding animals had the disease.

Brucellosis is believed to rob Illinois swine growers of several million dollars a year. It causes abortions, sterility, and reduced litters. Sometimes it also spreads to man.

The control of swine brucellosis is primarily an individual herd problem to be worked out between the owner and his veterinarian. Prevention depends largely on buying only healthy replacements, having the herd tested regularly, and practicing good herd management.

LEA:lw
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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1950

Test High-Protein Corn on Pigs

URBANA--Some answers should be ready early this fall on the question of the feeding value of high-protein corn to growing-fattening pigs in drylot.

Tests now under way at the Illinois College of Agriculture are set up to answer two questions: (1) How well do pigs like this high-protein corn, and (2) how much protein supplement will it replace?

Two lots of nine pigs each are being fed the same ration, except for the shelled corn. One lot gets low-protein (7.6 percent) corn, while the other lot eats high-protein (10.8 percent) corn.

Otherwise the feed for both lots is the same--supplement made up of equal parts of solvent soybean oil meal, alfalfa leaf meal, and meat and bone scraps; 4 pounds of mineral mixture per 100 pounds of supplement; and 3 pounds of a commercial APF supplement for its antibiotic effect.

Both the shelled corn and the supplement are self-fed free choice. For each lot both the pigs and the feed they ate have been weighed every two weeks since the test started about May 20.

"Our supply of high-protein corn should last until both lots reach market weight," says Fred Dobbins, assistant in animal science, who is making the test. "We'll feed the pigs as long as our 3,600 pounds of high-protein corn holds out."

Results and recommendations will be announced as soon as possible after the test is finished sometime early this fall, Dobbins said.

JJN:lw

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Farm Families Invited to UI Open House

URBANA--Would you like to get better acquainted with your Illinois College of Agriculture? You'll have your chance on June 29 and 30, the University Open House days, when every farmer and his family is invited to be a guest of the college.

You can come on either of the two days and take a tour which shows virtually every phase of College of Agriculture work.

The campus tours will start from the Morrow Plots at 15-minute intervals between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. DST, and they will end by 3 p.m.

You will learn the history of the Morrow Plots and some of the practical lessons they teach, and then start the tour of other College of Agriculture projects.

At the poultry farms you will hear about poultry nutrition and in particular the place of APF, aureomycin and streptomycin in poultry rations.

You dairy farmers will be interested in the new milking system used at the University of Illinois dairy barns which keeps the bacteria count of milk miraculously low.

At the swine farm, hog-raisers will pick up some good information from progress reports on the feeding of high-protein corn, alfalfa meal and dried distillers' solubles and the use of aureomycin and other antibiotics in feeding swine.

You'll want to see the projects at the agronomy farm, some of which point out the effect of different planting dates on corn borer control and the effect of 2,4-D on corn.

If you're planning any new farm buildings, exhibits of new building materials and methods at the Agricultural Engineering building are sure to hold your interest.

KDG:lw
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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Soil Experiment Field Meetings in these counties:

Woodford -- Monday, June 26, Minonk Soil Experiment Field.

Putnam -- Tuesday, June 27, McNabb Soil Experiment Field.

Henry -- Wednesday, June 28, Kewanee Soil Experiment Field.

Lee -- Thursday, June 29, Dixon Soil Experiment Field.

Ogle -- Friday, June 30, Mt. Morris Soil Experiment Field.

Purpose of meetings is to show the effects of soil management and fertilizer practices on growing crops and to discuss soil fertility problems and answer questions on the use of fertilizers for soil and crop improvement. Should be helpful to operators planning improved land utilization programs. All meetings start at 1:30 p.m. Daylight Saving Time. U. of I. agronomists will be on hand to lead discussion and answer questions.

University of Illinois -- Illinois Crop Improvement Association Annual Meeting--Tuesday, June 27, 1950

University of Illinois -- Illinois Poultry Industry Council Meeting--Wednesday, June 28. Illini Union building.

University of Illinois -- Open House for Illinois Seedsmen Association and Illinois Crop Improvement Association--Wednesday, June 28 College of Agriculture South Farm.

Mason county -- 4-H District Livestock Judging School--Thursday, June 29, Havana. Meet at Farm Bureau Office at 9:00 a.m. DST to go to first farm. 4-H'ers from western area counties are invited to attend.

University of Illinois -- Open House Tours of University Farms--Thursday and Friday, June 29 and 30. Illinois farm families are invited to see agricultural research in action. Tours start every 15 minutes from 9:30 to 10:30 DST at Morrow Plots, College of Agriculture campus.

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1950

Pig Worming Made Easy

URBANA--There's no need to make any radical feed changes or cause setbacks when you worm your spring pigs.

The pig-worming remedy recommended by Dick Carlisle, extension animal scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is as simple as it is efficient. Carlisle says all you need to do is mix one pound of sodium fluoride with each 100 pounds of ground feed and set the mixture before the wormy pigs for one day.

If your pigs are not used to ground feeds, switch to them for two or three days before giving the worm treatment.

The young pigs will have no ill effects from the worming, and you'll be able to consider them practically free from roundworms. By using this method, you will not need to take your pigs off feed.

Carlisle says you should take these two precautions: (1) Do not feed this mixture more than once; (2) do not feed the mixture in any but a dry feed.

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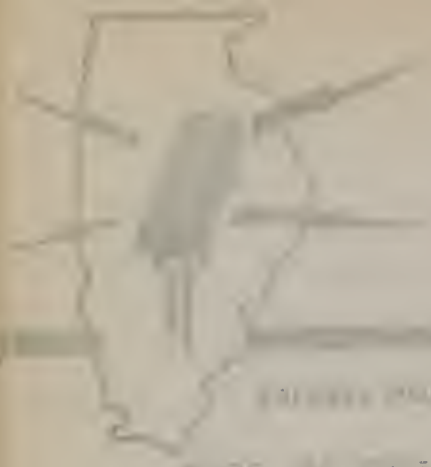
KDG:lw
6-21-50



Good Pasture Helps Stop Dairy Slump

URBANA--When you put your cows on good legume pasture, you take the most important step in avoiding the summer slump in milk production.

Good pasture will give your herd a better chance to skip the average 30 percent drop in milk production from May until early fall, says C. S. Rhode, dairy scientist of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Too many herds are still on old bluegrass pastures that are eaten down to the ground.

It's good practice to feed some dry roughage to your cows on pasture. Even on good pasture they'll still like some hay. Rhode says hay near cows' favorite resting or watering place serves two purposes: (1) It helps to maintain production, and (2) it helps to prevent bloat.

Rhode also advises feeding some grain to your better-producing cows during the summer. He says production will be maintained and the animals will stay in better condition. A pound of grain a day for every five or six pounds of milk will be sufficient if you have your herd on good pasture.

"If you're still in doubt about the earning capacity of a good pasture," Rhode says, "listen to this:

"Byron McCoy of Edgar county had a 12-acre pasture of alfalfa, red clover and bromegrass in 1949 from which he sold $1,270 worth of milk above the cost of other feeds. That's over $100 an acre. In order to get this high-yielding pasture, he tested the soil and added the indicated amounts of phosphate and limestone."

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1950

Rations Not Usually Deficient in Trace Minerals

URBANA--The claim that for proper growth you need to supplement normal livestock rations with such minerals as cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium and manganese is not usually true.

R. M. Forbes, associate professor of animal nutrition at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that iodine is the only trace mineral that is likely to be lacking in livestock rations in Illinois. And even that mineral is lacking only in the areas around Lake Michigan.

Forbes says there may be borderline deficiencies of minerals in some farm rations. In a few cases it may be possible to improve feed utilization and reproduction rates by using a trace mineral mixture.

Cobalt salts have no place in trace mineral mixtures except when the mixtures are designed for cattle or sheep, Forbes says. And except in poultry, we have not found a manganese deficiency when good practical rations have been fed.

"Copper, iron and magnesium are likely to be deficient only in young animals which are fed for abnormally long periods on milk alone," Forbes adds.

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Farm
Radio News
of Illinois - College of Agriculture - Extension Service
For Release Tuesday, June 17, 1952

...ra Not Usually Deficient in Farm Minerals

URBANA--The claim that for proper growth you need to sup-
...ot normal livestock rations with such minerals as cobalt, cop-
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...ing animals which are fed for abnormally long periods on milk
...," Forbes adds.

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Piatt county -- Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeder's Association Field Day--Sunday, July 2, starting at 10:30 a.m. CST. Everett Glasgow farm near Monticello, Illinois.

PROGRAM

10:30 Inspection of Sheep Exhibits
Listeners are invited to bring an outstanding animal or two to put up for inspection.

11:00 Judging Contest

12:00 Basket Lunch
Plenty of shade trees and grass. Lunch in new 4-H Memorial Camp Dining Hall in case of rain.

1:15 Demonstrations
Trimming for show
Feeding for show
Shearing
Care and current value of wool

2:40 Announcement of Judging Contest Winners

Drawing for Gate Prizes

If you are interested in sheep management or want to learn more about sheep possibilities for your farm, don't miss this event. U. of I. sheep specialists will be on hand to lead discussion and answer questions. Field day signs will be posted on Routes 47 and 105 near Monticello.

Soil Experiment Field Meetings:

Lake county -- Thursday, July 6, at Antioch Soil Experiment Field.

Will county -- Friday, July 7, at Joliet Soil Experiment Field. Both meetings start at 1:30 p.m. DST. Purpose is to show the effect of soil management and fertilizer practices on growing crops; to discuss soil fertility problems and answer questions on the use of fertilizers for soil and crop improvement. These meetings should be helpful to those planning an improved land utilization program. U. of I. agronomists will lead discussion and answer questions.

[illegible] Tour Itinerary

[illegible] County -- Illinois Farmers Group presents a management plan

Day--Monday, July 3, starting at 10:30 a.m. CST. Breakfast

[illegible] Corn Pest Management, Illinois.

PROGRAM

10:30 Inspection of farms [illegible]
Participants are invited to bring an overnight sleep[illegible] bag or sack to put up for inspection.

11:00 Meeting Contact

12:00 Special Lunch
Plenty of shade trees and picnic. Lunch is day 4-H Memorial Camp Dining Hall in case of rain.

1:15 Demonstrations
Tilling for alfa
Seeding for alfa
Spraying
Pure and current value of seed

2:00 Announcement of Tomorrow Contact Meeting

Dressing for Corn Fields

If you are interested in spray management or want to learn more about sleep responsibilities for your farm, don't miss this event. [illegible] spraying specialists will be on hand to lead discussion and answer questions. Farm [illegible] will be posted on Monday 4-7 and 10 [illegible] Monday.

Experiment Field Meetings

Lake County -- Thursday, July 6, at Kenosha [illegible] Station

Will County -- Friday, July 7, at Joliet [illegible] Field. [illegible] starts at 1:00 p.m. CST. Purpose is to show the effect of soil management and fertilizer [illegible] on growing crops, to discuss soil fertility [illegible] and answer questions on the use of fertilizers for [illegible] improvement. Tours meeting should be helpful to [illegible] planning an improved land or fertilization program. [illegible] agronomists will lead discussion and answer questions.

Sheep on Good Summer Pasture Pay Profits

URBANA--To take the best care of your sheep this summer, you will need to provide them with pasture that is continuously abundant, nutritious and palatable.

They'll reward you with good health, cheap gains in weight and healthy lambs.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that pasture for sheep needs to be abundant to provide them with plenty of feed. It should be nutritious to provide the necessary proteins, minerals, vitamins and other feed values for good growth. It needs to be palatable so that your sheep will eat their fill.

Good pasture is the best feed you can provide for your farm flock, Garrigus believes. Bluegrass is an excellent early pasture for sheep. But by midsummer a bluegrass pasture needs to be filled in with a legume or a legume-grass mixture.

When sheep are on good pasture, the only other things they require are salt and water. For best gains they should have access to shade, either natural or artificial, so that they can be comfortable in the hot weather.

If your sheep do not do so well as you think they should on good pasture, look for parasites, Garrigus says. Stomach worms are the most common parasite. You can control them with an ounce of phenothiazine fed as a drench, in the form of a pill, or in the feed. Call your veterinarian if you are in doubt.

RAJ:lw
6-23-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1950

Young Windbreak Trees Need Care This Summer

URBANA--Whether or not your young farm windbreak trees survive next winter's freezes and storms depends a lot on the care you give them this summer.

W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that young evergreen trees need plenty of moisture during the hot summer months.

You can help to preserve moisture by mulching or by shallow cultivation. He recommends mulching if you have a large windbreak and cultivation if you have only a few trees.

Ground corncobs, chopped hay, straw and leaves all make good, inexpensive mulches. Cover the soil under the trees with a three-inch layer of mulch, extending it at least six inches beyond the branches. Two bushels of ground cobs will mulch a five-foot tree. To prevent damage from mice, pull the mulch away from the trunk of the tree.

Check at least once a week for insect damage. You can control red spider mites with Formula 17 spray or Dimite. Calcium arsenate is effective on bagworms.

Bulkley says, also, to protect trees from fire and fence out livestock.

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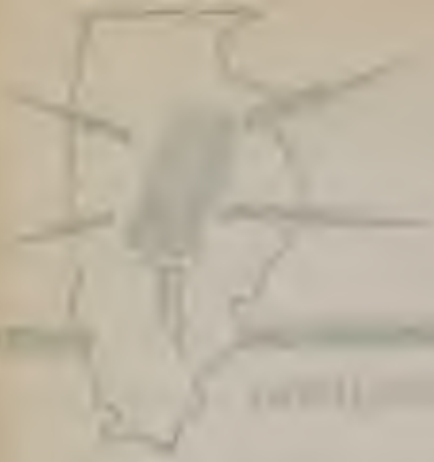

Farmers Should Question Quoted Cattle Prices

URBANA--When you buy your feeder cattle this fall, don't rely too much on the quoted price as a guide to what the feeders will actually cost you.

"Often the quoted price does not include all of the costs you will be expected to pay," says W. J. Wills, Illinois College of Agriculture livestock marketing specialist.

For example, Wills says, your neighbor may tell you about some 600-pound feeders selling for $27 a hundredweight. But you'll still be in the dark about the real price unless you know the answers to the following questions:

1. Is that the price of the calves at some public market or delivered to the feedlot?
2. How much more will it cost to have the cattle delivered to the farm?
3. Does this price include the buyer's commission, or is the commission extra?
4. How accurate are the scales on which the cattle were weighed?
5. Does the stated weight represent farm weight, market weight or western weight?
6. Were the cattle empty or full when weighed? Is that the actual weight or the actual weight less three percent?

That $27 a hundred may include dozens of direct and indirect costs, Wills points out. On the other hand, you may be expected to pay those costs in addition to the quoted price. It's a good idea to find out before you buy.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1950

Artificial Breeding Does Not Produce More Bull Calves

URBANA--Artificial breeding in dairy herds produces about the same proportion of bull and heifer calves as natural mating.

That's the finding of Karl Gardner, dairy scientist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, after studying the records of 26 large dairy herds in Champaign, Kane and McHenry counties which used artificial breeding. He was assisted in the study by Lawrence Zuckerman, student at the college.

Last fall and early this spring, 1,783 calves were born in these herds. Of this number 917 were bull calves and 866 were heifer calves. That ratio of 106 bull calves for every 100 heifers, or 51.4 percent, is about the same as the proportion in natural mating.

Dairy scientists say that natural breeding produces this same average ratio of 106 bull calves to every 100 heifer calves. Their proportion is based on the records of 125,000 cattle. Other persons claim that the ratio is 107 to 100.

Gardner says you can't beat Mother Nature's way of doing things. In spite of all the claims about being able to determine the sex in higher animals before birth by various means, scientists still feel that over the years you can't beat the law of averages.

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Scholarships Available for Ag, Home Ec Students

URBANA--If you are planning to enroll in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this fall for the first time, you are eligible to apply for scholarships which will help finance you through your freshman year, and further in some cases.

Sears Roebuck scholarships are open to both boys and girls this year for the first time. They are awarded on the basis of your high school scholastic record, excellence in leadership and financial need. Selected students receive $200 for the freshman year, with the possibility of extension through the sophomore and junior years for outstanding students.

Six Kroger scholarships also pay $200 for the freshman year. These scholarships are divided equally between home economics and agriculture students on the same basis.

Members of the FFA or FHA are eligible for the one scholarship offered by the National Association of Thoroughbred Breeders. Scholarship, leadership and financial need also will determine who receives this $320 four-year tuition scholarship.

Prospective freshmen may apply for all or any one of these scholarships on one application blank. You can get one of these forms by writing the office of Dean Robert R. Hudelson, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1950

Cut or Spray Weeds in New Pasture Seedings

URBANA--Cut or spray the weeds before they go to seed in your new legume-grass pasture seeding.

It is true that most clovers and alfalfa suffer some damage from 2,4-D. But R. F. Fuelleman, professor of crop production at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it is better to spray or cut patches of noxious weeds than to let them go to seed.

Fuelleman adds that growth habits of Ladino and white clover seem to help them withstand 2,4-D spraying, but even these legumes will be hurt. If killing weeds by spraying does not pay you for some loss of stand, then you'd better use the mower instead.

If you're wondering what effect spraying would have on your livestock, the crops specialist says that 2,4-D usually does not harm them.

If you mow new seedings after you get your nurse crop off the field, Fuelleman recommends that, if possible, you set the mower about six inches off the ground. Mowing lower than six inches may either damage the new seeding or expose it to the hot sun to be damaged later.

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Don't Let Late Blight Kill Your Tomatoes

URBANA--The right combination of rainfall and temperature is the key to whether late blight will hit your tomatoes.

M. B. Linn, plant pathologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that when the temperature does not rise above 70 degrees and your tomato plants are wet from rain or dew, an attack of late blight can spread rapidly over the entire crop.

If you watch daily rainfall and temperature for this combination and catch the disease in time, you can save your crop from one of the worst tomato killers.

Low, sheltered spots in tomato plots are most apt to be hit first, warns Linn, because they are probably cooler than the rest of your garden. Don't depend on weather station temperature reports. It's the temperature in your garden that counts.

You can recognize late blight from the large, irregular brown spots on the leaves. It rots both green and ripe fruit. It is also called potato blight, because it attacks potato plants, too.

Control late blight by using fungicides when the first signs appear. You can get recommendations for the right fungicide for late blight and other tomato diseases from the 1950 Illinois Garden Guide, Circular 522. Get a copy from your county farm adviser, or write directly to the Agricultural Experiment Station, 113 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1950

Cool Pigs Make Economical Gains

URBANA--To get most economical gains and prevent death losses, keep your hogs as cool as possible these hot summer days.

"Natural shade is the best pig-cooler," says G. R. Carlisle, Illinois College of Agriculture extension livestock specialist. "But if there are no shade trees in your hog pasture, a cheap, straw-covered shade is much better than nothing."

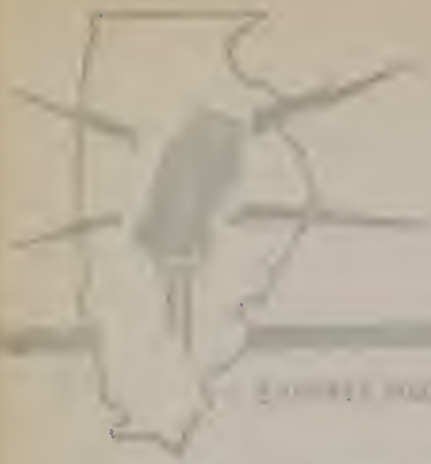
Carlisle says sprinkling the ground under the shade and keeping plenty of water before the hogs will keep the pigs cool on the hottest days.

A California experiment clearly pointed out the need for keeping hogs cool. In that test the hogs were kept in a room where temperature and humidity could be controlled.

Hogs weighing 70 to 144 pounds made the fastest gains and required less feed per 100 pounds gained at 75 degrees than at any other temperature. Bigger hogs, weighing 166 to 200 pounds, did best at around 60° F.

You can't turn the heat up and down to suit the pigs, says Carlisle. But by sprinkling the ground and providing shade, you can make them more comfortable and at the same time keep down feed expenses.

KDG:lw



Illinois Farm Population Decreasing

URBANA--The biggest nose count in history is about over. And while it's still too early for an accurate report, preliminary census figures show a drop in Illinois farm population.

In 1940, farm people made up 12 percent of the state total. The 1950 census may show that figure to be only 10 percent. C. L. Folse, rural sociologist with the Illinois College of Agriculture, gives several reasons for the loss in farm population during the past 10 years.

Booming wartime and postwar industries attracted many rural young people to high wages in cities. Large-scale use of labor-saving machinery and greater production efficiency reduced the number of hands needed on farms. Farms also tended to grow larger, reducing the number of operators.

Folse explains that the rural birth rate has increased only half as rapidly as the city birth rate. Thus the so-called post-war "baby boom" was largely a city phenomenon.

In the past, cities have gained heavily through the movement of people away from farms and into industrial centers. But in the future we won't be able to look to rural areas to produce, rear and educate large numbers of potential city dwellers.

Folse says the cities will have to reproduce their own future workers or look to migrants from outside the limits of the state.

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 3, 1950

Terrill Named Swine Division Head

Stanley W. Terrill has been named head of the swine division of the department of animal science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This announcement was made today by L. E. Card, department head. Terrill succeeds J. L. Krider, who recently resigned to accept a position with the Central Soya Company, Inc., of Decatur, Ind.

In announcing the appointment, Card pointed out that Terrill "has the combination of background, training and experience that makes him especially qualified to head up the swine programs of the College and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station."

The new division head grew up on a 300-acre Iowa livestock farm and graduated from Iowa State College in 1940. He was a member of the Iowa State livestock judging team in 1940 which won first place both at the Kansas City Royal Livestock Show and the Chicago International Livestock Exhibit.

Before coming to Illinois in 1941, Terrill had experience in agricultural extension work as a county 4-H Club agent in Warren county, Iowa. On the Illinois staff he worked closely with Krider on swine nutrition studies and completed work for his Ph. D. degree in 1948.

Terrill is author and co-author of numerous scientific papers and articles in the field of swine nutrition and management and is a member of four agricultural honorary societies.

RR:lw
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Don't Give Brucellosis of Cattle a Chance

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says the old saying about "an ounce of prevention" is sound advice where brucellosis of cattle is concerned.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the College of Veterinary Medicine says a single careless act in the care of a brucellosis-free herd may undo the work of many years. No possible way of preventing infection from entering the herd should be overlooked.

The chief way in which brucellosis enters a herd is through infected replacements or additions, especially if these are pregnant heifers or cows. All animals added to the herd should come from non-infected herds. And to make sure they are free from infection, they should be tested before purchase.

Another smart thing to do is keep all new animals from direct contact with the herd for 90 days and then test them a second time before admitting them to the herd.

It is also important to prevent over-the-fence contacts with infected cattle, to divert drainage from infected farms away from your farm, and to fence off slow-moving streams that flow through infected farms.

Dr. Woods also reminds stockmen to be careful in visting farms where there is disease, as germs may be brought home on shoes or clothing.

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1950

Cervix Insemination Found Best for Cows

URBANA--Many accidental abortions which are occurring after artificial insemination of dairy cows can be prevented by inseminating into the cervix.

G. W. Salisbury and N. L. VanDemark, dairy scientists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, report that, for best conception results, it is unnecessary and even unwise to inseminate cows deep in the reproductive tract.

Experiments have been conducted by the two scientists in cooperation with the Northern Illinois Dairy Cattle Breeding Cooperative at Dundee. In the tests they divided 6,600 cows into three different groupings.

Cows in each group were inseminated in different locations in the reproductive tract. The simplest technique, insemination into the cervix, produced just as good results as deeper insemination. This method also is a time-saver.

False heat may occur in pregnant cows up until 60 days after conception, Salisbury and VanDemark point out. During that time it is difficult for even a trained veterinarian to detect pregnancy. But you need not worry about causing an accidental abortion if that happens in one of your cows when you practice insemination only in the cervix.

JAM:lw
6-30-50

Farm Families Give Opinions on Home Freezers

URBANA--If you're thinking of buying one of the 50,000 home freezers which are manufactured every month, you'll be interested in what present owners think of their units.

In a survey throughout the state, W. J. Wills and R. C. Ashby, Illinois College of Agriculture economists, found that most farm freezer owners were fairly well satisfied with their units. But they had a few objections too.

About one-fourth of the farm families questioned said convenience was the best virtue of the home freezer. The second important advantage was the saving in number of trips to town. Along that same line, farm housewives ranked as the third good point the fact that the home unit was accessible. The fourth advantage was that freezers handle small quantities of fruit, vegetables, and poultry with ease.

Nearly three-fourths of the families questioned found no disadvantages in owning a home freezer. The objection given most frequently by the other one-fourth dealt with inconveniences of their particular unit. Next in line was cost, both operating and initial.

Farm users found their units defective or subject to power failure often enough to list that as the third important disadvantage. Some owners were dissatisfied with the size of their freezers. The fourth objection was that the unit did not quick-freeze a sufficient quantity.

HDG:lw
6-30-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1950

Vacationing Hens Should Be Culled From Flock

URBANA--It may be vacation time for people, but if hens quit laying they're not on vacation--they're just plain loafing.

Late summer and early fall is the time when egg prices go higher, says Sam Ridlen, extension poultry specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture. From now until fall is the wrong time for "biddie" to take her vacation.

One of the most economical steps you can take right now is to remove nonproducers and low-producers from your flock, Ridlen says. Of course, you should also get rid of any diseased birds.

If the flock was housed last fall and has been in production since then, much of the yellow pigment should be bleached from the hens' legs. Get rid of any hens that do not have bleached legs, because they will lay few if any eggs for the feed they eat.

Keep culling as the summer goes along, Ridlen advises.

Don't forget to feed a balanced ration to both old and young stock. It won't pay you in the long run to try to save money by limiting feed intake. Also, your hens will do better in clean, cool and comfortable quarters.

Finally, look for good markets as a way to get the most income from your poultry enterprise, Ridlen says. Every town has good outlets for high-quality eggs, but you may have to hunt for them.

DRM:lw
6-30-50

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Rye Pastures Valuable to Dairymen Last Spring

URBANA--Early spring pastures proved to be life-savers for many Illinois dairymen this past spring.

Leo Fryman, instructor in dairy science at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says reports from Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers in all sections of the state tell about the same story.

One DHIA member in DeKalb county, for instance, says that rye pasture was a big help to him this year when he ran out of hay and silage, with 30 cows and 20 heifers to feed.

He figures that he made more than $200 net profit out of 10 acres of rye pasture in a two-week period. He not only saved himself from buying a lot of feed, but also raised his milk production to an average of 166 pounds more a day. The rye was ready to pasture at least two weeks before other pastures in the area.

Another dairyman in Ford county reports that he increased his herd average from 926 pounds of milk and 38.9 pounds of butterfat in April to 1,156 pounds of milk and 51.2 pounds of butterfat in May. He turned his cows on excellent rye pasture.

Rye isn't the only early spring pasture, Fryman adds. A Clinton county farmer down in the St. Louis area used wheat and sweet clover for his early pasture. His 21 Holsteins increased their milk production when they were turned out on this pasture to such extent that they made $110 more over feed cost during May than they did during the two preceding months.

After the rye is gone, you can supplement your regular pasture grasses by seeding Sudan grass on the rye land for late summer forage, Fryman says.

AJ:lw
6-30-50

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1950

Vaccinating Calves Prevents Blackleg

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says that once blackleg has caused losses in your cattle it's usually necessary to vaccinate all calves when they are three to four months old.

Dr. P. D. Beamer says blackleg is a disease that usually affects cattle from six months to two years of age. It strikes swiftly, and the death rate is high.

Blackleg is caused by a germ which can live for years in the soil or in contaminated buildings. For this reason it's usually necessary to vaccinate all calves to prevent further outbreaks.

Because the disease is deadly and highly infectious, Dr. Beamer urges herd owners to have a veterinarian check immediately if disease strikes. If it is blackleg, it's important to burn all dead animals or to bury them deeply under lime and earth.

Also important is to thoroughly clean all buildings and equipment which may have become contaminated. A disinfectant made from 2 1/2 pounds of lye, 2 1/2 pounds of quicklime and 8 gallons of water may also help to control blackleg.

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LEA:ml
7/3/50

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1950

Nature Adds Dividend to Legume-Grass Mixture

URBANA--Mother Nature pays an extra dividend in the form of higher protein grass forage or hay when you plant a legume with your grass.

H. J. Snider, assistant professor of soil fertility at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that tests have shown that grass grown with alfalfa contains 80 to 100 pounds more protein per ton than grass grown alone.

Limestone, rock phosphate and potash were applied in the amounts indicated by soil tests on plots at the Newton and Kewanee soil experiment fields of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Grass was seeded alone and with legumes on the same soil, Snider says. So only the legume can get the credit for more protein in the grass.

Bromegrass alone contained 160 pounds of protein per ton. Bromegrass sowed with alfalfa showed 240 pounds of protein per ton when it was analyzed.

Protein increase in bluegrass grown with alfalfa was even greater than that of bromegrass. Grown alone, bluegrass had 170 pounds of protein in each ton of dry hay. But there were 270 pounds of protein in a ton of bluegrass grown with alfalfa.

Snider calls the increased protein content of grass grown with a legume a desirable "by-product" of a good system. He points out that grass is usually put into a pasture or hay mixture because it reduces bloating in livestock on pasture and because grass helps to hold the soil better than legumes alone.

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RAJ:ml
7/3/50

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1950

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Piatt county -- Meeting of State Soil Conservation Districts Board and Advisory Council consisting of 15 directors of soil conservation districts--Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7, at Allerton Park.

Calhoun and Pike counties -- Teacher Training in Conservation Meetings--Monday through Thursday, July 10 through 20. Hardin and Pittsfield respectively. (Contact county superintendent of schools for further details.)

Montgomery county -- District 4-H Livestock Judging School--Tuesday, July 11. Rose-Ann farm, Farmersville. Supervised by Frank Mynard, state 4-H club staff, and Harry Russell, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Pope county -- Purebred Sheep Auction--Thursday, July 13, 10:30 a.m. (CST) Dixon Springs Agricultural Experiment Station, Robbs, Illinois. Short program on sheep raising precedes sale. Forty-one head of Hampshires and Suffolks will be offered.

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Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1950

Find Weather Damage in Some Vegetable Crops

URBANA--Winds, cool temperatures and excessive rainfall of late June have caused some damage in tomatoes and other vegetable crops in northern and central Illinois.

M. B. Linn, Illinois College of Agriculture plant disease specialist who noted the damage, says southern Illinois may have similar damage, but as yet no survey has been taken there.

Although weather damage may cause some worry, Linn says, in general the actual damage may be slight.

It is easy to confuse weather damage with a plant disease. But you can recognize weather damage in tomatoes and most other crops by the appearance of brownish, shiny areas on the undersides of the leaves. Also, russeting sometimes appears on the upper surfaces of these same leaves. Severely affected leaves may wither and die.

Other evidence of weather damage is that tomato flowers in some cases have dropped without setting fruit. In some fields, sweet corn leaves have whitish areas on the upper sides which look something like frost injury.

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RAJ:ml
7/3/50

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1950

Illinois Land Prices Remain Strong

URBANA--Illinois so far has not followed the general trend of falling land prices in the rest of the country.

C. L. Stewart, land economist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says this fact is shown by recent information from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by studies made by himself and by other Illinois agricultural economists.

Farm land prices in the United States reached their peak in November 1948, says Stewart, when the average price was around $72 an acre. Since then the national average has dropped about 5 percent until it is now slightly under the old 1920 peak of $69 an acre.

On the other hand, Illinois has had no definite land price peak since 1920. In contrast with the national picture, Illinois land prices have been rising most of the time since 1933. We may have reached the top in Illinois, but only time will tell.

Since November 1948 there has been a drop of $3.50 an acre in the national average price of land. But Illinois as a whole has shown an increase of about $8 an acre.

Stewart says that one reason for sustained land prices in the past 20 months is that Illinois farm incomes kept well ahead of rising land prices up to November 1948. Since then high farm production and feelings of optimism among businessmen and farmers have helped to keep land prices at a high level.

Stewart estimates that the present average price of all Illinois farm land, including buildings, is around $190 an acre. The average-sized farm is worth about $6,000 more than in the '20's, principally because it is one-fifth larger than it was then.

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RAJ:ml
7/3/50

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1950

Field Tour July 14 at Northern Illinois Experiment Field

URBANA--You'll find it well worth your while to save Friday afternoon, July 14, for the field tour of the Northern Illinois Experiment Field. The field is located 4 miles north of Shabbona in DeKalb county.

J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the program starts at 1 p.m. daylight saving time. You can see experiments under way on small grains, corn, soybeans, forage crops, and weed control. You'll hear about the value of organic matter and soil tilth. And you'll also hear a timely report on the current insect situation in northern Illinois.

Hackleman says this is the second field day to be held at the newest experiment field of the University of Illinois. Buildings and equipment for this new crop center were provided by farmers and farmer organizations. The land was deeded to the University by the late H. G. Wright of DeKalb. The field tour at 1 p.m. Friday, July 14, is in the nature of a progress report on the use of the land and funds.

LJN:lw
7-5-50

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Veterinarian Gives Checklist for Cattle Health

URBANA--Illinois farmers were today given a 7-point checklist that is designed to help their cattle thrive during the rest of the pasture season.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, lists these points under the cattle health program:

1. Examine your pastures frequently for poisonous plants. White snakeroot, horsetail milkweed, horse nettle, jack-in-the-pulpit, buttercup, and bracken are only a few of the poisoners in summer and fall pastures.

2. Keep all gates and fences in good repair to prevent cattle from getting into the cornfield and overeating.

3. If you live in a blackleg area, have your calves vaccinated when they are four to six months old.

4. Spray your herd to get rid of flies.

5. Provide plenty of shade for white-skinned animals that are pastured on clover, Sudan grass, buckwheat, or weedy pastures. Otherwise they may become sensitive to sunlight, which may lead to sloughing skin, blindness, and death.

6. Watch for signs of pinkeye or lumpy jaw. If either occurs, get help from your veterinarian immediately.

7. Be sure all new herd additions or replacements are free from disease before turning them in with the herd.

LEA:lw
7-5-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

DeKalb county -- Soil Experiment Field Day--Friday, July 14, 1 p.m. (DST), 12 noon (CST). Northern Illinois Experiment Field, 4 miles north of Shabbona. Second such meeting at newest U. of I. experiment field is of special importance to farmers in all northern Illinois counties.

Experiments on small grains, corn, soybeans, forage crops, and weed control will be discussed by University representatives.

Farmers and farm organizations have donated money with which to build buildings and provide equipment for this field. Land was donated to U. of I. by late H. G. Wright of DeKalb.

Piatt county -- Illinois Rural Life Conference--Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15, Allerton Park near Monticello. Committee of 35 to 40 people, headed by Paul Johnson, Prairie Farmer editor, to plan for Rural Life Conference, held annually during Farm and Home Week. (From committee secretary, David E. Lindstrom)

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Radio News
/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 10, 1950

Father-Son Profit-Sharing Agreements Help Keep Boys on Farm

URBANA--"You can blame only yourself, nine times out of ten, if your boys leave the farm. Chances are that you missed a bet along the way by not taking them into partnership."

So declares J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist, Illinois College of Agriculture, in the July issue of Successful Farming.

In the article, "Four Ways to Start Farming," he relates the profit-sharing experiences of the following families: Emery Cender, Champaign county; Holly Ludwig, Vermilion county; Byron Kline, McLean county; and Tom Lloyd, Macoupin county.

Where fathers and sons have worked out a business agreement, the whole family has benefited. The point is: Don't wait until your boys are married, or 21, before you give them an interest and a start in farming. That may be too late. Cunningham says father-son profit-sharing agreements can start--on a small scale--when the boys are old enough to take a real interest in farming. The agreement can be changed later to meet changing conditions.

Circular 587 gives details of setting up family profit-sharing agreements. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture.

WJN:lw
7-5-50

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Illinois Placings in Regional Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Given

URBANA--The entry of W. F. Williams, Rothway Corn Belt Hatcheries, Monticello, Piatt county, scored 100 out of a possible 110 points in the recent regional Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest held at Chicago. But that was only good enough for eighth place. Two entries of Myrick's Hatcheries, Morris, Grundy county, placed among the first 15.

Rothway's 15 Cornish—New Hampshire birds, which won the state contest, had a gross live weight of 74 pounds at 12 weeks of age. or an average of 4.93 pounds per bird.

Ohio won all of the first five places in the regional contest. Each entrant scored 105 points or more out of a perfect 110 points.

Clarence Ems, Springfield, state chairman of the Illinois Chicken-of-Tomorrow committee, says there were more entries--a total of 60--and more birds with outstanding meat quality entered in the Illinois contest this year than at any time during the previous contest years of 1947-49. And competition at the 9-state midwest regional contest was unusually keen also.

JN:lw **********

When Does It Pay to Grind Corn for Hogs?

URBANA--If you're wondering whether it pays to grind corn for your hogs, here's the answer.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today explained that pigs under 150 pounds chew their food so well that you'll seldom save enough feed by grinding to pay for the cost of the grinding.

But for hogs above 150 pounds, grinding will save about 5 percent of the corn. Therefore, says Carlisle, if the cost of grinding 100 pounds of corn is less than the value of 5 pounds, it will probably pay you to grind.

JN:lw 7-5-50 **********

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1950

Expect Unsettled Markets

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm economist today said that we should expect unsettled markets during the months ahead. He gave four reasons for his warning.

L. H. Simerl says, first, the all-important corn crop is made largely during July and August. Yield depends mainly on rainfall and also on corn borer damage.

Second, military operations always have a strong influence on market activities, since they interfere with normal production and distribution processes.

Third, needs for price control and rationing will be discussed by the public and probably debated by Congress.

Finally, even before the recent international developments, many people had little confidence in prevailing price levels. Now most people are even more uncertain about probable price behavior.

Simerl says a major business boom was in progress long before Korea made the headlines and that the war news adds strength to an already strong market situation. But prices of farm products and other raw materials will drop from time to time, especially after marked rises. All of these things should be considered carefully in making medium and long-time farm plans.

LJN:lw
7-7-50

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1950

[illegible] unexplained accidents

[illegible] University of Illinois has announced that [illegible] should expect unexplained accidents during the coming season. [illegible] four reasons for his warning:

[illegible] Mr. Albert says, first, the atomic-powered [illegible] may be [illegible] through duty and accident. Yield dropping mainly on [illegible] also on some heavy duties.

Second, military operations always have a strong influence [illegible] activities, since they interfere with normal construction and [illegible] programs.

Third, needs for power control and rationing will be [illegible] to the public and probably demand be conserve.

Finally, you before the power information developments, [illegible] has little confidence in predictions since Jewels. Mr. Albert [illegible] the other more uncertain about predicting future developments.

Albert says a major problem here has to [illegible] long delay [illegible] made the installations and that the war made only [illegible] to [illegible] without waiting elsewhere. But prices of fuel resources and [illegible] electricity will long range view in view, especially after [illegible] all or more latter should be considered reasonable in [illegible] and independent from other.

Northern Illinois Field Tour Time Well Spent

URBANA--You'll feel it was time well spent if you attend the annual tour of the Northern Illinois Experiment field on Friday afternoon, July 14, starting at 1 p.m. daylight saving time.

J. C. Hackleman, crops authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the field is located 4 miles north of Shabbona in DeKalb county. Folks from the 27 northernmost counties should be especially interested in the field tests being conducted there.

You can see the crop variety trials and other experiments on small grains, corn, soybeans, and forage crops. You can also look over the tests on weed control. And a report will be given on the current insect situation in northern Illinois.

For a profitable afternoon, then, save Friday afternoon, July 14, for the Northern Illinois Experiment field tour, starting at 1 p.m. "fast time" at the field 4 miles north of Shabbona, in DeKalb county.

LJN:lw

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Control Weeds in Grain After Harvest

URBANA--A good time to control weeds in your grain fields is after the grain is harvested.

Four University of Illinois weed control specialists advised today that many annual weeds that sprouted during the summer would start growing after the grain is harvested. They'll produce seed before frost unless you check them in some way.

These four men say that if there is no legume seeding in the grain and the weeds are susceptible to 2,4-D, you can spray the field with 2,4-D. However, mowing may be more effective because it gets all the weeds. You may need to mow twice too, once before the weeds bloom and again before the late ones produce seed.

LJN:lw
7-7-50

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1950

Oat Diseases Are Showing Up This Year

URBANA--Grey spot, red leaf, race 45 of leaf rust, oat blast, and scab are the most common trouble-makers in oats this year. W. M. Bever, federal crop pathologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says these diseases will not affect the state yield very much. However, severe outbreaks will cause some loss in fields locally.

If you've noticed 4 to 10 foot round spots in your oat field that appear to be ripening ahead of the rest of the crop, that's a pretty sure sign of grey spot. Look closer and you'll see that the grain is light and chaffy. Later, when the whole crop matures, the infected areas will remain an ashy-gray color.

No one knows the cause of grey spot, says Bever, and there's no control for it yet.

Last year the infected chaffy grain reduced the test weight of some Illinois crops by 5 pounds a bushel. Grey spot lowered yields 10 to 15 bushels in some cases and may do the same this year.

You may find red leaf along with grey spot. Don't confuse the two diseases just because they are usually found together. You can recognize red leaf by the reddish color of the infected leaves.

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Oat diseases - 2

These leaves die prematurely and become heavily infected with a secondary fungus that makes them look black. Red leaf is caused by bad weather during the growing season.

Race 45 of leaf rust has been found in central and southern Illinois oat fields. It may be in northern Illinois, too, but no survey has yet been made. You can recognize leaf rust by the bright yellow fungus growth on the leaf surface. Race 45 looks like any other race of leaf rust on oats. But it is the predominate race attacking Clinton and other Bond-type oats.

Oat blast is common again this year, but there is no known control for it. Late planting and adverse weather at the time the grain forms are responsible for the disease. It is easily recognized by the white, sterile spikelets usually found at base of a head of oats. Some varieties are more resistant to the disease than others.

If you see any oat heads that have one or more spikelets covered with a pinkish fungus growth, it's likely you have scab in your oats. Scab can change your plans if you're thinking of feeding the oats to hogs.

Bever says as little as 2 1/2 percent of scabby oats in grain will cause hogs to refuse to eat it or to become sick when they do eat it.

CDG:lw **********

Teaching Conservation to Teachers Again This Summer

URBANA--They're teaching conservation to teachers again this summer.

E. D. Walker, soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that last year 1,127 grade and high school teachers attended a one-week course given by the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, or the five state teachers' colleges at 12 locations over the state. Enrollment varied from 8 to 66 persons. The aim, Walker says, is to help them do a better job of teaching conservation to their students.

This is the fifth year in which summer school courses like this have been offered. Total enrollment during the four previous years has exceeded 3,000. **********

LJN:lw 7-7-50

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1950

Recommendations on TCA vs. Quackgrass Likely at Field Tour

URBANA--Recommendations for using TCA, one of the newer chemical weed-killers, to control quackgrass are expected to be made at the field tour of the Northern Illinois Experiment field tomorrow afternoon, July 14. The field is located 4 miles north of Shabbona in DeKalb county.

Agronomists in the Illinois College of Agriculture said today that tests during the past few years had shown "mostly good" results. Besides reports on TCA to combat quackgrass, you'll hear the latest tips on stopping Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, leafy spurge, and field bindweed.

Also on the program are reports on tests with about 30 varieties of oats, wheat, and barley; 12 varieties of soybeans; and several corn hybrids. You can see these crops growing and hear an explanation of their different characteristics. A report on the current insect situation in northern Illinois will also be given.

This is the second field tour of the newest experiment field of the College of Agriculture. Farmers and farm organizations built and equipped the new crops center to serve 27 northern counties. A progress report will be made on the use of the land and funds.

LJN:lw
7-10-50

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Barley Field Day Today Near Woodstock

URBANA--"How to Grow Good Malting Barley" is the theme of Barley Field Day today starting at 2 p.m. daylight saving time at Pell-Bari Farms 4 miles west of Woodstock on U.S. highway 14 in McHenry county. Incidentally, good malting barley brings a premium of about 25 cents a bushel over feed barley.

At least five agronomists from the Illinois College of Agriculture will be present. John Pendleton will report on tests to compare 12 different varieties, Wayne Bever will discuss disease control, and Al Lang will explain the five different fertilizer treatments under test. Also present will be J. C. Hackleman and W. O. Scott to explain best threshing methods.

This biggest barley field day held each year in Illinois is sponsored by the Midwest Barley Improvement association especially for the 15 counties or so in northern Illinois where spring barley is grown.

LJN:lw **********

Rural Youth Camp Registrations Almost Filled

URBANA--There are only 30 vacancies left at the annual Rural Youth state camp August 3-9 at the State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello.

Clareta Walker, state Rural Youth leader at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today about 60 counties so far have asked for 170 reservations for the camp. Capacity is 200 persons.

Besides the fun of outdoor camping, Rural Youth-ers will have discussion groups and courses in camp counseling, family living, and other subjects.

LJN:lw **********
7-10-50

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1950

Hog Price Rise May Not Last Long

URBANA--These climbing hog prices probably won't last; you'll be taking less risk if you sell your animals as they reach market weight instead of waiting for a higher market.

That's the opinion given today by W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He said that an increased supply of hogs and consumer resistance to high-priced pork cuts would probably allow little if any seasonal price rise from now to early September.

Wills bases his forecast on a study of supply and demand for hogs.

The specialist says wholesale meat prices (which work back to retail prices of meat cuts) are good indicators of the strength of demand. With 8 to 12 pound wholesale loins selling at $61 per hundred, on July 6, Wills expects consumer resistance to high-priced pork chops and other cuts to put an upper limit on live hog prices soon.

On the supply side, Wills believes heavy hog runs will start earlier this year than last. He also expects butcher hog marketings in the next two months to be 7 percent larger than a year ago. Sow marketing may be about 8 percent larger.

Wills thinks it doubtful that you'll gain by holding your hogs off the market. "As they reach market weight, sell them," he says. But watch the markets closely to avoid market gluts."

DG:lw
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Time Now to Renovate Strawberry Patch

URBANA--A University of Illinois small fruits specialist today advised that it's high time to renovate your strawberry patch if you want as good a crop next year as you had this year, or better.

Horticulturist A. S. Colby says to cut all the leaves off your strawberry plants as soon as you have picked the last box of strawberries. Do it before they become dry enough to crumble.

If mulch in the patch comes off too, don't worry about it. Destroying old leaves and mulch, preferably by burning, will go a long way in controlling disease and insects in next year's strawberries.

Your next step is to thin out older plants. If the patch is small, you may want to use a hoe. If you're a large-scale operator, you can use a plow or disk to narrow down original rows by throwing the dirt right up on plants at the edges of the rows.

Then, says Colby, a good way to level the patch, stir the soil and thin out the rows, all in one operation, is to harrow the patch across the furrows. Be sure to set the harrow teeth as flat as possible, though. If you use a rotary-tilling machine, remove about half the teeth so that the thinning won't be too drastic.

After thinning, the berries should be fertilized. Test your soil so that you'll know what is needed, and apply fertilizer according to these tests. Well-rotted manure will be helpful too.

Colby adds that irrigation will pay you well, especially if rainfall is short.

DHM:lw
7-10-50

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1950

2,4-D Spray KO's Weeds in Corn

URBANA--A 2,4-D spray was recommended today to control weeds in cornfields where cultivation has been delayed by wet weather and the pile-up of other spring and summer work.

Fred Slife, University of Illinois weed control specialist, says post-emergence spraying with 2,4-D is recommended where normal field operations are not controlling weeds susceptible to 2,4-D.

Post-emergence spraying is so called because weeds are sprayed after both the weeds and the corn have sprouted. Last year more than 500,000 acres were sprayed in this way in Illinois, and results in general were good.

Because of a late spring and plenty of rain since then, northern and central Illinois is spotted with weedy cornfields where 2,4-D spraying will be probably just the right answer.

But time is getting short to do the job. It must be done before the corn gets too tall for equipment to get into the fields to do the work. At best, only 2 or 3 weeks are left.

Custom sprayers charge less than $4 an acre for this work. This cost is usually repaid in larger corn yields due to less competition from weeds.

LJN:lw
7-12-50

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Faulty Sanitation Leads to Necro Losses in Pigs

URBANA--Swine growers who are losing spring pigs to necro are urged to look to their sanitation.

Dr. C. C. Morrill, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, said today that germs which are favored by improper sanitation are among the most important causes of necro. He adds:

"Faulty sanitation helps cause necro in two ways. It lets the germs accumulate until there are overwhelming numbers, and it favors infestation with parasites which lower pigs' resistance to bacterial infection."

Dr. Morrill says necro, the short name for infectious necrotic enteritis, has caused heavy death losses on a number of Illinois farms in recent weeks.

Several of the sulfa drugs are helpful in controlling the disease. However, they should not be used except under the direction of a veterinarian.

To prevent necro, swine growers are urged to use an adequate farm sanitation system, provide proper nutrition, and avoid purchase of feeder stock with an unknown or questionable history.

Other steps are to avoid overstocking, to control hog cholera by vaccinating each new crop of pigs, and to isolate newly bought stock for three or four weeks to be sure they are free from disease.

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LEA:lw
7-12-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Montgomery county -- Teacher Training in Conservation Meeting--Monday, July 17, through Friday, August 4. Hillsboro. (Contact county superintendents of schools for more details.)

Piatt county -- 4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp--Monday, July 17, through Saturday, July 22. Memorial Camp near Monticello. State Natural History Survey and State Department of Conservation members to instruct 4-H boys expected from 37 counties in the importance of wildlife conservation. Dick Lyon, state 4-H Club staff in charge.

All counties -- National Farm Safety Week--Sunday, July 23, through Saturday, July 29. Where? On every farm in every county in U.S. A week set aside for you to learn farm safety rules to obey throughout the year. A week to learn how you may save a life or avoid a crippling accident on your farm. Sponsored by National Safety Council, U.S.D.A., Illinois Extension Service and the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee.

Piatt county -- State 4-H Junior Leadership Camp--Monday, July 24, through Saturday, July 29. Memorial Camp near Monticello. Two boy and two girl junior leaders and one adult leader from each county expected to attend 11th annual camp.

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 17, 1950

New Cream Separator Saves Labor, Costs Little More

URBANA--A new cream separator, now completing tests at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, looks like it will be a big labor-saver but costs only a little more than present models.

Dairy technologist E. O. Herreid reported today that it takes only 1 1/2 to 3 minutes to clean the new separator, compared with at least 15 minutes to clean the conventional type.

And you need to take the new kind apart for cleaning only once a week instead of twice a day, as for present separators.

Herreid explains that the new separator is cleaned after each use by flushing cleaning solutions through it at high speeds. This removes all adhering milk solids. You can also use stronger and more efficient cleaning solutions because the entire mechanism is made of stainless steel.

This whole cleaning process contrasts sharply with dismantling ordinary separators after each use and cleaning them by hand with warm water, brushes, and disinfectants.

After you've thoroughly cleaned the new separator, Herreid says you can dry it simply by revolving the bowl at high speed. This whirling throws off all moisture in which bacteria could grow.

-more-

"We've run one of the separators for as long as 30 days without taking it apart for cleaning," says Herreid, "and still found only very small numbers of bacteria."

However, recommendations will probably be to take the separator apart at least once a week for inspection.

The machine was developed by International Harvester Company, and Herreid expects it will cost little more than present separators.

Here are Herreid's conclusions after working with the new separator for more than two years:

1. You can clean the bowl properly by centrifugal washing twice daily over a one- to two-week period.

2. In most tests, there was virtually no contamination of milk or cream from one separation to the next, as shown by bacterial counts.

3. The new type works just as well as present models. The new separator leaves only 0.06 to 0.07 percent fat in skim milk. A conventional model leaves the same amount.

LJN:lw
7-12-50

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4-H Day July 26 at Chicago Fair

URBANA--July 26 has been set aside as 4-H Club day at the 1950 Chicago Fair.

A parade of visiting rural youth, marching to the music of 4-H bands, is scheduled for the morning. During the afternoon, 4-H'ers will have a chance to show their talents, such as singing, playing an instrument, square dancing, and comedy stunts.

If you'd like to appear on the talent show, submit your application to your county farm or home adviser.

LJN:lw
7-12-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1950

Easiest Way to Check Combine Is Explained

URBANA--The best way to check your combine before oat harvest is to make a systematic check-up from header to tank, following the path of the grain as it goes through the machine.

This suggestion came today from A. L. Young, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

With oat harvest time almost here, you can insure yourself against harvest breakdowns by putting your combine into tip-top operating shape right away. You'll save time and eliminate trouble in the rush of harvest work if you do.

Young says you may find some weak spots in the fan housing and around the elevator or auger that goes to the grain tank. Grain could leak out onto the ground from these spots. Patching them with tin will save a lot of grain.

You'll also want to look over the cutter bar, guards, ledger plates, and sickle drive parts. Also examine the canvas or auger, whichever your combine has, and the threshing parts, even though they usually need little attention. Especially check the straw rack and power take-off or combine engine. And be sure all safety shields are in place.

LJN:lw
7-14-50

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Radio News

Morrow Plots Harvested for 75th Year

URBANA--Oats on the famous Morrow plots at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have just been harvested this year.

The plots, now in their 75th year, are the oldest in this country and the second oldest in the world.

There are three rotations on the Morrow plots--corn every year, corn and oats, and corn-oats-clover. Each plot is divided equally, one-half receiving no soil treatment and the other half getting manure, lime, and phosphate.

This year four plots are in oats and two in corn.

Since 1904, oats crops have averaged only 35 bushels an acre on the corn-oats plot without soil treatment compared with 62 bushels with soil treatment. On the corn-oats-clover plot, oats have averaged 50 bushels without soil treatment and 68 bushels with soil treatment.

F. C. Bauer, head of soil experiment field work, says these yield differences are due almost entirely to growing legumes in the rotation. Manure, lime, and phosphate put the land in condition to grow good legume crops.

Besides the differences in oat yields, the contrast in corn crops is striking. On two plots only 12 rods apart, one plot produced only 23 bushels an acre (1938-49) because it had been growing corn for 5 years without any soil treatment to build up fertility. The other plot grew 97 bushels an acre (1938-49) because it was on a corn-oats-clover rotation with soil treatment.

Bauer adds that the college has taken no special pains to grow these larger crop yields. Only manure, lime, phosphate, and legumes have been used. Any farmer can follow the same program.

JN:lw
-14-50

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[illegible] Fields Improved for Fifth Year

URBANA--Data on the famous Morrow Plots at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have just been improved for a fifth year.

The plots, now in their 75th year, are the oldest in this country and the second oldest in the world.

There are three rotations on the Morrow Plots--corn every year, corn and oats, and corn-oats-clover. Each plot is divided in half, one-half receiving no soil treatment and the other half manure, lime, and phosphate.

Data from four fields are in note and two in corn.

Since 1904, oats crops have averaged only 24 bushels on the manure plot without soil treatment compared with 50 with soil treatment. On the corn-oats-clover plot, oats have yield 50 bushels without soil treatment and 65 bushels with soil treatment.

Under the kind of soil management field corn, corn-clover differences are due almost entirely to growing legumes in the rotation. Manure, lime, and phosphate put the land in condition to grow legume crops.

Besides the differences in oat yields, the potential in corn is striking. In two crops only is corn plot produced 57 bushels an acre (1939-40) because it was on a corn-oats-clover rotation with soil treatment.

Every note that the soil has been in special plots to grow legume crop yields. Only manure, lime, phosphate, and legumes have been used. No fertilizer has ever injured.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1950

Protect Summer Shipments of Livestock Against Heat

URBANA--It's not necessary to haul livestock to markets, sales, and fairs in air-conditioned trucks or stock cars. But a few simple precautions will insure fewer losses from the heat.

Dr. D. W. Pratt, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, warns that losses from overheating will mount with the temperature. That's why it's important to allow plenty of room per animal when you're transporting livestock.

Be sure there is enough ventilation when the truck is standing as well as when it's moving. If the truck has a grain body, remove the slats. In an open-top truck you can shade the animals with canvas.

Many livestock producers recommend shipping animals at night when it's cooler. But whether you ship by day or night, be sure the animals have a good fill of water before being loaded. And if you're shipping hogs, wet down the sand in the truck bed.

Another precaution is to see that the truck or stock car is clean and disinfected before you load your livestock. If sick animals have been carried, the germs which they eliminated may still be present to infect healthy stock.

LEA:lw
7-14-50

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Safe to Feed up to One-Third Ground Oats to Young Pigs

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock specialist today reported that you can feed oats for as much as one-third of the grain ration of growing pigs without slowing down their rate of gain.

Harry Russell says this rule-of-thumb should help farmers who may be low on corn and who want to feed oats as part of the ration for fattening spring pigs.

There has always been some question about how much oats could be fed safely. But Russell says you can feed two-thirds corn and one-third oats, plus supplement, and still get 100 percent gains.

Above this 2-to-1 ratio, the more oats you feed, the slower your gains will be.

Better grind the oats finely though. Tests show that whole oats are worth only about 75 percent as much as ground oats in feed value for young pigs.

LJN:lw **********

New Food Technology Degrees Approved

URBANA--For the first time this fall, students at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture can study food technology and earn their degree in that field.

L. B. Howard, head of food technology work, said today the Board of Trustees had approved broad courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy in Food Technology.

It is expected that the training available in these curricula will attract more students interested in food technology to the University. At present 12 undergraduate students are enrolled and 12 graduate students are working for advanced degrees. With completion of the new $2,350,000 Animal Sciences building, which includes food technology laboratories, in September 1951, it will be possible to handle about 60 juniors and seniors plus some 25 advanced students. Nine new courses in food technology are required for graduation.

LJN:lw **********
7-14-50

farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950

Warns Cattle Feeders Against Overoptimism

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist today pointed out two things that should help to prevent excessive optimism among cattle feeders now.

L. H. Simerl says these factors are recognition of present high costs and the possibility of a substantial increase in market beef supplies.

Cattle feeders are much more optimistic now than they were a year ago. They're paying $3 to $5 more per hundred pounds for feeder cattle. Most good feeders made money this year. Recent international developments have also encouraged higher feeder cattle prices.

But changes in supply and demand have made for higher feeder prices too. Beef cattle supplies are up two million head from a year ago, but they've been kept on the farms and ranches, not marketed.

As for demand, on July 1 business activity was near peacetime peak levels. For many workers wage rates were higher than a year ago. And they're working full weeks and overtime.

Simerl says the biggest weak spot now is consumer credit. People are borrowing heavily to buy houses, automobiles, television sets, farm machinery, etc. They may have to cut back on buying sometime during the next year. If so, that will offset heavier spending by the government for national defense. That is something more for prospective cattle feeders to think about.

JN:lw
7-17-50

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Accidents CAN Happen to YOU

URBANA--You need to get over the idea that accidents can't happen to you. It's a dangerous and mistaken notion, and it may actually cause accidents.

So declares Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety committee. He said today that special efforts would be made to prevent farm accidents during National Farm Safety week July 23-29.

But, remember, adds Morris, you need to be on your toes the year round to come through alive, whole, and healthy.

Here's an actual report of accidents for one week in one neighborhood--and it could have been yours:

A nine-year-old boy fell through a hole in the mow floor and broke his arm at the elbow.

Another boy, 14 years old, was killed when a tractor overturned in a ditch.

A 10-year-old girl was nearly killed when run over by a tractor driven by a 13-year-old boy.

A little boy, 4 years old, was drowned in a stock tank.

A farm wife was badly scalded when glass canning jars exploded in the oven.

You can see that the whole family needs to be safety-conscious, says Morris. Each family member needs to be on the lookout always for hazards to health and safety. Farm safety is a job calling for family cooperation.

KDG:lw
7-17-50

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farm
Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1950

Don't Spray 2,4-D on Corn at Silking or Pollination Time

URBANA--A warning on spraying corn with 2,4-D to control weeds was issued today by a University of Illinois authority.

Fred Slife, weed control specialist, says corn should not be sprayed just before, during, or after silking, or at pollination time. Sprays at those times are likely to cut down corn yields severely. If applied near silking or pollination time, the 2,4-D interferes with formation of the corn grains on the ear.

2,4-D can also injure corn leaves, stalks, and roots if too much is used. But Slife says you can apply one-fourth pound of the ester form to the acre, or one-half pound of the amine form, and it will cause little or no damage.

Three ways to cut down the danger of injury to corn from 2,4-D are to use the recommended rate, use nozzle extensions on sprayers, and do not spray corn when the weather is hot and the soil is wet. Nozzle extensions put the 2,4-D on the weeds down on the ground and keep it off the corn.

Slife says most corn is tall enough now to make it necessary to use high-clearance equipment to apply 2,4-D weed sprays. There has been a definite increase in chemical weed control in corn this year over 1949, he adds.

JN:lw
7-17-50

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Wild Cherry Trees Are Livestock Health Hazard

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged livestock growers to inspect their pastures and fencerows for wild cherry trees.

Dr. G. T. Woods, College of Veterinary Medicine, says a need for this precaution was shown this week when five beef cattle on a Lake county farm were poisoned by eating wild cherry leaves. Veterinary aid was obtained in time to save one of tho animals.

Livestock sometimes browse wild cherry leaves directly from the tree without ill effects. But eating leaves from branches that have been cut or broken from the tree usually causes poisoning. When the leaves wilt, deadly prussic acid is formed.

Livestock suspected of being poisoned by wild cherry should be treated immediately by a veterinarian. Recovery often follows prompt treatment.

The wild cherry is a small tree which produces clusters of small dark-red to black cherries that ripen in August and September. Its dark green leaves are about an inch wide and two to six inches long, and are placed alternately on the twigs.

LEA:lw **********

Illinois Has Half of Normal Apple Crop

URBANA--There'll be only about half of a normal apple crop in Illinois this year.

V. W. Kelley, Illinois College of Agriculture fruit specialist, said today the crop would be 50 to 60 percent of the 3 million-bushel crop we've averaged for the past 10 years. This small crop follows the normal pattern of a short crop following a bumper harvest of apples.

Kelley says the last of Illinois' Transparents are coming to market now. And the later maturing Duchess variety should be appearing soon.

KDG:lw **********
7-17-50

farm

Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1950

4-H'ers Appear on Program at Chicago Fair

URBANA--Ronny Fink, 14, Emden, Logan county, and the "Seyour Trio," Rankin, Vermilion county, are two Illinois entrants on the alent program during 4-H Day at the Chicago Fair on Wednesday, July 26.

Fink does a drum novelty act as the Junior Gene Krupa. He as been guest soloist with five municipal bands and has played with ene Krupa.

The "Seymour Trio" includes Bill, 17, electric steel guitar; on, 15, Spanish guitar; and David, 12, bass viol. These boys have laced first on several talent shows, and won other awards on Morris . Sachs and WGN Stars of Tomorrow shows.

In addition, the 10 top entries from the elimination contest t the McLean county 4-H Club fair, July 24, will receive trips to the hicago Fair for 4-H Day.

This special day promises one of the largest gatherings of -H Club boys and girls ever assembled in Chicago. All 4-H'ers wearing -H uniforms, caps, patches, or other identification will be admitted ree to the fairgrounds. They are requested to enter the fair at the 3rd street entrance. The talent show will begin at 1 p.m. at the entral stage.

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Farm
Radio News

[illegible] Notice of Adoption [illegible]

[illegible] Quarter Sections, [illegible]

[illegible] Agent to Process at Calgary Sale

[illegible]

[illegible] Dairy Farmers Quality Milk Production Contest

[illegible]

[illegible] Farm Radio Forum at Calgary Sale

[illegible]

Shade Helps to Control Blue Comb Disease in Pullets

URBANA--Two important steps in controlling blue comb disease in your pullet flock this summer are to provide range shelters and keep plenty of fresh water available at all times.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says the cause of blue comb is still unknown. But the disease seems to strike hardest where shade is lacking or when the flock is poorly supplied with fresh water.

He states that blue comb disease causes serious outbreaks in scattered parts of Illinois every summer and fall.

An early sign of blue comb is a poor appetite. In advanced stages the pullets are feverish, their combs and wattles turn blue-purple, and the skin of their legs shrivels.

Adding potassium chloride (muriate of potash) to the drinking water may help pullets with blue comb. Dr. Alberts recommends adding one tablespoon per gallon of water for 5 to 7 days.

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EA:ss

Sheep Sale July 29 at Stock Pavilion

URBANA--The Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association will hold its annual summer consignment sale Saturday, July 29, in the Stock Pavilion on the University of Illinois campus.

U. S. Garrigus, College of Agriculture sheep specialist and association secretary, today announced that 73 head would be auctioned by Col. Hamilton James, Newton, Jasper county. He is one of the best auctioneers in the country and has handled some of the largest livestock auctions. At the Illinois sheep sale, Oxford, Cheviot, Southdown, Shropshire, Corriedale, Suffolk, Hampshire, and Rambouillet breeds will be offered.

The sale starts at 12:30 p.m. daylight saving time.

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EN:ss
7-19-50

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 24, 1950

Easy to Wipe Out Fleas--Use DDT

URBANA--It's easy to get rid of fleas if they infest your farm buildings. Just spray them a couple of times with DDT.

This suggestion to make life more pleasant came today from H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Fleas are easily carried from infested hog barns to the farmhouse on a person's clothing. Once in the house, they can really make life miserable.

Petty says the first step in eliminating fleas is to put on a light spray of DDT. Do it before cleaning the chaff and litter from the barn. It's for your own protection and will kill most of the fleas.

About two days later you can clean all the litter from the barn with little danger of being bitten.

Next, spray the barn with DDT, using one-eighth to one-fourth pound of actual DDT per 1,000 square feet of surface. The barn should be free from fleas in a few days.

This control method works well on all farm buildings except dairy barns. Use lindane on dairy barns, because milk absorbs DDT.

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LJN:ss

Radio News

WGN MORNING SCHOOL, June 24, 1952

o Wipe Out Flea-Tee DDT

DRAMA--It's easy to get rid of fleas if they indeed your
ithing. Just spray them a couple of times with DDT.

This suggestion to make life more pleasant came today from
Tetly, insect specialist in the Illinois Division of Agricultural
Illinois Natural History Survey.

Fleas are easily carried from infested dog barks to the fur-
on a person's clothing. Once in the house, they can really make
nsurable.

Petty says the first step in eliminating fleas is to use an
t spray of DDT. Do it before climbing the dog's and litter from
pet. Kill a few your own precautions and kill half most of the fleas.

About two days later you can clean all the litter from the
with little danger of being bitten.

Next, spray the bare with DDT, using one-eighth to one-fourth
of actual DDT per 1,000 square feet of surface. The bare should
e from fleas in a few days.

This control method works well as all have Quitzing today
Petty. Use limited on dairy farms, because milk absorbs DDT.

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Farm Wife, "Accident-Preventer" in Home

URBANA--Every farm wife has a job as "accident-preventer" in her home.

This week, July 23-29, is National Farm Safety Week, says Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee. But it is up to the farm homemaker to be a "policeman" in her home 365 days out of every year.

This means that she should be always on the lookout for hazards to health and safety in her home. Especially should she be watchful to prevent falls and burns, the two most common causes of home accidents.

The way to prevent an accident, Morris says, is to know the cause, remove the hazard and then practice safety and accident prevention until they are second nature to you.

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RAJ:ss

Rotation Pastures Boost Milk Production

URBANA--Homer Pinnell, Edgar county dairyman, is convinced that it pays to practice rotation grazing. His herd produced 100 pounds more milk per month when the cows were on rotation pastures than before the pasture field was divided.

Raymond Weinheimer, Clinton county, is getting excellent results also. He has five different pasture lots, 4 acres each, and leaves his cows on one field only 10 days at a time.

C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that midsummer is a good time to mow pastures to help control weeds and improve the quality of feed.

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LJN:ss

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1950

Lindane, Chlordane Recommended as Fly Sprays

URBANA--An insect specialist today recommended lindane and chlordane as the best fly sprays, now that DDT-resistant strains of flies are common.

H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Natural History Survey, says the two new chemicals are actually more efficient fly-killers than DDT.

However, DDT has a longer lasting effect on susceptible flies. Lindane and chlordane remain effective for only three to five weeks, making monthly applications necessary.

To spray so that a residue will be left, Petty recommends using one ounce of actual lindane or one-half pound of actual chlordane to 1,000 square feet of surface. The cost for either spray material is roughly 70 to 80 cents per 1,000 square feet of area.

Don't spray manure piles or other fly-breeding places. Petty says if you do, resistant strains of flies may soon develop. And keep the sprays away from feed and water.

Sprays are efficient fly-killers, but you'll get much better results from them by cleaning out fly breeding places first. Sanitation plus sprays gives you the best all-round results.

LJN:lw
7-21-50

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Farm Safety Week Should Also Apply to Livestock

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian believes National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, should apply to farm livestock as well as to farm families.

Dr. G. T. Woods says accidents can happen to farm animals as easily as to their owners. And the losses and medical bills resulting from livestock injuries often are downright expensive.

For example, Dr. Woods says many farmers leave machinery in livestock pastures and lots. Broken legs and other injuries often result when livestock butt or chase each other against machinery.

Udder injuries in dairy cows are also a serious menace to animal health. Many of them are caused by high door sills, short stalls with deep gutters, and low, loose fences that tempt cattle to get out. And udder injuries also help to cause mastitis.

It's always a good idea to pick up all small pieces of wire and hardware when a farm repair job is done. Many cattle are killed or injured each year when they swallow bits of metal that later work from the stomach into the heart or some other vital organ.

Dr. Woods says the problem of cattle swallowing hardware is a serious one. He says one dairyman lost several valuable cows before he thought of picking up rusted pieces of wire from an old fence that he had pulled across the pasture to the junk pile.

While you're checking farm buildings for electrical and lightning hazards, it might also be well to ground the pasture fence at 200-foot intervals. Livestock are sometimes electrocuted while standing near wire fences during summer electrical storms.

LEA:lw
7-21-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association Sale--Saturday, July 29, 12:30 p.m. (DST). Stock Pavilion, College of Agriculture. Judging show begins at 9:30 a.m. (DST). 73 head from 27 consigners will be sold in the afternoon. Eight breeds represented.

FFA and 4-H buyers will be allowed a 10 percent discount. All animals must be guaranteed as breeders.

Col. Hamilton James of Newton, auctioneer. Ed Brown, president of American Shropshire Association, judge at show.

Sangamon county -- Twelfth Annual Hampshire Swine Type Conference--Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and August 1, 8 a.m. (CST). Junior Building on State Fairgrounds, Springfield.

Secretary R. L. Pemberton in charge of conference, Governor Stevenson will give welcome Judging and discussions of breeding classes. Evening sale of best animals to raise building funds. Judging contest winners awarded prizes first day. Sale of boars and open gilts judged best in earlier contests to be held second day.

[illegible]rsity of Illinois -- Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association Sale--Saturday, July 29, 10:30 p.m. (IAS). Stock Pavilion, College of Agriculture. Judging show begins at 9:30 a.m. (DST). 71 head from 27 consignors will be sold in the afternoon. Eight breeds represented.

FFA and 4-H buyers will be allowed a 10 percent discount. All animals must be guaranteed as breeders.

Col. Hamilton James of Newton, auctioneer. Ed Brown, president of American Hampshire Association, judge as show.

[illegible]ion society -- Twelfth Annual Hospitality Salve Type Conference--Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and August 1, 2 a.m. (CST). Junior Building on State Fairgrounds, centrefield.

Secretary H. L. Hagerman is chairman of conference. Conference discussions will give welcome Judging and discussions of breeding classes. Provide file of best ideas to raise building trade. Judging contest winners receive prizes first day. Pile of floors and open elite layout level in morning concerts to be held second day.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950

3-Point Livestock Marketing Program for More Profits

URBANA--A three-point program to help you decide when to sell your livestock for the largest profit was explained today by a University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist.

W. J. Wills says you need to study carefully the wholesale meat market, the different types and weights of animals for sale, and the price offered for your specific weight and grade of livestock.

These three guides apply to marketing of all livestock--hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, and lamb.

Wills says you can use wholesale meat prices as a measuring stick for future live animal prices. Wholesale prices are closely related to retail prices, which in turn give you an idea of the strength of demand for animals on the hoof.

Suppose pork loins have been going down for several days in a row on the wholesale meat market, and live hog prices have been going up. You can be pretty sure that something is going to break. Either loins will start up in price, or live hog prices will start down.

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Radio News

[illegible]

[illegible] Stockyards Exchange, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20, 1929

[illegible] Livestock Exchange Issues Warning to Radio Fraudsters

[illegible] commercial concerns of Omaha are receiving letters of a dubious [illegible] of Illinois livestock marketing specialist.

U. S. Bills were received to study carefully the advisability [illegible] market, the delivery dates and amounts of animals for sale, the [illegible] offers for your specific weight and grade of livestock.

These three points ought to determine if all livestock [illegible] dates, usual prices, and loads.

Bills May, you may be absolutely sure prices are a speculation [illegible] for future delivery. Stockyards prices are actually [illegible] of right prices, based on the principle of law of supply [illegible] demand for animals on the hoof.

Omaha pick-ups have been going down for several days [illegible] on the Omaha-Sioux City market, and five cent prices have [illegible] Two cent decrease, then later remaining is giving to break [illegible] those will hold to [illegible] prices for prices this year

[illegible]

3-Point Livestock Marketing Program - add 1

You need to keep tab on the percentage of animals in each weight group. To do the best job of marketing, you need to know more than total receipts at the markets. Then you will be in the best position to take advantage of favorable situations.

For example, on the June hog market last year there was a spread of $2.40 a hundred in favor of light hogs because they made up such a small share of total receipts. Later in the season that price spread was erased, and heavy hogs had a slight edge.

Finally, you'll be able to sell to best advantage if you keep up on the price for your specific weight and grade of livestock. Too many reports emphasize top prices only. Don't be misled by top or average prices. Wills says to look especially at the prices of the kind of livestock you have to sell.

LJN:lw **********

Falls Rank Highest on Farm Accident List

URBANA--Today is the day during National Farm Safety Week when farm people are urged to check their farms carefully to eliminate any hazards which can cause falls.

Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee, points out that again this year falls are the leading cause of farm accidents, accounting for nearly one-fourth of all farm injuries.

Carelessness causes falls. Failure to fix broken floors, steps and ladders is a major cause of farm falls. Eliminate some of the hazards by covering hay chute openings when they aren't in use, keeping stairways clear of objects, and putting handrails on all stairways.

Morris says most falls could be prevented by a little caution and foresighted action.

RAJ:lw
7-21-50

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1950

If Kept in Korea, War Should Have Little Effect

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that if the war is confined to Korea it should not greatly affect our national economy.

L. J. Norton thinks a major increase in farm exports is unlikely. It could develop only if western Europe--our biggest customer--should start stock-piling foodstuffs in anticipation of war there.

Norton explains that Korea is too small to allow for large-scale military operations. And our huge productive plant--both farm and industrial--can produce vast quantities of civilian goods in addition to the military supplies needed for a Korean war.

Norton expects the major effects of the Korean war to be on prices of food products here at home. These effects will come from fear of inflation because of larger government spending, increased hoarding of food--which is foolish because we have plenty--and some increase in consumer income caused by larger military spending.

All told, says Norton, if the war is kept within Korea the long-run effects on our economy can be easily exaggerated.

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LJN:lw
7-24-50

Farmers Can Help Reduce Highway Accidents

URBANA--Today is Highway Safety Day during National Farm Safety Week.

This means that Illinois farmers should check and double-check the rules for safe operation of motor vehicles and farm machinery on the state's highways and byways.

Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee, reports that 7,300 rural residents lost their lives last year in traffic accidents. It CAN happen to you.

One way to reduce this heavy toll of lives is always to observe the rules for safe driving and walking on the highways. Be especially careful when you are driving farm machinery on the roads at dawn or dusk. See that your tractor has lights that are in good condition--and use them.

A stop sign means "stop," not just "slow down and take a quick look." Always stop before entering a highway from a lane or field. Remember that slow-moving machinery on the highway is very dangerous, especially when the other fellow is careless.

RAJ:lw

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DHIA Records Save Valuable Cow From Slaughter

URBANA--Dairy herd improvement association records have saved Bernard Runde, Jo Daviess county dairyman, from making a bad mistake.

He intended to sell one cow that he thought was a low producer. But after he started DHIA testing last March, he found she was a real money-maker. In 122 days that cow had produced 252 pounds of butterfat and had earned $149 above her cost of feed. Runde certainly is not going to sell her for beef now.

LJN:lw
7-24-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1950

Protect Your Show Animals Against Disease

URBANA--Your blue ribbon winner may bring home disease when you bring it back from the fair this year.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, said today to be sure to take every precaution to protect your favorite animals against disease if you plan to enter them in the fair this year.

He says you should have your veterinarian examine the animals in plenty of time before the fair. If they are healthy, he will give them the health certificate which is required for entry. But don't wait until the last minute to call the veterinarian, or he might be busy somewhere else.

If your animals have been shown where large groups of other animals have been assembled, handle them as if they have been exposed to disease.

After the fair, isolate the show stock from the home animals for at least 30 days. If the show animals seem healthy at the end of this period, they can be put back with the herd.

Taking precautions against disease may seem like a lot of trouble, Dr. Woods says. But being careful insures that "wins" on the show circuit won't be followed by losses on the farm.

LEA:lw
7-24-50

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Show Is Added Attraction at Sheep Sale

URBANA--An added attraction was announced today for the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association sale July 29 at the Stock Pavilion on the University of Illinois campus.

A sheep show starting at 9:30 a.m. will precede the sale, which starts at 12:30 p.m. Both are on daylight saving time.

U. S. Garrigus, College of Agriculture sheep specialist and association secretary, says the judge for the show will be Ed Brown, Plainfield, Indiana, president of the National Shropshire association.

All 73 sheep to be sold in the afternoon will be exhibited in classes according to age, breed, and sex. Brown's placings should help junior sheepmen especially to learn good type and conformation. The show idea was revived this year as an educational feature.

The auction will be handled by Col. Hamilton James, Newton, Jasper county. He has served at the International Livestock exposition in Chicago and is considered one of the best auctioneers in the country.

LJN:lw

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Be Safe by Operating Farm Machines Safely

URBANA--Every farm machine has definite rules for you to follow in operating it safely.

Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee, says the only way to avoid accidents is to memorize these rules and then follow them whenever you are working on the machines. If you disregard them, you are really looking for trouble.

Probably the most complete set of safety rules for any one farm machine are those for tractor safety. Get a copy of these 17 standard recommendations for safe tractor operation from your local machinery dealer. Then follow them.

RAJ:lw
7-24-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1950

Two Foreign Farm Youth Visit 4-H Camp This Week

URBANA--Two foreign farm youth had their first taste of American 4-H camp life this week at the State 4-H Memorial camp.

They are Miss Joan Wall of Ireland and Ernest Muller of Luxembourg. They've just finished one week at State 4-H Leadership conference, which ends today. More than 400 outstanding 4-H'ers attended.

Joan and Ernest are among the 50 International Farm Youth Exchange students who are spending the summer on farms in the United States. The purpose is to help create better understanding among countries.

Joan, age 21, lives on a 186-acre farm with her parents and two sisters. She belongs to the Irish Young Farmers club, which sponsored her trip to this country.

Ernest, also 21, graduated from the Luxembourg State Agricultural school and has been working on a farm that raises wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, cattle, and hogs.

While in Illinois, Ernest will stay a few weeks at the farm of Dr. A. M. Swanson near Rockford. Dr. Swanson's son, Wendel, is the IFYE representative from Illinois this year and is living on the farm in Luxembourg from which Ernest Muller came.

JLJN:lw
7-26-50

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Farm Accidents Always Have a Cause

URBANA--Accidents on the farm don't "just happen"; they always have a "cause."

If you leave your stock watering tank uncovered, you are laying a possible death trap for some small boy who "just wanted to sail boats on the water."

If you carelessly throw a pitchfork on the ground, you are planning a tragedy for the group of youngsters who rush outside to play "cowboy and Indians."

If you leave a ladder leaning against a building, you are inviting a bad fall for all children who like to climb up high.

So it is that most accidents are carefully and cunningly planned by unthinking adults, says Floyd E. Morris, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Week.

On this last day of the 1950 National Farm Safety Week, Morris asks all farm families to stop planning farm accidents and start planning farm safety every day of the year.

RAJ:lw -30-

Grain for Cows in Summer?

URBANA--Here's a tip on keeping summer milk production high and cutting feed bills somewhat.

Elmer Barkman, dairy herd improvement association tester in Bureau county, says one of his members stopped feeding protein supplement when he turned his cows out on pasture. Instead he feeds a corn-oats mixture. The cows are on good alfalfa-brome pasture with free access to salt. Barkman says there has been no noticeable change in production or test.

C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you may need to feed hay and even some grain to keep cows milking well in summer. But if your cows are on good pasture, farm grains may give just as good results as the more expensive grain mixtures.

LJN:lw 7-26-50 *********

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Piatt county -- Rural Youth State Camp--August 3-9, Allerton Park near Monticello, 200 Rural Youthers from all over the state. Camp theme--"Pioneer Spirit." Channing Briggs and Bob Runde, members of staff, will discuss family living and camp counseling.

(All reservations are filled; see farm adviser for further information.)

Kankakee county -- Early August
White county -- August 7-11
Franklin county -- August 7-11

Teacher training in conservation meetings--held at Kankakee, Carmi, and Benton. One week courses given by UI, SIU, or five state teachers' colleges to help grade and high school teachers do a better job of teaching conservation to their students. Fifth year summer course has been held, total enrollment previous four years exceeded 3,000. (See county superintendent of schools for further information.)

Sangamon county -- Illinois State Fair--August 11-20 at Springfield fairgrounds.

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KDG:lw
7-26-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 31, 1950

Don't Go Too Heavily in Debt

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today warned Illinois farmers against going too heavily into debt.

L. J. Norton says we should ask ourselves what effect our debts would have on us if our incomes should drop sharply because of poor crops or lower prices.

The economist says one weak spot in our economy now is increased private debt. Many folks are borrowing to pay for houses or cars. A few farmers are building up rather large debts. For the country as a whole, farm mortgage debt is rising.

Norton explains that this situation goes along with the boom phase of a business cycle. In the past when business conditions turned worse, some of these debts became hard to pay. They caused serious individual losses and acted like a millstone around the neck of our economy as a whole.

Norton declares that governmental action alone is not enough to avoid a serious depression. Each of us ought to watch our own debt situation. "It's wise," cautions Norton, "to keep debts from getting out of line with your assets or your conservatively figured future income."

LJN:lw

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Tips Given on Keeping Egg Quality High During Summer

URBANA--Would you eat the eggs you take to market?

A poultry specialist in the University of Illinois challenged farmers with that question today. And Sam Ridlen immediately offers some practical tips on marketing better quality eggs.

Hot weather means lowered egg quality, warns Ridlen. Poor quality disgusts the consumer, and he eats fewer eggs.

Most eggs are good quality when laid. You can do much to keep this original quality by proper handling and care. Here are Ridlen's suggestions to protect egg quality in hot weather:

Produce infertile eggs--they keep better.

Gather eggs three or more times a day in a wire basket. A basket lets air circulate around the eggs so that they cool faster.

Take eggs immediately to a well-ventilated, fairly moist room with a temperature of about 50 to 60 degrees. A farm cellar is excellent. Set the eggs near floor level, and keep the air moist by sprinkling the floor or by hanging up wet burlap sacks.

Do not pack the eggs until they have lost all body heat.

Keep eggs away from odors.

Produce clean eggs--it's cheaper than cleaning them.

Pack eggs, small end down, in precooled cases.

Use clean, strong cases, flats, and fillers.

Take your eggs to market at least twice a week.

LJN:lw
7-26-50

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Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950

Food Prices Higher Because Demand Is Stronger

URBANA--The main reason food prices are at least twice as high today as before the war is that people have more money to spend and hence consumer demand is stronger.

So reports L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist. He noted today that in 1950 consumers will have about $1,300 per person to spend. In 1935-39 they had only $510.

Higher food prices are the rule today, even though total supplies are 12 percent larger than in 1935-39. That figure allows for the increase in population since prewar days.

Simerl says that, despite larger total food supplies, the per-person consumption of butter, milk, and potatoes is smaller than in earlier years. However, we are eating more meat, poultry, eggs, and turkey per person than in 1935-39. Simerl believes that keeping butter prices high will tend to cut butter consumption further, especially now that butter and margarine makers can use the same color in many states.

The agriculture department says that in 1951 food exports and military needs will probably be no greater than they have been this year or last. Food exports for 1950 may take about 3 percent of our total supply, and the military about the same. Larger purchases for the military may be about offset by smaller nonmilitary exports.

LJN:lw
7-28-50

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Too Much Rain? No, Says Grassland Farmer

URBANA--Have we had too much rain so far this year? Your answer probably depends on whether you're a grain or a grassland farmer.

H. A. Cate, from the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture, says a drouth year hurts all farmers. But a grassland farmer welcomes a wet year.

In fact, our wet 1950 season has made many farmers think seriously about the advantages of grassland farming.

For instance, at Dixon Springs in Pope county pastures have never looked better, and cattle and sheep are gaining weight as they never have before. Some steers, thin when turned out this spring, are gaining as much as 3 1/2 pounds a day, even at the rate of one steer to the acre. And one-third of each acre taken for grass silage has yielded 4 tons an acre.

Pastures have produced gains of about 100 pounds of beef an acre for the first grazing month. One Ladino clover pasture grazed by ewes and lambs produced 145 pounds of gain in one month. Four-month-old lambs marketed from this pasture weighed 90 pounds.

In addition, water has run off grassland slowly, and much of it has soaked into the ground. This moisture should come in handy if the long-range weather forecast for a hot, dry August comes true. Top-soil and fertility are still intact under a fine cover of sod.

On the other hand, many grain farmers found that downpours last winter gullied their wheat fields and washed away lots of soil. A wet spring delayed corn planting, and some bottom land wasn't planted at all because of flooding. Weeds got ahead of corn in many fields because it was too wet to cultivate. In fact, Cate says, some men may wish they had some livestock to use the poor-quality corn they'll have from late planting.

LJN:lw
7-28-50

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1950

Report Issued on Fertilizer Sales

URBANA--A University of Illinois report issued today showed that total plant food sales for the last six months of 1949 dropped 20 percent below the same period in 1948, the peak year. But potash sale hit a new record high of 15,000 tons.

This information, which comes from three College of Agriculture agronomists, is based on reports from 43 fertilizer dealers and manufacturers.

They said that Illinois farmers bought 83,000 tons of mixed fertilizers, 32,000 tons of other fertilizer materials, and 280,000 tons of rock phosphate from July 1 to December 31, 1949.

Touby Kurtz, soil fertility authority, says the 20 percent drop in total sales is not serious. He thinks it happened because the ground was too soft last winter to hold up fertilizer machinery, and also because farm income dropped sharply in 1949.

Kurtz says the record sales of potash are due to the college sponsored soil-testing program showing that Illinois soils are beginning to need potash fertilizers. On the other hand, farmers are comin reasonably close to meeting phosphorus needs.

The mixed fertilizer, 3-12-12, which contains relatively large amounts of both phosphorus and potash, made up more than 55 percent of total mixed fertilizer sales during the last half of 1949.

LJN:lw
7-28-50

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Agricultural, Veterinary Appointments Announced

URBANA--Four appointments to the Illinois College of Agriculture staff were approved by the University's Board of Trustees at its July meeting.

Dr. Alvin H. Beavers, soil conservation service, Albuquerque, N. Mex., was named assistant professor in soil physics. Dr. Roger G. Hansen becomes associate professor in dairy biological chemistry, coming from his former post at the University of Utah. Dr. Lloyd L. Kempe, from the University of Michigan, becomes assistant professor of food engineering. And Dr. Donald E. Becker, formerly of the University of Tennessee, will join the staff as assistant professor of animal science. A fifth appointment, Dr. Ethel McNeil, was made to the College of Veterinary Medicine. Formerly livestock pathologist in San Diego county, California, she becomes associate professor of veterinary pathology and hygiene.

LJN:lw

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Moves Compressor, Cuts Down Noise, Cows Milk Better

URBANA--Cows don't like noise any better than we humans. They generally milk better if it's quiet.

Vincent Kohrs, dairy herd improvement association tester in Clinton county, says one of his members has solved that problem.

Casper Richter has moved the milking machine compressor, with its chug-chug noise, out of the dairy barn into the vestibule. Kohrs says this move has helped to keep a more even production in some of the cows that stood next to the compressor.

LJN:lw
7-28-50

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Agricultural, Veterinary Appointments Announced

URBANA--Four appointments to the Illinois College of Agriculture staff were approved by the University Board of Trustees at July meeting.

Dr. Alvin H. Beavers, soil conservation service, Hindsboro, Ill., was named assistant professor in soil physics. Dr. Roger O. Hull becomes associate professor in farm biological research, coming from his former post at the University of Wash. Dr. Lloyd E. Hull, from the University of Michigan, becomes assistant professor of agricultural engineering. And Dr. Donald E. Bratzler, faculty of the University of Minnesota, will join the staff as assistant professor of animal husbandry. A fifth appointment, Dr. Robert Mohler, was made to the department of Veterinary Medicine. Formerly livestock pathologist in San Luis County, California, she becomes associate professor of veterinary pathology and hygiene.

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Be Considerate, Help Them Drive, Have Safe Return

URBANA--Does anyone like being any better than we people. Certainly will better if it's equal.

Vincent Kuhns, dairy farm agricultural association leader in Jackson County, says one of his neighbors lost several head recently.

Cooper Riddle has served his allotted 'seasonal occupancy' with the Chicago Police, out of the dairy farm into the sanitarium. Some of this zone has helped lessen even production in spite of the fact that about half is the cooperator.

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Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1950

Drugs for Cows Slow Up Cheese Making

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian said today that penicillin and aureomycin are valuable aids in the fight against mastitis in the dairy herd. But their use has presented many dairy plants with a serious new problem.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, College of Veterinary Medicine, says some manufacturers of cheese, cottage cheese, and butter have found that sometimes the milk in their vats fails to curdle properly. This milk has been traced to cows treated with penicillin and aureomycin.

These drugs may carry over into the milk for several milkings after the cows have been treated. The presence of extremely small amounts of them may prevent the growth of the culture bacteria which curdle the milk in cheese and butter-making.

Scientists say dairymen can solve this problem by not selling milk from treated quarters for at least two days after treatment. But there's no reason why humans cannot drink this milk after pasteurization. It can also be fed to pigs, calves, or poultry.

LEA:lw
7-31-50

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Winners of Wheat Contest Named

URBANA--Pernie Marks and Sons, Edwards county, today was announced as winner of the first annual Illinois 10-acre wheat improvement contest. He scored 84.4 points out of a possible 100.

Second place went to Oscar Leighty and Sons, Lawrence county, with 79.5 points. Following in order were Adolph Baumgart, Wabash county, 78.4 points; August Hanenberger, Washington county, 74.3 points; and H. H. Barlow, Gallatin county, 68 points.

The contest was sponsored jointly by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and the Illinois College of Agriculture in southern Illinois counties growing soft red winter wheat. There were about 25 entries from five counties. Local judges picked one county winner. From them the five state winners were placed by W. O. Scott, college extension agronomist. Prizes will be awarded by the crop improvement association next February at Farm and Home week.

Judging was based on purity of variety, amount of lodging, freedom from weeds and diseases, care of soil, growing methods, and estimated yield.

Marks planted Royal variety after the (Hessian) fly-free date, and it yielded 37 bushels an acre. This yield compares with a state average of around 22 bushels an acre.

Marks, who won a similar contest in 1947, planted certified seed at 1 1/2 bushels an acre on land that had already been limed, phosphated, and potashed according to needs shown by soil tests. He keeps his soil in good tilth and very fertile with a good rotation. His field has grown deep-rooted legumes during two of the past five years, including a red clover-lespedeza mixture seeded with the wheat just harvested. He also applied 225 pounds of 3-12-12 fertilizer at planting time.

LJN:lw **********

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1950

Safety Contests for Youth and Publications Announced

URBANA--Two new contests to promote farm safety were announced today by the Illinois Farm and Home Safety committee.

Floyd Morris, Sangamon county farmer and committee chairman, says that youth groups and publications may compete for the first time for certificate awards recognizing "outstanding service to farm safety." Awards will be presented next February during Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture.

In the youth group class, 4-H clubs, FFA, FHA, Rural Youth clubs, and other similar groups will be eligible. Application for the award should be made through the state office of your organization before December 31. A county safety survey, campaign to improve road signs, or similar work might make a good project.

In the publications class, magazines, newspapers, and radio stations are eligible. Applications may be sent directly to the Illinois Farm and Home Safety committee or may be submitted by committee members who see an outstanding safety service being carried out.

Publications awards are based on promotion during National Safety Week, total safety material used in one year,and support of one specific safety campaign.

LJN:lw
7-31-50

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Illinois Farm Youth Reports From Belgium

URBANA--Belgian farmers who understand the Marshall Plan give it much credit, along with the people's own efforts, in the progress Europe has made so far toward recovery.

So writes Wendel Swanson, Rockford, Winnebago county 4-H club member. He is the Illinois representative this year in the International Farm Youth Exchange.

Wendel lived on a 625-acre experimental farm in northern Belgium for the first month of his visit this summer. He says it was one of the largest farms in the country, since the average Belgian farm is about 15 to 20 acres.

This year's crops include rye, barley, oats, corn, wheat, flax, potatoes, peas, and beets. There also are 288 sheep, 149 hogs, and 69 dairy-type cattle used mostly for meat.

Wendel reports that farming in Belgium today is not too successful an occupation. Grain is expensive to grow or buy, and low markets for fatstock make it hard to show a profit. He has found that land in northern Belgium rents for about $15 an acre and sells for about $500 an acre. The more fertile soil sells for about $900 an acre.

Construction of new buildings and roads has removed much of the evidence of war damage.

Later this summer Wendel will live on a farm in Luxembourg, and he plans to visit France, Switzerland, and Italy before sailing for home in November.

LJN:lw
7-31-50

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1950

6-Point Summer Tractor Check-Up Suggested

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural engineer today listed six parts to check on your tractor if you want top performance.

H. P. Bateman says the air cleaner, radiator, spark plugs, muffler, carburetor, and wheel brakes are points to watch. A careful check-up will help to prevent most common midsummer tractor troubles brought on by combining and other dusty field work.

Bateman recommends cleaning the filter on the air cleaner every day. And you can clean the radiator with a garden hose. You can avoid many overheating troubles caused by clogged radiators by putting on a simple protector made of wire screen.

Check your spark plugs often too. Clean them and adjust the points to the right setting. Make sure you have the right plugs for the kind of fuel you're using and for the operating temperature of your tractor engine. Even new spark plugs will go to pieces fast when they're overheated.

Remember that a leaky or overheated muffler could cause a fire. A leaky carburetor adds fuel to any blaze. Avoid both of these dangers. Carry a fire extinguisher on your tractor for emergencies.

Bateman adds that if both wheel brakes are adjusted evenly, you may avoid an upset if you have to stop at high speed.

LJN:lw

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1951 Hay and Pasture Prospects Look Good

URBANA--Hay and pasture prospects for next year look bright.

L. B. Miller, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that his trips over the state have convincedhim that new legume-grass seedings are generally in good shape. There's been plenty of moisture, and the fairly light growths of oats and wheat have kept competition between seedings and cover crops at a minimum.

Barring drouths and other unusual weather conditions, Miller says there should be a lot of full hay mows and lush pastures next year.

KDG:lw

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200 Expected at State Soil Conservation Meeting

URBANA--Two hundred or more soil conservation district directors are expected to attend their annual state conference set this year for August 7-10 at Southern Illinois University.

R. C. Hay, executive secretary of the state soil conservation districts board, said today that Roy E. Yung, state director of agriculture and chairman of the board, would highlight the 4-day session with a talk Monday evening, August 7, in a public meeting.

Other topics for the directors will be conservation education, improving soil conservation district operation, and legume-grass program. Tours will be made to the Frank Jacquot farm, SIU farm, Crab Orchard Wild Life Refuge, and the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

A recognition dinner honoring Alfred Tate, Fairfield, will be held Wednesday evening, August 9. He is a long-time conservationist with the College of Agriculture working in southern Illinois.

LJN:lw
8-2-50

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1950

Morrow Plot Oats Yield 26-49 Bushels an Acre

URBANA--Oat yields on the Morrow plots at the Illinois College of Agriculture ranged from 26 to 49 bushels an acre this year, and the quality was excellent.

College agronomists reported today that these yields were fairly low, but about in line with the smaller yields which are pretty general over the state.

L. B. Miller, college agronomist, says the highest Morrow plot yield was 49 bushels an acre, made on the corn-oats-clover rotation treated with manure, lime, and phosphate. The average oat yield since 1904 on this plot is 68 bushels. And last year that land grew 104-bushel corn.

The corn-oats-clover plot without soil treatment averaged 37 bushels of oats this year compared with a long-time average yield of 50 bushels an acre.

The corn-oats rotation plot with treatment averaged 46 bushels an acre, 16 bushels lower than the 46-year average. And it grew 107-bushel corn last year.

The corn-oats plot without treatment made 26 bushels, 9 bushels below the long-time average.

-more-

Morrow Plot Oats - add 1

Miller estimated oat yields on college test fields in Logan county at 60-70 bushels an acre. But he added that weather conditions during spring planting were somewhat better over there.

At the college test plot in McLean county, Miller thought oats would average about 55 bushels an acre.

These yields may seem high compared with farm yields, but actually they're down somewhat from long-time college averages. The 1950 state average is expected to be lower, too, than during recent years.

J. W. Pendleton, college agronomist, says late seeding--about two weeks late--is a major reason for lower yields. In some areas race 45 of leaf rust also cut yields, but not on the Morrow plots.

LJN:lw **********

Treating Hogs Brings Big Returns

URBANA--Paying a few cents to make $2 seems like a good investment, and it is. That's what you make when you treat your pigs for lice and mange.

Dr. N. D. Levine, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, declared today that lice and mange are downright expensive. The loss on each infested animal amounts to an estimated $2, but it costs only a few cents to treat each hog.

Dr. Levine says benzene hexachloride cleans up even bad cases of mange and lice in one thorough treatment. Other insecticides which can be used are lindane, chlordane, aldrin, and dieldrin.

It would be possible to practically eliminate these two costly parasites, he believes, if hog producers would spray their hogs and their quarters two or three times a year. And there would be more money in hog raising, too.

EA:lw **********
-2-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1950

Some Bearish Factors in Soybean Prices

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that the movement of soybean prices from now until harvest will depend a lot on how oil users and feed manufacturers react to war news.

During the past two months there has also been more recognition of the effect of cotton acreage reduction on vegetable oil supplies. This raised soybean prices despite the war.

T. A. Hieronymus says farmers are wondering whether to sell some of their new crop beans now for delivery at harvest, to wait and sell at harvest time, or to hold them until next spring or summer.

The problem is different for those who must sell by harvest and those who are in a position to store their beans.

Hieronymus believes it would be better to hold new crop soybeans until next spring or summer than to wait from now until harvest to sell. If you must sell at harvest, you may want to consider selling part of your anticipated crop now.

He points out that new crop meal is about 1.4 times as high as new corn, pound for pound. This is a rather wide spread. And in recent years soybean prices have regularly dropped from August to harvest.

MORE

Soybean prices - add 1

Present prices of new crop oil and meal are not high compared with oil and meal prices during the spring and summer of recent years.

The economist says that at the start of the Korean affair new crop oil was about 10 1/4 cents a pound and meal $53 to $55 a ton. As of July 29, new crop oil had risen to about 12 1/2 cents a pound and meal to $65 a ton.

"The rise in oil prices seems to be the result of stockpiling by oil users," Hieronymus says. "It is impossible to guess how much higher they will build inventories."

Hieronymus says that as of July 29 almost the full value of oil and meal had been bid into soybean prices. There are 10 pounds of oil and 47 1/2 pounds of meal in a bushel of beans. These products at July 29 prices were worth $2.79. Subtracting about 30 cents for processing and 6 cents for country elevators leaves a farm value of $2.43. Bids were $2.44 and $2.45.

JN:lw **********

ate Recognition Dinner Tomorrow

URBANA--The Alfred Tate recognition dinner is tomorrow's highlight for the annual meeting of soil conservation district directors being held August 7-10 in Carbondale.

Tate, long-time conservationist with the Illinois College of Agriculture, has worked for many years with southern Illinois farmers on their soil conservation problems. His home is in Fairfield.

Sam Sorrells, well-known Montgomery county farmer, is one of several persons who will give testimonials.

Preceding the Tate recognition dinner, the group will discuss the Illinois legume-grass program and year-round pastures in the morning and tour Crab Orchard wild life refuge and Southern Illinois University farm in the afternoon.

On Thursday the group will visit Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county.

JN:lw 8-3-50 **********

Oil prices - and I

Freedom prices of new crude oil and most are not high vis-
a-vis all and local prices during the spring and summer of
1974.

The economist says that at the start of the Korean crisis
crude oil was about 1/4 cents a pound and meat 45¢ to 50¢ a lb.
By July 1973, new crude oil had risen to about 12 1/2 cents a pound
and to 80¢ a lb.

"The rise in oil prices seems to be the result of wholesale
oil users," Hieronymus says. "It is impossible to guess how
higher they will build inventories."

Hieronymus says that as of July 29 almost the full value of
a meat had been cut into cooked portions. There are 16 pounds in
a 40 1/2 pounds of meat in a bushel of beans. These products is
all prices were worth $6.72. Substituting about 20 cents for cross-
and 5 cents for country elevator leaves a farm value of $1.41.
were $1.40 and $1.45.

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Recognition Dinner Tomorrow

DEKALB--The Alfred Tate recognition dinner is tomorrow i
for the annual meeting of soil conservation District directors
held August 7-10 in Carbondale.

Tate, long-time conservationist with the Illinois Bureau of
Conservation, has worked for many years with southern Illinois farmers
on soil conservation problems. His home is in Pinckneyville.

The dinner, well-known Pinckneyville County farmer, is one of
the persons who will give testimonial.

Preceding the Tate recognition dinner, the group will discuss
Illinois farm-urban problems and environmental problems in the south-
ern four drab dashed with life values and Southern Illinois fac-
ing farms in the afternoon.

On Thursday the group will visit Shawnee Experiment
Station near Carbondale.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1950

Spray Trees, Shrubs Now With Lead Arsenate to Stop Bagworms

URBANA--If bagworms are eating the leaves off your trees and shrubs, spray the leaves now with lead arsenate. Don't wait until late summer, because the sprays are not effective after the worms stop feeding.

This advice came today from L. L. English, entomologist in the Illinois Natural History Survey. He says the insects live in a spindle-shaped bag about one to two inches long, so you can find them easily by finding the bag. Everywhere the worm goes, the bag goes.

If bagworms are feeding on a great many of your trees and shrubs, spray the leaves with a lead arsenate spray, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water. For smaller quantities, one heaping tablespoon of lead arsenate is about the right amount to make one gallon of spray. If only a few shrubs are affected, you can pick off the bags by hand.

Bagworms are especially damaging to evergreens because if they eat the leaves off just once, this will often kill the tree. They also feed on some deciduous trees like maple, apple, and poplar, and on many shrubs. One defoliation usually does not kill deciduous trees or shrubs, but several leaf strippings may weaken them so that other insects and diseases can kill them.

LJN:lw
8-3-50

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New Safety Show at State Fair August 18

URBANA--Two safety contests for Illinois farm youth will be held together for the first time this year at the Illinois State Fair.

They are the Junior Tractor Operators' contest of the Illinois Extension Service and the Skilled Drivers' contest for automobiles sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Both contests are features of the junior safety show August 18 in front of the grandstand on the racetrack.

This is the first time the tractor operators' contest has been held on a state-wide basis as part of the junior fair. And formerly the skilled drivers' contest was held at Soldiers' Field. Chicago.

Floyd Morris, Sangamon county farmer, chairman of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety committee, says the safety show will give the largest number of persons a chance to see the youngsters demonstrate their skill with tractors and automobiles and show what they have learned about tractor and highway safety.

LJN:lw **********

Rural Life Conference to Discuss Pepping Up Communities

URBANA--Are you living in a dying community? What's being done to keep it alive in these changing times?

These are typical questions to be discussed by the annual Rural Life conference next February 7-8 during Farm and Home week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in the college, and committee secretary, says the conference theme will be "The Changing Community Challenges." The 28 committee members believe "communities and the world need over-all organization to carry them forward in doing tasks in a unified manner." The Rural Life conference will be a step in helping to promote unity on a community basis.

LJN:lw **********

Safety Show at State Fair August 12

URBANA--Two safety contests for Illinois farm youth will be held together for the first time this year at the Illinois State Fair.

They are the Junior Traffic Operators' contest of the Illinois Association Service and the Skilled Drivers contest for motorcycle operators by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Both events are features of the Junior Safety Show August 12 in front of grandstand on the Coliseum.

This is the first time the Traffic Operators contest has been held on a state-wide basis as part of the Junior Fair. And for the Skilled Drivers contest was held at Indiana State Fair.

Floyd Morris, Sangamon County farmer, chairman of the Illinois Fire and Home Safety committee, says the safety group will give a certain number of persons a chance to see the cooperative demonstrations with tractors and automobiles and show what they learned about tractor and highway safety.

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Life Conference to Discuss Problems in Community

URBANA--Are you living in a going community? What's Senior 4-H doing to keep it alive in these changing times?

These are typical questions to be discussed by the annual 4-H Life Conference that Friday, December 1-2 during Fun and Game week at University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

D. A. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in the college, and conference secretary, says the conference theme will be "The Changing Community Challenges." The 60 committee members believe "community life is not meant over-all organization in terms does terms forward in doing in a defined manner. The Rural Life Conference will be a 4-H leader to provide unity in a community theme.

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950

Time Now to Feed Cows More Grain

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairy scientist reminded dairy farmers today that they should be feeding their cows more grain during the summer pasture season.

Dairy scientist K. E. Harshbarger says a 12 to 14 percent grain mixture is rich enough when your cows are on good quality pasture in early summer. But now you need to feed more grain to make up for less feed and lower quality forage. The amount of grain you feed will depend on the condition of your pasture and the production of each cow.

Normally, good pasture gives a cow enough energy to produce 0 pounds of milk a day, testing 4 percent fat. But you'll need to feed one pound of grain mixture for every three pounds of milk she produces over 20 pounds a day. And as pastures dry up in late summer, you should feed even more grain. Milk production may go down to zero if cows are left on poor pasture with no grain.

Harshbarger says if you have hay in the mow, use it to stretch your pasture season. Just feed it free-choice in small amounts once or twice a day.

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JN:ml
7/7/50

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950

Hay Crops Boosted Remarkably by Right Soil Treatment

URBANA--Tests reported today by the Illinois College of Agriculture showed that first-cutting legume-grass hay crops were boosted from 70 to almost 600 percent this summer by proper soil treatment.

L. B. Miller, college soils man, says there's no reason why you can't increase your hay yields too, if you will put on the needed plant foods.

The specialist explains that heaving and other weather damage last winter gave potash, phosphate, and lime a real chance to prove their worth in increasing hay yields. Here are his figures on plots in Henderson, Will, Macoupin, and Hardin counties:

At Joliet, in Will county, adding phosphate to the soil raised hay yields from 1,680 to 2,980 pounds an acre. And phosphate-treated fields at Elizabethtown in Hardin county gave 70 percent more hay than untreated plots. The land was already limed at both fields.

Around Oquawka, in Henderson county, the sandy soils are especially low in potash. The limed and phosphated plot produced 1,150 pounds of hay an acre. But adding potash along with lime and phosphate boosted yields to 2,830 pounds an acre--more than double.

Near Carlinville, in Macoupin county, the soil is low in all plant foods. Untreated plots yielded only 900 pounds of hay an acre. But on the limed plots yields jumped to 3,000 pounds. Limed and phosphated fields yielded 4,400 pounds--an increase of 1,400 pounds. Where all three nutrients--lime, phosphate, and potash--had been applied, yields rose to 6,000 pounds--or 3 tons an acre.

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LJN:ml
8/7/50

Farm Economist Predicts 5% Drop in Farm Income

CHICAGO--Farm income received today by the Illinois farmer is
[illegible] because the alarming increase about [illegible] prices were
[illegible] (now 7% to always too [illegible] this almost by [illegible] soil [illegible]

L. B. Miller, college soils man, says there's no reason why
farm's increase [illegible] Illinois too, if you will [illegible] on the [illegible]
[illegible] Crops.

The specialist explains that [illegible] and other [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] alone gave potash, [illegible], and then a small [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] work in increasing [illegible] yields. Those are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Wait, Phosphorus and Potash [illegible].

[illegible] Miller, in [illegible], added [illegible] to the soil
[illegible] ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds an [illegible]. The [illegible]
[illegible] tilled at Illinois--over 1% [illegible] [illegible] 70 [illegible]
[illegible] underwater [illegible]. The land was already [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Cowden, in [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] is potash. The [illegible] and phosphorus [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] along with them [illegible]
[illegible] yields to 2,000 pounds an acre--very [illegible] [illegible].

Near Carlinville, in [illegible], the soil is low in all
[illegible]. Untreated plots yielded only 800 pounds or less an [illegible].
[illegible] the lime [illegible] yields jumped to 2,000 pounds. Lime and [illegible]
[illegible] yields 4,400 pounds--an increase of 1,400 pounds. [illegible]
[illegible] nutrients--lime, phosphorus, and potash--and using [illegible]
[illegible] from 1,500 pounds--up 3 times in [illegible].

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farm

Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1950

Odd Shaped Snouts on Pigs May Mean Rhinitis

URBANA--If some of your pigs start sneezing and develop lished-in snouts that interfere with breathing and eating, you may have the start of infectious atrophic rhinitis in your herd.

Dr. D. W. Pratt, Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, ays if you suspect this type of rhinitis, it's important to get a eterinary diagnosis to be sure the trouble isn't "bull nose," a isease for which it is sometimes mistaken.

Veterinarians believe rhinitis is carried over from year to ear in hogs that have been affected and then apparently have re-overed. It's then present to infect each new crop of pigs.

Unless rhinitis is complicated by other diseases, death osses are usually low. But it may slow down gains and growth so uch that you're raising hogs at a loss.

When rhinitis strikes, it's usually necessary to market the erd, disinfect the buildings and equipment, and start out with new, ealthy stock. This is a drastic step to take, but it's about the ly way to put the herd on a paying basis again.

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EA:ml
7/50

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1950

Housewives Suggest Improvements in Potato Marketing

URBANA--Midwestern housewives don't like the potatoes they buy in grocery stores too well. And they like to shop around before they buy.

These two findings were reported today by a group of potato experts from 11 north-central agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ross Kelly represented the Illinois College of Agriculture. The group is studying the effect of price and quality of potatoes on buying habits.

Kelly, Illinois vegetable marketing specialist, says the study shows that consumers want three things especially: to have potatoes sorted according to size, to buy in 5-pound lots or less, and to see what they are getting.

At least three out of four housewives questioned expressed these preferences. They want to buy sized potatoes, they prefer a small unit, and they'd rather pick them from a bulk display in a bin.

During the study, 37 percent of the customers criticized quality; 17 percent, cuts and bruises; 16 percent, too high prices; 15 percent, failure to sort; 9 percent, poor bin displays: and 7 percent, other things.

You can get full details of the study by asking for your free copy of North Central Regional Publication 16, "Relationship of Price and Quality of Potatoes at Retail Level."

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LJN:ml
8/7/50

[illegible] Sunday, August 13, 1950

[illegible]ives Suggest Improvements in Potato Marketing

URBANA--Housewives nowadays don't like the potatoes they [illegible] in grocery stores too well. And they like to shop around before [illegible] buy.

These two findings were reported today by a group of potato [illegible]ists from 11 north-central agricultural colleges and the U. S. De[illegible]ment of Agriculture. Rosa Kelly represented the Illinois College [illegible] Agriculture. The group is studying the effect of price and quality [illegible]ctors on buying habits.

Kelly, Illinois vegetable marketing specialist, says the [illegible] show that consumers want three things especially: to have [illegible] potatoes according to size, to buy in 5-pound lots or less, [illegible] to see what they are getting.

At least three out of four housewives questioned expressed [illegible] preferences. They want to buy sized potatoes, want prices [illegible] unit, and they'd rather pick them from a bulk display in a bin.

During the study, 37 percent of the housewives criticized [illegible]ly; 17 percent, dirt and bruises; 15 percent, too high prices; [illegible] percent, failure to sort; 9 percent, poor bin displays; and 7 per[illegible] other things.

You can get full details of the study by asking for your [illegible] copy of North Central Regional Publication 16, "Relationship of [illegible] and Quality of Potatoes at Retail Level."

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1950

Terraces Cost Little; Pay for Themselves Soon

URBANA--You don't need a gold mine to pay for building farm terraces. They'll pay for themselves in extra crops within three years.

H. O. Anderson, of the USDA Soil Conservation Service, says it cost $4 to $5 an acre to build terraces on 42 Wisconsin farms in 1949. Thirty-six men used a county road grader; the others used their farm plow and tractor. In these days private contractors with their own equipment also build many farm terraces.

Experiments in Wisconsin have shown that crop yields are from 10 to 15 percent higher on terraced than on nonterraced land. Anderson declares this yield difference is worth $2.75 per acre per year even at very moderate prices.

"Even with no yield advantage the first year," he adds, "terraces will more than pay for construction costs of $5 an acre in only three years' time."

He bases his claim on a 10 percent increase in yields of 50 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, and 2½ tons of hay in a 4-year rotation, all figured at "very moderate prices."

Terraces should be planned and staked out by trained, experienced persons. Anderson says if they're properly planned, well built, and given a little maintenance, terraces will last indefinitely.

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LJN:pm

Winter Wheats Average Highest in 20 Years at Urbana

URBANA--Highest average yields in 20 years were reported today for winter wheat variety tests in central Illinois.

Agronomist J. W. Pendleton of the Illinois College of Agriculture says that 25 varieties averaged 51 bushels an acre this year. This is more than double the average yield throughout Illinois in recent years.

The top-yielding hard wheat variety was Westar, a fairly new Texas variety, with 56 bushels an acre. Pawnee and Triumph hard wheats also yielded well. Among the soft wheats, Butler, Vigo, and Fairfield yielded best.

Pendleton says the most important fact about the 1950 tests was the outstanding performance of several new varieties. Seven of the ten highest yielding varieties are either yet unnamed or seed supplies are still being increased before being released to farmers generally.

Saline, a variety produced by O. T. Bonnett, Illinois plant breeder, and Seneca from the Ohio Experiment Station look especially promising. But seed will not be available for at least two years.

Hard wheats recommended for central Illinois are Westar, Pawnee, and Wichita. Soft wheats with comparable high yields are Royal, Vigo, and Prairie.

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LJN:pm
8/9/50

Suggestions to Improve Fire Protection Districts

URBANA--Two suggestions to improve rural fire protection districts were made today by a University of Illinois authority.

To cut down farm fire losses here's what N. G. P. Krausz, College of Agriculture staff member, recommends: (1) Fire prevention districts should urge all farmers to have good lanes and telephones; these two things will cut down farm fire losses. (2) Districts should make up recommended lists of home fire-fighting equipment with prices. Perhaps the equipment might be bought in quantity through the district at a discount.

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LJN:pm 8/9/50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Sangamon county--Illinois State Fair--August 11-20 at Springfield fairgrounds

Saturday, August 12

8:30 a.m.	Judging Beef Steers - Arena
8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	Special Home Economics Repeat Demonstration - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	Clothing Revue - Auditorium
4:00 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
7:30 p.m.	Amateur Night - Auditorium

Sunday, August 13

7:00 a.m.	Mass - Auditorium
10:00 a.m.	Nondenominational Protestant Services - Auditorium
1:30 p.m.	Tours to Points of Interest
1:30 p.m.	Recreational Sports
7:30 p.m.	Music Hour

Pope county--August 14-18
Pulaski county--August 14-18
Williamson county--August 14-18

) Teacher training in soil conservation meetings. One-week courses given by UI, SIU, or five state teachers colleges to help grade and high school teachers do a better job of teaching conservation to their students.

(See county superintendent of schools for further information.)

KDG:pm
8/9/50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1950

Go Ahead With Farmhouse Building Plans Despite War Situation

URBANA--Farm families were advised today by an Illinois College of Agriculture authority to go right ahead with their 1950-51 plans for farmhouse improvement despite the war situation.

Farm housing specialist D. G. Carter explains that the government has put some restrictions on public housing and has tightened federally supervised financing. But it has taken no action to limit civilian construction.

If you intend to build or remodel, get a close estimate of costs and buy the needed supplies. Make sure that labor is available and that you can get the needed materials.

To aid in planning your housing program, the College of Agriculture has more than 20 house plans available, plus circulars and bulletins. The booklets are free; house plans are $1 a set.

Carter says that despite the postwar boom in new and remodeled farm housing, the average age of farm homes in the midwest is older than ever before. About three out of four still do not have bathrooms. Some old houses must be replaced soon, and many more must be remodeled or repaired extensively to make them last. The need for farmhouse improvement is perhaps greater now than ever before.

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LJN:pm

Balbo Rye Tops for Pasture; Seed It Now

URBANA--Balbo rye was recommended today by two University of Illinois men as a real money-making pasture crop.

J. G. Cash, dairyman, and J. C. Hackleman, agronomist, say that on good, fertile soil one acre of rye will furnish enough feed for two or three cows. Pastures usually carry only one cow per acre.

Cash says one DeKalb county dairyman made $200 net profit in two weeks this spring from 10 acres of rye. The late season left him short of hay for his 30 cows and 20 heifers. Rye proved to be a lifesaver for many other farmers this spring when it stretched the short feed supplies by providing spring pasture extra-early in the season.

College of Agriculture tests have shown that one acre of rye will furnish as much feed in 3-5 weeks as one acre of bluegrass will provide all season long.

Cash adds that a Ford county dairyman boosted his production per cow considerably this spring by turning the herd onto rye pasture. Average production in April was 926 pounds of milk containing 39 pounds of butterfat. In May, after feeding on rye, he raised production to 1,056 pounds of milk containing 51 pounds of butterfat.

Hackleman calls rye an "outstanding" pasture crop. It's not a soil builder, but it gives lots of feed and provides winter cover to reduce soil erosion. He recommends Balbo rye because it is quicker growing, it produces more feed, and cows like it better than other types.

The agronomist says rye should be sown in a well-prepared seedbed in late August or early September. It can be seeded 2 or 3 weeks before the Hessian-fly-free date at the rate of 6 to 7 pecks an acre. The soil should be fertilized if necessary.

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LJN:pm
8/9/50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Sangamon county--Illinois State Fair--August 11-20 at Springfield Fairgrounds

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT PROGRAM

Monday, August 14

8:00 a.m.	Judging Purebred Beef Cattle - Arena
8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
9:00 a.m.	Judging Vegetables - Second Floor, Livestock Building
1:00 p.m.	Judging Dual-Purpose Cattle - Arena
1:15 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	4-H Club Special Home Economics Demonstrations - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	Clothing Revue - Auditorium
4:00 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
7:30 p.m.	Recreational Program - Auditorium

Tuesday, August 15

8:00 a.m.	Judging Dairy Cattle - Arena
8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
1:15 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	Special Home Economics Demonstrations - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	4-H Clothing Revue - Auditorium
4:00 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
7:30 p.m.	Recreational Program - Auditorium

Wednesday, August 16

8:00 a.m.	Judging Pure-Bred Swine - Arena
8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
1:15 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	4-H Club Special Home Economics Demonstrations - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	4-H Club Clothing Revue - Auditorium
4:00 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
7:30 p.m.	Sheep Blocking and Trimming Contest - Arena
7:30 p.m.	Amateur Night and Recreational Program - Auditorium

Thursday, August 17

8:00 a.m.	Judging Market Swine - Arena
8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
9:30 a.m.	Junior Tractor Operators' Contest - Report to Junior Department Office
1:00 p.m.	Judging Pure-Bred Sheep - Arena
1:15 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	4-H Club Special Home Economics Demonstrations - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	4-H Club Clothing Revue - Auditorium
7:30 p.m.	Sheep Shearing Contest - Arena
7:30 p.m.	W.L.S. Entertainers and Campfire Program

Friday, August 18

8:30 a.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
1:15 p.m.	4-H Club Demonstrations - Auditorium
2:30 p.m.	4-H Club Special Home Economics Demonstrations - Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	4-H Club Clothing Revue - Auditorium

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KDG:jo

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1950

800-Year Old Corn Discovered

URBANA--The oldest corn ever found in Illinois--more than 800 years old--has been turned over to the Illinois College of Agriculture for further study.

The handful of kernels was discovered recently by John C. McGregor, University of Illinois anthropology professor, and seven students. The corn was unearthed on the Harry Ansell farm in northwest Calhoun county. It was found in a trash heap of an ancient Hopewell Indian village site, mixed with broken pottery, stone spear points and knives, and other items that definitely dated the find.

The kernels, charred and blackened, are about the size of present-day popcorn or sweet corn and much smaller than modern field corn. They have been identified as Indian or "flint" corn.

McGregor says this is probably the earliest find of corn in the midwest. It is far earlier than corn previously unearthed at camp sites of the Illinois tribe that was here when the first white explorers came. The Hopewells disappeared centuries earlier.

C. M. Woodworth, plant breeder, says some of the kernels have been examined under a microscope, and it appears that some mineral deposits have accumulated on some of them. Ordinary visual inspection showed that the germ, located at the pointed end of the kernel, had been removed in some way.

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JN:ml
7/11/50

What Cattle Feeding Program for Next Season?

URBANA--L. H. Simerl of the Illinois College of Agriculture today offered cattle feeders two guideposts to use in planning their feeding program for next season.

(1) Plan your cattle-feeding program to take best advantage of the feeding opportunities on your own farm, and (2) don't pay any more than cattle are worth on the day you buy them.

One of the tough decisions facing cattle feeders in the next few weeks is whether to buy feeder stock now or wait for possible lowe prices. Usually at this time of year it pays to go slowly and carefully in buying feeder cattle. The reason is that prices usually drop s more cattle are shipped in from the range for fattening.

But prices of feeder cattle do not come down every fall. his year there may be unusual developments in the feed situation or he slaughter cattle market to prevent the normal seasonal decline.

The big corn crop now maturing is strengthening the feeder attle market. Besides that, a lot of farmers have late corn. And an rly frost would make a lot of soft corn. Many farmers would buy eder cattle to eat this feed and thus force feeder cattle prices up.

Corn borers will weaken many cornstalks and strong winds may ow the stalks and ears to the ground. Many farmers would then buy eder cattle to clean up this "down" corn.

On the other hand, falling prices for meat animals might use some weakness in the feeder cattle market. There is a good ance for a larger than normal increase in meat supplies this fall. more meat comes to market, prices may have to be trimmed considerly to get consumers to buy. If so, this should mean lower prices r feeder cattle too.

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N:ml
11/50

Cattle feeding programs for dairy farmers

DANAE--C. R. Almert of the Illinois College of Agriculture offered cattle feeders two suggestions to use in planning their feeding program for next season.

(1) Plan your activity-feeding programs to take best advantage of feeding opportunities on your own farm, and (2) don't buy any more than cattle you would on the day you sold them.

One of the tough decisions facing cattle feeders in the next month is whether to buy feeder steers now or wait for possible lower prices. Usually at this time of year it pays to go slowly and carefully in buying feeder cattle. The reason is that prices usually drop as the crops are harvested in from the range for fattening.

But trying to "make a killing" on cut-rate buys might fail if your steers may be involved unexpectedly in the feed situation or if drought cattle serves to prevent the normal seasonal decline.

The big corn crop now maturing is already causing the feeding market. Besides that, a lot of farmers have large amounts of roughage which would make a lot of stuff work. Many farmers would buy roughage in wet bale form and then force feedy cattle which on farms in dry bale form.

Corn growers will weigh many alternatives and choose which way the dollars had gone to the ground. Many farmers would find the safest to stick to this "home" crop.

On the other hand, feeding calves for most markets start with weights in the feeder cattle market. There is a good chance for a larger than normal increase in beef production this fall. The most cheap to start, calves may come to be "second choice" for the consumers to buy. If so, this should mean higher prices for feeder cattle too.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1950

More Cases Where Improved Pastures Paid Off

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman reported today that there is much evidence that Illinois dairy farmers are reaping rewards from improving their pastures. C S. Rhode gives these examples:

R. L. Nehring in DeKalb county divided his pasture into three separate fields for the first time this year. And Nehring says he was surprised at how much difference it makes and how much better his pastures are. Rotation grazing allows a pasture to provide both more feed and better quality feed.

Gail Fyke, dairy herd improvement association tester in Marion, Jefferson, Clay, and Washington counties, reports that DHIA herds in those counties that are on bluegrass pasture have dropped about 30 percent in production since spring. But cows on good legume-grass pasture have practically maintained their milk output. In one case a Ladino clover—alfalfa—red clover—bromegrass pasture accounted for a monthly boost of nearly 100 pounds of milk per cow.

And Martin Loeber in Cook county has an 11-acre alfalfa pasture divided into three plots. Through irrigation this 11 acres furnished abundant pasture for 31 cows. This is about three times the normal number of cows pastured on one acre.

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JN:ml
/11/50

Three Benefits Listed From Soil Conservation

URBANA--A soils economist today pointed out three sure benefits in the long run from practicing soil conservation on your farm.

E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist with the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can be sure of larger farm profits, higher soil fertility, and less soil erosion. You can't expect these returns immediately, but you should be able to expect them within about 5 years or so.

Sauer is one of only three men in the United States who are studying the costs and benefits of soil conservation. He's been at the job for 14 years now, and has detailed figures on almost 400 farms in 15 Illinois counties. Here are a few of his findings:

Over the years, net farm incomes have averaged from $3.46 to $7.39 an acre higher on farms following a recommended conservation program than on physicially similar farms not following such a program.

As for higher fertility, a 5-year study of a group of central Illinois farms showed that those with lots of legume-grass crops had a net loss of only 54 cents an acre in plant food removed by crops. This compares with a loss of $2.67--5 times as much--for farms having only 7 percent of land in legumes and grasses.

This same study showed that over eight times as much plant food was lost by erosion on the farms with a low proportion of land in legumes and grasses.

Corn yields have been from 5 to 16 bushels an acre higher on farms having good rotations than on those following usual systems of farming. And on some grain farms with low soil fertility, corn yields have been doubled by leaving one-fourth to one-third of the cropland in legumes and plowing them down to improve fertility.

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JN:ml
8/11/50

[illegible] Benefits Listed From Soil Conservation

URBANA--A soils economist today pointed out there are benefits in the long run from practicing soil conservation on your farm.

R. L. Bauer, federal soil conservationist with the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture, says you can be sure of larger farm profits, better soil fertility, and less soil erosion. You can't expect these results immediately, but you should be able to expect them within [illegible] 5 years or so.

Bauer is one of only three men in the United States who [illegible] the costs and benefits of soil conservation. He's been at [illegible] job for 24 years now, and has detailed figures on almost 100 farms [illegible] Illinois counties. Here are a few of his findings:

Over the years, cost from farmers have averaged from $3.85 to $9.40 an acre higher on farms utilizing a recommended conservation [illegible] than on physically similar farms not following such a program.

As for higher fertility, a 7-year study of a group of corn [illegible] farms showed that those with lots of legume-grass crops had a yield of only 5% more an acre in plant food remaining for crops. [illegible] compared with a yield of $6.67--5 times as much--for farms having [illegible] percent of land in legumes and grasses.

This same study showed that each acre of land in corn lost by erosion on the farms with a low percentage of land [illegible] grasses and legumes.

Some farmers have been free to do it himself in some higher [illegible] having good rotations than do those following usual practices [illegible]. And so some people figure with the soil fertility, worn [illegible] have been doubled or tripled, one-fourth to one-third of the [illegible] for legumes and grasses, also been in improved fertility.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1950

Illinois Peach Crop Short, but Top Quality

URBANA--The Illinois peach crop will be short this year--nly about 30 percent of normal--but quality should be tops.

R. A. Kelly, fruit marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today said that the season had been favorable for arge-sized, juicy, good-flavored peaches.

Late freezes and poor pollination caused a light set of eaches this year. But the fruit that survived weather damage had less ompetition for food materials than in normal years. Consequently, they rew large and luscious.

Peach picking now is nearing completion in Union, Johnson, nd Jackson counties and should be getting into full swing around Cenralia in Marion county about this week end.

Kelly says that the short supply of peaches should make rices to growers better than average this year. This may make up for ome of the loss of fruit from weather damage. Most major peach-growing reas east of the Mississippi river report similar damage and short rops.

Despite the short crop in Illinois, reports indicate that verripes and peaches with minor defects are in reasonable supply.

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JN:ss

Feed Savings Found in Feeding Hogs High-Fat and High-Protein Corn

URBANA--A swine feeding test reported today by four animal scientists in the Illinois College of Agriculture showed moderate savings in supplement when hogs were fed a corn with both high-fat and high-protein content.

Last winter two lots of 100-pound pigs were self-fed the same ration on rye pasture, except for shelled corn. One lot ate average corn with 4.7 percent fat and 8.8 percent protein dry basis: the other lot ate corn with 6.4 percent fat and 11.1 percent protein.

Both lots ate supplement free-choice. It contained equal parts, by weight, of solvent soybean meal, alfalfa meal, and meat and bone scraps, plus minerals and APF concentrate.

The results were reported by John Moffit, J. L. Krider, S. W. Terrill, and Sleeter Bull, college staff members.

They found that the pigs fed high-fat, high-protein corn ate only 37 pounds of supplement per pig compared with 50 pounds for those eating average corn. But they ate 13 more pounds of corn per head. Both lots ate 417 pounds of total feed per 100 pounds of gain.

With supplement figured at four cents a pound and corn at two cents a pound, total feed savings for the high-fat, high-protein lot would amount to 26 cents for each hog on 125 pounds of gain. On 100 head the saving would be a significant $26.

When the two lots were slaughtered at 225-pound weights, practically no difference could be found between them in dressing percentage, carcass hardness, or thickness of back fat.

However, the four specialists warn that the practical limit of fat content in corn is about 6 percent. Corn with more fat than that will produce soft carcasses.

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GN:ss
8-14-50

farm
Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1950

Repaint Galvanized Roofs Now

URBANA--Don't wait until your galvanized roof has rusted badly before repainting it. When the zinc coating begins to fade and dark spots show up, you'll save money by painting the roof right away.

That's the advice coming today from Ben F. Muirheid, agricultural engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you paint galvanized roofs before they start to rust, it takes less work, and a gallon of paint goes farther. And if you paint during warm weather, the paint will stick on well and you'll get maximum coverage.

If you're using a brush for painting, scrape away loose rust and scale first with a wire brush. Wire-brushing is not necessary if you apply the paint with a sprayer. But whichever method you use, sweep the roof with a broom just before painting to remove dust and dirt. And make sure the roof is dry.

Muirheid recommends using metallic zinc paint. It will protect your roof against rust for 5 to 8 years. Your farm adviser can tell you trade names of various metallic zinc paints,

Aluminum paint gives good service too and will keep inside building temperatures 10 degrees cooler than outside temperatures by reflecting sunlight. It's best to use a primer coat before applying aluminum paint.

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JN:ss

CARTOON

Radio News

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[illegible] Entertained Bachelors

[illegible]

Livestock Management Errors Are Costly

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today pointed out a few of the mistakes in livestock management that are costing farmers thousands of dollars a year in reduced productivity.

Dr. G. T. Woods says leading swine growers have proved that pigs raised on rotated pastures almost always make the fastest, cheapest gains. Yet many persons still try to raise pigs in old lots that have three to five million worm eggs per square foot.

He says another mistake is keeping old hens on the farm. They often have tuberculosis, which they spread to young birds and to swine. On the other hand, most pullet flocks have little or no tuberculosis. And in addition they lay more eggs on less feed.

A few farmers have the unfortunate habit of trucking off all livestock suspected of disease to market, with the idea that what the buyer doesn't know won't hurt him. That's why it always pays to buy from a reliable farmer whose herd is known to be healthy.

Turning hungry cows into a lush legume pasture without taking steps against bloat is a good way to insure cattle losses. A simple, safe precaution is to feed your cows all the hay they will eat before turning them out to pasture in the morning.

A costly practice is to hope a sick animal will recover without treatment by a veterinarian. Too often the result is serious losses in the entire herd from a hard-hitting contagious disease.

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LEA:ss
8-14-50

Veterinary Management Tricks Are Costly

URBANA--A university of Illinois veterinarian today pointed to a few of the mistakes in livestock management that are costing farmers thousands of dollars a year in reduced productivity.

Dr. G. T. Woods says leading swine producers have proved that by making an immune gamma globulin shot at birth, mortality can be reduced. Yet many farmers still buy or raise pigs in old lots that are worse on flies within more than four months.

He says another mistake is keeping old hens on the farm. By first two lay-outs, which they sell to young birds and to the other hand, most quite clearly have little or no income. and to economic and lay more eggs in less time.

A lot farmers view the veterinarian's bill as producing no direct cash or relative to medical, also the time that will be for doctor(who, wouldn't our, bill. Still, the is always risk, it is a reliable farmer where need is known to be medical.

Turning hogset over into a lot because mortality without last is worse against birds, is a good way to lose entire farmer. A more preventive is to feed your hogs all the day that will not from freezing when not to go-hogs to the market.

A costly practice is to have a sick animal will recover after treatment by a veterinarian. The cross the market is medical in the auction barn from a veterinarian managing disease.

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farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1950

Two Factors Affecting 1950 Soybean Prices Discussed

URBANA--The market for Illinois soybeans will be strengthened this year by an estimated one-third drop in cottonseed production. And exports of beans this coming year may be an important factor in selling the 1950 crop.

That's the soybean price outlook seen today by L. J. Norton, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

Cottonseed oil and meal are the strongest competitors of soybean oil and meal. But the government recently estimated that the 1950 cotton crop would be sharply below that of last year and that the cottonseed output would be 4.2 million tons compared with 6.6 million tons in 1949.

Norton says this reduction is equal to the oil from 75 million bushels of soybeans and the meal from 40-45 million bushels. This gap in cottonseed products will help to maintain the markets for soybeans, since the government recently estimated 1950 soybean crop at 271 million bushels, or 49 million larger than in 1949.

As for exports, our combined shipments of oil and meal to other countries during the past 12 months have been equal to about 45 million bushels. That's a substantial market. Western Europe and Japan were the chief buyers. The volume of exports next year will affect 1950 soybean prices in a major way.

JN:lw

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rucellosis Causes Loss of Calves

URBANA--Illinois dairymen who are trying to stamp brucello-is from their herds often ask whether infected cows will abort their alves more than once.

This question was answered today by Dr. G. T. Woods, Uni-ersity of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Woods says that even though cows remain infected and ontinue to spread the disease, only about 10 percent of them abort second time.

Usually infected cows abort once and then produce normal alves for several years. This behavior leads many dairymen who have sed a commercial abortion remedy to believe that the remedy has cured e disease.

Actually no specific cure has been found for brucellosis in ttle, Dr. Woods states. However, progress is being made in the use new drugs to cure undulant fever, the human form of brucellosis.

EA:lw **********

2nd Grain Management School September 11-12 Chicago

URBANA--The 22nd management school of the Illinois Country ain and Feed Institute will be held September 11-12 at the Board of ade and Atlantic Hotel in Chicago.

L. F. Stice, institute secretary and extension economist in e Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the meeting is open to l country grain dealers without charge.

The program includes instructions on sampling and grading ains, tours of the Board of Trade, and discussions of the freight r situation, the revised Illinois Warehouse Act, and the CCC's pro-am for handling loan grains. At least 75 are expected to attend.

N:lw **********
16-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

:hampaign county -- Sixth annual American Farm Bureau Institute--
August 20-25, Gregory Hall, UI campus. Class program--
8 a.m. to 4 p.m. includes courses in philosophy of FB,
techniques that promote discussion, fundamentals of sales-
manship, and others. Discussion leaders and speaker are
Roger Fleming, Washington secretary of AFBF, Harry Bryson,
chairman of board of managers, Allan B. Kline, AFBF presi-
dent, and other notables.

niversity of Illinois -- Farm Sports Festival--August 24-25, UI cam-
pus. Open to all counties; about 75 have registered so far.
Program starts at 9 o'clock and includes tumbling, softball,
track meets and many other competitive events. Housing
available through UI housing division.
(See farm or home adviser for details.)

ayne county -- August 21-25
ane county -- August 21-September 1
Teacher training in conserva-
tion meetings. One week
courses given by UI, SIU, or five state teachers colleges
to help grade and high school teachers do a better job of
teaching conservation to their students.
(See county superintendent of school for further information.

ivingston county -- August 28
rown-Schuyler counties (combined) -- August 31
rd county -- September 1
Farm Bureau Farm Man-
agement Service tours
Farm adviser and Soil
Conservation Service fieldman will conduct tours of one or
two farms using FBFMS for comparison and exchange of ideas
on management. Guest speakers. (See farm adviser for fur-
ther information.)

MG:lw

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1950

Finish Hogs to Over 200 Pounds for Best Profits

URBANA--You'll probably make more profit if you finish your spring pigs to 200 pounds or heavier, than if you rush them to market at lighter weights.

This advice came today from Walter J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says buyers are applying discounts below top prices because of recent heavy runs of light hogs.

Apparently many farmers are willing to sacrifice extra profits to beat the fall market break. But Wills says you can profit on 200-pound hogs even if the market on them goes down to $21.50.

"That's possible," he explains, "because of the present favorable corn-hog ratio. With corn at $1.50 a bushel and supplement at $110 a ton, your 180-pound pigs that will sell for $22.50 now can be fed to over 200 pounds at a profit--if you feel that the 200- to 225-pound hog market will stay above $21.50."

On August 10 hogs over 200 pounds were selling up to $23.75. It would take a bad break in hog prices before you would lose out on the 200- to 225-pound weights. Wills says the strong demand for pork by both civilian consumers and our armed forces is keeping a bad market break out of the picture.

KDG:lw
8-16-50

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1964

Up Goes to Over 600 Pounds for Beef Heifers

OSWEGO--Now it probably will pay profit if you fatten your pigs to 200 pounds or heavier. Just if you must use to market fatter weights.

This advice came today from Kelvin J. Wirth, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says we are applying Ractopamine below top prices because of return heavy or large hogs.

Apparently many farmers are willing to sacrifice extra fat to feed the full market break. But Wirth says you can profit by-feed hogs even if the market is down good down to $21.50.

"There's pressure," he explains, "because of the growing demand for lean pork. Why does at $1.00 a hundred and supplement is a lean, fast growing pig that will weigh 200 to 220 pounds at 6 months of age. Feed the same pig to over 200 pounds at a cost of $1.50 a hundred and market with other above $21.50."

On August 10 there were 600 pounds were selling up to $21.50. Wirth says a lean break in hog prices before you would lose out on 200, to 220-pound weights. While says the effects demand for very fat carcass commercial and sale wanted longer is keeping a lean market back out of the pipeline.

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Keep Livestock Healthy--It Pays!

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm management specialist today reminded farmers that healthy livestock can mean a few hundred dollars in extra profits each year.

M. L. Mosher has studied the 10-year records (1936-45) on 254 Illinois farms and compared groups of farms with high and low percentage of death loss. This factor is a fairly good measure of the health of livestock.

On 200 hog farms the 60 with lowest death loss had a $14 advantage in returns per $100 worth of feed fed. On 40 dairy farms the 20 with lowest death losses showed $20 higher earnings from feed. And in 14 beef cow herds the seven with lowest death losses had $25 more income per $100 worth of feed fed. Says Mosher:

"These differences amounted to extra profits of about $4,000 for hogs, $3,000 for dairy cattle, and $4,000 for beef cow herds when applied to average amounts of feed fed during the 10 years."

"You cannot argue with disease germs, bugs, and filth," declares Mosher. "You either keep your herds and flocks free from them, or your bank account and family living suffer."

Mosher says an all-over sanitation program is a "must" for keeping livestock healthy. Cleanliness is essential, especially for pigs and poultry. The best hog producers vaccinate their pigs every year at the age of 4-6 weeks to prevent cholera. They also keep a constant watch for lice, mange, and intestinal worms in hogs and use proper remedies at once if any appear.

Most dairymen and some men with beef cow herds vaccinate their calves to prevent Bang's disease.

All in all, declares Mosher, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The best livestock producers are unusually alert in watching for anything wrong with their livestock.

Mosher found these health measures being used by about 75 top livestock farmers with the best 10-year records when he visited them last fall. The specialist has had 45 years of experience in Iowa and Illinois in working with farmers on crops and farm management problems.

N.W. 8-16-50 **********

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1950

All-Industry Poultry Day August 28

URBANA--The annual Illinois All-Industry Poultry day will be held Monday, August 28, at the University of Illinois.

The program, also announced today, includes six talks by College of Agriculture poultry specialists on APF's and antibiotics in broiler rations, Newcastle disease, aluminum laying houses, the outlook for poultry this coming year, the egg marketing situation, and the effect of heat treatment on growth-promoting ability of high-protein soybean oil meal.

An evening session also is scheduled. Harold Kaeser, state department of agriculture, will explain "A Proposed Egg Law for Illinois"; and Trevor Jones, manager of Cimco Farm, Mason county, will discuss "A United Industry and Your Industry Council."

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman, adds that a tour of the University poultry farm is planned, along with a broiler barbecue for the evening meal. Incidentally, all talks will be given in an air-conditioned room, 112 Gregory Hall.

LJN:lw
8-18-50

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(Editors note: You're cordially invited to attend this meeting, where the latest reports on College of Agriculture poultry experiments will be reported to all branches of the poultry industry. Extension Editorial Office.)

High Labor Costs Can Chisel From Profits

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm management specialist declared today that low labor costs can make quite a difference in your farm profits. And then he listed some ways to cut labor costs.

Last fall M. L. Mosher visited 24 farms, chosen from 120 which showed better-than-average net earnings for the 10 years 1936-45. These 24 operators had done their work with only 77 percent of the average labor cost on other farms having the same amount of work on crops and livestock.

Mosher says this meant about $500 less labor cost annually per farm, or $5,000 during the 10 years.

Here are some of the labor cost-cutting schemes these 24 men told Mosher about during his visits:

They do most of the work with home labor and then exchange work with relatives and neighbors.

They plan ahead to have everything ready to do the work at the right time without interruption.

They arrange their crop and livestock programs so that one will not compete with the other for labor.

They use self-feeders for hogs, poultry, maybe beef cattle.

They have water piped to nearby fields and have wells in distant fields.

They keep machines in good repair and adjustment to avoid losing time.

They own or cooperate in ownership and use of all labor-saving machines. Some of them pull two or more machines behind the tractor at one time. Several said they followed a steady gait all day.

They pay good wages to good men. Several pay bonuses.

Electric fences, a hay chopper, and buying feeder pigs instead of raising their own were mentioned as labor-savers.

The important point, Mosher says, is that less than half of these men with low labor costs said they worked hard. Only 1 in 5 said they put in longer hours than their neighbors. Good net farm earnings due to low labor costs come from well organized and operated farms.

LJN:lw
8-18-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Knox county -- Farm Bureau Farm Management Service tour--September 5--10 a.m. (CST), T. J. Sullivan farm, north of Galesburg on route 150 to Lake Storey Road, 1 mile west and 1/2 mile north. Tour and discussion of farm. Speaker Bob Webb of Dixon Springs Station on "Pasture Improvement and Cattle-Feeding Work at the Station as It Applies to Northern Illinois." Farm Adviser A. R. Kemp and fieldman M. Warwick in charge.

Bureau-Lee counties (combined) -- FBFMS field day tour--September 6, 10 a.m. (DST). Hamilton Risetter farm, Lee, Illinois, 1/4 mile south of U.S. 30 on the Paw Paw Spur. Bring lunch. Visit Carey White farm in afternoon. See results of 14 year's use of FBFMS. Farm Adviser Jim Summers and fieldman Wilman Davis will conduct tours.

Cass county -- FBFMS tour--September 6, 9:30 a.m. Walter Peck farm north of Virginia on Arenzville blacktop--signs posted. Tour of Louis Korsmeyer farm in afternoon. A. L. Lang, of UI, speaker on "Place of Commercial Fertilizers in Soil Fertility Program." Farm Adviser Ed Lamont and fieldman Jack Claar, tour supervisors.

Warren-Henderson counties (combined) -- FBFMS tour September 6, 10 a.m. J. H. Kuntz farm, 5 miles west of Monmouth and 1½ miles north. Tour of Ray Johnson farm in afternoon. Bring lunch. Speaker, Bob Webb, Dixon Springs, "Producing Beef on Grass." Farm Adviser E. H. Walworth and fieldman Byron Wright in charge.

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Cause -- Film Bureau, Pre-Educational Service (Inter-Lendner co) 20 x m (1971). 7 1: Building Area, depth of Belgrade on Sunday -- Lake Library Tech. I Area East and 1/2 Lib Depth. Tour and discussion of film. Summer Sem week 6: Demo screen showing on "Teaching Environment and Activity-Feeling Area at the Meeting in 7: Against to Problem Situation." Film contact 6: Study via Thinking 8 Weekly in Depth.

Lake Lendner (Continued) -- Meeting Film Sep Conversation 8, 20 x m (1971). Beginning-Orientation Film, Lam, Filmmaking, 1/7 Film Week of 6:5. Go to the New Lake Open. Study Group. Film Group Where Film is Discussion. Sem Results of 1: Impact-Film on Form. Film Activity- 1: Elements and Problems Films Civil (11: Indoor Lake).

Seminar -- Media Lab Coordinator 1: 6:5 x m. Making Film Film Media or Elements on Semantic Discussion-Film Social Tour of Lake Screenings Film in Education. 1: 6: Demo 1: 6: Groups 1: Film of Sociological Possibilities in Soil Reality Problem" Film Ability in Demo and Problem Film Study, Lake Screenings.

Education Society Instructional -- Film Inter Screenings 6, 1: 6 x m. F.F. Media Film - Interview in Business. Sem 1: Film Week. Tour of Lake Screen Film in Education. Media Lab. Study. 6: Lake, Film Screen. Production Sem: in Screen Film Interview 6. 7: Interest and Problem Form Media: 1: Change.

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR (cont.)

Morgan county -- FBFMS tour--September 7, 9:30 a.m. H. D. Kamm farm south of Orleans to end of road, turn left to first house. Tour of P. O Francis farm in afternoon--bring lunch. Speaker Harry Russell of UI on management of beef cattle. Farm Adviser E. H. Garlich and fieldman Jack Claar in charge.

Peoria county -- FBFMS tour--September 7--Don Cameron farm, 3 1/2 miles east of Hanna City on spur route between routes 116 and 8. Bob Webb, Dixon Springs, speaker on pasture and cattle feeding work at Station. Farm Adviser John Diamond and fieldman Mitchell Warwick in charge.

Clark county -- September 5

Coles-Douglas-Moultrie counties (combined) -- September 6

Iroquois county -- September 6

DeWitt-Macon-Piatt counties (combined) -- September 7

Mason county -- September 8

McDonough county -- September 8

No details available for FBFMS tours in the above counties. See farm adviser for further information.

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KDG:lw
8-18-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1950

New Drug Looks Encouraging to Eliminate Detasseling

URBANA--A new drug called maleic hydrazide is being tried by plant breeders in the Illinois College of Agriculture in their attempts to produce a sterile male hybrid and thereby eliminate detasseling in seed corn production.

If detasseling could be eliminated, it would save $1,500,000 each year in Illinois alone.

From preliminary tests it appears that maleic hydrazide may be effective in keeping the pollen from shedding. Although results have been encouraging, Illinois plant breeders emphasize that the work is still experimental. They're making no recommendations yet.

In another project--to breed a shorter corn plant--the scientists have one of the world's largest collections of naturally occurring mutations which shorten node length. Growers and others have contributed about 25 such mutations.

Illinois plant breeders feel fairly sure they can cut two to four feet from the present size of corn and so make harvesting easier. Much less certain, however, is the prospect of producing a dwarf corn, about knee-high, that can be harvested with a combine and still maintain a high yield. They're working on this problem. In addition, they're searching for strains that will be tolerant or resistant to corn borers and plant diseases. Other work is concerned with high and low protein and oil content of corn and with multiple-eared plants.

LJN:lw
8-18-50

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University Jersey Rates Tested Dam

URBANA--A University of Illinois purebred Jersey cow has been rated as a Tested Dam by the American Jersey Cattle club.

Dairyman E. E. Ormiston said today that Caroline Fauvic Nelly had three heifers with official production records averaging 7,874 pounds of milk and 457 pounds butterfat on twice-a-day milking, mature equivalent basis. This butterfat record is twice as large as that of the average cow in the United States.

The cow was also classified as Very Good in breed type. This rating is equal to a score of 85 to 90 points on the breed's score card, which allows 100 points for a perfect animal.

LJN:lw **********

Hybrid Seed Corn Plantings Down for First Time

URBANA--For the first time since hybrid corn was introduced about 20 years ago, the share of total corn acreage planted with hybrid seed has declined.

According to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report, 77.1 percent of all corn land was planted with hybrid seed this year, compared with 77.6 percent last year. Colorado is the only state with much reduction in the share of corn acreage planted to hybrids. Nebraska and Mississippi showed slight decreases. All corn in Illinois has been planted to hybrid seed in recent years.

LJN:lw **********
8-18-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1950

Vaccination Helps Control Swine Erysipelas

URBANA--If you've had trouble with swine erysipelas on your farm, plan to have your pigs vaccinated within two weeks after they are farrowed this fall.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says erysipelas, a bad crippler and killer, is becoming one of the worse swine disease problems on corn-belt farms. But it can be controlled by vaccination with live culture and serum.

Immunity resulting from proper vaccination usually lasts long enough to protect healthy pigs during their normal stay on the farm. For safety and for best results, however, the vaccine should be handled only by a veterinarian.

Death losses from the disease in unvaccinated pigs may vary from a few animals up to half the herd or more. Pigs that survive are often runty and unthrifty. Those with enlarged joints may be condemned when shipped to market or may be docked in price.

If disease strikes your herd, and you suspect erysipelas, wear rubber gloves while handling the sick pigs, and wash and disinfect your hands when the job is done. Erysipelas germs sometimes cause a painful, slow-healing infection in humans.

LEA:lw
8-21-50

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1950

Sheep Business Tripled After First Year

URBANA--Here's the story of Jim Myers, Greenview, Menard County, whose first year at raising lambs was so good that he tripled his flock the second year.

He bought 100 Columbia and Rambouillet western yearling ewes in Montana in July 1949, and this year he's expanded his flock to 275 ewes. This was Jim's first try at farming after graduating from the Illinois College of Agriculture and army service. But today he's well on his way to being a successful sheep producer.

Harry Russell, extension livestock specialist, says the sheep business looks fairly promising now, largely because of small supplies and good demand. Last year's lamb crop was the smallest on record.

Jim bought three good yearling Hampshire rams and turned them in with the ewes last September 1. August and September, you know, are the months to breed ewes to get the lambs on the market the next May and June, when seasonal prices are highest.

Since the yearling ewes were still growing, Jim fed them well during the winter. He fed corn and oats for 30 days before lambing and for 60 days after lambing. He also fed bran after lambing to guard against vitamin E deficiency. In addition, he fed limestone to prevent calcium deficiency. And he fed soybean meal because the alfalfa hay was coarse and might not have provided enough protein.

Lambing started about February 1 this year. Jim gave his ewes round-the-clock attention. Ninety-five ewes gave birth to 133 lambs, and he saved 124 of them--a pretty good record for yearling ewes.

As soon as the lambs could eat, they were put on a creep-fed mixture of corn, oats, bran, and soybean meal. They also fed on rye, clover, and legume-mixture pastures.

Jim marketed about 80 of the lambs at 4 1/2 to 5 months of age, when they weighed about 85 pounds. His feeding put some pretty fast gains on them. Two shipments brought extreme top prices at Chicago and East St. Louis markets. Besides the income from lambs, the ewes sheared an average of 13 1/2 pounds of wool, half of which brought premium prices.

LJN:lw
8-21-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Fayette -- Bond, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Edwards, Effingham, Franklin, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Montgomery, Richland, Shelby, Washington, Wayne counties--field meeting, Brownstown Soil Experiment Field--August 29, 1:30 p.m. (CST). Show effects of soil management systems, fertilizers. Point out best adapted crop varieties and pasture grasses. Show growth of various forest plantings.

St. Clair -- Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Washington counties--field meeting at Lebanon Soil Experiment Field--August 30, 1:30 p.m. (DST). Show effect of soil management and fertilizer practices on growing crops: discuss soil fertility problems and use of fertilizers--especially pasture-grass fertilization.

Crawford -- Clark, Cumberland, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland counties--field meeting at Oblong Experiment Field--August 31, 1:30 p.m. (CST). Show effects of soil management and fertilizer practices, answer fertilizer questions and discuss fertilization problems--special note on nitrogen fertilization of corn.

Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Stark counties (combined) -- Farm Bureau Farm Management Tour--September 13, 10 a.m., Lloyd Walther Farm, three miles southeast of Port Byron on blacktop road and one mile northwest of route 2. Farm consists of 162 acres, with greatly improved carrying capacity. Hogs, chickens, and dairy cattle make an intensive livestock operation--50,000 to 60,000 pounds of pork produced each year. Speaker, J. J. Wallace, Iowa State College, on "Farm Management Aspects of Hog Management." Farm Adviser George Trull, in charge.

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DeKalb and Lee counties (combined)-- FBFMS tour--September 12, 10 a.m. (DST), Ada and Jesse Cory Farm, five miles south of Shabbona on the blacktop to Rollo. Signs posted. Farm handles 200 head of feeder cattle each year. Results of contouring, grass waterways and farm cropping system will be shown. Remodeled farm home. See results of erosion, soil-conserving practices from the air via the Flying Farmers. New grass silage and haying equipment. Ward Cross, farm adviser, in charge.

Ford county -- FBFMS tour--September 1, 10 a.m. Robert Chambers Farm, 4 miles north of Piper City. Brome seed production, high crop yields, utilization of hay and pasture with Angus herd. Merrit Kerchenfaut Farm, 1/2 mile east and 2 1/2 miles north of Piper City, at 1 p.m. Sixty-litter hog enterprise. Utilization of roughages with calf-feeding program. Ladino hog pasture. Speaker, G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois. Farm Adviser A. B. Rowan, in charge.

Livingston county--- FBFMS tour--August 28, 9:30 a.m., John Sutter Farm, 1/2 mile east of Fairbury. Excellent dairy enterprise, pasture management demonstration, terraces and sod flume. Low-cost operation. Harry Roth Farm, 4 miles southeast of Forrest, at 1 p.m. Yearling roughage feeding program, excellent building utilization, Ladino pasture demonstration. Speaker, G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois. Farm Adviser W. F. Coolidge, in charge.

Tazewell county -- FBFMS tour--September 13, 10 a.m. at C. Harold Fort Farm, 2 1/2 miles north and 1 1/2 east of Minier, Illinois. Dairy-hog farm, 200 acres, five-year rotation, efficient livestock enterprise. Orrin Nafziger Farm, 1 mile south of west edge of Hopedale, at 1 p.m. Hog farm, 50 litters a year, produces pork at low cost--known as a low-cost operator. Speaker, J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois, on "Seed Production: New Varieties." Farm Adviser C. F. Bayles, in charge.

RDG:lw

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1950

Make Plans Now for Your Fall Pigs

URBANA--Give your fall pigs a high priority among other fall jobs, says H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They'll be your money-makers next spring. A little planning now will help you work fall pigs in with fall plowing, fair-going, marketing and harvesting activities and will pay you big dividends in a good pig crop next spring.

Get fences repaired and hog houses cleaned now. You'll be using them later on, and when the pigs start coming you'll be too busy to think about those things. Get the houses out on good legume pasture. Plan your feeding program and water facilities to save as much work as you can.

Russell has some suggestions for after-farrowing. Move the sows away after weaning, but leave the pigs right there on pasture as long as there is green feed. You'll have pig pasture all winter if you will sow some Balbo rye right away. This rye will do double duty by furnishing forage for early-farrowed litters next spring.

Don't forget that cool fall nights are "flu" time for pigs. Give them plenty of clean bedding to keep them in at night and to help prevent setbacks and loss of feed efficiency.

RAJ:lw
8-21-50

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Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1950

Good Lamb Market Next Two Years

URBANA--Market prices for lambs next year will probably be higher than they were this year. In fact, lamb prices may continue strong beyond that time.

This outlook report comes from W. J. Wills, marketing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Wills says one reason for a strong lamb market next year is that farmers this year produced the smallest lamb crop on record. Also, they slaughtered more ewes during the first six months of 1950 than during the same period in 1949.

If you want to raise lambs this fall, Wills says, get them ready for market by next May or June to hit the seasonal high market. At present price levels, lambs have been bringing three to four dollars more in May and June than in August and September, when most native Illinois lambs reach market.

August and September are the months to breed your ewes to get lambs on the market in May and June. You can make fastest gains if you will get creep-fed lambs after they are two weeks old. Feed the ewes well for milk production. Then get the lambs on pasture about April 1 next year.

RAJ:lw
8-23-50

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State 4-H Judging Contests September 1

URBANA--4-H boys and girls from all over Illinois will meet at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on September 1 for their annual state livestock, dairy and poultry judging contests.

Livestock contestants will do their judging at the livestock pavilion, dairy contestants at the dairy barns, and poultry contestants at the poultry farm. All contests will start at 10:30 a.m., DST.

E. I. Pilchard, state agricultural 4-H Club leader, says that each county may enter from one to six contestants in each division. These youngsters are usually selected by an elimination contest in the county. Or they may be the high-scoring individuals from one of the district judging schools.

Scores made by the three highest scoring individuals from each county will be totaled for team rating. Counties entering fewer than three contestants in a division will not be given a team rating, but the contestants will be eligible to compete for individual honors.

Dairy contestants will place 10 rings of cows and heifers selected from the five major breeds. Livestock contestants will place one ring of horses, four rings of hogs, three rings of beef and two rings of sheep. Poultry contestants will place two rings of exhibition, four rings of production, and four rings of market birds.

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RAJ:lw
8-23-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS -- State 4-H judging contest--Friday, September 1, 10:30 a.m. (DST). Each county may enter six contestants in each division.

Dairy--Purebred Dairy Barns--Contestants to place 10 rings of cows and heifers from five major breeds.

Livestock--Stock Pavilion--Contestants to place 1 ring horses, 4 rings hogs, 3 rings beef and 2 rings sheep.

Poultry--Poultry Plant--Contestants to place 2 rings exhibition, 2 rings production and 4 rings market.

All contestants must be 4-H members but need not be enrolled in project in field in which they judge.

FARM BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT TOURS

Bureau--For Bureau, Lee and Cass counties--September 6.

Morning--Robert Schertz farm, four miles south and one mile west of Wyanet. Rolling 190-acre dairy farm with hogs a secondary enterprise; three-year rotation of corn, oats and alfalfa; contouring and grass waterways; excellent land use, dairy herd and pasture plan.

Corn yield doubled in last ten years: dairy production increasing at an average of 50 pounds per year per cow.

Afternoon--380-acre hog-cattle farm, two miles north of Route 34 on first road intersecting Route 34 northeast of Princeton. Four-year rotation of corn, corn, oats and legume mixture; rock phosphate 1st heavily applied, 1947. Ladino clover included in pasture mixture; steer-calves fed on pasture; hog program being expanded, using Iowa Hybrid boars.

Richard Taylor, Illinois Valley fieldman, will speak on good dairy practices and hog and feeder cattle production. (From Farm Adviser Halsey Miles and Fieldman G. E. Sears)

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1950

Drugs Are No Substitute for Swine Sanitation

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal parasite specialist believes drugs for ridding pigs of worms this fall should not be substituted for elbow grease and good sanitation.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine says there's so much talk about using drugs for worms that many persons wonder whether sanitation is out of date.

One reason for sticking to good sanitation practices is that no drug is known that will rid pigs of lungworms, kidney worms, and thorny-headed worms. And no drug is100 percent effective against any of the more than a dozen other kinds of worms.

Another drawback to drugs is that they can't undo the damage already done. For example, the young of the large roundworms travel through the pigs' lungs, doing serious damage, before they finally settle down in the intestine. But no drug can harm the worms until they reach the intestine.

For fast, economical gains, practice some system of sanitation, such as the McLean county system, Dr. Levine advises. Your farm adviser or veterinarian will be glad to give you the details.

LEA:lw
8-23-50

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Airplane Tour Latest Innovation in Farm Tours

URBANA--An airplane trip to see soil conservation and crop conditions has been scheduled as one of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service tours this fall.

Wilman E. Davis, Illinois Valley FBFMS fieldman, announced today that interested persons could see the Jesse Cory farm in DeKalb county from the air during the FBFMS tour there on September 12.

"There will also be a guided tour of the Corys' remodeled farm home," adds Davis. "This, in itself, will be well worth the trip to the farm, especially for the wives."

M. W. Madison, supervisor of the 14 FBFMS fieldmen in Illinois, explains that tours are held each fall to see good farm management methods in use. About 35 tours will be held between August 28 and September 27 in at least 51 counties, with an estimated attendance of about 3,500 farmers, their families and others.

None of the tour farms are intended to be model farms, says Madison, but you can see how these operators manage their business and probably pick up some helpful ideas for your own place.

For instance, Lloyd Wather in Rock Island county raises about 1,000 hens, milks 12 cows, and produces about 60,000 pounds of pork a year, all with only two men on 162 acres. The Henry-Mercer-Rock Island-Stark county combined tour will be held at the Wathers' farm on September 13. T. J. and John Sullivan, who have tripled their hog operations in the past 16 years, will be hosts for the Knox county tour on September 5.

Other examples of successful farm practices on various tours include producing bromegrass seed, feeding grass silage to feeder cattle, using butane (cooking gas) for tractor fuel, feeding alfalfa silage and chopped hay, landscaping the farmstead, and many others.

LJN:lw
8-23-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1950

Soil Treatment, Good Rotation Help Wheat Crops

URBANA--Winter wheat yields this year at the Illinois College of Agriculture farm in Urbana were four times as large with soil treatment and a good rotation as they were on untreated soil.

L. B. Miller, soils fertility specialist at the University, reports that the wheat grown after soybeans on untreated land yielded only 15 bushels an acre. On nearby plots wheat following red clover on treated land produced 58 bushels an acre. Prairie variety was grown in both cases.

Soil treatment consisted of manure, lime and phosphate--ordinary plant foods that any farmer can apply. This treatment first helped to grow good crops of clover. This green manure crop plowed down then replaced lots of nitrogen to help grow the big crop of wheat.

On other college test plots, the 1950 winter wheat crop also showed a big response to soil treatment. At the Macoupin county field, Royal wheat sowed after soybeans on untreated land produced only nine bushels an acre. Lime raised the yield to 19 bushels an acre: lime and phosphate, to 26 bushels; and lime, phosphate and potash, to 30 bushels.

RAJ:lw
8-25-50

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Serious Tomato Blight Can Be Controlled

URBANA--Home gardeners and several commercial canners may lose most of their tomato crop to late blight unless they take immediate steps to control this disease.

Late blight (sometimes called potato blight) is potentially worse this year than in 1946, when it caused a 40 million-dollar loss in tomatoes in the eastern and midwestern states. This report comes from M. B. Linn, plant pathologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Recent surveys show that late blight is serious in many canning fields in Union, Pulaski, Alexander, Coles, Williamson, and Vermilion counties. It is also present to some extent in Will, DuPage, Jasper, and Pope counties and is suspected in Monroe county.

Late blight fungus spreads fast and destroys foliage as well as green and ripe fruit. In addition to the fruit rotting it causes, the disease can be recognized by large, irregular brown spots that appear on tomato leaves.

Linn recommends fixed or insoluble copper fungicides for spraying. Some examples are Tennessee tribasic, copper A, yellow cuprocide, basicop, and spraycrop. Organic zinc fungicides, such as parzate or dithane, are effective sprays, too. Mixing and dilution directions are given on the containers.

An 8-4-100 formula of Bordeaux mixture can be used successfully as a spray. However, zerlate and fermate will not give satisfactory control. It is essential that all leaves and fruit be covered with fungicide, regardless of the kind of material used.

Home gardeners can use a knapsack sprayer or a plunger or crank-type duster to apply the spray.

KDG:lw
8-25-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1950

Get Rock Phosphate on Your Land This Fall

URBANA--It would be a good idea to get your farm land tested as soon as possible and get as much of it treated with rock phosphate this fall as you can.

This advice comes from Clyde M. Linsley, extension crops specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture. In this way, Linsley says, you can build up a reserve of phosphorus in your soil that will carry over for several years if unsettled world conditions again make phosphate hard to get.

You cannot build up a reserve of potassium in the soil as you can phosphorus, Linsley points out. But it will still be good business to get potash on your fields where soil tests show that this plant food is needed. You can apply enough for two to four years, which will certainly help to prepare your land for wartime production if it is needed.

Heavy crops of legumes are necessary for maximum production of both crops and livestock. The way to put your soil in condition for these legumes is to put on phosphate, potash and limestone in amounts called for by a soil test. This kind of soil treatment will give you soil preparedness for either war or peace.

RAJ:lw
8-25-50

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Nonbreeding Cow May Need Medical Attention

URBANA--When a cow fails to breed after three or four attempts, have a competent veterinarian examine her. Prompt attention may prevent her from becoming a permanent nonbreeder.

This timely tip came today from Dr. Harry Hardenbrook of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He says as high as 90 percent of the cases of sterility in normally fertile cows respond to early treatment.

On the other hand, delayed treatment may be pretty expensive. He says each nonbreeding cow often costs her owner an estimated $100 in board alone before the cause of sterility is corrected. And milk-pail losses and delayed-breeding programs may double the loss.

Many of the breeding failures are caused by infection in the reproductive organs. If treatment is delayed, injuries to the tissues may be so severe that permanent sterility will result.

Other common causes include hormone deficiencies, infertile bulls, improper artificial insemination technique, and rebreeding before the cow has recovered from calving. For best breeding performance, most cows need a 60- to 90-day rest period after calving.

There is no cure-all for sterility in dairy cattle, Dr. Hardenbrook adds. But early examination and treatment of the cow by your veterinarian may keep her in the milking line.

LEA:lw
8-25-50

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Breeding Cow Has Good Medical Attention

DANVILLE--When a cow fails to breed after three or four attempts, have a competent veterinarian examine her. Prompt attention prevent her from becoming a permanent nuisance.

This timely tip came today from Dr. Harry Hardenbrook of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He says that as the percent of the cause of sterility in normally fertile cows proceed to early treatment.

On the other hand, delayed treatment may be pretty expensive. For each nonbreeding cow often costs her owner an estimated $100 in feed alone before the cause of sterility is corrected. And calving losses and delayed-breeding processes may double the loss.

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Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1950

State Rural Youth Meeting September 16

URBANA--About 150 members of the Illinois Rural Youth are expected to attend their annual fall conference at the University of Illinois on Saturday, September 16.

Registration will start at 9:00 a.m. CST at the Illini Union on the University campus.

Three discussion groups will make up the morning's program, according to Clareta Walker, state Rural Youth specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture. All three discussions will go on at the same time. The Rural Youthers will decide which of the three they wish to attend.

One discussion in Davenport Hall will concern "What's New in Agronomics." Three of four short talks will include some tips on what better farm practices in agronomy mean to the farm home.

In the Faculty Lounge at the Union, J. B. Cunningham will lead a discussion on "Getting Started in Farming." In Bevier Hall, Geraldine Acker will discuss "Nutrition in Relation to Better Living."

Following lunch in the Union ballroom, C. R. Folse will talk about "Youth in the Community." Cunningham, Miss Acker and Folse are all members of the University staff.

RAJ:lw
8-28-50

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Get the Weeds Out of Seed Legumes

URBANA--Hand-weed the clovers that you plan to harvest for seed. That will help you meet Illinois legal requirements for selling clean seed. It also will mean less chance of spreading weeds on your farm next year.

One healthy, good-sized curled dock an acre in a clover field will make the seed unsalable in Illinois, says J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

There's no short-cut for weed control this late in the season, he says. Hand-weeding is the only effective way to get rid of such weeds as curled dock, bindweed, dodder and thistle.

Hackleman recommends that you cut dodder patches and burn them on the spot. Cut Canada thistle, bindweed and other noxious weeds early, and carry them off the field so that the combine won't pick them up. You can sell weedy seed to seed-cleaning processors, but you'll get more for your seed if it is relatively free from weed seeds.

If you've found weeds in your legumes that you've never before seen on your farm, chances are good that someone sold you weedy seed. Here are some good rules to follow in buying legume seeds:

1. Insist that every bag have an analysis tag which guarantees the contents.

2. Read the tag carefully.

3. Buy certified seed if possible. It has been inspected in the field before harvest.

4. Buy your seed early enough to send a sample to the state seed laboratory for a check on any weed seed it might contain.

RAJ:lw
8-28-50

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

Red Clover Harvest Prospects Good

URBANA--Looks as if there will be a good red clover harvest this year in Illinois, provided the weather continues favorable for seed production.

Save all the red clover seed you can, is the advice of W. O. Scott, crops extension specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture. There is a big demand for it.

Scott says you should cut red clover for seed when most of the heads are brown. Prevent as much seed loss from shattering as you can by cutting and windrowing the clover when it is tough. Early in the morning when the clover is wet with dew is a good time.

You can combine the windrowed clover after it is dry. Set the concave spacing on the combine close, and operate the cylinder at a higher than normal speed. Reduce the wind and direct it as far forward on the sieves as possible.

You will save more seed if you clean clover with a regular cleaning mill than if you try to clean it with the combine. To help reduce heating and insect damage in storage, clean the seed as soon as you can after combining.

RAJ:lw
8-28-50

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Good Futures Market Means Higher Soybean Prices

URBANA--A good futures market in soybeans raises the prices Illinois farmers get for that crop. This is especially true at fall harvest time when most of the crop is sold.

T. A. Hieronymus, bean marketing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that evidence over the past two years indicates that traders on the Chicago soybean futures market will carry risks cheaper than will oil refiners and feed manufacturers. Thus discounts to farmers are smaller and prices that much higher.

This past year the Chicago futures market has attracted enough trading to enable processors to hedge fairly well. Evidently the larger volume of trading and hedging has narrowed the margin between spot soybeans and the oil and meal made from them. This smaller margin has meant that much higher prices to farmers.

Hieronymus doesn't think that the futures market is perfect, by any means. But he says that the price errors that have been made have been on the high side.

For several years processors have been forced to buy large inventories of soybeans at harvest time. They cannot carry the risks of price changes on these supplies. To shift the risks, they have been selling oil and meal to refiners and feed manufacturers for later delivery.

These sales are made at discounted prices. As a result, processors have discounted farm prices. This forward sale is an expensive way to shift risks. Hieronymus says that farmers should keep these facts in mind about the soybean market.

RAJ:lw
8-28-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1950

Short Pastures Lead to More Parasites in Livestock

URBANA--A University of Illinois animal parasite specialist says you can help to control worms in your cattle and sheep by feeding extra forage now that the pasture is getting short.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine explains that a pound of short pasture grass often contains many times more worms than a pound of long grass.

Short pastures, he adds, make livestock graze closer to the ground in order to get enough to eat. Close grazing causes the animals not only to overgraze but to swallow the parasites at the bottom of the grass stems.

The amount of hay to feed depends on the condition of the pasture, but feeding it free-choice in small amounts once or twice a day will help to keep up production and control the parasites.

Dr. Levine reminds dairymen, however, that cows will need more grain to keep up production. The amount of grain you feed will depend on the production of each cow as well as the condition of the pasture.

LEA:lw
8-30-50

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More Grain Storage Space This Year

Illinois farmers will have more storage for their fall harvests this year than last, but some local areas may have a shortage of CCC bins.

Harold Gordon, Illinois College of Agriculture extension specialist, says ever-normal granaries and farm granaries over the state are bulging with 61 million bushels of 1949 corn and resealed 1948 corn. "There will be no more government-built storage bins this year," says Gordon. "Many farmers who still have their old-crop corn on hand and plan to seal their 1950 crops will find themselves short of space."

This year, however, farmer cooperatives can rent government bins in counties where the P.M.A. decides there is more than enough space for sealed corn. Rental is placed at seven cents a bushel.

Grain growers who used the 10 cents per bushel payment they received for resealing to build more storage bins will be in the best position to handle their 1950 crops. Since farmers are finding that it pays to store soybeans for the following summer's high prices, they'll be looking for more space for that crop, too.

Gordon points out that empty CCC bins are usually found where there is no corn to be sealed. Farmers who depend on these bins for storage may have to haul grain 20-25 miles to find empty bins this year.

Growers who sold their sealed corn are paying off notes on loans at the rate of a million dollars a day. But others are resealing or converting their purchase-agreement corn to loan corn. The CCC does not want corn, Gordon says, but prefers that farmers sell their sealed crop at or above loan prices--or reseal and use the payment for new farm storage.

KDG:lw
8-30-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

LEGUME-GRASS FIELD DAYS in these counties:

Hamilton and Menard--Tuesday, September 5

Pope and Sangamon--Wednesday, September 6

Johnson, Macoupin--Thursday, September 7

Massac--Friday, September 8

Dean H. P. Rusk: "We know that we have not made enough use of legumes and grasses in our soil-building, erosion-control and livestock feeding operations. Years of study have proved that, under the right management, legumes and grasses can be one of the most profitable combinations on the farm." Purpose of field days is to demonstrate how more grass and legumes can be worked into the average farm rotation. (See farm adviser for more details.)

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK MEETINGS in these counties:

Christian and Kane--Tuesday, September 5

Bond, DeKalb and Kendall--Wednesday, September 6

Shelby, Montgomery, McLean, DeWitt, Tazewell--Thursday, Sept. 7

Fulton, Sangamon, Livingston, Piatt, and Menard--Fri., Sept. 8

Representatives from the U.I. College of Agriculture will discuss feed supplies, likely supplies of meat, probable consumer demand for meats and the effect of the Korean war. (Contact farm adviser for details.)

FARM BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR

Iroquois--Tuesday, September 5, 1:15 p.m. (DST)--Leon Conn farm, 1½ miles southwest of Delrey. 2:30 p.m. (DST)--Russell Perkinson farm, 1 mile south and 3 miles west of Conn farm or 2 miles south and 2 miles east of Thawville.

Conn farm--600-acre grain farm with 30-head beef cow herd, large swine enterprise. General-purpose barn under construction. Perkinson farm--320-acre hog farm with large cattle-feeding enterprise. Newly constructed pole-type cattle-feeding barn.

Both farms have at least 25 percent of tillable land in legumes, good rotations and conservation practices. Good incomes, efficient management.

Harry Russell, U. of I. livestock extension specialist, to speak.
(From Farm Adviser Kenneth Imig and Fieldman T. E. Myers)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1950

Cull Dairy Herd Loafers for More Profit

If you have loafers in your dairy herd, cull them out for the market and take advantage of high beef prices.

You can improve the average production of your herd and increase your returns by getting rid of unprofitable cows now, says C. S. Rhode, dairy specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

One Illinois dairyman raised his herd average by 1,500 pounds of milk and 112 pounds of butterfat over the previous year. He culled 16 low-producing cows and changed the grain mixture to a well-balanced ration.

It's not much of a job to spot the loafers; just keep tab on their daily output, says Rhode. However, you can make culling much simpler in the future by keeping production records on individual cows in the herd. Records will help you follow a constructive breeding program that will eventually eliminate low producers. You can breed the best producers for herd replacements. And you'll save valuable feed and labor by knowing early which calves to veal and which ones to save for the herd.

KDG:lw
8-30-50

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Farm
Radio News

[illegible] - COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE - EXTENSION SERVICE

For Release Monday, [illegible] 6, 1950

Dairy Herd Leaders for Year Named

If you have leaders in your dairy herd, will come out top the [illegible] not take advantage of this free prize.

You can improve the average production of your herd and increase your income by making one of outstanding cows, says G. E. [illegible], dairy specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

One Illinois milkweed raised his herd average to 1,000 pounds of milk and 40 pounds of butterfat over the previous year. The original [illegible] producing cows and changed the whole picture to a well-balanced herd.

Did you back of a lot to open the [illegible] last year [illegible] their daily output, say [illegible]. However, you can make [illegible] in the future by keeping production records on individual cows [illegible] year. Records will help you follow a consistent breeding program [illegible] with genetically minded low producers. You can spend the [illegible] producers for herd replacements. And you'll have an active incentive [illegible] for improvement which calls for work and effort [illegible] the herd.

Bring Winter Wheat Yields Up to Par

URBANA--You can bring your winter wheat yields up to par if you seed adapted varieties and manage your soil wisely.

"The wide variation in wheat yields over the state--from near-failures to over 50 bushels an acre--shows the value of good variety selection and soil management," says Lawrence Miller, agronomist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Wheat should be grown in a rotation, Miller points out. On relatively poor soils, you can get a satisfactory yield if wheat is grown after a legume or sod crop. However, on fertile soils wheat yields are better if the crop is seeded after another small grain, such as oats or rye.

Wheat will do well following soybeans or corn in favorable seasons, Miller says. It can also be used successfully as a companion crop for legume seedings.

Lime your soil in accordance with soil tests to assure a good soil-building legume crop. You cannot produce wheat efficiently when you leave legumes out of the rotation or grow a poor legume stand.

However, since wheat is not a high-nitrate-demanding crop, it's a good idea to follow legumes with corn and then wheat on soils of high fertility. Excessive soil nitrogen invites lodging. To minimize that danger, select stiff-strawed varieties.

Winter wheat in its early growth is especially sensitive to phosphorus deficiency. If your soil is low in phosphorus, apply rock phosphate at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds an acre. For best wheat yields, do this every 8 to 12 years. A less permanent treatment is standard-grade superphosphate drilled at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds an acre at seeding time.

If soil tests show that your wheat land is deficient in potassium, broadcast potash at the rate indicated.

KDG:lw
8-30-50

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1950

1950 Soybeans Should Bring $2.50 to $2.60

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today estimated that Illinois farmers should receive $2.50 to $2.60 a bushel for their soybeans this year.

G. L. Jordan, specialist in soybean marketing, used a new formula which he developed to forecast this weighted farm price.

The economist considered five factors in forecasting the $2.50 to $2.60 farm price. Those factors were consumer income, total protein supplies (meal equivalent), livestock numbers, corn supplies, and supplies of the four edible fats and oils: soybean oil, cottonseed oil, lard, and butterfat.

He then figured the combined value of soybean meal and oil per bushel of beans and deducted marketing and processing costs, which he estimated by a new formula also.

Jordan says his forecast would apply to the 1950-51 market season only if the war is confined to Korea and the fear of scarcity or further inflation dies down. He also is assuming no price ceilings or supports. If price ceilings are imposed, he expects them to be at least at parity levels.

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The specialist used some pretty complicated mathematics in his formula, but here are his three main findings:

(1) The actual price of soybean meal will be about the same as the weighted composite price of all supplements converted to meal equivalent.

(2) The actual price of soybean oil will be about 55 percent of the weighted composite price of the four edible fats and oils.

(3) And costs of marketing and processing can be figured according to this formula of Jordan's: Take 25 cents a bushel, since margins don't seem to fall below that figure. Then add 25 percent of the value of the meal and oil per bushel. And then subtract 2 cents for every market year since 1934-35.

Other findings: Prices of soybean meal will go up and down in the next few years about 1.2 times as much in percentage as disposable consumer income after taxes are paid.

Meal prices also can be expected to move in the opposite direction from supplies of all supplements figured on a meal equivalent basis. For every 1 percent increase in protein supplies, prices of protein supplements will drop about .43 percent.

An increase of one bushel of corn per animal unit would drive down the price of meal about 2.5 percent.

Jordan points out that the three factors used--disposable personal income, protein supplies produced per animal unit, and corn supply per animal unit--accounted for more than 97 percent of the variations in prices during the 9 nonwar years covered in the study.

As for soybean oil prices, they're set largely by consumer income and the supply of edible fats and oils. Prices of soybean oil will go up and down at about the same rate as consumer income. And with each 1 percent change in supplies of edible fats and oils, soybean oil prices will change in the opposite direction by 1.4 to 1.5 percent.

LJN:lw
9-1-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6,1950

Wages Plus Bonus Suggested for Profit-Sharing Agreement

URBANA--A wage-plus-bonus arrangement was recommended today to a Moultrie county farm owner-operator who wants to set his good hired man up on a profit-sharing agreement.

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that the farm operator pay his hired man the going wage in the community and, in addition, a bonus based on the production or income from one or more farm products.

The farm is a large grain farm with a few dairy cows and hogs. The hog business could be increased considerably. The hired man of course would continue to work the whole farm.

Under these conditions Cunningham says the bonus might be 2 to 4 cents for every bushel of grain raised, 8 to 12 percent of each dairy check, and 3 to 7 percent of the gross hog returns.

Here's how the wage-plus-bonus idea would figure out: A wage of $110 a month for the year would be $1,320. A bonus of 3 cents a bushel on 10,000 bushels of grain would add $300. Ten percent of total milk sales of $4,000 would be another $400. And a 5 percent bonus on $10,000 worth of gross hog sales would be $500 more. Wages plus bonuses would total $2,520.

"This figure may look high," Cunningham says, "but if the hired man can manage a large farm business, he is surely worth $2,520."

LJN:lw
9-1-50

Radio News

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,1920

Five Acre Homestead for Profit-Sharing Farmers

Oakland--A novel plan-Home-ownership and farming combined--has been adopted by Fruitvale County Farm Development Bureau in an effort to get city people to go to a profit-sharing farmers.

A 5 acre farm, fully equipped with a poultry house, a barn and a garden, complete with all the farm implements and a horse, is being made ready to be rented free for one year to some town people.

The farm is a mile from city limits, a few miles from the city and the bus business would be increased considerably. The bus business would continue to cover the profit-sharing.

Under these conditions Oakland-Alameda County Farm Bureau expects to make for a city layout of small farms, 5 to 10 acres of land, and 4 or 5 persons of the above kind interested.

Here's how the profit-sharing plan works: It costs a family an average of $1,000 for the first year, which is $1,000. A family of 5 could get on $1,000 income of $1,000 a year. The family of 5 would need only $1,000 worth of food, but a 5 personal farm would cost $1,000 worth of food. Thus a family would be $1,000 worth. There farmers would only $1,000.

This leaves the 100-Eight. Consumers earn, but if the farm can produce a little more than the income, the income would exceed.

Four Tips Given to Get Best Buys in Cattle

URBANA--Four tips to help you make a good buy in feeder cattle this fall were given today by a livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

W. J. Wills says to avoid making an unfortunate purchase you should know quality, watch weighing conditions, avoid stale cattle, and be sure of the reliability and integrity of the seller.

These four points, says Wills, were mentioned most often by 123 cattle feeders in eight counties when they were interviewed in 1949 about their buying methods.

These feeders say if a man does his own buying it's especially important that he know quality well enough to get the animals at a fair market price. Avoid "counterfeits" and "ringers." The ability to pick "good doers" is all-important.

In addition, they say, buyers should know where the cattle were weighed, whether they were weighed full or empty, and whether the scales were accurate. If pay weights were used, it's doubly important to know weighing conditions. Discounts can make a big difference in profits.

These 123 cattle feeders also advise not to buy stale cattle. No cattle from any source are immune from this condition. but it happens most often when cattle are moving in small numbers. Calves seem to go stale quicker than larger cattle.

Finally, the feeders told Wills, you can't overemphasize the importance of dealing with a reliable seller. This is the only way you can be sure that the cattle are as represented, that weighing conditions are fair, and that there will be few stale cattle.

LJN:lw
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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Peoria county -- 4-H and F.F.A. Barrow Show and Sale--Friday, September 9, 9:30 a.m. (DST). Union Stockyards. Single barrows and pens of three and five in three weight classes will be exhibited and placed in a.m. Sale starts at 1 p.m. A market show primarily for 4-H and F.F.A. members in Peoria marketing area, but open to members all over the state.

DuPage county -- Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association State Picnic--Killybracken Farm, Wayne, Ill., Sunday, September 10. 60-head Killybracken herd to be of primary interest.

Chicago -- 22nd Country Grain Elevator Managers' School--Monday and Tuesday, September 11 and 12, 9 a.m. (DST), Board of Trade and Atlantic Hotel. Tour of Board of Trade trading floor, weighing and sampling departments and brokerage firms: sessions on grading corn and soybeans: handling cash grain in Chicago; operation of the futures market: Ill. grain warehouse act; freight car supply and needs: handling CCC grains.

Bureau county -- CHANGE in date for Farm Bureau Farm Management Service tour. Originally set for September 6, now changed to Wednesday, September 13. Same farms to be toured (Robert Schertz and Richard Coddington).

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK MEETINGS

Schuyler and Henry counties -- Monday, September 11.

Brown, Mercer and Jasper counties -- Tuesday, September 12.

Crawford, Adams, Warren, Henderson and Stark -- Wednesday, September 13.

Representatives of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will discuss feed supplies, likely supplies of meat, probable consumer demand and effect of the Korean war. (Contact your farm adviser for further details.)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1950

Pasture Clip Now Gets Perennial Weeds

URBANA--You can get in a knock-out punch at perennial weeds in your pastures by mowing about the middle of this month.

Tests started at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in 1943 show that agronomists there get the best weed control in pastures by mowing twice a year, on May 15 and September 15. You don't have to wait until May to get your pasture clipping plan started. Start with the September 15 clip.

May mowing finishes off perennial weeds at a time when they are sensitive to clipping. At that time the weeds have just leafed out and finished their early growth. September mowings catch them at another vulnerable stage when their root reserves are largely used up.

Clipping your pastures to control weeds will more than pay for itself in increased yields. The 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture reports pasture yield increases of 50 to 60 percent as a result of mowing. You increase the quality of pasture forage, too, by getting rid of the undesirable weeds and brush.

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Poultry Council Favors New Egg Law

URBANA--Members of the Illinois Poultry Industry Council are urging passage of a new egg law by the next session of the Illinois State Legislature.

More than 200 members of the poultry industry in the state discussed this proposed law during an evening session of the All-Industry Poultry Day on the University of Illinois campus last week.

According to Trevor Jones, manager of Cimco Farms, Havana, president of the council, the proposed law would set up standards for quality egg production. It would also require retail marketing of eggs according to quality in this state.

Some of the provisions of the new law would prevent sale of inedible eggs and would require candling for quality, setting up of quality standards and grades, labeling, licenses and fees, and penalties for violation.

E. E. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, told poultrymen attending the meeting that Illinois egg producers are losing thousands of dollars each year through poor marketing of their products.

Last year Illinois produced more baby chicks than any other state, he said. It has an abundance of feed and the nation's second largest market in Chicago. But a poor marketing situation will exist until the poultry industry gets busy and sets up good outlets for quality eggs and then produces premium quality eggs for the market.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1950

Vaccination Helps to Prevent Feeder Cattle Losses

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today gave a timely answer to cattlemen who are asking whether vaccination will help to prevent shipping fever losses in feeder cattle this fall.

Dr. R. D. Hatch, College of Veterinary Medicine, says shipping fever can cause severe losses of shipped-in calves and yearlings. But it can be largely prevented by proper vaccination by a veterinarian.

Cattle can be vaccinated either with bacterin or with serum. Many persons prefer to use bacterin, especially when there is plenty of time before shipment.

Dr. Hatch states that when bacterin is used the cattle should be vaccinated at least two weeks before they are shipped in order to give immunity to the disease time to develop.

The other method--immunizing with serum--provides almost immediate protection. But the protection lasts only for a very short time.

Serum can be used to good effect immediately before shipment, immediately after nonvaccinated stock arrive at the feedlot, or as a treatment on animals that sicken with shipping fever.

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Farm
Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS — COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1930

Scientist Tells in Irvana Leader Cattle Bureau

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today gave a
ly answer to dairymen who are asking whether vaccination will
o prevent anthrax fever losses in feeder cattle this fall.

Dr. R. A. Kelly, College of Veterinary Medicine, says why-
lever can cause severe losses of shipped-in calves and yearlings
it can be largely prevented by proper vaccination by a veterinari-

Cattle can be contaminated either with bacteria or with spores.
persons prefer to use bacteria, especially when there is plenty
ne before shipment.

Dr. Kelly states that when bacteria is used the cattle should
vaccinated at least two weeks before they are shipped in order to
immunity to the disease time to develop.

The other method--immunizing with spores--provides almost in-
e protection. But the protection lasts only for a very short

Serum can be used to good effect immediately before shipment,
ly after consignment arrives at the feedlot, or as a
ment on animals that sicken with shipping fever.

Seed Pastures in Fall for Good Spring Growth

URBANA--Early fall seeding of pasture grasses will give you the best chance for good pasture growth next spring.

Seeding now gives new grass time to develop a good root system and food reserve for winter. You'll have a better winter cover for your land, too.

It is already getting late to start pasture establishment or renovation if you have not tested your soil, says H. A. Cate, agricultural researcher at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Renovation is now in full swing at Dixon Springs in Pope county. Soil testing has been completed, and seedbeds are being prepared for fall seeding.

First step in pasture renovation is to plow your field. If your land is rolling and brush-covered, you'll probably have to use a heavy disc to start tilling.

Apply limestone and rock phosphate according to the soil tests after you have plowed or disked. Work in the plant food and prepare a good seedbed. Then seed a good pasture mixture.

Cate recommends seeding one bushel of Balbo rye. four pounds of alta fescue, four pounds of timothy and three pounds of redtop an acre this fall. Next spring you can broadcast one pound of Ladino clover, five pounds of lespedeza and three to four pounds of red clover an acre to complete the pasture mixture.

RAJ:lw
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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1950

Satisfied Tenants Make Best Tenants

URBANA--A tenant must be satisfied if he is to succeed. That's why a landowner must make the leasing arrangement attractive before he can demand a good job of farming from his tenant.

That is the gist of the answer recently given by J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a Bureau county landowner who inquired about dividing the costs of baling hay and straw, combining, filling silo, and grinding feed.

This farm contained about 244 acres of average-producing land in good condition. Landlord and tenant jointly owned about 75 head of cattle and 20 sows.

Cunningham pointed out that livestock farming increases the costs for labor, machinery, and most other items. The tenant should not be expected to carry all of these heavier costs.

With a livestock-share lease, the landlord usually pays half the cost of combining, baling hay and straw, and grinding feed, the farm share of electricity, and halfthe tractor fuel. Sometimes the landlord carries his share of these costs by paying a definite amount, like $1.50 an acre for baling when the tenant owns the combine, or $1.00 a month for electricity. Livestock equipment, such as movable hog houses, feeders, waterers, and so on, are often owned 50-50.

LJN:lw
9-6-50

Freight Car Situation to Be Discussed at Grain School

URBANA--The freight car situation is one topic on the program of the 22nd Grain Elevator Management School to be held September 11-12 at the Board of Trade and Atlantic Hotel, Chicago.

L. F. Stice says Monday morning will be spent in touring the Chicago Board of Trade and the afternoon in instructions and practice in grading corn and soybeans. Stice is secretary of the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute which sponsors these schools and also extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tuesday's program includes discussions of handling cash grain, the futures market, the revised Illinois Grain Warehouse Act, the freight car situation, and the CCC program for handling loan grains.

About 100 grain dealers are expected to attend. There is no charge. Anyone interested in grain marketing may come.

LJN:lw -30-

Easy Way Given to Remember Age of Cows

URBANA--Here's an easy way to remember the age of your cows:

C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends using names that start with the same letter for all calves born during any one year. For instance, Alice, Amy, Amber, and so on for all heifers born in 1950; Bonnie, Barbara, Belle, and so on for those born in 1951, and so on. Then all you have to do is remember the year the letter represents.

LJN:lw -30-
9-6-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1950

Spray Thistles Again This Fall to Really Hurt Them

URBANA--It's the second spray with 2,4-D each season that really hurts Canada thistles. And right now is the time to apply it.

Fred Slife, weed specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that if you don't put on a second spray this fall, you're practically wasting the first spray you applied this spring.

Without a second spraying, the thistles will probably bloom this fall and spread seed. And they're likely to make a strong enough recovery by next spring to look as if they'd never been sprayed.

One-half pound of 2,4-D acid to the acre is the right dose. You can apply it either by hand or with tractor equipment. You can use a hand sprayer to treat thistle patches in corn fields. And Slife says it's a good idea to spray a thistle patch in grain stubble, even though you kill the legume seeding in that spot by spraying.

Slife says two sprays each year for two years in a row should kill thistles completely. So be sure to spray yours this fall to weaken them so that they will die soon.

LJN:lw
9-6-50

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For Release Monday, September 11, 1950

Thousands Among Those Still on Leaves Due Back

GRAND--It's the second spring with 2,400-odd Canadian Pacific Service Canada veterans. And right now is the time to ponder if Fred Smith, wood specialist in the Kitchener Cutting or Bargaining, with today's list of you don't get on a second spring this year, you're practically wasting the first spring you applied into the.

Without a second opportunity, the veterans will probably miss the fall and spread wood. And they by likely be week a winter season covered by next spring's to look as if they'd never been created.

One-half cord of 2,4-D sold do the work is the right dose. can apply it either by hand or with knapsack equipment. You can a hand sprayer to cover twenty-odd feet from fields. And the work isn't a good time or spray a thistle patch to grain stubble. to through you will the longer working in that week to spraying.

Grain left the spring seed wear for two years in a row cut will virtually complete. To be sure to keep grass into crop rotation than so that stay will die wood.

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Illinois Farmers Missing Chicago Egg Market

URBANA--Illinois poultry raisers are letting the huge Chicago market for eggs slip through their fingers.

E. E. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reported today that Illinois poultrymen supplied just over one-fourth of the eggs for Chicago consumers, while Wisconsin farmers furnished almost half the supply. The rest came from Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and other states.

These figures cover almost 2 1/2 years, January 1947 through April 1949. Broadbent studied egg marketing in Chicago during this period.

Another major finding of the study was that eggs grading "A Extra Large" and "A Large" made up just over 60 percent of all eggs sold. Eggs grading "B Large" represented 25 percent of all sales.

"Housewives want quality eggs," Broadbent declares, "and they're willing to pay for them. They resist taking lower grades even at a price discount."

The two top grades averaged 62 to 71 cents a dozen, retail price, during the study. Five other lower grades ranged from 46 to 59 cents a dozen. But they made up only 15 percent of total sales.

Broadbent says Illinois farmers have always received from 1 to 7 cents less per dozen than average U.S. prices paid for eggs. And the quality of Illinois eggs has been definitely poorer than eggs from competing states.

"If Illinois eggs had been sold at the U.S. average price per dozen in 1948, it would have meant more than $7 million more income to Illinois farmers," says Broadbent. "A farmer with a 200-hen flock could have earned $130 more."

LJN:lw
9-6-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Peoria county -- Woodland Owners' Cooperative of Peoria annual meeting--Tuesday, September 12, 11:30 a.m. (DST). Four miles west of Metamora on Route 116. Business meeting and fish fry. R. W. Lorenz, forestry department, U. of I., to speak on raising pine. (From L. B. Culver, U. of I. extension forester)

LEGUME-GRASS FIELD DAYS in these counties:

Bond -- Wednesday, September 13. J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairyman, to speak on pastures.

Rock Island -- Wednesday, September 13. Harry Russell, U. of I. livestock extension specialist, to speak.

Knox -- Wednesday, September 13. W. F. Purnell, U. of I. assistant extension conservationist, to speak on improved pastures and pasture renovation.

Madison -- Thursday, September 14--J. G. Cash, speaker.

Stark -- Thursday, September 14--H. G. Russell, speaker.

Henry -- Thursday, September 14--W. F. Purnell to speak on legume-grass varieties and utilization.

Menard county -- September 14, 9:30 a.m. FARM BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR, LEGUME-GRASS TOUR, SOIL CONSERVATION TOUR--Kermit Grosboll farm, two miles north and east of Petersburg. 220-acre rented farm with hogs, cattle, conservation plan.

At 1:15 p.m. tour moves to Evert Tice, Jr. farm, west and south of Greenview on gravel road. Signs to be posted. 440-acre farm. Hay chopping and grass silage used with feeder-cattle. Hog enterprise and soil conservation plan. Dick Carlisle, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist, to speak. (From Farm Adviser Lloyd Chalcraft and Fieldman Jack Claar)

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

MARSHALL-PUTNAM COUNTIES - Farm Bureau Farm Management Tour--Tuesday, September 12, 10 a.m. (CST). Begins at Viron Gustafson farm, Sparland, Ill.,ten miles west, one mile south of Henry. 400-acre, crop-share, rented farm with good land-use program. Three-year rotation, contouring, grass waterways, Minnesota No. 1 hogs, lambs on legume pasture and cattle wintered in field on stacked, chopped hay. Operator took over farm in eroded, run-down condition. Has since doubled corn yield. Tour to continue in afternoon on Herbert Doyle farm ten miles west of Henry. 160-acre livestock farm: erosion control started in 1930's; five-year rotation with two years of legumes; high crop yields; successful two-litter swine program: light calves fed on pasture and western lambs fed. Farm in second year of two-thirds, one-third profit-sharing lease between operator and former hired man. Speakers--M. P. Gehlbach, F.B.F.M. fieldman, on legume production and Producers' commission men from Peoria on cattle markets and prices. (From Farm Adviser A. H. Harris and Fieldman G. E. Sears)

LEGUME-GRASS FIELD DAYS in these counties:

Shelby -- Tuesday, September 12. J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairyman, to speak on pastures.
DeKalb -- Tuesday, September 12. W. F. Purnell, University of Illinois, assistant extension soil conservationist, to speak on pasture, rotations and soil.

Dean H. P. Rusk: "We know that we have not made enough use of legumes and grasses in our soil-building, erosion-control and livestock feeding operations. Years of study have proved that, under the right management, legumes and grasses can be one of the most profitable combinations on the farm." Purpose of field days is to demonstrate how more grass and legumes can be worked into the average farm rotation. (See farm adviser for more details.)

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1950

Buy Feeder Cattle From Reliable Seller

URBANA--Probably the most important point in deciding where to buy feeder cattle is to know the seller and be sure he is reliable.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, emphasized this point today. Dealing with a reliable seller is important, no matter where you buy your feeders.

If you buy direct from a grower, you will need to pay for fewer services done by others. But to buy to advantage you should (1) be able to perform these services at less cost than the specialists can; (2) have enough contacts with growers to get the quality of cattle you want in the relatively small lot you wish to buy; and (3) have the facts necessary to do a good job of pricing.

At public markets commission men are on hand to help you find the type of cattle you want at a reasonable price. For many feeders, public markets are best from the standpoint of getting lowest prices for quality purchased.

At local dealers' the quality of cattle is usually somewhat lower than on public markets. But the local dealer sells mostly in truckload lots, and many of them have cattle the year round. Farmers appreciate being able to buy in small lots at any time.

In some areas auctions are the least desirable source of feeder cattle.

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JN:jo

Farm Radio News

[illegible] Illinois Courtesy of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1950

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In some areas auctions are the least desirable source of feed-[illegible]ers.

Increase Profits by Feeding More Proteins

URBANA--A University of Illinois farm management specialist pointed out today that most farmers can increase their profits from livestock by feeding more high-protein feeds.

M. L. Mosher makes that statement after studying the 10-year records for 1936-45 on 200 north-central Illinois hog farms.

The 60 farms with highest returns averaged 11 pounds of protein feeds per 100 pounds of grain, and they earned $170 for every $100 worth of feed fed.

The 60 farms with lowest returns averaged only 9 pounds of protein feeds for every 100 pounds of grain, and they earned only $134 per $100 worth of feed. The farms feading more proteins therefore had a $36 advantage in feed returns.

Mosher says the idea of increasing livestock profits by feeding more protein feeds also applies to other kinds of livestock. Many successful livestock farmers have balanced their hog, dairy, and beef cattle rations by using high-protein pastures, he adds. And they've bought much less high-protein feed than other men who had no high-protein pastures or who used them poorly.

Some high-protein pastures are alfalfa; Ladino, sweet, and red clover; rye for early spring; and lespedeza in the southern half of the state. More and more bright alfalfa hay is being ground or fed loose to hogs and poultry during the winter. On some dairy and beef cattle farms, well-preserved alfalfa silage has reduced the need for purchased protein concentrates.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

St. Clair County--F.F.A. Marketing Day--Thursday, September 14, 7:30 a.m. (CST). National Stockyards, Illinois. A hog, beef and sheep marketing show for all Illinois and Missouri F.F.A. members. Animals will be rated according to market grades. Exhibitors will receive bonus above selling price proportional to animal's grade. Free dinner for exhibitors. Plaques, medals awarded.

Urbana, Ohio--National Plowing Contest--Wednesday, September 13. Illinois has two entries. Paul Stiefbold, Naperville, DuPage county, will be defending his crown in the level land match. Stiefbold was national plowing champion at the Iowa meet last year.

Lloyd Schafer, Chatsworth, Livingston county, will plow in the contour match. Schafer farms 300 acres, mostly livestock. Ex-navy combat pilot. Class '41, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Ben F Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer with U. I. College of Agriculture, says both men are top plowmen. Illinois has good chance to bring home the bacon.

Woodford County--Annual Farm Bureau Farm Management Field Day--Thursday, September 14, 9:30 a.m. (DST). Clay Holt farm, El Paso. Four miles north, 1 1/2 miles east of El Paso. Tour continues at 1 p.m. (DST) from Loran Cornwell farm, four miles south, 2 1/2 miles west, 1 mile south of Eureka or 1 1/2 miles north of Deer Creek. Holt farm--360-acre beef cattle farm with 4-year rotation including alfalfa-brome; several hundred head of cattle, lambs, and 25 litters of hogs fed annually. Labor-saving devices and high crop yields. Cornwell farm--30 to 50 head feeder cattle, 50 to 60 litters of hogs and some beef cows kept annually. Five-year rotation, contour farming.

Prof. J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois crops extension, will speak on crops and new crop varieties and seed production of bromegrass. (From Farm Adviser T. Hugh Brook and Fieldman Delmar F. Wilken)

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1950

TCA Kills Quack Grass in Only One Treatment

URBANA--An easy way to control quack grass with only one treatment was explained today by a University of Illinois authority.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife says that TCA, a new chemical weed-killer, will wipe out quack grass completely with only one spray treatment applied this fall. The spraying would replace repeated cultivations, diskings, and other mechanical methods formerly used to eliminate the weed.

Quack grass spreads by underground roots. Slife recommends shallow plowing or thorough disking to expose the roots and then spraying 50 pounds of TCA per acre directly on the roots.

Two big advantages of this method are that one treatment should wipe out the weed, and the chemical breaks down easily in the soil and will all be gone by next spring so that you can plant a crop then.

It takes 100 to 125 pounds of TCA to eliminate quack grass if you do not expose the roots before spraying.

TCA costs 40 cents a pound, which is fairly expensive. But Slife says it's the easiest way to kill off quack grass. And you usually find the weed in patches smaller than one acre.

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Farm
Radio News

[illegible] — Extension Service

For release TUESDAY, September 13, 1960

[illegible] Pest Pests in Daily Use Treatment

OTTAWA--An easy way to control pests even with only one treatment was demonstrated today by a University of Illinois entomologist.

Used control specialist Fred Tuite says that, a day-to-day-to-day-filter, will wipe out many pests completely with only one treatment applied this fall. The method would reduce repeated overlines, damage, and other traditional methods (usually used to [illegible] the week.

Crop pests spread by underground roots. Bitts recommend the planting of Bermuda grass to repress the roots and then apply a [illegible] of 750 per acre directly to the roots.

The big advantages of this method are that one treatment will wipe out the weed, and the chemical breaks down easily in the land and will not be come by next spring so that you can plant a crop

It takes 100 to 150 pounds of TCA to eliminate quack grass in [illegible] and repress the roots before spraying.

Pot roots to create a grass, which is hardly economical. But [illegible] the weather may be kill off quack grass. Can you use [illegible] the week in another counter than one acre.

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Wide Interest in Farm Outlook Meetings

URBANA--Wide interest in the livestock and feed outlook is being shown by farmers all over Illinois.

Unofficial estimates place the total number of farmers at the outlook meetings above last year's 12,000 attendance. So far about half of the 87 county livestock and feed outlook meetings have been held.

One of six Illinois College of Agriculture outlook specialists has been attending the meetings in this huge extension project. Representatives from large market terminals--Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Evansville, and Indianapolis--have been giving their views on the current outlook situation.

In general, the experts have been looking at cattle feeding with a cautious eye. Recent record-breaking prices for feeders have made farmers risk a large investment in their cattle-feeding operations.

The specialists say increased meat supplies this fall favor lower feeder cattle prices. But prices may go up if weather conditions bring on a lot of soft corn and if the corn borer does much damage.

The outlook for hog producers is reported to be reasonably good. Prospects are for a strong consumer demand and only a slight increase in pig numbers. Farmers may make money on heavier hogs this year, say the specialists.

Lamb feeding remains a speculative enterprise. The outlook experts warn that inexperienced farmers are taking a big chance if they "jump" into lamb feeding. Prices are erratic and death losses are often high.

Feed prospects are not so favorable as they were a year ago. The total supply of the four feed grains (corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains) will be about 2 percent less than last year. Feed at bargain prices will be hard to find this year. For example, old corn has been 20 to 30 cents above last year's prices. Prices for other grains show increases too.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK MEETINGS in these counties:

Clark, Pike, Rock Island, Bureau, Marion, McDonough and Peoria--Thursday, September 14.

Edgar, Mason, Whiteside, Lee, Jefferson, Hancock and Cass--Friday, September 15.

Representatives from the University of Illinois and cooperating terminal and local livestock marketing agencies will discuss feed supplies, likely supplies of meat, probable consumer demand and the effect of the Korean war. (Contact your farm adviser for further details.)

LEGUME-GRASS FIELD DAYS in these counties:

Greene, Mason, Whiteside and LaSalle--Friday, September 15.

Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle, livestock extension specialists, J. G. Cash, dairy extension, and W. F. Purnell, assistant extension soil conservationist, all of the Illinois College of Agriculture, will speak at various meetings.

Dean H. P. Rusk: "We know that we have not made enough use of legumes and grasses in our soil-building, erosion-control and livestock feeding operations. Years of study have proved that, under the right management, legumes and grasses can be one of the most profitable combinations on the farm." Purpose of field days is to demonstrate how more grass and legumes can be worked into the average farm rotation. (See farm adviser for more details.)

Peoria County--Beef Show and Sale--Friday and Saturday, September 15 and 16. Open to any 4-H or F.F.A. member. Show starts at 1 p.m. (DST) Friday. Animals must be in place at 10 a.m. Sale starts at 9:30 a.m. Saturday. Animals will be judged and premiums awarded through 20th place.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1950

Use Pastures for Beef, Let Grain-Feeders Stew

URBANA--Your cattle can make at least 1 1/2 pounds of gain per head each day on good pasture in spite of what "dyed-in-the-wool feed 'em grain" cattlemen might believe.

Even though some folks can't make sense out of grass-fattening cattle, there's good reason why pastures put profits in your pockets in the form of good beef gains. That opinion came today from Harry Russell, livestock extension specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Russell backs his opinion with results of University experiments. He points out that a gain of two pounds a day is not unheard of in a good pasture season. Several University trials have shown gains of 1 1/2 pounds per head each day. Pastures can produce 300 or even as much as 400 pounds of beef in a full pasture season.

Here is Russell's suggested pasture program for Illinois beef producers:

1. Buy cattle in the fall.

2. Winter them on roughage.

3. Pasture them for 90-100 days the following summer.

4. Feed them on pasture or in drylot for about 100 days. Grain feeding at the end of the pasture program usually increases the value of the grass gain.

Russell says steer calves and yearlings work about equally well in this program. It fits best where there are enough good legume and grass pastures to provide at least an acre per head.

KDG:lw

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Farm
Radio News
[illegible] or [illegible] — COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE
FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1948

Pasture for Beef, Not Dairy-Feeders Only

URBANA--Your cattle can make at least 1 1/2 pounds of gain a head each day on good pasture in spite of what "dyed-in-the-wool and 'ex grain' cattlemen might believe.

Even though some folks don't make sense out of grass-fattening cattle, there's good reason why pastures put profits in your pocketa in the form of good beef gains. That opinion came today from Harry Russell, livestock extension specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Russell backs his opinion with results of University experiments. He points out that a pair of two pounds a day is not unheard of in a good pasture season. Several University trials have shown gains of 1 1/2 pounds per head each day. Pastures can produce 700 or more as much as 800 pounds of beef in a full pasture season.

Here is Russell's suggested pasture program for Illinois beef producers:

1. Buy cattle in the fall.

2. Winter them on roughage.

3. Pasture them for 90-100 days the following summer.

4. Feed them on pasture or in drylot for about 100 days. Finishing at the end of the pasture program usually increases the value of the grass gain.

Russell says steer calves and yearlings make about equally well in this program. It pays best where there are enough good lar-

Expect More Potatoes From Fewer Acres

URBANA--U. S. potato growers will set a new acre-yield record and produce the second largest total crop on record in 1950 if current potato crop estimates are realized.

Lee Somers, University of Illinois vegetable crops extension specialist, says there has been a steady decline in potato acreage during the past several years. At the same time increasing potato yields per acre have kept the total yield very high.

The vegetable specialist says a number of things other than favorable weather have helped boost potato yields:

1. Potato acreage is shifting from low-producing to high-producing regions.

2. Potato growers are using improved cultural methods and practices.

3. Potato growers almost universally plant certified seed or high-producing varieties.

4. More fertilizers are being more effectively applied.

5. Growers are using new and more effective insecticides and fungicides.

The trend toward higher yields and continued high total production during the past three seasons is shown below:

	1948	1949	1950
Acres in U. S.	2,109,000	1,901,000	1,826,000
Yield per acre	215	211	223 (Aug. 5 estimate)
Total crop	454,654,000	401,962,000	407,342,000 (Aug. 5 estimate)

DHM:lw
9-11-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Rural Youth State Fall Conference--Saturday, September 16. 9:00 a.m. Illini Union Ballroom (CST). Second fall conference since war. Expected to be bigger and better than 1949 conference, which more than 150 persons attended.

Will County -- Wheatland Level Land Plowing Match--Saturday, September 16. Plainfield, Ill. (North of Joliet)

Clinton County -- Southern Illinois Artificial Breeding Cooperators' Open House--Saturday, September 16, 10 a.m. (CST), Breese, Ill. 5th Annual Open House. Dr. N. L. VanDemark, U. of I., to speak on "Research in Artificial Breeding." Remarks by Professor C. S. Rhode, Illinois extension dairyman. Semen-collection demonstration; D.H.I.A. dam-daughter comparison; display of daughters of association bulls. Guernsey heifer to be given as door prize.

Livestock Outlook Meetings in these counties:

Ford and Moultrie--Monday, September 18

Carroll and Coles--Tuesday, September 19

Les Stice and Walter Wills, University of Illinois agricultural economics department, and representatives of cooperating terminal and local marketing agencies will discuss feed supplies, likely supplies of meat, probable consumer demand and the effect of the Korean war. (Your farm adviser has more details.)

Crawford County -- Legume-Grass Field Day--Tuesday, September 19. C. M. Linsley, U. of I. extension specialist in agronomy, to discuss pasture and grain farming. (Contact your farm adviser for more details.)

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

Danger!! Use With Caution!

URBANA--That's the label Lee Somers, Illinois vegetable crops specialist, would put on 2,4-D weed killer. He compares it to fire and automobiles: "They're good things if used wisely."

Somers tells of one instance in which the weed killer was thoughtlessly used. A farmer sprayed weeds along his cornfield, across the road from a neighbor's field of tomatoes which were just beginning to blossom.

A few days later the owner of the tomatoes noticed severe contortion and twisting of his tomato leaves. The tomato plants turned gray for several days. The twisting and discoloration varied with the distance from the sprayed fencerow, Somers says, but they were evident throughout the field.

The tomatoes did not die, but their stems soon grew to two or three times their normal diameter. Many split open, exposing a mass of spongy, dead tissue. Hundreds of rootlets emerged from the abnormal stems.

Somers says the fruit from these plants is abnormal in shape, entirely seedless and "insipid in flavor."

"In early July this tomato field had a potential of at least ten tons of good-quality fruit. Yield is now estimated at not more than six tons of poor-quality tomatoes," Somers says.

Fred Slife, Illinois weed control specialist, says commercial tomato growers should spray only on a still day. 2,4-D can not be used safely within 1,000 to 1,200 feet of tomatoes at any time.

DHM:lw
9-11-50

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Farm Radio News

University of Illinois · College of Agriculture — Extension Service

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

Herbicide Use With Caution:

URBANA--That's the label Lee Somers, Illinois vegetable specialist, would put on 2,4-D-weed killer. He compares it to fire and concludes: "They're good things if used wisely."

Somers tells of one instance in which the weed killer was carelessly used. A farmer sprayed weeds along his orchard. Soon the road from a neighbor's field of tomatoes which were just beginning to blossom.

A few days later the owner of the tomatoes noticed severe distortion and wilting of his tomato leaves. The tomato plants had grey ice several days. The twisting and discoloration varied in the distance from the sprayed roadsides. Somers says, but they were evident throughout the field.

The tomatoes did not die, but their stems soon grew to two times their normal diameter. Many split open, exposing a lot of pulp, and rotted. Quantities of wilted brought from the fields.

Somers says the fruit from these plants is unusual in shape, lumpy, seedless and "twisted in flavor."

"In early July this tomato field had a potential of at least tons of good-quality fruit. Field is now estimated at not more than six tons of poor-quality leftovers," Somers says.

Red Gilla, Illinois weed control specialist, says common lawns provers should spray only on a still day. 2,4-D can not be used safely within 1,000 to 1,500 feet of tomatoes at any time.

Fast Milking Gives Best Results

URBANA--Your cows will give all their milk only when you get them used to fast milking and a regular milking routine.

M. H. Alexander, dairy scientist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, advised dairy farmers today to cut cow preparation and milking time to four or five minutes for each cow.

"Work out a regular routine," says Alexander. "Massage udders with lukewarm water one-half to one minute before each milking. If too much time elapses between massaging and milking, the effect of the milk letdown is lost."

Fast milking works best, the scientist says. Friction from machines left on longer than five minutes will injure tender udder tissue and encourage mastitis. Poorly adjusted milking machines will cause udder trouble too. Alexander advises dairymen to adjust their machines according to U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry recommendations--not more than 11 inches of mercury at the teat cup.

The length of time machine is left on cow will have to be determined individually for each cow. That's because speed of milking is determined partly by heredity.

Heredity also partially limits the level of milk flow from one lactation to the next, says Alexander. But the kind of care and handling you give your cows is important too. Good rations based on milk production and pasture conditions, proper shelter the year round, and plenty of fresh water, along with a fast milking routine, will insure you top production from your herd.

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farm
Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1950

Illinois 4-H'er in Europe Enjoys Party

URBANA--An Illinois 4-H boy now in Europe got a big thrill recently when he was entertained at a special party in Luxembourg.

Wendel Swanson, Rockford, Winnebago county, was invited to the party by Mrs. Perle Mesta, the American ambassador to Luxembourg, along with Wilmarose Nicholson, Marietta, Georgia, and Jo Ann Skucius, Chester, Nebraska. All three are International Farm Youth Exchange delegates living on several European farms this summer to learn about their farm family life.

The three young people have been working on farms in Luxembourg for part of this summer. Every four weeks they change farms to get as wide a variety of experience as possible.

The party was held to introduce Wendel and the girls to their new farm families. Wendel is leaving Luxembourg for the nearby Belgian farm of Georges Frippiat.

Wendel says the most striking difference between farms in Luxembourg and the United States was their use of horses instead of tractors. Once you get to know the people, he says, they are no different from any other farmers.

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Three Crop Insurance Plans Available

URBANA--An official in the Illinois College of Agriculture reported today that three types of crop insurance are now available in parts of Illinois, and the plans have been quite successful.

Harold Gordon, assistant state leader of farm advisers, says the 3-year-old federal wheat insurance program covers 19 counties, and more are likely to be added next year. Corn insurance is available in 10 counties, with seven more to be added in 1951. Multiple corn insurance covering corn, oats, wheat, and soybeans is in force in five counties.

On wheat insurance, benefits cover the cost of seed and preparing the seedbed. This year 811 of 1,308 claims have been paid, and 51 are now being processed. The insurance costs farmers six-tenths of a bushel of wheat per acre, figured at the going market price.

Eligible counties this year were Christian, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Mason, Monroe, Pike, St. Clair, Sangamon, Washington, Adams, Scott, Greene, Shelby, Effingham, Bond, Jefferson, and Montgomery.

Farmers with wheat insurance may collect benefits if losses are unavoidable and yields are less than 60 percent of their county's average. The program also pays farmers whose wheat will not meet the quality requirements for a government loan--if the farmer is not to blame.

Corn insurance is now available in Montgomery, Sangamon, Adams, Tazewell, Livingston, Bureau, Carroll, Mercer, Whiteside, and McDonough counties.

Johnson, Hamilton, Saline, Wayne and Jasper counties now have multiple crop insurance coverage.

JN:lw

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Livestock Outlook Meetings in these counties:

Macoupin, JoDaviess, Logan, Douglas	-- Wednesday, Sept. 20
Iroquois, Morgan, Greene, Stephenson, Knox, Vermilion	-- Thursday, Sept. 21
Champaign, Scott, Jersey, Winnebago, and Marshall-Putnam	-- Friday, Sept. 22

Representatives from the University of Illinois and cooperating terminal and local livestock marketing agencies will discuss feed supplies, likely supplies of meat, probable consumer demand and the effect of the Korean war. (Contact your farm adviser.)

Legume-Grass Field Days in these counties:

Lawrence	-- Wednesday, Sept. 20
Scott, Edwards and Schuyler	-- Thursday, Sept. 21
Morgan, Jasper and Cass	-- Friday, Sept. 22

Dean H. P. Rusk: "We know that we have not made enough use of legumes and grasses in our soil-building, erosion-control, and livestock feeding operations. Years of study have proved that under the right management legumes and grasses can be one of the most profitable combinations on the farm." Purpose of field days is to demonstrate how more legumes and grasses can be worked into the average farm rotation. (See farm adviser for details.)

Edgar county -- Edgar County Grain Company Shareholders' and Members' Annual Meeting--Wednesday, September 20, 7:30 p.m. Parish High School Auditorium, Paris, Ill. Two directors to be elected; officers and board of directors to report; proposal to amend articles of incorporation to be considered. Speaker--E. O. Johnson, Illinois Farm Supply sales manager. Entertainment by Russell Armstrong, Jacksonville magician. (From Paul K. Perkins, secretary)

farm
Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1950

Include Workroom in Home Plans

URBANA--If you're remodeling your farm home or building a new one, plan for plenty of work space.

Mrs. Florence Van Norden, farm housing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds farm folks today that a good workroom will take much of the load off the kitchen.

She suggests building a workroom with a rear entry next to the kitchen. It can serve as a wash-up area for the men coming in from work, for laundering, for food production such as cleaning chickens, canning, and preparing eggs for market, for a sewing room, and even for office space.

You'll want a place for the men to store their work clothes and boots and to wash up. That means closets and a complete unit of shower, lavatory, and toilet. You can provide for laundry facilities in the workroom too. With some counter and storage space, you can do canning and other food production work in the workroom. You can also keep your sewing machine there and use it for a sewing room. And you can reserve one corner for your desk and files for your farm records.

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9-13-50

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Soil Testing Report Issued

URBANA--Over one million soil tests were made on almost 25,000 Illinois farms covering almost 1 1/2 million acres of land during 1949.

This report today from A. U. Thor, soils man in the Illinois College of Agriculture, showed that McLean county led all others by a wide margin with just over 100,000 tests made on 1,102 farms covering 120,000 acres.

Counties testing over 30,000 acres included Carroll, LaSalle, McHenry, Stephenson, and Vermilion.

At least 20,000 acres were tested in Boone, Bureau, Douglas, Ford, Grundy, Henry, Iroquois, Kane, Logan, Ogle, Randolph, Sangamon, Tazewell, Washington, Whiteside, and Will counties.

Over the state, about 380,000 tests each were made for limestone and phosphorus and 365,000 for potash. These soil samples came from 23,717 farms representing 1,382,767 acres.

Thor says this is a fine record, but there are about 30 million acres of farm land in the state and farmers should have their soil retested about every five years. So we're still not doing the job nearly so fast as we should.

There are about 65 county soil-testing laboratories in Illinois and one regional laboratory serving seven southern Illinois counties. In counties without service, farmers can send their samples directly to the College of Agriculture for testing. Everyone is advised about the needs of his soil for limestone, phosphorus, and potash to build up fertility and grow largest yields.

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9-13-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

District Extension Conferences

Morgan--Tuesday, September 19. Jacksonville.

Knox--Wednesday, September 20. Galesburg.

Kendall--Thursday, September 21. Yorkville.

For county extension personnel.

St. Clair County -- 4-H Calf Marketing Day--Wednesday, September 20. National Stockyards, Ill. Calves must be in place Tuesday, the 19th. Day features packing house tour, feeder calf selecting demonstration, grading contest, calf sale. Sponsored jointly by Illinois and Missouri 4-H staffs and Producers' Commission Association. Open to 4-H members in both states.

Farm Bureau Farm Management Tour for these counties:

Boone, Lake, McHenry (combined) -- Thursday, September 21, 10 a.m. (DST), Robert Gardner and Mitchell Kane farms. Tour starts on Gardner farm 1.8 miles southeast of Route 31 on Route 12, then north of Route 12 to first place on south side of road after passing through Solon Mills.

Gardner farm--a 221-acre dairy farm. Excellent dairy herd consisting partly of Polled Holsteins. Efficient poultry enterprise. Good soil conservation practices; 35 to 40 percent of tillable land in legumes; grass silage and hay drier.

Kane farm--a200-acre dairy farm. 50-cow Holstein herd: poultry enterprise; soil conservation with 50 to 55 percent of tillable land in legumes.

J. G. Cash, dairy extension specialist, will lead discussion on dairy production. Norman Specht of McHenry county soil conservation service will conduct program. Paul Montavon, FBFMS cooperator from DeKalb county, will judge your grass silage samples if you bring them. (From Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus and Fieldman Donald G. Smith)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1950

First State-Wide Meeting of Record-Keepers September 25

URBANA--The first annual meeting of the state-wide Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service will be held Monday, September 25, in the community high school at Normal.

J. V. Stevenson, Streator, LaSalle county, said today a business session is scheduled for the forenoon starting at 10:30. Five short talks will make up the afternoon program.

Among the speakers will be M. L. Mosher, long-time University of Illinois farm management specialist. He will pass along some of the profitable farming practices he's discovered from careful study of 10-year records from selected farms.

Stevenson explains that the state-wide organization includes about 2,800 farmers in 59 counties who keep fairly detailed farm records in cooperation with the College of Agriculture. It was formally organized as a not-for-profit corporation on February 15, 1949.

The president urges all cooperators to attend, because every one is automatically a member of the state-wide organization.

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Radio News

$2 Million More Yearly From DHIA Work

URBANA--Illinois dairymen are earning at least $2 million more each year than they did in 1925 because of larger production brought about through dairy herd improvement associations.

C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the annual DHIA report for Illinois showed that more than 39,000 cows on test each averaged over 9,000 pounds of milk and 363 pounds of butterfat.

"That is really something," declares Rhode. "In 1925 the average production of all cows on test was 282 pounds of butterfat."

He adds that in money value this extra 81 pounds of fat per year means more than $2 million annually to Illinois dairymen due to herd improvement practices.

DHIA members have their cows tested each month so that complete milk, butterfat, and feed records are available on each cow.

Rhode points out that the average cow in Illinois produces only about 200 pounds of butterfat a year and returns about $100 over feed costs. A herd of such cows would hardly support a farm family. But a cow producing 500 pounds of fat would return $360 over feed costs.

Fourteen cows each giving 500 pounds of fat would return $5,000 over feed cost. But it would take 50 cows producing only 200 pounds of fat to earn the same income.

Think it over, says Rhode. Which would you rather do: milk 14 cows or 50 to earn the same income?

LJN:lw
9-15-50

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Indiana -- Tri-State 4-H Show and Sale--Saturday, September 23. Evansville. Beef cattle show for 4-H members in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. Pre-show culling Friday, 22nd. Others to be shown by breed and weight, placed: prime, choice, good or medium. Prizes are $5, $3, $1 and ribbon, respectively. Animals to be sold Monday. Sale ceiling price is twice market price. All money above that amount is divided among blue ribbon winners. Sponsors: Chamber of Commerce, Evansville; Union Stock Yards; Producers' and Bourbon Commission companies.

Livestock Outlook Meetings in these counties:

Richland, Ogle and Perry -- Monday, September 25

Lawrence, DuPage, LaSalle,

Wayne and Clinton -- Tuesday, September 26

Edwards, McHenry, Woodford,

Hamilton and St. Clair -- Wednesday, September 27

Clay County -- Legume-Grass Field Day--Tuesday, September 26. Harry Russell, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist, to speak. Soil conservation and pastures to be discussed. Purpose of field days is to demonstrate how more grass and legumes can be worked into the average farm rotation and to show the benefit derived from them. (See your farm adviser for more details.)

Farm Bureau Farm Management Tour

Cook, DuPage and Kane counties (combined) -- Saturday, September 26. Conrad Lind and George Dauberman & Son farms Starts at Lind farm, 10 a.m. (CST). Go west 6 miles from Kaneville—Big Rock road, 2 miles north of Route 30 or 2.75 miles south of Kaneville.

Lind farm: A 240-acre cattle-hog farm with a four-year rotation, fertilizer applied according to test.

Dauberman farm: A 300-acre feeder-cattle farm with a 5-year rotation including alfalfa,bromegrass and Ladino. Grass silage fed, labor-saving devices used and cattle and machinery housed in quonset-type sheds.

U. of I. livestock extension specialist Harry Russell to discuss beef and hog production. G. M. Flint, soil conservationist, to help conduct program. (From Farm Adviser A. C. Johnson and Fieldman Donald G. Smith)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1950

Extra Large Turnout for Kane County Livestock Outlook Meeting

URBANA--Probably the largest county livestock outlook meeting ever held was staged recently in Kane county with about 575 stockmen attending.

When the cattle-feeding season starts each fall, the College of Agriculture through county farm advisers holds livestock outlook meetings to help farmers plan their operations. These gatherings are being held this month in 89 of the state's 102 counties. Attendance last year was about 12,000 and is running about the same or a little better this year. Average turnout is around 125 persons.

Consumer buying power, supplies of feed and feeder cattle, the effect of the Korean situation on cattle feeding, and other pertinent subjects are discussed by representatives of the College of Agriculture and the nearest livestock marketing agency.

L. H. Simerl, extension economist who attended the Kane county meeting, says the 575 men represented about one-third of all the real farmers in the county. That's an unusually large turnout.

LJN:lw
9-15-50

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Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1950

Large Turnout for Kane County Livestock Outlook Meeting

URBANA--Probably the largest county livestock outlook meeting ever held was staged recently in Kane county with about 275 stockmen attending.

When the cattle-feeding season starts each fall, the Extension of Agriculture through county farm advisers holds livestock outlook meetings to help farmers plan their operations. These gatherings are being held this month in 50 of the state's 102 counties. Attendance last year was about 12,000 and is running about the same or a little better this year. Average turnout is around 125 persons.

Consumer buying power, supplies of feed and feeder cattle, the effect of the Korean situation on cattle feeding, and other pertinent subjects are discussed by representatives of the College of Agriculture and the market livestock marketing agency.

L. H. Stewart, extension economist who attended the Kane county meeting, says the 375 men represented about one-third of all the beef farmers in the county. There's an enthusiasty large turnout.

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Partnership Can Help Hired Man Get Started Farming

URBANA--How can a hired man with little capital get started farming for himself?

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today suggested a sound farm partnership between the hired man and some farm owner.

In replying to a Henry county farmer's letter, Cunningham recommended using either an Illinois farm profit-sharing agreement or a wage-plus-bonus plan. The profit-sharing system works best if you keep Farm Bureau Farm Management records on your farm.

In the other plan the hired man is paid the going wage in the community, plus a bonus figured on the production of one or more farm products. That gives him an incentive to do his best work. For example, $100 a month wage, plus 3 cents for each bushel of grain and 5 percent of total income from hogs. Circular 587 gives more details on profit-sharing agreements.

KDG:lw -30-

Complete Soil Treatment Gives Fine Legume Crop

URBANA--A convincing demonstration that complete soil treatment pays was reported today by a University of Illinois soils man.

C. M. Linsley says he saw a Warren county farm where the operator will add 100 to 150 more pounds of nitrogen to his soil from legumes and 2 tons of organic matter also because he applied all the phosphate and potash his land needed. He had already put on all the necessary lime.

It happened, though, that the trucker who spread the rock phosphate accidentally left strips 3-4 feet wide across the field without any phosphate, and the legume seeding was very poor there. Elsewhere the stand was excellent. Without plant foods, the man would have been way short of hay and pasture for his stock.

LJN:lw -30-
9-15-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

District Extension Conferences in these counties:

White -- Tuesday, September 26. Carmi.

Jackson -- Wednesday, September 27. Carbondale.

Madison -- Thursday, September 28. Edwardsville.

Effingham -- Friday, September 29. Effingham.

For county agricultural extension personnel.

Farm Bureau Farm Management Tours in these counties:

Kankakee and Will (combined) -- Thursday, September 28, 10 a.m. (CST). Robert Burch and George Bovee farms. Tour starts at Burch farm 3 miles east of Lockport (to power transformer), south from Route 7 to second crossroad and then east 9 miles to farm on south side of road.

Burch farm--a 225-acre feeder cattle-hog farm using a 3-year rotation of corn, oats and legumes. Conservation practiced; features large grass waterways. Grass silage fed. New cattle shed, and low labor and machinery costs.

Bovee farm--a 151.4-acre dairy farm with 27-cow Brown Swiss herd. Rotation pasture of alfalfa-brome, rye and Sudan grass with soybeans and grass silage used. Conservation practices include contour farming and 52 percent of the tillable land in legumes. Use of ammonium-nitrate is demonstrated on this farm.

Arthur J. Kelley, Will county soil conservationist, to help conduct tour. FBFMS Cooperator Paul Montavon from DeKalb county will judge your grass silage samples if you bring them. (From Farm Adviser Wayne Churchill and Fieldman Donald G. Smith)

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Chenoweths Make 435 Pounds of Beef Gain an Acre on Legume-Grass

URBANA--Ralph Chenoweth and his son, Dale, DeWitt county farmers, could sell their 103 steers today for $5 less per hundredweight than they paid for them last December and still break even.

The reason is mainly that the Chenoweths fed lots of low-cost legume hay and legume-grass pasture, but no grain, for 9 months.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the feed cost per steer was only $43.40. That figure covers the period from purchase last December up to September 1 of this year when they were ready to go on their first grain feed. That $43.40 includes hay at $20 a ton and pasture at 10 cents per head per day.

During that 9 months on hay and pasture alone, the steers veraged 440 pounds of gain. They weighed 530 pounds when purchased.

The steers each ate a ton and a half of legume hay from purhase time until April 20, when they went on pasture of alfalfa, Ladino lover, and bromegrass. By controlled grazing, the Chenoweths were ble to pasture three steers on two acres and come up with a gain of 35 pounds of beef to the acre. Each steer gained 2 pounds a day while n grass alone.

Carlisle says the Chenoweths are another example of many llinois farmers who are getting excellent returns from legume-grass nd.

JN:lw
9-18-50

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Farm
Radio News
of Illinois · College of Agriculture · Extension Service

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Dewoyth Made 40% Pounds of Beef Gain on Acre on Legume-Grass

DECATUR--Ralph Dewoyth and his son, Dale, DeWitt county farmers, could sell their 103 steers today for $5 less per hundredweight than they paid for them last December and still break even.

The reason is mainly that the Dewoyths fed lots of legume hay and legume-grass pasture, but no grain, for 9 months.

Dick Cardile, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the feed cost per steer was only $43.40. That covers the period from purchase last December up to September 1 this year when they were ready to go on their first grain feed. They fed legume hay at 20 a ton and pasture at 10 cents per head per day.

During this 9 months on hay and pasture alone, the steers gained 440 pounds of gain. They weighed 540 pounds when purchased.

The steers each ate a ton and a half of legume hay from pasture time until April 20, when they were on pasture of alfalfa, ladino, and bromegrass. By controlled grazing, the Dewoyths were able to pasture three steers on two acres and come up with a gain of 440 pounds of beef to the acre. Each steer gained 2 pounds a day while on pasture alone.

Cardile says the Dewoyths are another example of many Illinois farmers who are getting economical returns from legume-grass

Mosher to Relate Profitable Farm Methods at Meeting

URBANA--M. L. Mosher, for 35 years farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, will be a featured speaker at the first annual meeting of the state-wide Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service September 25 at the community high school in Normal.

He will pass along some of the profit-making farming methods he's learned from an intensive study of 10-year records on about 270 Illinois farms.

All 2,800 FBFMS cooperators in 59 central and northern counties are urged to attend, since they are automatically members of the state-wide group. A business meeting is to be held in the morning, and five short talks will be given in the afternoon.

LJN:lw -30-

Balbo Rye Tops for Late Fall, Early Spring Pasture

URBANA--If you hurry, you can still seed Balbo rye for late fall and early spring pasture. And you can use it for hogs, beef cattle, or dairy cows.

Leo Fryman, dairy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today gave five good reasons for seeding rye for dairy cattle: You'll boost milk yields by 10 to 15 percent, and you may cut grain costs in half at the same time. Cows on rye don't need any hay or silage, and it takes less time to feed and care for cows on pasture. And, finally, rye comes on earlier in the spring than most other pastures.

In most of Illinois you can pasture hogs on rye all winter long. And rye pasture provides plenty of vitamins and protein. Recommended seeding rate is 1 1/2 bushels an acre in a well-prepared seedbed.

LJN:lw -30-
9-18-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1950

Sheep Contest Winner Named

URBANA--High scorer among 64 entries in the 1950 Illinois sheep production contest is Meldon Grube, Elizabeth, JoDaviess county.

His 26 grade Oxford and Hampshire ewes averaged 170 points each compared with an average score of 100 points for the 1,375 ewes entered in the contest.

The average score per ewe in each flock was determined by awarding one point for each pound of lamb produced before August 1 and three points for each pound of wool.

Grube's score was based on 31 marketed lambs weighing 2,780 pounds, 11 lambs weighing 825 pounds on August 1, and 252 pounds of wool sheared from 26 ewes.

He sold 31 lambs on July 27 and topped the market at $28.25. His 26 ewes produced 42 lambs, an excellent crop. The ewes averaged 1.6 lambs each, 140 pounds of lamb gain, and 9.7 pounds of wool.

This is the first year the contest has been conducted in Illinois by the Agricultural Extension Service, say Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle, livestock specialists in the College of Agriculture. Fourteen other farmers also won awards. Prizes were furnished by Armour and company and the St. Louis Livestock Exchange.

LJN:lw

Farm
Radio News

ity of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1950

Sheep Contest Winner Named

URBANA- High score among 64 entries in the 1950 Illinois sheep production contest in Helden Grube, Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county.

His 26 grade Oxford and Hampshire ewes averaged 170 points which compared with an average score of 100 points for the 1,375 ewes entered in the contest.

The average score per ewe in each flock was determined by adding one point for each pound of lamb produced before August 1 and three points for each pound of wool.

Grube's score was based on 21 marketed lambs weighing 2,780 pounds, 21 lambs weighing 625 pounds on August 1, and 220 pounds of wool sheared from 26 ewes.

He sold 21 lambs on July 27 and topped the market at $20.25. His ewes produced 42 lambs, an excellent crop. The ewes averaged large ewes, 140 pounds of lamb gain, and 9.7 pounds of wool.

This is the first year the contest has been conducted in Illinois by the Agricultural Extension Service, was Henry Russell and Max Carlile, livestock specialists in the College of Agriculture.

Sixteen other farmers also won awards. Prizes were furnished by American and country and the St. Louis Livestock Exchange.

Necrotic Rhinitis Is Causing Swine Losses

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian reports that infectious necrotic rhinitis, once virtually unknown to most swine raisers in the midwest, is now becoming a serious disease threat.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, College of Veterinary Medicine, says a central Illinois swine raiser reports severe losses from the disease in his herd. Out of 215 pigs, more than 50 have died, and most of the others are sick. Losses have also been reported on other farms.

Necrotic rhinitis attacks and destroys the lining and bones of the nose and other air passages of the head, including the sinuses. First signs of the disease are usually sneezing and running noses. Later the snouts get a "pushed in" or twisted appearance.

If you suspect this type of rhinitis, it's important to get a diagnosis from a veterinarian to be sure the trouble isn't "bull nose," a more common disease for which it may be mistaken.

Dr. Beamer says the cause of necrotic rhinitis is not known. Veterinarians believe it is carried over from year to year in hogs that have apparently recovered. It's then present to infect each new crop of pigs.

When the disease strikes, it may be necessary to market the herd, clean and disinfect the buildings, lots and equipment, and start out with new stock on clean ground. And it's important to buy from a dealer who has never had the disease in his herd.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1950

Big Yields From Soil Treatment, Good Crop Rotation

URBANA--A University of Illinois agronomist today reported some strong evidence that it pays well to follow a good crop rotation and soil treatment plan.

L. B. Miller says the 1950 wheat yield at the Dixon soil experiment field in Lee county hit 62 bushels an acre. These plots were treated with limestone, rock phosphate, and potash. Untreated plots in the same field yielded only 30 bushels an acre.

The 4-year average wheat crop reached 46 bushels an acre on treated land compared with 28 bushels an acre on untreated plots. The average Illinois yield is about 25 bushels.

These extra large yields came from a 4-year rotation of corn, oats, red clover, and wheat with a legume catch crop. This rotation supplied needed organic matter, because either crop residue or manure was returned to the soil.

Miller points out that this rotation provides two legume crops and a crop to hold your soil during the winter and early spring.

Another lesson learned from the Dixon field results is that you don't have to plant corn after every legume in your rotation.

JN:lw
9-20-50

Farm
Radio News

ity of illinois - college of agriculture - extension service

for release afternoon, december 23, 1950

...ields from Soil Treatment, Good Crop Rotation

URBANA--A University of Illinois agronomist today recommend... strong evidence that it pays well to follow a good crop rotation ... soil treatment plan.

L. B. Miller says the 1950 wheat yield on the Dixon soil ...ement field in Lee county hit 65 bushels an acre. These plots ...e treated with limestone, rock phosphate, and potash. Unmanured ...ts in the same field yielded only 30 bushels an acre.

The 4-year average wheat crop reached 46 bushels in more ...ated land compared with 32 bushels an acre on unmanured plots. The ...ere Illinois yield is about 25 bushels.

These extra large yields came from a 4-year rotation of ...n, oats, red clover, and wheat with a legume catch crop. This ... the supplied needed organic matter, besides either crop residue ...ure was returned to the soil.

Miller points out that this rotation provides for legume ... and a crop to hold your soil during the winter and early spring.

Another lesson learned from the Dixon field tests is that ... don't have to plant corn after every legume in your rotation.

Illinois Apple Crop Looks Good

URBANA--There's good news for apple fanciers in this report on the 1950 Illinois apple crop.

J. C. McDaniel, extension horticulturist with the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the summer's cool nights and clear days have brought out excellent color in the fruit. Eating and cooking quality are on a par with color.

McDaniel estimates that Illinois growers will market about 2 1/2 million bushels of apples this year. That's 1 1/2 million fewer bushels than were produced last year. But this is the light year in the normal heavy year—light year apple crop cycle. Frosts and other unfavorable weather conditions during blossom season also helped to cut back production.

McDaniel says market conditions are favorable to growers this year. A high level of consumer buying power should stimulate sales. There are no excess supplies to depress prices. Smaller crops of other fruits mean less competition for apples. And better than usual quality will attract more buyers.

All of this adds up to a favorable outlook for the apple grower--and for everyone who enjoys eating quality apples and apple products.

JAM:lw -30-

URBANA--The value of farm management and soil conservation to city folks will be the topic discussed by H. Clay Tate, editor of the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, at the first state-wide annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service on Monday, September 25, in the community high school at Normal. M. L. Mosher, long-time College of Agriculture farm management specialist, also will speak.

LJN:lw -30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Cook County -- Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale--Thursday, September 28, 8:30 a.m. Hog House, Northwest Division, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Competition open to vocational agriculture students and 4-H Club members. Purpose is to help young farm people become successful producers of market hogs. Divisions for pens of three and five and for single barrows. Weight classes within divisions--200 to 230, 230 to 260 and 260 to 280 pounds. Champions of divisions to be named. Prizes from $1 to $15.

Livestock Outlook Meetings in these counties:

White, Lake, Grundy, Saline, Randolph, Macon	--Thurs., Sept. 28
Wabash, Will, Kankakee, Gallatin, Washington	--Fri., Sept. 29
Pope-Hardin	--Mon., Oct. 2
Johnson	--Tues., Oct. 3
Union	--Wed., Oct. 4

Representatives from the University of Illinois and cooperating local and terminal marketing agencies will discuss feed supplies, meat supplies, probable consumer demand and the effect of the Korean war. (Contact your farm adviser for details.)

Blackhawk Farm Bureau Farm Management Service 3-Year Roundup

Stephenson, Winnebago, Whiteside, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Carroll counties--Thursday, October 5, 10:30 a.m. Masonic Temple Ballroom, Freeport, Illinois.

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[illegible] -- Dotson, Robin Wheatley, Cory Ann Blow--Thursday, November 4th, 8:00 p.m., Kay Brown, Performed Written, Music, Lyrics, Direction. Complications ensue as Jonathan, Madeline, and Ilsa find themselves in Wonderland, Tumbledown, and Ilsa's own dreams. Purpose is to walk from the whole wonder-filled journey of Alice's dream. Directions for pain of three and five and for single dreams. Adult (Teenage Willow Lightning--Jan 8th; 2:00 in-[illegible] and 7:00 p.m. Theatre or Classroom to be used. Please free life to life.

[illegible] Dancing Monkeys in three movements.

Music, Dance, Comedy, Solitude, Dancing.

Dance

Robert W. Jr. Complete Dancing.

Tap-Dancing --Tap, Dance, Ex

Jazz-Ballet --Mon., Dec. 2

Ballet --Tues., Dec. 3

Dance --Wed., Dec. 4

Choreographies from the Conservatory of Theatre Dance, Ballet, Jazz, Tap and Ballroom Dance Workshop (Module III) Classes that employ, dance techniques, performance dance and the effect of the formal dance. (Students from Workshop for Credit).

[illegible] Dance Studio Performance, Arrange Tickets Available

Bloomsburg Pharmacy, Bridge St., Downtown, Open, Special, Monday--Thursday, Centre 7 - 10 p.m. & Sa. Wednesday Tuesday Bi/Tues. Friday, Saturday.

Program: Welcome Address--T. E. Derwent, president; Good Farm Practices; Crop Production and Soil Fertility--Jack Claar, Fieldman, Sangamon Valley; Poultry, Sheep and Dairy--Delmar Wilkens, Fieldman, Pioneer Area; Hogs and Feeder Cattle--Gordon E. Sears, Fieldman, Illinois Valley; Invocation-Rev. Anthony P. Landgraf, Second Presbyterian Church: Reorganization and Future of F.B.F.M. Service--Myron Madison, State Leader of Fieldmen, University of Illinois; Farmstead Planning and Work Simplification--B. G. Perkins, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., St. Louis Missouri.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1950

Efficient Poultrymen Can Expect Good Year

URBANA--A profitable year with steadily rising demand is the outlook for efficient poultry and egg producers this coming season.

Poultry specialist Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture today gave two reasons for his forecast. He says the war situation is strengthening the demand for poultry and poultry products, and many inefficient producers have dropped out.

Demand for poultry meat is good now and should improve. This is true in spite of a larger poultry meat supply this year than last.

Stored poultry has begun to move onto the market unseasonably early this year, indicating that housewives are resisting high red meat prices. For that reason broiler prospects look good. And since culling of laying flocks has been less severe this year, there has been a below-normal supply of older, stewing hens on the market.

Egg producers can count on a good market too. There are 1 percent fewer layers on farms now than there were a year ago. And eggs will replace part of the expensive red meat in the family diet. Ridlen adds that egg prices have increased most in the top grades. That's why poultrymen should concentrate on producing quality eggs.

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Farm
Radio News
...ry of Illinois Council of Agriculture Extension Service

...ng Day, November 25, 1950

...ficient Poultrymen Can Prosper Next Year

URBANA--A profitable year with steadily rising demand f... outlook for efficient poultry and egg producers this coming yea...

Poultry specialist Ben Pfahler in the Illinois College of Agriculture today gave the reason for his forecast. He says the ... position is strengthening the demand for poultry and poultry prod-... and more favorable prices have broken out.

Demand for poultry meat is good now and should improve. ... is true in spite of a larger poultry meat supply this year than ...

Storer poultry has begun to move from the market unseasonably early this year, indicating that housewives are anticipating higher meat prices. For this reason broiler production looks good. The outlook for laying flocks has been less sunny this year, there has been a below-normal supply of pullets, reducing hope of big earnings.

Egg producers can count on a good market soon. There was a ... lower labors in laying hens than there were a year ago. And ... still replace part of the egg-quality and meat in the results that ... also adds that egg prices have increased most in the top grades. ... poultrymen should concentrate on producing quality eggs.

Don't Vaccinate and Wean Pigs at the Same Time

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says you'll give your fall pigs a better start this year if you take one step at a time in your vaccination, castration, and weaning program.

Dr. D. W. Pratt, College of Veterinary Medicine, points out that it's risky to do two jobs, such as cholera vaccination and weaning, at the same time. It might work several years in a row and then result in serious losses and setbacks the next year.

Dr. Pratt recommends a four-point program for handling young pigs:

First, if you've had swine erysipelas losses on your farm recently, have your veterinarian immunize the pigs within two weeks after they are farrowed.

Second, castrate the pigs when they are small, sometime around four weeks of age. To avoid infection, be sure to use a mild disinfectant and keep the pigs clean after the operation.

Third, prevent hog cholera. Vaccinate the pigs with serum and virus when they are six weeks old. However, if you use crystal violet or BTV vaccine, it's best to wait until after weaning to immunize them.

Finally, wean the pigs about two weeks after they've been vaccinated against hog cholera if you used serum and virus. Weaning puts a strain on pigs. So don't wean and vaccinate at the same time or you may have a cholera "break."

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1950

New, Faster Grain Dryer Developed

URBANA--A new dryer that speeds up considerably the drying of shelled corn and small grains has been developed by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In present models you have to turn off the heater while you're cooling the batch of grain you just dried. But the new dryer handles two batches at once. You can dry one at the same time you're cooling the previous one.

The new dryer, essentially an improved bin design, was developed by Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer, and Leo Holman, USDA grain storage specialist at the Illinois Experiment Station.

They say their test model has performed well in laboratory tests at Urbana. In one run they dried 75 bushels of shelled corn from 18 to 12 percent moisture in two hours at a cost of 1 cent a bushel for fuel and power.

Now D. T. Beattie, Sparta, Randolph county, is building one for farm tests in drying shelled corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats.

The new model resembles the old column dryer. One major change, though, is to enclose the fan and heater in an air-tight shed

Radio News

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attached to the drying and cooling chambers. This permits continual drying and cooling at the same time.

The dryer consists of a 350-bushel grain storage bin above the drying and cooling chambers. The upper drying chamber looks like a V upside down, and the cooling chamber below it looks like a V right-side up. Together they form a diamond on end.

Cool air is pulled through the lower grain cooling chamber and through the fan and heater and is pushed out through the wet grain in the upper, drying chamber.

The two engineers emphasize that the new dryer is not an emergency step to save soft corn. Rather, it will cut storage costs, allow earlier harvesting, eliminate discounts on high-moisture corn if you sell it, and in general operate more efficiently than most present dryers.

At present prices, the new dryer would cost about $1,700 complete. That includes about $500 for materials to build the unit according to plans and $1,000 to $1,200 to buy a commercial dryer for heat.

That cost may sound high, says Holman, but a dryer is practical equipment to have if you're handling 5,000 bushels or more of grain each year. And the per bushel cost goes down as the volume goes up.

Drying costs ranged from 1 to 6 cents per bushel last year according to farmers' reports. The actual cost will depend on how wet your grain is and how dry you want to make it.

Here is how the dryer works:

1. Place wet harvested grain in the storage bin.
2. Fill the drying chamber by pulling a sliding door under the storage bin.
3. When this grain is nearly dry but not cooled, drop it into the cooling chamber through another sliding door.
4. Drop another batch of wet grain immediately into the drying chamber without stopping the fan or blower.
5. Remove cooled grain with an auger.

You can get plans for the new dryer from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. They cost 30 cents. Ask for plan 305.

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Pope County--Egyptian Livestock Association Feeder Calf Sale, Thursday, October 5, 12 noon. Dixon Springs Experiment Station, Robbs, Illinois. 750 head of cattle, 90 percent of them Herefords and the rest Angus and Shorthorns, will be sold at auction. The 750 head include 500 calves and 250 yearlings. Cattle will be sorted into uniform lots according to size, sex, and quality. They will be brought in from farm on day of sale and sold by the pound on in-weight. Terms: Cash. Bill Dameron, auctioneer. (Contact Farm Bureaus at Vienna, Johnson county, or Golconda for Pope-Hardin counties for more details.)

farm
Radio News
/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1950

Not Enough Rams to Go Around

URBANA--If you haven't already bought your ram for fall breeding work, better get one soon. Otherwise you may have to take a poor-quality sire or do without entirely.

U. S. "Up" Garrigus, in charge of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that flock owners from other parts of the country have bought up many of the better rams in Illinois. Right now it looks as though there aren't enough to go around.

Garrigus says it's worth the extra money to get a purebred ram. A good ram will handle 30 to 50 ewes. And the moderate extra cost it takes to buy a purebred will be more than offset by the higher profits you'll make on uniformly higher quality lambs.

Garrigus offers these breeding tips:

1. Flush the ewes on good legume-grass pasture just before breeding.

2. Remove tags about rear quarters of the ewes.

3. Use a marking system to keep track of ewes that have been bred. A good method is to apply a paste of oil and lampblack to the ram's lower brisket. A black smudge on the ewe's rump shows she's been bred. Change the color after 16 days to detect ewes that are coming back to the ram. If most of the ewes come back a second or third time, the ram may not be a fertile breeder.

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Things Aren't Always What They Seem

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today reminded Illinois farmers of two situations that may differ from our common ideas about them.

L. J Norton says most of us think we have big supplies of agricultural products on hand. That's true in this country. But total world food production in 1949 was only about equal to prewar output, while world population is 10 percent higher. Thus many people have not been eating so well as they did 10 years ago.

Second, says Norton, most people are sure we're going to have a big deficit in the coming fiscal year. But it hasn't worked out that way so far.

Up to September 7, 1950, our deficit since July 1 had been only $891 million. But for the same period a year earlier it was $3,332 million, about four times larger. Thus, with a war on, we have so far had a smaller government deficit than we had a year earlier. Receipts are up 3-4 percent and expenses are down over 20 percent.

As for world food production during 1950, Norton says letters from Europe tell about bad weather for harvesting crops. So there may be some losses there. Argentina had a very poor corn crop last spring. Canada had a severe frost late in August which cut down an expected big wheat crop. Our own corn crop is an estimated 200 million bushels smaller, probably including much soft corn. And our 1950 cotton crop is only about two-thirds the size of last year's crop.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1950

Weather Hurts Borers This Year, Now in Weak Position

URBANA--Unfavorable weather has hurt corn borers considerably this summer, and they're now "behind the eight-ball" where Illinois farmers can hurt them badly next summer.

So reports G. C. Decker, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Decker said today that most of the credit for the borers' predicament must go to the weather. All season long it has been ideal for cutting down their numbers. It has done far more than man to reduce borer numbers to a more reasonable level.

"Now that they're down to our size, we can hit them hard enough to make it difficult for them to recover," declares Decker.

To do this, Decker recommends clean plowing, delayed planting, using adapted hybrids, and spraying when necessary. We should keep on following these recommended borer control methods. And right now is the time to plan for such a program on your own place next season. All-out control measures then should really hurt borers.

"Above all," Decker adds, "we must avoid the feeling that the fight if all over now. Farmers must still be on the alert. They've been lucky this year, but you can't always count on the weather."

Decker expects to have a report about November 1 on corn borer damage in Illinois this year.

LJN:lw
9-25-50

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Farm
Radio News

University of Illinois - College of Agriculture - Extension Service

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Corn Borers Survive This Year, But In Weak Position

URBANA--Unfavorable weather has hurt corn borers considerably this summer, but they're now "behind the eight-ball" where Illinois farmers can hurt them badly next summer.

So reports E. G. Decker, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Decker said today that most of the credit for the borers' disablement must go to the weather. All season long it has been defeating down their numbers. It has done far more than can be done by borer numbers to a more reasonable level.

"Now that they're down to our size, we can hit them hard enough to make it difficult for them to recover," declares Decker.

To do this, Decker recommends clean plowing, delayed planting using adapted hybrids, and spraying when necessary. We should be on following these recommended borer control methods. And plan early the time to plan for such a program on your own place next season.

All-out control measures then should really hurt borers.

"Above all," Decker adds, "we must avoid the feeling that we've fought it all over now. Farmers must still be on the alert. They've been lucky this year, but you can't always count on the weather."

Decker expects to have a report about November 1 on corn borer damage in Illinois this year.

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You May Have a Corn Crib in Your Farm Woodlot

URBANA--If you need corn crib space in a hurry, maybe here's your answer. It's a 900-bushel, semipermanent, round corn crib which you can build yourself from your own farm woodlot lumber for only about 15 cents a bushel.

The crib has a gable roof, a ventilator down the middle, and a drag chute under the floor to make it easy to unload. It was developed by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Two men can put up the crib in about two days with ordinary farm tools, and your corn is eligible for a government loan when stored in this crib.

C. S. Walters, college forester, says the 15 cents a bushel is total construction cost. That's based on using custom-sawed lumber from your own woodlot and building the crib yourself. That's quite a bargain--15 cents a bushel--considering that permanent cribs cost about 75 cents a bushel and more.

The crib, 12 feet high by about 16 feet across, is made of 1 x 4 inch slats spaced 2 inches apart. They're held together by No. 9 galvanized wire stapled to the slats. You can build the slatted siding on the ground in 3 x 12 foot sections and then bolt them together to form the round crib. The floor is made of 1-inch floor decking on 2 x 8 inch joists set on concrete blocks.

You can save two-thirds of the lumber cost by using your own farm woodlot lumber. However, all wood for the crib is standard-cut lumber available from any sawmill. Even if you buy materials locally, they should cost only a fraction of the price of a commercial crib.

You can get plans for this new crib from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. They're free. Ask for plan 495.

LJN:lw

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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1950

Veterinarians Improve Pullorum Test for Turkeys

URBANA--Illinois turkey breeders will get a more accurate test of their flocks for pullorum disease this fall as the result of a discovery reported by veterinarians at the University of Illinois.

Until recently, laying turkey hens could not be tested for pullorum disease. Their blood contained fat which interfered with the results of the test. Now 95 percent of the fat in the blood serum can be removed by using a chemical called ethylene dichloride.

Blood serum from turkeys not in production is clear and can be tested readily. But as soon as the turkeys start to lay, fat in their blood causes the serum to become cloudy.

Sometimes turkey flocks must be tested more than once to find all the infected hens. The second or third tests often can not be made because the flock has already gone into production. As a result many of the hens may spread pullorum disease through their eggs to infect newly hatched poults.

The veterinarians say pullorum disease costs turkey growers thousands of dollars a year in turkey poult losses. Blood testing detects the infected hens so that they can be removed. This prevents the disease from spreading through their eggs.

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9-25-50

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Farm
Radio News
U. of ILLINOIS : COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1950

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Blood serum from turkeys not in production is clear and can be tested easily. But as soon as the turkeys start to lay, fat in the blood causes the serum to become cloudy.

Meanwhile turkey flocks must be tested more often than once in all the intervals lens. The second or third tests often can not be made because the flock has already gone into production. As a result many of the cases may spread pullorum disease through their flocks before their flocks detected results.

The veterinarians say pullorum disease must further growers to obtain a year in turkey poult lineage. Flock testing is the important thing to this case and be prevented. This prevents infection from spreading through their flock.

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Sudan, Sweet Sudan Make Fine Dairy Pasture for Late Summer

URBANA--It's hard to beat Sudan and sweet Sudan grass for late summer feed for dairy cattle.

This is shown definitely in reports from all over Illinois, says C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you were short of feed this summer, maybe these farmers' experiences will help you in planning next year's pastures.

Rhode says that Clarence Schumacher, Clinton county dairyman, cut hay feeding from 15 pounds a day to no hay at all, and his cows gave more milk when he moved them from bluegrass to Sudan grass.

A Logan county farmer's herd increased monthly production from 494 pounds of milk and 17 pounds of butterfat on poor bluegrass to 840 pounds of milk and 32 pounds of butterfat on Sudan and soybeans.

A McLean county herd averaged 33.5 pounds of butterfat on timothy pasture in June. During July--a month later in their milking period--the same cows averaged 38.5 pounds of butterfat on Sudan grass.

Another Clinton county farmer, Delmar Weinheimer, got 102 more pounds of milk each day from his 15 cows when he changed them from a fair legume pasture to sweet Sudan.

Production of the Cardoa Farm herd in Cook county increased about 2 1/2 cans of milk a day when cows were turned onto Sudan.

These reports agree with tests at the University of Illinois. There Sudan grass produced 2,600 pounds of dry matter between July 5 and August 12, while bluegrass yielded 80 to 160 pounds--about 5 percent as much. Rhode says a good stand of Sudan in a normal season will carry two cows an acre. Normal carrying capacity of most pastures is one cow an acre.

LJN:lw
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farm
Radio News
ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

Tips Given for Preventing Cannibalism

URBANA--Poultry specialist Sam Ridlen at the Illinois College of Agriculture today urged poultry raisers to make pullets comfortable in their new laying houses this fall. The result, he said, will be more eggs and less cannibalism.

Pullets should have plenty of room, ample equipment, feed and water at all times, and good housing. You're shortchanging yourself if you shortchange your pullets on any of these points.

If you want to prevent cannibalism by mechanical means, you can fasten anit-pick devices through the birds' nostrils or you can debeak them.

Another preventive measure is to allow 3 1/2 square feet of floor space for Leghorns and 4 square feet for heavier breeds.

Also supply 8 to 10 inches of roost space for each bird and one 10-foot mash hopper, two 5-gallon waterers, and five nests for every 100 birds.

Give the birds some green feed and, if need be, let them out into a small, fenced-in area for a while. Make the nests attractive, set the range feeders and waterers in their new house at floor level for the first few days, and remove "blow-outs" and "pick-outs" before the habit becomes widespread.

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LJN:jo

Farm
Radio News
... Bulletin · Bureau of Agriculture · Extension Service
For Release Saturday, September 30, 1950

... Given for Preventing Cannibalism

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Suggestions for Feeding Legume-Grass Silage

URBANA--Illinois farmers with silos full of legume-grass silage can consider themselves lucky, for two Danish farm advisers recently came all the way to the Illinois College of Agriculture to find out about grass silage.

Jorgen Larsen-Ledet and Holger Wraae-Jensen say their country needs to grow more protein in legumes and grass and put it up in silos or as hay. Denmark doesn't have the money to buy very much protein concentrate outside the country.

W. B. Nevens, Illinois dairy scientist, adds that farmers here should be just as interested in using cheap protein sources as are Danish farmers. The big advantage of legume-grass silage is that you can reduce the percentage of protein in your grain mixture. Here are some feeding tips to get full value from your cheaper protein when the pasture season ends soon:

When you feed legume-grass silage for the first time, give your cows several days to get used to it. Because it's more laxative than corn silage it should be fed in small amounts at first.

You can get good results with legume-grass silage as the only roughage, but Nevens recommends feeding some other dry roughage too.

Legume hay, which is high in calcium, or 4 ounces of ground limestone per cow daily, will help to correct silage that is too sour. If it's so sour it's unpalatable, you can add 10 ounces of air-slaked lime or finely ground limestone for every 100 pounds of silage.

Legume-grass silage contains 10 to 20 percent less total digestible nutrients than corn silage, so you'll have to feed more of it or furnish more of other feeds. Circular 605, free from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, gives more details on legume-grass silage.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1950

Creep-Feed Young Pigs for Best Gains

URBANA--Young, growing pigs make the most efficient gains because more of their feed goes for growth and less for maintenance.

And Harry Russell, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says maybe the best way to get your fall pigs off to a good start is to creep-feed them. In that way they have their own place to eat grain--away from the sow and older pigs.

Russell says a 50-pound pig can eat a little over 5 pounds of feed per hundredweight each day compared with only 2 3/4 pounds for a 200-pound pig. Within reasonable limits, your feed bill is cheapest if you get fast gains from the time pigs start to eat.

Illinois tests have shown lower death losses, less feed needed for both sows and litters, and faster gains when nursing pigs were creep-fed. In two lots of 15 sows each and their pigs pastured on Balbo rye, 10 pigs out of 114 died in the no-creep lot compared with only five among 116 pigs in the creep-fed lot.

There was a 12 percent saving in total feed for sows and litters in the creep-fed lot too--377 pounds per 100 pounds of gain, compared with 431 pounds or 54 pounds less. And the 111 creep-fed pigs gained 122 more total pounds during the 44-day test than the 104 pigs not creep-fed.

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LJN:jo
9/27/50

Farm Radio News

For Release Monday, October 5, 1959

Keep-Feed Young Pigs for Best Gains

URBANA--Young, growing pigs make the most efficient gains when more of their feed goes for growth and less for maintenance.

And Harry Russell, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says maybe the best way to get your fall pigs off to a good start is to creep-feed them. In that way they have their own place to eat grain--away from the sow and older pigs.

Russell says a 50-pound pig can eat a little more than 4 pounds of feed per hundredweight each day compared with only 3 1/4 pounds for a 150-pound pig. Within reasonable limits, your feed bill is cheaper if you get fast gains from the time pigs start to eat.

Illinois tests have shown lower death losses, less feed required for both sows and litters, and faster gains when nursing pigs are creep-fed. In two lots of 15 sows each and their pigs weaned at 8 to 9 weeks, 10 pigs out of 115 died in the no-creep lot compared with only five among 110 pigs in the creep-fed lot.

There was a 12 percent saving in total feed for sows and litters in the creep-fed lot--377 pounds per 100 pounds of gain, compared with 431 pounds or 14 pounds less. And the 110 creep-fed pigs ate 120 more total pounds during the 56-day test than the 115 pigs not creep-fed.

Lowden, Pioneer in Dairying, to be Honored

URBANA--The portrait of former Governor Frank O. Lowden will be hung in the Dairy Shrine club on Wednesday, October 4, during the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa.

Lowden, who died in 1943, is thus being recognized as an Illinois pioneer in dairying, explains J. P. Eves, secretary-treasurer of the Dairy Shrine club. Through its activities, the organization aims to give proper recognition to the importance and dignity of the dairy industry. The shrine club rooms on the Dairy Cattle Congress fairgrounds are visited each year by thousands of college students, 4-H and FFA members, and other visitors.

The portrait of Henry W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, New Jersey, also will be hung with Lowden's. For more than 50 years Jeffers has been a leader in producing certified milk. He has also studied the effects of feeds on the nutritive qualities of milk.

These two portraits will be added to 25 others already on view. It is hoped, says Eves, that honoring both the living and the dead will inspire coming leaders in dairying.

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Don't Let Harvest Losses Cut Down Soybean Profits

URBANA--Total losses during soybean harvest may sometimes be as low as 3 percent when conditions are just right. But losses may run as high as 25 percent. Surely a loss of only 3 to 5 bushels an acre is serious enough to demand doing something about it.

Three essentials to cutting soybean harvest losses are using a good combine, following the manufacturer's general recommendations for efficient combine adjustment, and harvesting the crop at the right time.

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LJN:jo
9/27/50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1950

U.I. Tests Chemicals to Speed Soybean Ripening

URBANA--A chemical used for preserving fence posts is also being tested at the University of Illinois for another job--to speed up the ripening of soybeans.

R. F. Fuelleman, College of Agriculture agronomist, today named the chemical as pentachlorophenol. Four others are being tested also: potassium thiocyanate, endophthalic acid, borax chlorate, and 2,4-D. All are applied as sprays.

The chemicals knock the leaves off the plants and allow light and air to dry out the beans much faster. You have to wait until the leaves turn yellow before spraying the plants.

Fuelleman says the best result so far, after several years of college tests, is a two-week speed-up in bean ripening. In most of the trials, beans have ripened 3-5 days earlier. The method looks "promising," but college authorities are making no recommendations yet.

Fuelleman says one airplane sprayer is charging $3.15 an acre to spray defoliants. This includes airplane and material. If costs go much above the $3 figure, they become too expensive. Spray rate is about two gallons an acre. The agronomist emphasizes, too, that spraying does not increase bean yields.

MORE

Farm Radio News

Bureau of Agriculture · Extension Service

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945

Pests threaten to travel Soybean Highway

URBANA--A method used for preserving fruit pests is going to be tested at the University of Illinois for another job--of speed and the shipping of soybeans.

Dr. F. Duelleman, College of Agriculture entomologist, says the chemical is carbodithioophenol. Now others are being tested such as potassium cinnamate, amphibenzic acid, boron oxide, and 2,4-D. All are applied as sprays.

The chemicals induce the leaves of the plants and allow the soybeans to dry out in the warm post harvest weather. The beans do not need to be left in the warm yellow before spraying the plants.

Duelleman says the best result so far, after several years of college tests, is a two-week speed-up in harvesting. It means a saving of "days, hence they piqued 3-5 days earlier. The method lacks "perfection," but colleges authorities are making its recommendations.

Duelleman says the difficulties encount in developing the spray definitely. This includes storage and marketing. If pests go much above the 13 figure, they become too expensive. There is also the about two million an acre. The agricultural engineers, too, are studying ways and improves bean yields.

Soybean Sprays--2

A small field on the college agronomy farm was sprayed two weeks ago, but in spite of heavy rains the beans ripened fast and were ready for harvest about a week ago. Besides rainfall, other factors affecting the action of the defoliating chemicals are temperature, wind, sunlight, the development of the bean itself, and other conditions.

In college tests a regular rear-mounted tractor sprayer was used. In addition, G. E. Pickard, agricultural engineer, designed special shields which were mounted in front of the wheels. They spread the plants away from the wheels to let the tractor through without damaging the beans.

Earlier bean harvesting would allow for earlier marketing--ahead of the usual fall rush, when bean prices tumble. And farmers with bottomland subject to flooding could still plant and harvest beans on that land in spite of late planting.

Other advantages of chemical ripening would be to get the beans off the land and allow for planting a winter cover crop to cut down soil erosion. The moisture content of beans might be lowered also, providing safer keeping during storage. Spraying also makes the weeds brittle, causing them to go through the combine more easily during harvest.

However, some problems still need to be investigated. Will the chemical affect the ability of bean seed to live and grow? And will the spray affect soybean oil and meal in any way?

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1950

Low-Cost Winter Steer Rations Given

URBANA--A 3- point program to provide low-cost gains on beef cattle this coming season was recommended today by a University of Illinois livestock specialist.

Harry Russell suggests pasture gains this fall on grain stubble and corn stalks, roughage gains this winter, and pasture gains on legume-grass forage the first half of next year.

With feeder cattle selling for unusually high prices, $30 per hundredweight and above, stockmen are looking for low-cost rations.

Russell says several groups of 450-pound steer calves were wintered on an average daily ration of 23 pounds of corn silage, 1 pound of soybean meal, and just over 2 pounds of legume hay in the College of Agriculture tests. They gained almost 200 pounds during 136 days, or 1.4 pounds each day. These calves were in good condition the next spring to make good gains on pasture. Other groups of steers gained 1 1/4 pounds per head daily during the winter on legume hay, free choice, and 4-5 pounds of oats per day.

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Farm Records Show Conservation Farming Pays Off

URBANA--A federal soils economist at the Illinois College of Agriculture today offered figures to show that complete conservation farming pays off in larger farm profits.

E. L. Sauer, of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, bases that claim on his studies of more than 350 Illinois farms during the past 15 years. Some typical conservation practices include applying plant foods, building grass waterways, terracing and strip-cropping. These investments start bringing in extra income within 1-4 years and generally pay for themselves within 5 to 8 years.

Sauer has records on 20 pairs of farms in McLean county. Each pair was identical except for practicing much or little conservation.

The high-conservation farms earned only 75 cents an acre more than the low-conservation farms in 1936-37. But in 1940-41 they showed a $2.32 advantage, and in 1944-45 it rose to $5.08.

In Madison and St. Clair counties, the 10-year records on 25 such pairs of farms show a similar picture. From 1939 to 1948, net income averaged $6.82 an acre higher on high-conservation farms.

Sauer adds that the extra earnings of high-conservation farms grow larger the longer conservation measures have been in effect. Much of this larger income is due to livestock which convert the larger amounts of hay and pasture grown on conservation farms into meat and milk.

Over the years, declares Sauer, a complete conservation plan is sure to pay off. With at least one-fourth of your land in hay and pasture, you'll have higher crop yields, more livestock, more and better quality feed for them, higher livestock returns and larger net farm profits.

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LJN:jo
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farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1950

Sign-Up Going Well in New Record-Keeping Project

URBANA--A little better than normal progress is being made in the sign-up of farmers in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service record-keeping project in 27 southern Illinois counties.

J. B. Andrews, from the College of Agriculture, said today that at least 129 cooperators had already signed contracts in Jasper, Montgomery, Perry, Effingham, Madison, Lawrence, and Marion counties.

And he expects that county farm advisers in the area will successfully meet their combined quota of 675 signers. "From present indications, completion of the project seems assured," reports Andrews.

T. W. May, Madison county farm adviser, says he has already signed his quota of 48 men. He has therefore canceled the scheduled 5-day visit of A. T. Anderson of the College of Agriculture to help with the sign-up.

Lawrence county has 11 signed, only three short of its quota. G. E. Lampe, Clay county farm adviser, expects to sign 20 men. In Crawford county, D. W. Fike says the situation is encouraging.

C. N. Glover, St. Clair county, asks for another pad of 40 contracts. Rex Rhea, Marion county, with a quota of 10, reports three signed. And L.D. Kerley, Lawrence county, expects to raise his quota to 20 men.

LJN:lw
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Farm
Radio News

ity of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1950

Co-op Grain Mill in New Soybean-Processing Project

URBANA - A little better than normal progress is being made in the signing of farmers in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service soybean processing project in 27 southern Illinois counties.

J. D. Lawrence, from the College of Agriculture, said today that at least 125 cooperators had already signed contracts in Alexander, Jackson, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson, Saline, and Marion counties.

Lawrence expects that county farm advisers in the area will probably meet their combined goals of 475 signers. "From current indications, completion of the project seems assured," reports Lawrence.

F. M. Hay, Williamson county farm adviser, says he has already signed his quota of 40 men. In the Sheridan community the committee may visit of J. T. Lawrence of the College of Agriculture to help with the sign-up.

Lawrence County has 11 signed, only three short of its quota. G. E. Lange, Clay county farm adviser, expects to sign 10 men.

Crawford county, G. W. Hile says the situation is encouraging.

J. Dixon, Jr., Pike county, asks for another pad of 50 contracts. Pike, Knox County, with a quota of 10, already has signed.

L. Porter, Livingston county, expects to raise his quota to 20 men.

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University Veterinarians Study Illinois Hog Losses

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine today made six recommendations concerning heavy hog losses from unknown causes on some Illinois farms.

Dean Robert Graham says college veterinarians have been investigating the outbreaks. Preliminary results indicate that some of them are associated with hog cholera or a cholera-like disease.

In veiw of fast progress of the disease on several farms, the veterinary college makes these recommendations:

Consider each sick herd a separate problem requiring prompt, accurate diagnosis by the local veterinarian and use of appropriate disease control measures.

Vaccinate healthy pigs with anti-hog cholera serum and virus before weaning.

Do not give the serum and virus to herds with flu, enteritis, pneumonia, parasitism, rhinitis, or any other diseases.

In vaccinating herds for cholera, avoid underestimating the weight of pigs or underdosing them with serum.

Increase the dosage of serum by one-third to one-half over the recommendation on the bottle.

Give double doses of serum at the first signs of cholera.

Since pigs may get cholera if vaccinated while incubating the disease, heavy doses of serum may help to check losses.

Various sulfa drugs and antibiotics, prescribed by a veterinarian will check some forms of enteritis and pneumonia.

Dean Graham says veterinarians and farmers may send in two or three typically affected live hogs to the College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, to get help in identifying disease outbreaks.

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farm
Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1950

Farm Fires Are Too High-Priced, You Can't Afford One

URBANA--Fires were never more expensive than they are today.

That's the slogan for National Fire Prevention Week, proclaimed by President Truman for the week of October 8-14.

About 3,500 persons burn to death every year in rural communities, and the U.S. farm fire loss each year is a tremendous $100 million. Such things can happen to you!

In Massachusetts a dairy farm hand discovered a fire in the hayloft. But the farm was 5 miles from town and half a mile from a telephone. Loss--$20,000.

A Delaware poultry farm lost 10 incubators, 32,000 capacity each, when a fire started from an overheated motor. The only water for volunteer firemen came from a one-foot ditch and booster tanks. This farmer lost $70,000.

A Colorado farm was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being $50,000. Even though there was plenty of water, cold weather and high winds severely handicapped fire-fighting work. An overheated stove started the blaze.

Think of where you'd be right now if such fires as these hit you. Building costs are high and materials scarce. It's just too expensive to have a fire.

LJN:lw
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Test Reported With APF-Aureomycin Supplement Fed to Pigs on Pasture

URBANA--Pigs on pasture will gain faster when fed a supplement containing both vitamin B_{12} and aureomycin. But these drugs do not cut down total feed required, and they do not save on feed costs.

That's how Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, summarizes one recent test at Purdue University. There was no saving in cost of gains because of the fairly high cost of APF-aureomycin supplement (50 cents a pound).

This is the first major test of feeding APF-aureomycin supplements to pigs on pasture. Earlier work has been with pigs in drylot.

Illinois tests have shown that pigs make 15-20 percent faster gains when fed antibiotics in drylot. S. W. Terrill, college swine division head, says APF-antibiotic supplements have proved useful in many cases of scouring or infectious enteritis, but it's probably wise to go slow in adding them to all swine rations. Above all, we shouldn't expect the drugs to replace a sound feeding and sanitation program.

In the Purdue tests, three lots of pigs pastured on alfalfa were fed shelled corn and different supplements free choice.

Lots 1 and 3 each gained 1.8 pounds a day compared with 2 pounds for Lot 2 on the APF-aureomycin supplement.

However, all three lots required from 339 to 354 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain. This is a very small difference.

And there was a difference of only 18 cents among all lots in cost per hundredweight of gain. Cost was $11.03 for Lot 1, $11.11 for Lot 2, and $10.93 for Lot 3.

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Radio News
IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1950

Organize Fire Protection District to Save Farm Fire Losses

URBANA--An estimated $100,000 worth of farm property has been saved from serious fire damage in the Gifford-Penfield fire protection district, Champaign county, since it was organized about 2 1/2 years ago.

The volunteer firemen have made about 50 calls in that period, says Fred Mennega, Sr., who helped organize the district. At a conservative saving of $2,000 per fire, that would amount to $100,000.

The average farm fire loss in Illinois for 1944-48 was $2,400, according to the state fire marshal.

Nobody can really afford a fire, so why not start organizing your own fire protection district right now, during National Fire Protection Week, October 8-14?

H. W. Hannah, farm legal authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says all you need is a petition signed by 50 or more legal voters which is presented to the county judge. He handles organization matters after that.

Hannah suggests that a live-wire local committee, or even one person, contact a local attorney for help in organizing the district. You can get a free mimeographed booklet on fire protection districts in Illinois from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. On page 26 it tells how to set up a district.

LJN:lw
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Farm Radio News

... of Illinois - College of Agriculture - Extension Service

For Release Saturday, October ...

Boys Give Impromptu Party to Save Their Farm Leader

Galesburg - In celebration of the return of their president who was saved from serious injury in the Illinois-Indiana Farm Bureau Federation convention, Chambers County, Alabama 4-H Club members gave a surprise party.

The volunteer farmers have been about 2 years in the county with their Farm Bureau, Inc., who helped organize the district. The federation serves of 5,000 per year, that would cost an hour.

The service club from 2-H in Illinois for helping was [illegible] in the county farm bureau.

Robert Jan Tuesday afternoon a letter to the president of the Jan 4-H Introduction district right now, during National Farm Bureau Week, October 2-14.

Mr. R. Barnes, Cook County president of the Illinois College of Agriculture, says all you need is a position about 2 in some [illegible] where is promoting in the County Bureau. Or farmers are [illegible] serving after that.

Jacob Bowers that a life-size road crossing, [illegible] Jan, [illegible] a local attorney for help in operating the district. Jan was not a free [illegible] on the president [illegible] in Illinois from the College of Agriculture, [illegible] [illegible] in this how to act in a district.

Sound Farm Records Really Pay Off

URBANA--Sound farm records can point the way to earning enough larger income to buy another farm every 15 to 20 years.

So declares M. L. Mosher, veteran farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says the usual difference in net earnings between the one-fifth highest and one-fifth lowest earning farms is enough to pay for the farms every 15 to 20 years. That's based on his study of 30 years of farm records. Some farms earned as much as $26 an acre more net income than other farms of the same size on the same quality of land in the same area during the same years.

To earn this higher income, Mosher says a good farm record-keeping book is essential. You've got to know where you stand. Record books used by the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service show each farmer his own performance compared with that of all members in his association. He knows where he's weak and where he's strong, and can make the necessary changes. As one farmer said, his record book is the first thing he'd save in case of fire.

LJN:lw -30-

Only Two Repeats on 12 Cows With Artificial Breeding

URBANA--Here's how artificial breeding works for Delmar Weinheimer, Clinton county dairyman:

Vincent Kohrs, dairy herd improvement tester, says only two of Weinheimer's 12 cows needed a second service, and they settled then. So he sold his bull. Careful checking of the cows accounted for the good record. Weinheimer always waits at least 60 days after the cows freshen before breeding them.

LJN:lw -30-
10-4-50

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1950

Contour Farming Gives Larger Yields

URBANA--A University of Illinois study reported today showed that you can expect higher crop yields with slightly lower labor and machinery costs by farming on the contour.

E. L. Sauer, federal soils economist at the College of Agriculture, says yields of soybeans and wheat were 3 bushels an acre larger when grown on the contour than yields of these same crops grown up and down the slope on the same farms. Corn and oat yields were 7 bushels larger. These figures are 7-year averages, 1939-45, on from 40 to 124 farms.

Sauer also found in studying 270 farms for the 4 years 1940-43 that labor costs were 84 cents lower per crop acre on contour-tilled farms than on similar non-contoured farms. Power and machinery costs were 36 cents an acre lower.

Sauer has been studying the costs and benefits of soil conservation on more than 350 Illinois farms for the past 14 years. And he says one thing is sure--a complete conservation plan will always pay for itself in time through larger yields. It'll probably take 5 to 8 years after you start the plan, but the extra income will start to come in 1 to 4 years.

LJN:lw
10-4-50

-30-

Farm
Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1950

Corn-hog farming gives larger yields

URBANA--A University of Illinois study reported today shows that you can expect higher crop yields with slightly lower labor and machinery costs by farming on the contour.

R. L. Bauer, farmer adviser research at the College of Agriculture, says yields of soybeans and wheat were 1 bushels an acre larger when grown on the contour than yields of these same crops grown up and down the slope on the same farms. Corn had yield were 7 bushels larger. These figures are 7-year averages, 1943-49, on farms ranging from 124 farms.

Bauer also found in studying 217 farms for the 4 years 1946-49 that labor costs were 8% cents lower per crop acre on contoured fields than on similar non-contoured farms. Power and machinery costs were 32 cents an acre lower.

Some has been studying the pros and benefits of soil conservation on more than 200 Illinois farms for the past 14 years. And farmers are doing in every--a sensible conservation plan will always more than pay itself in time through larger yields. It'll probably take 5 to 8 years before you start the plan, but the extra income will start to come in in 4 years.

Check Combine Before Harvesting Soybeans

URBANA--With soybeans around $2.40 a bushel, harvest losses this year can be pretty expensive. A loss of only two bushels an acre means about $5 less in your pocket.

That's why Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today urged farmers to check their combines before going into the fields. Time spent in that way should pay big dividends in lower harvest losses. Follow the operating manual carefully in making the check.

If a custom operator harvests your beans, spending some time in the field with him when he starts the job may save you many dollars worth of beans.

LJN:lw

-30-

Illinois Ranks 5th in Nation in Locker Plants

URBANA--A U. S. Department of Agriculture report says that Illinois, with 596 locker plants, ranked fifth in the United States in number of plants in July 1950. This is one more than in July 1949.

Iowa led all states with 875 plants, being followed in order by Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. There were 11,596 locker plants operating in July 1950--351 more than a year ago.

W. J. Wills, locker plant specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says locker plants are facing stiffer competition from home freezers. The locker job, he says, is to give patrons the quality, convenience and economy they seek.

LJN:lw
10-4-50

-30-

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1950

Consumer Buying Is Major Cause of Inflation

URBANA--Consumer buying, not government spending, has put most of the steam behind inflation since the Korean war started.

That's the explanation given today by L. H. Simerl, agricultural economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. But, he adds, higher taxes and credit restrictions already imposed by Congress should slow down inflation markedly.

Simerl points out that consumer credit now has stretched to $60 billion. That's a boost of $10 billion over a year ago. Most of this increase has occurred in the past 100 days. Bank loans are up 20 percent over a year ago, over half of the increase coming since the Korean war started. Bank loans make purchasing power and promote inflation.

On the other hand, from July through September Uncle Sam spent about $9 billion and collected about the same amount in taxes. Tax collections canceled out the effects of government spending. That's why government spending has not been inflationary.

Simerl says home building reached an all-time high this year. A slowing in home construction would release much labor and materials for military and industrial uses. It would also ease the pressure on prices of many products.

LJN:lw
10-6-50

-30-

21 Percent Moisture Corn Safe for Crib Storage

URBANA--If your corn gets down to 21 percent moisture, it's safe for ordinary crib storage for a year. Above 21 percent, it's too wet for ordinary crib storage.

That's the word today from University of Illinois agricultural engineers. If your corn has a moisture content of 16 to 21 percent, it may not pay to dry it artificially for sale. But it's definitely unsafe for storage as shelled corn on the farm unless it is dried.

Corn with moisture of 13 to 15 1/2 percent is plenty safe for crib storage, reasonably safe to shell and bin during cold weather, and won't be discounted if sold.

Corn with 13 percent moisture is mature and dry and safe for storage as shelled corn.

On the other hand, if the moisture content of your corn is 21 to 24 percent, use an A-frame, divided crib, or ventilating ducts to provide extra ventilation to dry out the corn. Feed it out or sell it before spring unless the moisture is reduced. Use a dryer, if possible, to cut the moisture down to 18 percent or lower.

Wet corn--that is, corn with 25 to 35 percent moisture--should not be cribbed, except temporarily and late in the fall, unless it is dried to 20 percent moisture or less by fan-drying with heat. Up to 28 percent, it is even possible to do some drying without heat without much danger of spoilage.

Corn with moisture over 35 percent is entirely too wet to crib and should be harvested as silage or in shocks or left in the field.

LJN:lw
10-6-50

-30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Rural Youth District Talk Fest Schools

Annual public speaking activity of Illinois Rural Youth groups. Each county may send two speakers to district talk fest. Two speakers are selected from each district to participate in state talk fest, held in connection with annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. State talk fest will be held Tuesday, November 14, at La Salle Hotel, Chicago.

Macomb, Ill. Tuesday, October 10, starting at 7:30 p.m., Senior High School Auditorium. For Henderson, Hancock, Adams, Warren, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Knox, Fulton, Cass, Stark, Peoria, and Mason counties.

Charleston, Ill. Wednesday, October 11, starting at 7:30 p.m., Eastern State Teacher's College. For Christian, Macon, Shelby, Fayette, Moultrie, Effingham, Douglas, Coles, Edgar, Clark, Jasper, Cumberland and Crawford counties.

Bloomington, Ill. Thursday, October 12, starting at 7:30 p.m., Farm Bureau Building. For Marshall-Putnam, Woodford, Tazewell, Logan, Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Ford, Piatt, Champaign, Iroquois, and Vermilion counties.

[illegible]

[illegible] Public Relations

Annual public speaking activity of Illinois Rural Youth [illegible]. Each county may send one representative [illegible] to speakers are selected from each district to participate in [illegible] fair, held in conjunction with annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Since this fair will be held during [illegible] of 4-H, it is felt important.

Results: (1) Training, contest in, speaking at [illegible] for high school students. See Publicity, Service, Home, Farm, Community, Group, Job, Citizen, Skill, Safety, Leader, and [illegible] contests.

Results: (2) Knowledge, interest in, writing of [illegible] Contest, Write Yourself a Letter. See Publicity, Service, Home, Farm, Community, Citizenship, Group, Job, Safety, Leader, [illegible] and Conservation contests.

Results: (3) Interest, knowledge in, preparing of [illegible] Fair exhibitions. See Publicity, Home, Farm, Community, Citizenship, Group, Job, Safety, Leader, Conservation, [illegible] and Vocational Training contests.

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1950

Telephone, Good Lane Help Cut Farm Fire Losses

URBANA--A telephone and a good lane can help greatly in cutting down farm fire losses in rural fire protection districts.

These are two of the suggestions made today by Norman Krausz, farm legal authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture, after a study of rural fire protection districts in Illinois.

Krausz adds that most of us know too little about home fire-fighting equipment. He suggests that districts make up recommended lists of fire extinguishers and other equipment, with prices. Perhaps the district could buy the equipment at a discount in quantity.

Now, during National Fire Protection Week, October 8-14, is a natural time to start a fire protection district if you're not already in one. A recent free booklet gives full directions. You can get a copy by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Ask for "Fire Protection Districts in Illinois, July 1950." You'll find directions for organizing on page 26.

All you need is a live-wire local committee, or person, to get 50 signatures of legal voters on a petition. Then take it to the county judge, and he'll handle it from there.

Remember, the best fire is the one that never starts.

LJN:lw
10-6-50

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Farm Radio News

...ter of Illinois - Colleges of Agriculture - Extension Service

For Release Immediately, October 11, 1950

Telephone, Good Same Help Put More Fire Danger

(Urbana)--Telephone and a good lock can help greatly in cutting down farm fire losses in rural fire protection districts.

These are two of the suggestions made today by Warren Sauer, farm local authority in the Illinois Colleges of Agriculture, who is study of rural fire protection districts in Illinois.

Farmer also that most of is have too little about how fire fighting equipment. He thinks that difficulties made of the number of fire protection are not clear equipment, with prices. Perhaps the district could buy the equipment at a discount in quantity.

Now, during National Fire Protection Week, October 8-14, is a natural time to start a fire prevention campaign if you've not really in one. A recent free booklet gives full information. You can get a copy or written to the Colleges of Agriculture, Urbana, ask for "Fire Protection Districts in Illinois, Bulletin 1000." Here is kind of suggestions for organizing on page 10:

All you need is a limited local committee, an person, 10 or 12 structures of local groups or a district. Then take it to the county judge, and ask him to form them.

Remember, the best fire is the one that never start!

Here's About 12 Tips on Cutting Power and Machinery Costs

URBANA--Two big steps toward lower power and machinery costs are a good machine shed to protect equipment from weather and livestock, and an annual or seasonal overhaul of all machines.

These were two reasons given consistently by 24 Illinois farmers with especially low power and machinery costs during the 10 years 1936-45.

In visits with these men, M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, found that men who had low power and machinery costs generally had low labor costs too.

Probably the biggest reason, though, for low power and machinery costs was the cooperative ownership of high-cost equipment such as combines, two-row corn pickers, field silage cutters, and even 4-row corn planters and large grain drills.

Two other commonly mentioned practices were using enough--but not too much--power for the work to be done, and buying strong, well-built machines that depreciate slowly and require few repairs.

And here are some other tips: Always keep your machinery greased and oiled according to the instruction manual. Keep nuts and screws tight and machines properly adjusted. Make note of work or broken parts and order repairs early. Keep cutting edges sharp. And keep all polished surfaces oiled when not in use.

Some of these men have electric welders and a fairly complete set of shop tools. Others have their repair work done by mechanics. Tractor and machinery schools are a good way to keep up on operation and care of equipment.

LJN:lw
10-6-50

-30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Jackson's Mill, Weston, West Va.--Rural Youth of the U.S.A. conference--Thursday, October 12, through Sunday, October 15. The program theme is "Farming--A Way of Life." Speakers: Allan Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation president, "Farming, Living and Conserving"; Dr. M'Ledge Moffett, Dean of Women at Radford College of V.P.I., "You and Your Family." Discussions include a panel led by Robert C. Clark, Cornell University, on "A Long-Time Program for Agriculture." General session conducted by Dr. M. E. John, of Penn. State College: "Farming as a Way of Life in a Selected Rural Community."

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farm
Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1950

Can You Afford to Lose $2,400 on a Farm Fire?

URBANA--If you're rich enough to throw away $2,400, then you can afford to have a farm fire.

Dean Winter, farm safety specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today reported that $2,400 was the average loss per farm fire in Illinois for 1944-48. It is based on an average yearly loss of $3 million for the whole state during that period from 1,247 farm fires reported annually. These are figures from the State Fire Marshal's office.

With National Fire Prevention week ending this Saturday, Winter says it's a good time to ask ourselves, "Can I afford a $2,400 loss from fire with building materials at all-time peak prices and some of them almost impossible to get?"

More than three-fourths of the farm fires--in both number and value of property damaged--occurred in homes and barns.

Winter emphasizes the fact that most of these fires were caused by faulty construction. In most cases this can be corrected fairly easily by remodeling. Other major causes of fire are defective wiring and lightning. Recently the College of Agriculture started a 3-year cooperative project with the Illinois Agricultural Association to prevent losses from farm fires and windstorms.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

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You Can't Be Too Safe With Corn Pickers

URBANA--Follow one safety rule religiously, and you should come through the dangerous corn picking season without any injuries.

Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today gave this safety rule: Never try to unclog, adjust, oil, grease or clean a corn picker while it is running. ALWAYS shut if off first.

In 1949 at least 10 deaths, 75 permanent injuries and 85 temporary ones were reported in Illinois from corn-picker accidents.

Within a 30-mile radius of Champaign last year, at least 42 accidents were reported.

One man lost his left arm after being trapped for an hour by the picker. Another 22-year-old farmer lost his right leg. A third fellow had both arms broken, while another escaped with five broken ribs and a cracked pelvis. A crushed chest, broken legs, torn shoulder, toes cut off, and at least two deaths were the results of other corn-picker accidents near Champaign.

Around Rock Island in 1948, five corn-picker accidents were reported in only one day.

One farmer near Rock Island says you leave no more than 50 bushels of corn in the field per day in the extra time you take to shut off the picker while cleaning it. Is it worth a broken leg or arm, or maybe an amputated limb or other serious injury, just to harvest 50 more bushels of corn today?

Play it safe, urges Ayers. Never try to "fix" your corn picker while it is running. ALWAYS shut if off first.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

-30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Rural Youth District Talkfest Schools

Annual public-speaking activity of Illinois Rural Youth groups. Each county may send two speakers to district talkfest. Two speakers will be selected from each district to participate in state talkfest held in connection with annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. State talkfest will be held Tuesday, November 14, at La Salle Hotel, Chicago.

Yorkville, Ill. Friday, October 13, starting at 7:30 p.m. Kendall Farm Bureau Auditorium. For Boone, DeKalb, LaSalle, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, Grundy, Lake, Cook, DuPage, Will and Kankakee counties.

Carmi, Ill. Monday, October 16, starting at 7:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building. For Marion, Wayne, Hamilton, Saline, Massac, Richland, Edwards, White, Gallatin, Pope-Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash and Clay counties.

Carbondale, Ill. Tuesday, October 17, starting at 7:30 p.m. College Cafe. For St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Clinton, Washington, Perry, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson, Johnson and Alexander-Pulaski counties.

Carlinville, Ill. Wednesday, October 18, starting at 7:30 p.m. Farm Bureau Building. For Bond, Pike, Calhoun, Scott, Greene, Jersey, Madison, Morgan, Menard, Montgomery, Sangamon and Macoupin counties.

[illegible] PAGE CONTENTS

[illegible] Food Quality Control Training Program

[illegible] Food Quality-Assuring activity of Illinois Food Processors. [illegible] and used for research in activity matrices to [illegible] will be included from each activity on questionnaires in [illegible] Illinois Food Processors in cooperation with school [illegible] Illinois Agricultural Association. [illegible] will be used [illegible]. Number [illegible] will be [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] 1), meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality Training. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Number 2, meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Number 3, meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Number 4, meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Number 5, meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Number 6, meeting at [illegible] [illegible] Food Quality. [illegible]

farm
Radio News
IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1950

Decide for Yourself on Using DDT-Treated Silage

URBANA--An insect specialist explained today that each farmer must decide for himself whether to feed silage made from corn treated with DDT.

H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, says:

"In corn treated for borer control, experiments show that DDT residues gradually disappear after treatment. The remaining DDT will vary greatly, depending chiefly on the time interval between treatment and harvest.

"In several Illinois studies, residues on corn foliage have been shown to drop to less than 1 part per million within 30 days after treatment. In most if not all cases, corn treated once in late June or early July to control first-generation borers will not carry detectable DDT residues when silage is normally made 60-90 days later.

"It would seem, therefore, that if necessary such corn might be safely fed as roughage or made into silage. It would be unwise and unsafe, however, to make a blanket recommendation to this effect because it might be flagrantly misinterpreted and misused.

-MORE-

Radio News

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1930

Calls for Research on Noise Off-Tuning Signal

CHICAGO--An honest specialist explodes boldly that much good, real healing for herself results to "bad" signals made from notes issued with DXT.

M. A. Pasig, acoustologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Research Station Survey, says:

"In our research for better control, operators that have had reputed generally disappear after treatment. The treatment seems well worth trying. Depending chiefly on the time interval between treatment and harvest.

"In several Illinois studies, replicated on four fairly large farms, shown as many as two years ago I have had multiple strains to date the treatment. In most, if not all tests, some treated seed in late or early July to combat first-generation borers will not delay ripening DXT treatment, when plants is normally made 60-90 days later.

"It would seem, therefore, that if necessary such treatment to be tried as research or made into utility. It would be well and timely. However, to make a thorough investigation in this case, it might be illegally misinterpreted and misused."

-MORE-

DDT-Treated Silage - 2

"In the last analysis, both food and feed should be free from DDT contamination. Therefore, the decision and perhaps in some cases the proof of when the treated crop is safe must rest with the individual concerned.

"State and federal agencies have generally issued more or less blanket recommendations that treated crops should not be fed to dairy animals or to livestock within 30 days of marketing. The grower will always be safe in following such a recommendation. But there are times and conditions when strict adherence would not be warranted or necessary.

"The use of DDT-treated crops for feed or forage will depend on the proportion of DDT on the crop when it is fed. Under certain conditions, treated crops will carry insignificant amounts or no residues at harvesting time.

"To be clear, concise and more exact, perhaps the recommendation should read, 'Feed and forage contaminated with DDT should not be fed to dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter.' This would place on farmers the burden of deciding whether the product was contaminated, but it would allow them some more freedom of action."

Petty says this statement is not an attempt to lower the barriers to DDT residues. He emphasizes that farmers who deliberately misconstrue the statement not only may get themselves into trouble, but may well cause stringent regulations to be made.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

Self-Regulated Bliss - 2

"In the long analysis, more food and feed should be free for DDT consumption. Therefore, the decision and problem is some that the point of when the product area is more safe than the artificial concerned.

"Only any federal agencies have generally issued copy of the studies recommendations that usually among should not be fed to dairy animals or to livestock which is dogs or medication. The owner will always be safe in following such a recommendation. But there are times and conditions when which substances would not be warranted or necessary.

"The use of DDT-treated crops for feed or forage with dairy cattle is the introduction of DDT in the body when it is fed. Under such conditions, treated crops will carry insecticide residues or residues or insecticide items.

"In my opinion, crops and some other, perhaps the processing action should feed. Feed and forage contaminated with DDT should not be fed to dairy animals or other animals being fattened for slaughter. This should also be followed the breeds of dairying whether the animal was contaminated, but it would other feed when more freeze or [illegible].

"Fifty days this statement is not an reason to keep the [illegible] to DDT residues. The conditions that farmers and milk-producers administrative the statements not only may not therefore high levels, but not will lower statement regulations to be made.

Farm Folks Have Big Voice in School Reorganization

URBANA--A report issued today shows that Illinois farm folks have played a major role in school district reorganization work since 1945.

Rural sociologist David E. Lindstrom of the Illinois College of Agriculture says there were 11,956 school districts in Illinois in 1945, and 9,679 of them were one-room schools. By September 1949 there had been a 59 percent drop in number of districts and a 71 percent decrease in one-room districts.

Most of these changes were suggested by county school survey committees--some by petitions. Rural and urban people then voted on these recommendations.

In a survey covering 84 counties, Lindstrom found that two-thirds of the 726 survey committee members lived on farms. However, almost half of the chairmen and vice-chairmen were nonfarmers.

In 17 counties the committees recommended county-wide units, 46 asked for one or more community units, and only 26 suggested dual systems with separate school boards for grade and high schools.

Lindstrom's survey showed that in the 228 community unit districts now organized, more than three-fourths of the votes were favorable--86 percent of the urban residents and 71 percent of the rural folks voting for the change.

The present average community school district covers 111 square miles (just over three townships) and has an assessed valuation of almost $17 million and an enrollment of 773 pupils--558 in grade school and 215 in high school. Community districts have now been organized in 71 counties covering 43 percent of the state's area.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1950

Fire Cistern Well Worth Its Cost

URBANA--A 3,000-gallon fire cistern made of reinforced, watertight concrete can easily pay its approximate $400 cost if it helps put out even one small fire.

So declares Frank Andrew today as National Fire Prevention week ends. The University of Illinois agricultural engineer places the average farm fire loss in Illinois for 1944-48 at about $2,400.

Too often there's not enough water on hand to fight farm fires effectively. A fire cistern answers that problem.

And a 3,000-gallon tank will lower your fire insurance rates by 60 cents per $1,000 worth of coverage if you live in a Class A fire protection district. With $50,000 worth of fire insurance, you will save $30 a year by building a cistern, or enough to pay for it in about 13 years even if it was never used for fire fighting.

Watertight concrete is especially important in fire cisterns. Keep your mix fairly dry, and keep it well tamped during construction. Claude Kincaid, cement company representative, recommends using 1 bag of cement, 2 1/4 cubic feet of sand, 3 cubic feet of gravel (both good grade), and not over 5 gallons of water.

-MORE-

Fire Cistern -- add 1

You can fill the tank from rain water from the roofs or from a pressure water system drawing right from your farm well.

Andrew also recommends wiring an automatic pressure system separately. Then if other farm electrical circuits are damaged by fire, you've still got your water system in operation. It would probably be the last to go out of use in a fire.

To provide easy access in case of fire, the fire cistern should be located at least 50 feet away from any other building. And it should be underground, flush with the surface. A 3,000-gallon cistern would be 6 by 7 by 10 feet in size, inside measurements.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

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New Landscape Gardening Specialist Named

URBANA--Appointment of Harleigh R. Kemmerer, aged 24, as new extension specialist in landscape gardening in the University of Illinois agricultural extension service was announced today.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of extension work, explains that Kemmerer will replace H. W. Gilbert, who resigned about a year ago.

Kemmerer graduated from Pennsylvania State College in August 1949 and earned his master's degree there last June. He specialized in growing ornamental plants and did some experimental work with a plant hormone to see its effect on evergreen cuttings set in a mixture of sand and peat.

The new specialist is married, served 15 months in the Navy and has had farm experience.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1950

Kline, Doane to Address Bankers

URBANA--Allen B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and D. Howard Doane, well-known professional farm manager, will address the Illinois Bankers conference October 18-19 at the University of Illinois.

Both men will speak on the first day's program, which is devoted to "What's New in Agriculture." The second day will consist of reports on "What's New in Banking." The annual bankers meeting is sponsored jointly by the College of Commerce and the College of Agriculture.

Hour-long tours of the University's dairy, crops and livestock farms are scheduled for the morning of October 18. Community survival is the topic for a luncheon talk, followed by afternoon addresses on the future of dairying in Illinois, milk marketing agreements, the outlook for cattle feeding, adapting cattle-feeding programs to the farm, dollars and cents (sense) of soil conservation, trees as a farm crop, and what bankers should get from today's program--by Doane.

A movie, "Waves of Green," is to be shown after Kline's banquet talk.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

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Farm Needs 24-30 Months of Work a Year

URBANA--A farm management specialist with 34 years of experience today suggested that your farm business should be large enough to require 24 to 30 months of well-equipped--but not over-equipped--labor a year.

M. L. Mosher, recently retired University of Illinois farm management authority, says it will be pretty hard to raise a family of three or more children and have good farm living with less than this amount of work.

Without a large enough business, warns Mosher, you'll drift along through life envious of your more prosperous neighbors and at the end possibly find yourself dependent on others for a living.

If you're "tied to an 80- to 160-acre farm," you may develop a large enough business in several ways:

Grain farmers may enlarge their operations by boosting soil fertility, by farming more land and by producing certified seeds. A few may grow vegetables, fruits and flowers.

With livestock, Mosher has found that an intensive hog business has helped more men pay for 160-acre farms and take good care of their families than any other common enterprise. Dairying is a close second to hogs, especially where pastures can be improved to provide lots of high-quality forage. And an 80-acre farm will support a large chicken or turkey business.

If you're starting a new livestock enterprise, better go into it gradually and learn as you go. Any intensive livestock business must be very carefully handled if it is to pay.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1950

High-Pressure Fog Units Work Fine in Stopping Farm Fires

URBANA--High-pressure fog units have proved mighty effective in the Kent county, Michigan, rural fire protection district.

Adolph W. Nelson, chief of the volunteer firemen, said today they were called out on 370 farm fires throughout the county in 1949 and saved $540,000 worth of property.

Kent county volunteer firemen never could supply enough water economically in rural areas when they used equipment which threw a solid stream of water.

But after eight years of experience with fog equipment, they are sold on it. The 1949 records show that 87 percent of the farm fires took less than 500 gallons of water.

Two main advantages of high-pressure fog fighters are the efficient use of water and the small amount of water damage. Besides this equipment also is easy to operate and the fog gives firemen protection from heat, smoke and gas for close-in fire fighting. Best of all, it's easy to take the unit including the water supply to the fire.

Farm safety specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture say that it's wise to consider the use of high-pressure fog equipment for fighting farm fires more effectively.

LJN:lw
10-13-50

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Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1950

High-Pressure Fog Units Work Fine in Stopping Farm Fires

GRAND RAPIDS--High-pressure fog units have proved mighty effective in the Kent county, Michigan, rural fire protection district.

Ralph W. Nelson, chief of the volunteer firemen, said the fog units were called out on 270 farm fires throughout the county last year and saved $340,000 worth of property.

Kent county volunteer firemen never could supply enough water economically in rural areas when they used equipment which throws a solid stream of water.

But after eight years of experience with fog equipment, they are sold on it. The 1949 records show that 87 percent of the farm fires took less than 500 gallons of water.

Two main advantages of high-pressure fog fighters are the efficient use of water and the small amount of water damage. Besides the equipment also is easy to operate and the fog gives firemen protection from heat, smoke and fire for close-in fire fighting. Best of all, it's easy to take the unit including the water supply to the fire.

Even safety specialists in the Illinois Colleges of Agriculture say that it's wise to consider the use of high-pressure fog equipment for fighting farm fires more effectively.

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jfjr
10-26-50

1949 and 1950 Corn Crops About Equal Value

URBANA--The 1950 Illinois corn crop is worth little, if any, more than the 1949 crop, even though early October corn prices are about 20 cents a bushel higher this year than they were a year ago.

The reason, explains L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, is that smaller production just about offsets the higher price.

In 1949 Illinois farmers grew 518 million bushels of corn. At $1.05 a bushel, that figures out to $544 million.

The 1950 crop will be around 438 million bushels. At $1.25, this crop would be worth $547 million.

Simerl expects corn prices to move upward again after harvest time, but the rise may be less than a year ago. Prices started from a higher level this year, so a smaller rise will take them up to government loan level.

LJN:lw -30-

Keep Cows in Barn at Night for Fewer Udder Troubles

URBANA--Your dairy cows should have fewer udder troubles this chilly fall season if you keep them in the barn at night.

C. S. Rhode, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today too many farmers let their cows lie on cold, frosty ground and then wonder why they have udder troubles. A good herdsman will never let his cows lie on cold ground or concrete.

Now is a good time, too, to make the barn as comfortable as possible for the cows this winter. Replace broken window panes, tighten up doors and windows to cut down on drafts, make sure the drinking cups are working and, if you use a tank heater, get it ready for winter.

LJN:lw -30-
10-13-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1950

Order Fertilizer Now, Apply It This Fall and Winter

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils man today strongly urged farmers to order their spring fertilizer supplies now and to apply the plant foods to the soil this fall and winter.

A. L. Lang says there's plenty of fertilizer now on hand, and supplies should be adequate if they're evenly distributed. But if most folks wait until next spring to order, supplies are almost sure to tighten up and many men will be disappointed.

Advantages of ordering now are that demand next spring is likely to be unusually heavy and the price is more likely to go up than down. You'll also get better quality now, and the kind and grade you want. There may be freight car bottlenecks next spring too, since military supplies will move first.

Lang believes the best place to store fertilizers is in the soil. You can put on limestone, rock phosphate, superphosphate and potash anytime this fall or winter. Nitrogen, of course, must wait until next spring, since it is quickly available and would leach out of the soil during the winter.

Fertilizer stored in buildings should be kept dry, up off the floor, and stacked no more than six or eight bags high.

LJN:lw
10-13-50

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Farm
Radio News

Univ. of Illinois - College of Agriculture - Extension Service

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1954

Use Fertilizer Now, Apply It Late Fall and Winter

URBANA--A University of Illinois soil-man says farmers should use farmers to make their spring fertilizer requirements now and apply the plant foods to the soil this fall and winter.

R. G. Hoeft says there's plenty of fertilizer for on hand. Supplies should be adequate if they're evenly distributed. But if rush follows wait until next spring to order, supplies are already to tighten up and many men will be disappointed.

Advantages of ordering now are that demand next spring is likely to be unusually heavy and the price is more likely to go up than down. You'll also get better quality mix, and the kind and grade you want. There may be fewer delays and bottlenecks and crews and military supplies will move first.

Hoeft believes the best place to store fertilizers is on the farm. You can put on limestone, work phosphate, superphosphate and potash anytime this fall or winter. Nitrogen, of course, must wait until next spring. Since it is subject to leaching and would leach out of the soil during the winter.

Fertilizer stored in buildings should be kept dry, up off the floor, and stacked no more than six or eight bags high.

Illinois Dogs No Longer "Entitled to One Bite"

URBANA--Illinois dogs evidently no longer are "entitled to one bite" before their owners are held liable.

This reminder came today from a farm legal authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture. H. W. Hannah says that before 1949 a dog's owner could not be held liable in Illinois until he knew that his dog would attack people. The dog was "entitled to one bite."

But the 1949 legislature passed a law which says, "If a dog, without provocation, attacks or injures any person who is peaceably conducting himself in any place where he may lawfully be, the owner of the dog is liable . . . ." Looks like Fido no longer gets that first bite.

The law also says ownership means "harboring or keeping" the dog. Hannah says this makes it impossible for an "owner" to escape liability by claiming the dog is a stray with no license, if the facts show that he was "harboring or keeping" within the law's meaning.

Another law also makes dog owners liable for all damages ". . . that may occur to any person by reason of such dog pursuing, chasing, worrying, wounding, or killing any sheep, goats, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, or swine . . . ." However, a dog owner is not liable for damages resulting from rabies unless he knew his dog had rabies.

This same law also provides that anyone seeing a dog bothering any livestock "unaccompanied by, or not supervised by the owner or keeper . . . may pursue and kill such dog."

And a 1917 law gives sheep raisers the right to put out poison on his land to kill sheep-killing dogs if he does so "with . . . reasonable care and with good intentions . . . ."

LJN:lw

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farm
Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1950

Keep Your Hands Where They Belong While Running Corn Picker

URBANA--Keep your hands where they belong while working with your corn picker, and you'll come through all in one piece.

This urgent message comes today from Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says that at least 10 men were killed last year, 75 others were injured permanently, and 85 more suffered temporary disability just because they took chances with a vicious corn picker.

The surest way to avoid corn picker accidents, declares Ayers, is never to touch the picker while it is running. Always shut it off first. You'll have both arms and legs, all 10 fingers and toes, no broken bones, and no expensive hospital bills if you follow that safety rule religiously.

Last year, when men got careless with corn pickers, a few of the more serious injuries included broken arms and legs--sometimes so badly mangled they had to be amputated--a crushed chest, broken ribs, a torn shoulder, and a cracked pelvis.

Ayers urges you not to get that "safe" feeling until all of your corn harvesting is done. Such accidents CAN happen to YOU. Keep your hands where they belong. Leave the picker alone when it is running. Work on it only when it is stopped. The corn picker is the most dangerous piece of machinery you work with.

LJN:lw
10-16-50

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Farm Radio News

University of Illinois · College of Agriculture · Extension Service

For Release Thursday, October 19, 1950

Keep Your Hands Where They Belong While Running Corn Pickers

URBANA--Keep your hands where they belong while working with your corn picker, and you'll come through all in one piece.

This urgent message comes today from Dick Ryerse, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says that at least 10 men were killed last year, 75 others were injured permanently, and 65 more suffered temporary disability just because they took chances with a vicious corn picker.

The surest way to avoid corn picker accidents, declares Ryerse, is never to touch the pickers while it is running. Always shut off first. You'll have both arms and legs, all 10 fingers and toes, no broken bones, and no expensive hospital bills if you follow that safety rule religiously.

Last year, when men got careless with corn pickers, a few of the more serious injuries included broken arms and legs--sometimes a deep muscle they had to be amputated--crushed chest, broken ribs, a bone shoulder, and a crushed pelvis.

Ryerse urges you not to get that "sure" feeling until all of your corn husking is done. Much accidents can happen in 2700 seconds your time where they belong. Leave the pickers alone when it is running. Work on it only when it is stopped. The corn picker is the most dangerous piece of machinery you work with.

jk:lw
10-16-50

Breed Sows Before November 10

URBANA--It's worth at least an extra $2 per hundredweight to breed your sows before November 10.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today explained that sows bred before November 10 would farrow their pigs in February. These pigs will be ready for market next August, when prices are highest.

W. J. Wills, college livestock marketing specialist, adds that the average price was $2 per hundredweight higher in August this year than in September. This applies to all barrows and gilts on both East St. Louis and Chicago markets.

On 50 pigs averaging 225 pounds, that bonus for August pigs would amount to about $225 more and could easily make the difference between profit and loss.

August hog prices are usually 10 to 15 percent higher than October prices and 20 to 25 percent higher than December prices.

But don't get into this early pig program unless you're ready for it. Carlisle says you should be prepared to do a little "extra" work with early pigs.

You ought to have good, tight hog houses to protect new pigs from cold, rainy weather. And you'll need warmfarrowing pens, guard rails, and pig brooders for them too.

Remember also that February pigs are a long way from green grass. So have a balanced drylot ration worked out to get them off to a good start right away.

But the first step in producing these August pigs for the high market prices is to breed your sows before November 10.

RAJ:lw
10-16-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1950

More Farmers Drying, Storing Grain in New Ways

URBANA--More and more Illinois farmers are taking advantage of new ways to dry and store their grain crops.

Leo Holman, USDA engineer stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that you can use the old-type plans for a crib for drying ear corn if you take out the cross braces and make the ends airtight.

Your new crib will be as good as the old one for natural drying, but it will be better for fan drying because it will be easier to get an even air flow through the ears. In wet corn years, artificial drying could be mighty helpful.

Or you can put up a commercial crib, circular, arched-rib, or rectangular. These cribs are designed for fan-drying ear corn with either heated or unheated air. You can use the same crib for storing the corn after it is dried.

Holman adds that many farmers now are shelling corn in the field as it is picked and drying it later in the bin. Shelled corn takes only half the space of ear corn, but you must dry it after shelling it in the field.

LJN:lw
10-16-50

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Farm Radio News

FOR RELEASE [illegible], [illegible] 20, 1950

More Farmers Drying Shelled Corn in Bin Dryers

DECATUR--More and more Illinois farmers are taking advantage of low rate in dry and store their crop.

Leo Holmes, USDA engineer stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that you can use the air-type dryers for a crib for drying ear corn if you take out the cross beams and make the crib airtight.

Your new crib will be as good as the old one for natural drying. But it will be better for the drying because it will be easier to get an even air flow through the ears. In fact corn dried artificial drying could be stored safely.

Or you can put up a commercial crib, airplane, stubble-tin, or prefabricated. These cribs are designed for fan-drying ear corn with either heated or unheated air. You can use the same crib for shelled the corn after it is dried.

Holmes said that many farmers now are shelling corn in the field as it is picked and drying it later in the bin. Shelled corn takes only half the space of ear corn. But you must dry it after shelling it in the field.

[illegible]

Less Soil Erosion by Avoiding Fall Plowing

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils man today explained that your losses from soil erosion should be much smaller this winter if you leave your land unplowed until next spring.

R. S. Stauffer says fall plowing is to be avoided except on heavy, flat, depressional soils that stay wet in the spring. Long exposure during the winter usually results in heavy erosion losses. And a surprising amount of erosion also occurs on almost level land.

College soils men found that 1 1/2 tons of soil were lost per acre in only one hour when they applied 1 3/4 inches of rain artificially. This "rain" fell on good corn-belt soil with a 4 percent slope when all trash was removed from corn stubble land, leaving it almost bare.

Even though that 1 3/4 inch "rain" in an hour was a heavy one, Stauffer says we do have such "gully washers" at times and they do the most damage.

In comparison to the 1 1/2 ton loss, only one-fourth ton of soil washed away in this same test when the cornstalks were broken down across the slope.

Cover crops are best for keeping soil in place during heavy winter rains. Last winter, when 26 inches of rain fell during January and February at Dixon Springs Experiment Station, soil losses were only two-fifths of a ton per acre on land planted to lespedeza.

Stauffer adds that if the soil dries out after fall plowing, there is probably more damage from wind erosion than we realize. And the argument of saving time in the spring by plowing in the fall is not nearly so true now as it was in the days of horses.

LJN:lw
10-16-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1950

Alfalfa Meal Excellent for Pigs in Drylot

URBANA--Your fall-farrowed pigs will need a good, balanced ration when they come in for drylot feeding later this winter. And alfalfa meal is one of the cheapest and best home-grown feeds to keep pigs growing as they should.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that alfalfa meal contains the essential vitamins, especially water-soluble vitamins, that are lacking in a corn diet. It is an excellent feed, even when you add fish meal, meat scraps or tankage to the ration.

One good supplement includes 30 percent alfalfa meal, at least 20 percent meat scraps or tankage and 50 percent or less soybean oil meal. Feed minerals free-choice or add them to the supplement at the rate of 3-5 pounds per 100 pounds of supplement.

If you can't get enough alfalfa meal to supply the water-soluble vitamins, you can get them in concentrated form in many commercial feeds made from fermentation and distillation by-products.

Terrill adds that dried buttermilk or whey products are excellent feeds for pigs in drylot. They contain high-quality protein, minerals and all the necessary vitamins. You can easily replace part of the animal protein feeds or alfalfa meal with dried skimmilk or dried whey if you can get them at reasonable prices.

LJN:lw
10-18-50

Artificial Lights Produce More Eggs When Prices Are Highest

URBANA--Putting artificial lights in your hen house to make a 13-14 hour day during these short days is a real profit-making move.

Sam Ridlen, poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today reported that electric lights boost egg production during the fall when egg prices are highest.

For September through December 1947, Illinois farmers received 45 to 47 cents a dozen for eggs, and their hens averaged 10 eggs apiece for those four months.

For the rest of the year, egg production was much higher--11 to 18 eggs per hen per month--but prices were only 35 to 39 cents a dozen.

You may not get any more eggs during the year from each hen, but you'll get more of them when prices are highest. Ridlen adds that some poultrymen believe now that artificial lights will actually increase the total number of eggs a hen will lay during a year.

And hens don't charge overtime for working a 14-hour day!

You can turn on the lights in either the morning or the evening, but do it the same time every day. You ought to have one 40-watt light bulb in a cone-shaped reflector for every 200 square feet of floor space. And you can turn on the lights automatically with a commercial switch or your own alarm clock device.

Hens of average production or a little below will respond best to artificial lights. But it takes from two to four weeks for hens to respond to the extra stimulus and start laying more heavily.

LJN:lw
10-18-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

White Pines State Park - Oregon, Ill.--District Conference on Youth and Recreation--Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24. Meeting of county extension workers and rural youth leaders. Emphasis on education and recreation for rural young people.

University of Illinois - Tuesday, October 24. Meeting of branch managers and service supervisors of Illinois implement companies which cooperate in state 4-H tractor maintenance project. Program: 9:00-12:00--Planning meeting for next year's 4-H tractor maintenance program.

12 noon--Luncheon in 314 Illini Union Building, courtesy Standard Oil Company. 1:00-4:00 p.m.--Tour of University farm.

Allerton Park - Monticello, Ill.--Meeting of extension agronomists of North Central Region. Tuesday through Thursday, October 24 through 26.

PROGRAM

Tuesday, Oct. 24	1:00 p.m.	Providing Pure Seed Stocks for a State
	6:30 p.m.	Dinner
Wednesday, Oct. 25	9:00 a.m.	Hybrid Seed Corn Certification
	1:00 p.m.	Interstate Certification - Its Purposes and Problems
	3:00 p.m.	Approval of Processors
Thursday, Oct. 26	9:00 a.m.	Uniform Definitions and Tag Colors in Seed Certification

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1950

4-H Membership Hits New High of 57,000

URBANA--A new all-time record high enrollment of more than 57,000 4-H boys and girls in Illinois was announced today by two state 4-H leaders.

E. I. Pilchard, state boys' 4-H leader, and Miss Anna Searl, state girls' 4-H leader, report that 4-H membership in Illinois climbed from a total of 53,400 members in 1949 to 57,100 this year. This is an increase of 3,700 young folks, or just over 7 percent.

All Illinois 4-H'ers will be honored for their hard work and accomplishments this year during National 4-H Achievement Week November 4-12. They'll receive recognition for their efforts, interest and record-keeping. Outstanding county 4-H'ers and project honor members are chosen in each county and will receive special pins and ribbons.

The two state leaders, both from the Illinois College of Agriculture, point out that 4-H clubbers, as usual, completed a high share of their project records.

Counties with more than 1,000 4-H members include McLean--1,446; LaSalle--1,422; Champaign--1,421; Vermilion--1,213; Adams--1,164; and Tazewell--1,025. McLean county led in 4-H boys' enrollment with 835 members, while Champaign county topped the girls' 4-H membership with 828.

LJN:lw
10-18-50

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Farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1930.

4-H membership hits new high of 37,000

URBANA--A new all-time record high enrollment of more than 37,000 4-H boys and girls in Illinois was announced today by Tom State 4-H leader.

B. I. Pilcher, state boys' 4-H leader, and Miss Anne Scott, state girls' 4-H leader, report the 4-H membership in Illinois jumped from a total of 33,900 members in 1929 to 37,100 this year. This is an increase of 3,700 young folks, or just over 7 percent.

All Illinois 4-H'ers will be honored for their hard work and accomplishments this year during National 4-H Achievement Week, October 4-12. They'll receive recognition for their efforts, interest and record keeping. Outstanding county 4-H'ers and project leaders are chosen in each county and will receive special pins and ribbons.

The two state leaders, both from the Illinois College of Agriculture, point out that 4-H clubbers, as usual, completed a good share of their project records.

Counties with more than 1,000 4-H members include Kalamazoo--1,[illegible]; Lapeer--1,[illegible]; Cheyenne--1,[illegible]; Vermilion--1,011; Adams--[illegible]; and Tazewell--1,[illegible]. Pulaski county led in 4-H boys' enrollment with 520 members, while Champaign county women the girls' 4-H membership with 382.

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M:jm

At Least 236 Now Signed for New Record-Keeping Project

URBANA--At least 236 men have already signed up for the new Farm Bureau Farm Management Service record-keeping project in 26 southern Illinois counties.

J. B. Cunningham, extension specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture helping with the sign-up, says the situation looks very encouraging for getting the goal of 675 new members in the area.

Latest reports come from Randolph county with 47 men signed, six more than the quota; Christian county, with 27 signed from a quota of 31; St. Clair county, where 24 men signed contracts out of the first 26 offered them; and Crawford county, which has 10 men towards its quota of 16.

Besides these men, 129 others had already signed up from Jasper, Montgomery, Perry, Effingham, Madison, Lawrence, and Marion counties.

Cunningham says an organization meeting has been called for Thursday, November 2, at Vandalia. Representatives from each county will meet to divide the 26 counties into three areasof about 200 cooperators each and to hire a full-time fieldman for each area. The project will start operating next January 1.

LJN:lw -30-

Feed Chart Saves Grain, Boosts Dairy Profits

URBANA--A feed chart, showing just how much grain mixture to give each cow, can easily help you earn more dairy profits.

One Will county dairyman with a large herd is saving more than $150 a month by following a feed chart prepared by Eino Saarela, dairy herd improvement association tester. He feeds each cow according to her production. He's saving about 200 pounds of grain a day, worth about $5.20, or more than $150 each month.

LJN:lw 10-18-50 -30-

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1950

Dairyman Relates How Corn Picker Took Right Arm

URBANA--Losing your right arm at the shoulder in a corn picker accident--well it's something "you just have to try to forget."

That's how a McHenry county dairyman in his early 40's describes his reaction to his mishap. He'd rather not have his name used, so we'll just call him Tom Jenkins.

He adds that three neighbors, all living within 1 1/2 miles of his place, each lost a hand during the 1949 corn-picking season too.

"Lots of men pick corn without a power take-off shield," says Jenkins, "but they don't know what a big chance they're taking. It cost me my right arm."

Jenkins and his father-in-law had no power take-off shield, and they were in a hurry to start harvesting. They didn't want to take an hour to hook up another tractor that did have a shield.

They also were having trouble with the snapping rolls, so they ran the tractor at full speed, standing still, with nothing

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1950

Delaware relates how close Pilots York flight came

WILMINGTON--Looking your plane over at the airfield in a rare picture indicant--well it's something you just have to try to fear.'

That's how a McKeever resident in his early 40s describes his reaction to his mishap. He'd rather not have his name used, so we'll just call him Tom Anderson.

He had had three mishaps, all during flying. Flying of the jets, each lost a man during the long cross-country mission too.

'Once we was pick up with a power take-off shield,' says Anderson. 'But then didn't know what a the shock they're having. It cost me my right arm.'

Jumping and his fighter-to-see had no power take-off shield. And they were in a hurry to start maneuvering. They did a very rare sin on hour to look to another airport that was here a engine.

They also were having trouble with the equipment which may run the risk at full speed, disabling still, with serious

-more-

going through the picker, to see how it would perform. Jenkins was standing between the tractor and picker when the accident occurred.

"It all happened so fast, I don't know just what did happen," he relates. "The loop in my overalls must have got caught somehow and it threw me off balance, and there my arm was in the picker.

"Somehow the picker jammed and stopped the tractor like it hit a stone wall. There must have been some help from Above to stop that tractor--running wide open like it was with my arm in the picker."

Any accident insurance?

"No," answered Jenkins, "like a darn fool I didn't have any."

The dairyman gets along pretty well with an artificial arm now and can do most farm jobs. In fact, when interviewed, he was driving a tractor with only his good left arm, because his artificial arm had made his shoulder sore.

"You have to work twice as hard with only one arm to do the same work as other fellows," says Jenkins.

As if the corn picker accident wasn't enough. Jenkins also broke his good left arm near the shoulder last summer and now cannot raise it above his head.

LJN:lw -30-

362 Herds Test 10 Years or More

URBANA--Almost one-fourth of the 1,578 members in dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois have completed 10 years or more of testing.

University of Illinois dairymen, who supervise DHIA work over the state, said today that 362 herds had completed 10 years of continuous testing during 1949. That's 23 percent of all DHIA herds.

LJN:lw -30-

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1950

Two New Additions to Cattle Feeders' Day Program

URBANA--Two practical new features have been added to the 1950 Cattle Feeders' meeting to be held Friday, November 3, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work, said today that both new parts of the program would be given in the morning at the livestock pavilion. They are a demonstration of grading and pricing various kinds of beef cattle and a discussion by several practical feeders on how best to feed each grade of cattle.

Two well-known men will highlight the afternoon program in the auditorium. R. W. Grieser, Chicago Producers Commission association, will give his annual beef cattle outlook. And W. W. Prince, president of the Union Stock Yards, will explain the economic importance of the cattle-feeding industry.

Completing the afternoon program are three reports by College of Agriculture beef cattle specialists. Their subjects are feeding yearling heifers to different grades of finish by A. L. Neumann, the value of grass silage for wintering steers by J. E. Corbin, and developing and fattening steers with a limited amount of grain by R. R. Snapp.

The program ends at 3 o'clock, in plenty of time to get home for chores.

LJN:lw
10-20-50

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New Insecticides May Poison Livestock if Used Carelessly

URBANA--Many of the new insecticides will destroy insects and pests on farm crops and livestock. But they may also destroy the livestock if they are not used according to directions on the container.

Dr. R. P. Link, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, made this report here today at the Illinois Veterinary Conference for veterinarians of the state. He said:

"Farm livestock are most commonly poisoned when insecticides are absorbed through the skin, licked from the hair coat, or eaten on treated pasture or forage. These dangers, however, can be escaped by using the insecticide according to the manufacturer's directions."

New organic phosphate insecticides are so highly poisonous that they should not be used on livestock. However, they can be used on crops if the feed is not given to livestock until the insecticides have disappeared. This will take from a few days for some insecticides to three weeks for parathion.

Lindane, chlordan, methoxychlor, and DDT can be safely used on domestic animals in the wettable powder form. Oil solutions, however, often poison by being absorbed through the skin.

Another possible cause of poisoning is animals' licking the insecticide from their hair, but this is hard to prevent. If the insecticide is to have a lasting effect, some of it will have to stay on the animal.

As for residues on farm crops, any of the new insecticides can be used safely, provided you allow enough time between spraying and grazing or harvesting.

Dr. Link says this time interval will vary with the insecticide and the weather. Rain may wash off much of the residue, and dry, windy weather will also hasten removal. But cool, still weather makes the chemical stay on the plant longer.

LEA:lw
10-20-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1950

Terrill Serves on Feed Survey Group

URBANA--S. W. Terrill, swine division head, Illinois College of Agriculture, has been chosen one of 23 college scientists to serve on the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers association for the 1950-51 feeding year.

Terrill meets with the group today and tomorrow in Chicago to help estimate feed supplies, trends in livestock and poultry production, and expected feed usage. The committee report will be published and should be a helpful guide to government officials and farmers, especially in veiw of the present unstable world situation.

LJN:lw -30-

New Version of Old Saying

URBANA--Lloyd M. Wollen, McDonough county dairyman, had his own version of the long-time University of Illinois recommendation to "Save the best and cull the rest."

Wollen values his dairy herd improvement association records for culling purposes because they "tell me which cows are 'money makers' and which are 'money takers.'"

LJN:lw -30-
10-23-50

Farm Radio News

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1958

Farrell serves on food survey group

URBANA--Dr. W. Farrell, Extension Dean, Illinois College of Agriculture, has been chosen one of 21 college administrators on the food survey committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the 1959-61 reading year.

Farrell works with the group later and members in studying U.S. domestic food supplies, trends in inventory and industry production, and expected food needs. The committee report will be ready for the 1960 Farm Bureau convention.

Farrell should be a helpful guide in government certificate programs, especially in case of the present "double certificate" plan.

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Farrell of old family

URBANA--Lloyd M. Farrell, McDonough county farmer, has been a member of the Extension Advisory Council of Illinois Farm Bureau for the past and full year.

Farrell relies his family land in McDonough county to Illinois Farm Bureau for years since they "fell on hard times and sold his family farm."

Bacitracin Helps Save Lives of Pigs With Swine Dysentery

URBANA--One of the new drugs, bacitracin, is proving valuable in saving the lives of pigs affected with swine dysentery.

So reported Dr. L. E. Boley, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, yesterday to practicing veterinarians attending the Illinois veterinary conference here.

Swine dysentery is a serious disease that attacks swine of all ages, he explained. Sometimes pigs lose so much blood that they weaken and die: others become stunted and unprofitable.

Boley says bacitracin, developed since the war, has been found to be valuable in both human and veterinary medicine. In University of Illinois trials, it proved better than sodium arsanilate and far more effective than either sulfathalidine or sulfamethazine in treating infected pigs.

Results of bacitracin therapy in other herds affected with swine dysentery support the belief that this new drug has considerable merit in the treatment of the disease.

University veterinarians found that bacitracin fermentation solids, left over from the manufacture of the pure drug, also gave encouraging results in several outbreaks when given in the feed. Pigs that wouldn't eat, however, had to be treated individually.

Dr. Boley added that at first bacitracin was hard to obtain and too expensive for farm use in swine dysentery, but now it is more plentiful and costs less.

LEA:lw
10-23-50

farm
Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1950

Two Big Names Headline Cattle Feeders' Meeting November 3

URBANA--Two of the best-known names among beef raisers will be headline speakers at the 22nd cattle feeders' meeting set for Friday, November 3, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They are W. W. Prince, president of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and R. W. Grieser, of the Chicago Producers Commission.

The two men are the wind-up speakers on the afternoon program in the University Auditorium. Prince will explain "The Economic Importance of the Cattle Feeding Industry" while Grieser will report the "Beef Cattle Outlook."

Other afternoon program topics include reports by College of Agriculture beef cattle men on feeding yearling heifers to different grades of finish, the value of grass silage for wintering steers, and raising steers with a limited amount of grain.

R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work at the college, says an entirely new morning program has been planned at the Stock Pavilion. Starting at 10 o'clock, there will be a demonstration of grading and pricing various kinds of feeder cattle. Frank M. Huffaker and Charley Day, Chicago cattle men, will conduct the demonstration.

Following this, several beef cattle men will discuss how best to feed each grade of cattle used in the demonstration.

LJN:lw
10-23-50

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For release: Monday afternoon, October 27, 1958

BEEF CUTTING CONTEST, October 27, 1958

Two Ole Miss Feeding Cattle Graders Meeting Interest

URBANA--Two of the best-known meat and beef graders will be meeting speakers at the 22nd cattle feeders' meeting set for Saturday, November 1, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They are W. F. Pilcher, president of the Swift Company, Chicago, and R. W. Grieser, of the Swift's Professional Consultants.

The two men are the wind-up speakers on the afternoon program in the University auditorium. Prince will explain "The Economic Importance of the Cattle Feeding Industry" while Grieser will report on "Beef Cattle Outlook."

Other afternoon programs topics include results of collaborative beef cattle work on feeding yearling heifers in either of grades or finish, the value of corn silage for stocker cattle, and feeding steers with a limited amount of grain.

R. E. Dodge, head of beef cattle work at the College, will briefly new growing programs for beef planned at the cattle feeding station. Starting at 10 o'clock, there will be a demonstration of grading and judging vehicle whole of feeder cattle. Chas. H. Gardner and Harold Dey, Chicago cattle men, will conduct the demonstration.

Following this, several beef cattlemen will discuss the best of feed each grade of cattle used in the demonstration.

Biggest Cattle Feeding Hazard Is Heavy Winter Marketings

URBANA--The biggest hazard facing beef cattle feeders this season is the chance that farmers may get scared and ship too many cattle to market about next February if the price drops slightly.

L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist, says more grass-fat cattle may be marketed as winter comes on. If so, prices of lower grades will drop accordingly. A similar seasonal decline in prices of top grades may set in sometime after midwinter. If too many farmers sold their cattle then, prices would have to be cut to move the beef over retail counters.

However, Simerl adds that farmers can break even on steer calves even if they sell them for $4 to $5 under the cost price. For yearlings, the break-even point will be $2 to $3 under cost price. But heavier cattle will need more favorable price margins.

LJN:lw -30-

Dairyman Culls Cow Giving 391 Pounds of Butterfat

URBANA--Most dairymen wouldn't think of culling a cow that gave 400 pounds of butterfat. But that's exactly what Don Elliott, Christian county dairyman, has done, because she wasn't good enough.

Elliott has decided he won't keep any cow that gives less than 400 pounds of butterfat. That's why he culled one that gave 391 pounds of fat from 9,806 pounds of milk on 305-day test, according to his dairy herd improvement association records.

In comparison to Elliott's 391-pound cow, the average cow in Illinois gives only about half that much each year.

Christian county Farm Adviser C. S. Love says most dairymen would consider Elliott's cow an excellent producer, since she earned a gross profit of $265 over feed costs.

Last year Elliott's best cow gave 16,100 pounds of milk containing 731 pounds of butterfat. Her profit over feed cost was $590.

LJN:lw -30-
10-23-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1950

Tips Given to Keep Buildings and Fence Costs Low

URBANA--You can keep your costs for buildings and fences at rock bottom if you don't do any new building when you can remodel old buildings to fill your needs at less cost.

This dollar-saving tip came today from M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Mosher visited 24 selected farms last fall with low costs for buildings and fences during the 10 years 1936-45. Twelve were owner-operated, and 12 were rented.

Frequently he found old buildings remodeled to fit new uses. There were old horse barns converted into dairy barns, feeder cattle sheds, machine sheds, poultry houses (often with two or three flours), grain storage, and corncrib—hog feeding buildings.

Mosher also found hens well-housed in old horse barns, cattle sheds, machine sheds and garages.

All 24 men used good building materials and followed plain, low-cost construction plans. They kept buildings in good repair, especially the foundations, roofs, doors and windows, and paint.

These men did much of their building and repair work with farm labor during slack seasons. Most farms had good outside fences and some men made good use of temporary electric fences.

LJN:lw
10-25-50

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Penicillin Fights Turkey Disease

URBANA--If erysipelas strikes your turkey flocks, penicillin is the best known drug to use to prevent serious losses.

Doctors at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine recently tested penicillin and aureomycin on two groups of turkeys that were infected with erysipelas. Penicillin saved all of the birds in the first group while aureomycin failed to check the death losses in the second group.

However, Dr. J. O. Alberts, staff member of the veterinary college, says that prevention of erysipelas in your turkey flock is still the best way of fighting the disease.

Follow strict sanitary measures and raise your turkeys on clean ground with clean equipment, he advises. And remember that hog and sheep may also have erysipelas, so don't put your turkeys on pasture used recently by either type of animal.

LEA:lw -30-

Here's Easier Way to Feed Liquid Molasses to Cows

URBANA--George Wasco, Kane county dairyman, has found an easier way to feed liquid molasses to his cows.

Instead of feeding each cow individually by hand, he mixes molasses right with the grain every time he has some grinding done. The portable grinder is equipped so it can mix molasses into the grain at a rate to give each cow a good share.

James Omann, tester for Kane county No. 3 dairy herd improvement association, says this method not only simplifies feeding liquid molasses, but there is little or no dust during grinding. However, it's not too common to find portable grinders equipped to mix molasses with grain.

LJN:lw -30-
10-25-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1950

Bluegrass Silage Test to Be Explained at Cattle Feeders' Day

URBANA--You can make valuable silage for beef cattle out of surplus roughage in a bluegrass pasture that gets ahead of your herd in a wet year.

But don't expect to maintain normal gains through the winter by feeding bluegrass silage alone, warns R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

You'll need to feed some corn or corn silage to maintain normal weight gains while wintering your cattle.

That's the gist of one experiment to be described at the 22nd Cattle Feeders' day, Friday, November 3, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The bluegrass silage test was conducted at the Illinois Experiment Station during the winter of 1949-50 on 36 head of 2-year old Hereford steers.

The grass silage used in the test was made from bluegrass in early June after it was fully headed and nearing the seed stage. It was valuable silage, but the cattle did not like it well enough to eat large enough quantities to produce normal gains.

RAJ:lw
10-25-50

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1950

Scholarship Offered Girl to Be Contestant in Quincy Pageant Dec.

QUINCY--Two men have reasonable claims for "best" movies out of everyone nominated in a Hollywood poll of movie fans asked to name in a year's time.

Two men who appear in motion pictures will vie with the latest by Quincy Junior College alumna, Miss B. B. Jones, beat out twelve girls for the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Could meet in fact even room or room village in winning annual walnut pole bowling from Quincy.

That's the date of the pageant to be held at the Quincy Junior College, Friday, December 1, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The Illinois Village Jose was nominated at the Illinois Pageant Dating before the street of Quincy in 1949 Thereby winner.

The pageant winner receive the last big date for Illinois Quincy June after it was first tested and testing the most place. The winning village, for the Quincy 1950 Jim, "I will honor the last large and the qualifier to produce normal grass.

Use Blower at Wagon Dump to Clean Trash From Ear Corn

URBANA--A blower at the wagon dump was suggested today by a University of Illinois agricultural engineer as a new way to help ear corn dry out better in the crib.

Frank Andrew, grain drying specialist, says clean corn dries out much faster and more evenly than corn with lots of trash mixed in. This year it's even more important than usual to remove all trash, because of possible spoilage if your corn runs above 21 percent moisture when cribbed and if you take no precautions.

You can remove husks, silks, and dirt from ear corn at the crib by installing a blower at the wagon dump. Only a few farmers follow this practice, but they like it.

Of course, you'll need enough height between the wagon box and the dump so the fan can blow across the corn while it's falling. And you'll want a centrifugal or propeller fan, say 18 to 30 inches in diameter, run by a 1/4 to 1/2 horsepower electric motor to provide the air blast. A regular house ventilating fan probably won't work well.

You'll also be storing cleaner ear corn if you put in a screen near the bottom of the elevator. This takes out any shelled corn. Another good idea is to move the elevator spout around regularly. This prevents trash that does get through from piling up in one spot to interfere with the air flow through the cribbed corn.

One good way to hasten crib drying is to husk clean when harvesting. That means having your picker set just right. And then use it when the moisture in the corn is just right for getting off the husks best.

LJN:lw
10-25-50

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farm
Radio News
IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1950

485 Men, Double Previous Number, Sign for New Record-Keeping Project

URBANA--At least 485 farmers have signed up for the new Farm Bureau Farm Management Service record-keeping project in 26 southern Illinois counties.

J. B. Andrews, College of Agriculture farm management specialist helping with the sign-up, says the 485 men are more than double the last previous report of 236 signers. The 26-county goal is 675 men.

"We're over the hump now," says Andrews. "Local county farm advisers have done a fine job in signing members, and the project seems assured. Six counties have met or exceeded their quota."

The cooperative project is being offered in 26 southern Illinois counties for the first time, with service to start January 1. Farmers keep fairly detailed records with the College of Agriculture. They're organized into groups of about 200 men each in nearby counties, and employ a fieldman who visits each farm at least three times a year to talk over farm management problems.

Andrews says an organization meeting is set for Thursday, November 2, at Vandalia. Temporary directors, farm bureau presidents, and farm advisers will meet to divide the 26 counties into suitable areas for fieldmen, elect officers, incorporate, and hire fieldmen.

LJN:lw
10-27-50

17 Counties Already Entered in Rural Music, Drama Festival

URBANA--At least 17 counties have already entered the 1950-51 rural music and drama festival sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Rural sociologist David E. Lindstrom says five other counties are doubtful now, but he expects quite a few more to enter before the deadline on November 15.

Any community group may enter a one-act play, men's quartet, mixed quartet, women's trio, or instrumental ensemble in the festival. County competition must be finished by January 1, and all entries rated "A" will then be eligible to take part in the three district festivals. From the "A" entries at district meets, several will be chosen to perform at Farm and Home week next February in Urbana.

Lindstrom says these rural folk festivals are fine as recreation activities. It's lots of fun to take part in them and they help develop a well-rounded personality.

LJN:lw -30-

Five Ways Given to Save Valuable Manure

URBANA--Careless handling of manure can rob you of a sizable slice of income.

C. M. Linsley, University of Illinois soils man, says three-fourths of the nitrogen, three-fourths of the phosphorus, nine-tenths of the potash, and two-fifths of the organic matter in feed is found in the manure. You can prevent much of this loss by taking five steps.

See that floors of stalls and sheds are watertight and use enough bedding to absorb all liquid manure. On dairy farms, haul manure daily if possible. But leave the manure in cattle sheds. Pave your feed lot--savings in manure will soon pay for paving. And keep livestock on good pasture where they spread their own manure.

LJN:lw -30-
10-27-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1950

Can Older Cattle Be Sold Right Off Pasture?

URBANA--Can you get older cattle in market condition so you can sell them right off grass pasture in midsummer without 60-90 days of full feeding?

R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that question will be discussed at the 22nd Cattle Feeders' Day, Friday, November 3, in Urbana.

To find out if older cattle can be marketed straight from pasture, Illinois experimenters wintered 2-year-old steers on roughage with the intention of grazing them on good pasture and selling them as slaughter cattle about August 1.

However, on July 22, they were graded by market representatives as "two-way" cattle--that is, they could be sold either as slaughter or feeder cattle, depending on the demand for either class when marketed.

Because the steers lacked finish, it was decided to feed them an extra 60 days in drylot.

Two other reports on College of Agriculture beef cattle tests will be given, plus the "Beef Cattle Outlook" by R. W. Grieser, Chicago Producers Commission, and a talk by W. W. Prince, president of Union Stockyards. A demonstration of grading cattle also is scheduled, followed by discussion by beef raisers on how best to feed each grade.

LJN:lw
10-27-50

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High-Producing Cows Are Money-Makers

URBANA--University of Illinois dairymen today offered some pretty convincing proof that high-producing cows earn the most profit.

A cow giving only 200 pounds of butterfat a year would bring in just $215 at 1949 prices, leaving only $100 returns over feed costs.

But look at what a 300-pound cow will do. She'll earn $318 for her milk and give you $184 after paying for her feed.

Feed costs went up only $19 between the 200-and 300-pound cows, but returns over feed costs jumped $84.

Practically the same thing is true in comparing a 300- and a 400-pound cow. Feed costs again rose $19, but returns above feed costs went up $87 this time. The 400-pound cow earned $424, ate $153 worth of feed, leaving $271. That's almost three times more profit than a 200-pound cow.

As Ollie Voyles, Champaign county dairyman, says: "With dairy herd improvement association records, you know which cows to sell when you have some surplus and you know what they're worth as dairy animals."

LJN:lw -30-

Small Wire Basket Keeps Dirty Eggs Separate

URBANA--Here's a little tip to help in marketing cleaner eggs that bring premium prices.

When you're gathering eggs, attach a small homemade wire basket to the inside of your regular egg basket near the top. You can probably wire it on. Put the dirty eggs in this smaller basket. This helps keep the others clean and makes packing clean eggs easier.

LJN:lw -30-
10-27-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1950

Six Scholarship Winners Announced

URBANA--Six young men and women have received $200 scholarships to study at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this year.

The awards, provided by the Kroger scholarship program, were made to three home economics and three agriculture freshmen. The Kroger program is designed to encourage worthy young people to enter college.

R. R. Hudelson, associate dean, College of Agriculture, says the students were chosen on the basis of high school scholarship, precollege activities and leadership qualities shown in school, church and youth organizations.

Home economics scholarship winners are Nancy D. Foogde, 17, Oak Forest; Patricia L. Jackson, 18, Champaign; and Winifred J. Stone, 18, Decatur. All three girls have been active in 4-H Club work for several years.

Agricultural scholarship winners are George R. Lander, 18, Danvers; Fred M. Cooper, 18, Williamsville; and Harry L. Miller, 18, Barry. Each of these boys was salutatorian of his high school graduating class. All three belong to FFA and are active members of the 4-H Club.

The students will receive cash payment of their scholarships over a period of two semesters.

SN:lw
10-30-50

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For Release Thursday, November 1, 1951

24 Outstanding Women Honored

THELMA--All young men and women have received some encouragement to study at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this year.

The award, provided by the Thelma Scholarship Society, was made to three home economics and three agriculture freshmen. The Thelma Society is designed to encourage worthy young people to attend college.

Mr. H. Harlan, vice-president, College of Agriculture, presented the scholarship awards on the basis of high school scholastic, extracurricular activities and leadership qualities in school, home and church organizations.

Home economics scholarship winners are Donna R. Thomas, Jr., of Barnett; Priscilla L. Hawkins, So. Dunkerton and Virginia J. Tucker, of Mahomet. All these girls have been active in 4-H Club work for several years.

Agricultural scholarship winners are George F. Jordan, Jr., Urbana, from Champaign County, Jr. Mitchell and Harry L. Wilson, Jr., Pana, both of Christian County and Harry L. Wilson, Jr., Pana, both of Christian County. All these boys have been active in 4-H Club work for several years. All these boys plan to FFA and be active members of the 4-H Club.

The students will receive each between $50 and $100 or their expenses for one a period of two semesters.

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Expect 1,000 for Cattle Feeders' Day Tomorrow

URBANA--About 1,000 farmers are expected for tomorrow's Cattle Feeders' day at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

R. R. Snapp, head of beef cattle work, said today that if weather was poor for field work, the crowd might exceed last year's large turnout of around 1,500 beef raisers.

One major attraction is a report from R. W. Grieser, Chicago Producers' Commission, on the current beef cattle outlook. It should help clear up some of the uncertainty facing beef raisers. He will talk at 2:20 p.m. in the Auditorium.

Besides Grieser's report, the afternoon program also includes three reports on College of Agriculture feeding tests, and a talk by W. W. Prince, president of the Union Stock Yards.

A demonstration of grading feeder cattle will be held in the livestock pavilion starting at 10 a.m., followed by a discussion by practical feeders on how best to fatten each grade for market.

LJN:lw -30-

First Illinois Forest Week Set for November 6-11

URBANA--Illinois' first state Forest Week will be held November 6 to 11.

These dates were announced today by L. B. Culver, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture and chairman of the Forest Week committee of the Illinois Technical Forestry association.

County farm advisers have been asked to arrange suitable local programs. A Southern Illinois Forestry conference is scheduled to be held on the Southern Illinois University campus at Carbondale on November 8. It will be followed by an all-day forestry tour in Jackson and Union counties on November 9.

LJN:lw -30-
10-30-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1950

Vaccination Is Good Protection Against Hog Cholera

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says it costs only a few cents each to have your fall pigs vaccinated against hog cholera. But not vaccinating them may be downright expensive.

Dr. G. T. Woods, College of Veterinary Medicine, says losing one hog to cholera costs as much as vaccinating at least 40 or 50 young pigs. Cholera losses in an average-sized herd may amount to several hundred dollars.

He says your pigs can be protected either by the old standby, serum and virus, or by the newer vaccines, crystal violet or BTV.

If the serum and virus method is used, have your pigs vaccinated at about six weeks of age. Pigs take less vaccine at this age than later, so they're cheaper to treat. And it allows them to recover from the vaccination while they are still nursing.

To safeguard against cholera "breaks" when the serum and virus method is used, have your veterinarian increase the amount of serum used on each pig by one-half over the manufacturer's recommendation. And be sure the pigs are free from disease.

If you prefer either the crystal violet or BTV methods of vaccination, have the pigs treated at about ten weeks of age. Pigs suckling cholera-immune sows get their best protection with crystal violet or BTV is vaccinated two or three weeks after weaning.

LEA:lw
10-30-50

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Two Steps Can Save Up to $28 an Acre in Corn Picking

URBANA--Two steps to save from 5 to 20 bushels of corn an acre during corn picking were pointed out today by a University of Illinois farm machinery specialist.

Dick Ayers says you can keep your losses low if you pick early when the corn first matures, and if you adjust your picker correctly. With corn worth about $1.40 a bushel, those two steps can mean a healthy saving of $7 to $28 an acre.

College of Agriculture tests have shown an average loss of 3 bushels an acre in picking corn just matured. Average loss 9 days later was 7 bushels an acre, and 20 days later it rose to 15 bushels.

So pick your corn as soon as possible after it matures.

In adjusting the picker, Ayers says spacing on most machines should be one-half inch at the lower end of the snapping rolls. You can cut shelling losses when husks are tight or too dry by putting lugs, pegs, set screws or welded spots on the snapping rolls where they're worn smooth.

Time the gathering chains so they're evenly spaced. Adjust the pressure apron so it is loose when ears are easy to husk and tight when they're hard to husk. If the husking rolls are turning too fast, they won't grab the husks. So slow down the power take-off and reduce the ground speed.

During picking you can reduce ear losses by keeping on the row, driving as if you're cultivating for the first time, going slow enough to give the snapping rolls a chance to work, keeping the snout low, making sure the gathering chain lugs are spaced evenly apart and keeping the gathering chains tight.

LJN:lw
10-30-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1950

Save Trash; You're Wasting Nitrogen by Burning It

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils man today declared that burning trash is one of the worst ways to waste precious nitrogen.

L. B. Miller says you're throwing away nitrogen when you burn straw, cornstalks or cobs, soybean trash, clover, or even weeds.

Burning one ton of cornstalks wastes as much nitrogen as there is in 15-18 bushels of corn. It's especially wasteful to burn legume trash, because it is rich in nitrogen. And on most soils repeated burnings reduce the yields. In fact, the poorer the soil, the more you gain from plowing under crop residues.

Besides, burning is a poor way to kill weed seeds or insects: instead it sometimes kills or seriously injures the legume seedings. To top off all these drawbacks, it often requires more work to burn trash than to cut for plowing under.

You'd never think of leaving a bag of nitrogen fertilizer out in the rain to be wasted. Well, burning trash is just like burning up soil fertility and wasting nitrogen. That's why Miller urges everyone to save that trash.

LJN:lw
10-31-50

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Colostrum Is Health Insurance for Young Calves

URBANA--Save the extra colostrum, the first milk cows produce after calving. It's good insurance for healthy calves.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says many dairymen throw the colostrum away or feed it to the pigs. Colostrum certainly won't harm the pigs, but it would do the other young calves in the herd much more good.

The colostrum contains special protein substances that help calves build resistance to infectious diseases. It's also rich in valuable vitamins needed for good growth.

Dr. Woods suggests that you collect the extra colostrum and add it to the rations of other calves less than eight weeks old. You may be surprised how much better they will do.

Dr. Woods adds another tip on using colostrum. He says some dairymen, who have spare space in their deep freezers, collect extra colostrum and store it in sanitary containers. Then they warm the colostrum, mix it with whole milk, and feed it to calves when they come along.

LEA:lw -30-

Illinois Gets $1,006,686 in REA Funds

URBANA--Illinois will receive $1,006,686 from the federal Rural Electrification Administration for expanding rural electric cooperative facilities during fiscal year 1951.

Twenty-seven other states have received larger allotments. Mississippi leads with $19,624,830. Funds are allotted according to the number of farms without electricity in each state.

LJN:lw -30-
10-31-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1950

Farmers Could Gain Materially by Improving Forests

URBANA--Ninety percent of Illinois' 4,000,000 acres of forests are on farms, and timber production on this land can be more than doubled by better management.

So declared L. B. Culver, University of Illinois forester, today at the start of Illinois' first state Forest Week November 6-11.

Another 2,500,000 acres needs reforesting, since that land is best suited to growing trees. Together these facts make improvement of the state's timber mostly a farmer's problem.

Grazing of farm woodlots by livestock, together with fires, wasteful cutting, and insects and disease, has cut timber yields to less than one-half of possible production. At present Illinois imports each year about 90 percent--2,500,000,000 board feet--of its lumber needs.

To improve this situation, the Illinois Technical Forestry association recommends a 4-point program: (1) by sound management, increase productivity on the present 4,000,000 acres of forest land: (2) reforest the 2,500,000 acres of land best suited to growing trees: (3) increase efficiency in our use of wood and decrease waste: and (4) where necessary, acquire, develop and administer lands through public agencies for soil conservation, flood control and recreation.

LJN:lw
10-31-50

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Spraying Brush Killers in Winter Gives Good Results

URBANA--Winter may be a new time to spray chemical brush killers, judging from "very promising" results in University of Illinois tests. Formerly this job has been done in the spring or early summer.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife said today a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T in oil gave good results in 1949 when he sprayed wild cherry, blackberries, willows and wild plum.

This fall and early winter he's continuing these tests in six locations. He'll spray the combination on osage orange, scrub oak, cottonwood and willows. Concentration will vary from 5,000 to 20,000 parts of the chemicals per million parts of water.

Slife says winter spraying of brush eliminates the danger that the chemicals will drift onto your neighbor's crops and kill them, and it uses labor during a slack season. It also may be possible to control some brush which withstands foliage sprays applied in the spring.

Cost of application depends on how thick the brush is, but it probably averages about $15 an acre, which is fairly expensive.

However, the chemicals do not sterilize the soil, and they can be used to clear brush up to 10 feet tall without cutting it first. Chemicals have proved especially useful in clearing brush-choked pastures for grazing and in cleaning out willows along drainage ditches and brush from fencerows.

You can apply brush-killing chemicals with a knapsack sprayer or with a power sprayer behind a tractor, possibly equipped with a hand boom. On larger trees you can paint a 3-foot band around the trunk.

LJN:lw
10-31-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

Farm Incomes to Rise in 1951, but How Much?

URBANA--Washington experts agree that farm prices and incomes will be higher in 1951 than this year, but they don't agree on how much.

So reports L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, from Washington, D. C., by special wire. He attended the annual farm outlook conference which ended there last Saturday. Delegates from all 48 states heard latest reports from federal experts on all phases of the farm economic picture.

Simerl writes that consumer demand for food will increase materially in 1951, but price increases will be moderate. There will be some increase in supplies of food to partly offset larger payrolls and smaller supplies of nonfood items. In general, supplies of consumer goods will be only a little smaller than in 1950.

As for price supports, some members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say we need them, especially for hogs. Other government officials emphasize the need for basic controls over inflation.

Simerl says the experts dodge all questions on the probability of price controls on farm products in 1951. For meats and

-MORE-

meat animals, the testing time will come next spring when marketings normally decline. Government officials will play by ear then.

Here's the supply picture: corn reserves will be cut considerably by next fall--probably down to 500 or 600 million bushels. A short crop in 1951 would be a calamity.

Hog production is expected to increase only a little--about 5 percent. But cattle numbers are increasing fast; we could have 25 percent more beef in five years. Profits from feeding were at record levels in 1950; they'll be much lower in 1951, but still good.

With higher consumer income, dairymen should benefit from larger sales of fluid milk and ice cream. But Simerl says not to expect a large increase in the price of milk.

The demand for soybean meal will be stronger because of higher numbers and prices of livestock. The soybean oil market will receive support from the generally strong market for fats and oils.

LJN:lw -30-

Use Hand Cream to Halt Chapped Teats and Udders

URBANA--Here's a new idea for preventing chapped teats and udders on dairy cows that has worked well so far for Ralph Emel and son, Moultrie county.

They bought a jar of women's hand cream from the local druggist,and applied a small amount of it to the teats and udders of their cows after they finished milking them. The Emels think they have solved part of their trouble in this way.

LJN:lw -30-
11-3-50

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1950

How'd You Like to Cut Off Your Own Left Hand?

URBANA--It's no fun to cut off your own left hand in a corn picker accident in order to prevent a more serious injury.

But that's just what happened to Melvin Foltz last fall because he was in too much of a hurry. Foltz, in his 20's, lives in Pennsylvania, but his case is typical of too many such accidents in Illinois.

Foltz got a late start one morning in helping his neighbor, Sam Bruebaker, pick his corn, and about two-thirds the way down the first row the picker clogged. He hopped off the tractor, grabbed the stalks, and pulled.

"Before I knew it," says Foltz, "the stalks flew through and I didn't have time to let go. My hand was dragged through the picking rollers and practically cut off at the wrist."

Foltz' hand hung by only two or three tendons, so he cut it off to get free from the picker. Luckily, another neighbor had come over to the farm to go hunting. He saw the accident, came running to stop the tractor, and then took off for help.

Dick Ayers, University of Illinois farm machinery specialist, says you can't be too careful with a corn picker. Play it safe, he urges. Keep your hands where they belong. And that is not in a running machine.

LJN:lw
11-3-50

-30-

Ladino-Fescue Pasture Produces 470-680 Pounds Meat

URBANA--Despite heavy grazing, one of the best pastures at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station has produced extra-large animal gains per acre during the past three years.

Livestock specialist Harry Russell says the Ladino clover-alta fescue mixture produced 682 pounds of lamb and beef in 1948, 470 pounds of beef in 1949, and 550 pounds of beef this year.

He adds that in 1950 the cattle were taken off the pasture by August 15, so the 550 pounds were produced before that date. Livestock gains of around 400 pounds an acre are considered pretty good.

LJN:lw -30-

Fertilizer Sales 9 Times Larger

URBANA--A University of Illinois report issued today says the tonnage of mixed fertilizers sold in Illinois in 1949 was almost nine times larger than in 1940.

L. T. Kurtz and H. G. Pieper, College of Agriculture soils men, say that 38,900 tons were sold in 1940. In 1949 sales had jumped to 317,000 tons, almost nine times larger.

Kurtz and Pieper receive reports semiannually from about 70 fertilizer dealers and manufacturers which probably account for nearly all the plant foods sold in Illinois.

The report for the first six months of 1950 shows that 238,500 tons of mixed fertilizers were sold during that period. More than half of this total was 3-12-12. In addition, 60,000 tons of other materials like superphosphate and ammonium nitrate were sold, plus 175,000 tons of rock phosphate.

LJN:lw -30-
11-3-50

Illinois Farm News - [illegible] FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 19[illegible]

Radio-Phone Irrigation Produces 200-300 Bushels Meal

URBANA - Irrigation water practices, one of the best practices at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs experiment station are producing extra-large animal grains per acre during the past three years.

Irrigation specialist Harry Stephens says the Jackson County field showed maximum production 650 pounds of lean pig beef in 1958, [illegible] pounds of beef in 1957, and 500 pounds of beef last year.

He adds that in 1956 the cattle were taken off the feeding in October 1, so the 500 pounds were produced before that date. Like other farms of course, the [illegible] with good conditions produce good [illegible]

-30-

Fertilizer Sales Tops Last Year

URBANA--A University of Illinois agronomist issued today the comment of plant fertilizer sale in Illinois in 1959 was nearly nine times larger than in 1950.

L. F. Tutle and M. D. Flemm, Chiefs of Extension soils [illegible], and that 38,000 tons were sold in 1950. In 1959 sales was [illegible] to 337,000 tons, almost nine times larger.

Tutle and Flemm remarks happens mainly from the [illegible] fertilizer dealers who manufacture which produce enough for nearly all the plant food sold in Illinois.

The report for the first six months of 1960 shows that [illegible] tons of mixed fertilizers were sold during that period. [illegible] half of this total was [illegible]. In addition, 50,000 tons of other materials also manufactured and mixing Illinois was also [illegible] 17,000 tons of free phosphate.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1950

Net Cash Income Was $17.45 an Acre in Illinois for 1949

URBANA--Net cash income averaged $17.45 an acre on the better Illinois farms in 1949, says a report issued today by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

This is only 31 cents below the $17.76 received in 1948, but it's $5.83 below the peak of $23.28 earned in 1947.

A. G. Mueller, F. J. Reiss, and J. B. Cunningham say total cash income in 1949 dropped 3 percent under 1948, but so did expenses. That left the net cash balance almost the same as in 1948.

These figures are based on records from 2,674 farms much larger than average size and located on better quality soils. So the costs and earnings in the sample will be higher than on most farms.

Cash income was $21,560 on the average 260-acre account-keeping farm in 1949, and cash operating expenses and capital purchases totaled $15,114. That left a cash balance of $6,445. Net income went up to $6,938 when increased value of inventory and farm products used were added. Subtracting $2,116 for unpaid family labor left net farm earnings of $4,822.

-MORE-

Net Income $17.45 -- add 1

On a per acre basis, gross receipts were $85.20 and total expenses $67.75, leaving a net cash income of $17.45. When inventory changes, unpaid labor, and farm products used on the farm were considered, net earnings were $18.51.

The 1949 net cash income varied from $22.79 an acre in the Chicago dairy area to $4.93 in the south-central mixed farming area.

Illinois farm prices dropped 21 percent from 1948 to 1949. The continued high cash balance for 1949 is probably due to sales of farm products carried over from previous years and to lower cash expenditures. Government price programs may also have helped to raise income in grain areas.

LJN:lw -30-

Save Dairy Feed Costs by Comparing Prices of Proteins per Pound

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today suggested a regular check on the per pound cost of protein in your dairy cow's ration as one pretty sure way to save on feed costs.

Karl Gardner says there are big differences in the cost of protein concentrates per pound. Soybean oil meal is one of the cheapest feeds right now, but price changes could make it more expensive.

At $75 a ton, soybean meal would cost $3.75 per hundred pounds. There are 44 pounds of protein in 100 pounds of meal. So the protein costs 8 1/2 cents a pound. You can use this same method to figure the cost of other proteins per pound.

When you buy protein concentrates, Gardner urges you to shop around for the best buy. Often in the same town there are almost unbelievable differences in prices of the same supplement.

LJN:lw -30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Cumberland County -- Holstein Field Day--Sunday, November 12. Walk Brothers farm, 2 miles south of Neoga. Walk Brothers have been testing their dairy herd for 16 years. Started with grade Holsteins. Now have purebred herd. Herd averaged over 500 pounds fat in three of past five years. Discussion of their breeding program. Judging contest and type demonstration. Take basket lunch or buy lunch at 4-H operated stand. Master of ceremonies: J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Chicago, Illinois -- Illinois Agricultural Association Annual Meeting, Sherman Hotel. Monday, November 13, through Friday, November 17.

University of Illinois -- Conference on soft cheese (cottage, cream and baker's). Registration fee of $5.00 per person is payable at time of registration, which will start at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 14, in Room 208 Dairy Manufactures building. All interested persons are invited. Conference continues through Tuesday evening and all day Wednesday, November 14 and 15.

Chicago, Illinois -- Meeting of Illinois home economists, business and home economics teachers. Congress Hotel, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 16, 17 and 18.

University of Illinois -- Sheep Division Open House, Sheep Barns. Open to public to exhibit U. of I. sheep entered in International. Sunday, November 19. Professor U. S. Garrigus in charge.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1950

Hesitates Recommending Antibiotics for All Swine Rations

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock specialist today gave three reasons why he hesitates to recommend that antibiotics like streptomycin and aureomycin be added to all swine rations.

Dick Carlisle says first that supplements containing antibiotics are expensive. They cost about 50 cents a pound. In feeding trials so far, antibiotics have speeded up gains by 15 to 20 percent. But they have not generally saved on amount or cost of feed.

Carlisle's second reason is that supplements with antibiotics are not yet standardized and may contain varying amounts of the drugs.

Third, we don't know yet whether or not continued feeding of antibiotics will have a toxic effect on either feeding or breeding performance. Neither do we know whether they're effective for all stages of a pig's growth.

Antibiotics have been helpful in treating certain cases of scours and enteritis. But Carlisle emphasizes that they can never replace a sound system of sanitation and a good feeding system using plenty of high-quality legume pasture.

LJN:lw
11-6-50

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Good Cows Most Likely to Have Milk Fever

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian urges dairymen to keep a close watch for signs of milk fever in their high-producing cows which will calve this fall and winter.

Dr. R. K. Borton, College of Veterinary Medicine, says most cases occur between the twelfth hour and the third day after calving.

Watch for a lack of appetite, dullness and a tendency to draw the head to one side. Paralysis of the hindquarters may prevent the cow from standing.

Untreated cows may die, but if your veterinarian can treat the sick cow right away, he may have her on her feet and eating in just a few minutes.

A six-week dry period with plenty of exercise and adequate well-balanced rations will help to prevent milk fever in your dairy herd.

LEA:lw -30-

Four Out-of-State Authorities Headline Cheese Conference

URBANA--Four out-of-state speakers will headline the dairy technology conference on soft cheeses to be held November 14-15 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They are W. A. Cordes, New York City, speaking on sanitary problems in making cottage cheese; G. P. Gundlach, Cincinnati, Ohio, discussing merchandising and packaging cottage cheese; Erik Lundstedt, Goshen, New York, explaining the production of cream cheese; and F. J. Babel, Purdue University dairy bacteriologist, talking on problems of starter cultures for soft cheese.

S. L. Tuckey, Illinois dairy technologist, adds that H. O. Halvorson, University bacteriologist, will discuss problems of waste disposal from dairy plants.

LJN:lw -30-
11-6-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS : COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1950

Illinois Agronomist Honored

URBANA--J. C. Hackleman, for 31 years crops extension specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, was recently named a fellow in the American Society of Agronomy.

Only nine other agronomists in the United States were honored by receiving the coveted award at the annual meeting of the society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hackleman is the sixth University of Illinois agronomist to be honored for his outstanding achievements in agronomy work. W. L. Burlison, department head, F. C. Bauer, C. M. Woodworth, and two retired professors, E. E. DeTurk and R. S. Smith,were previously named fellows.

Hackleman was educated at Purdue and the University of Missouri. He served on the Missouri agronomy staff from 1910 to 1919, when he came to Illinois. He has had an important part in expanding soybean acreage in Illinois and the midwest.

Besides acquainting farmers with new and better cropping practices, Hackleman has served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Crop Improvement association, president of the International Crop Improvement association, and president of the American Soybean association.

LJN:lw
11-8-50

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New Plans for Mum Show Explained

URBANA--There will be no formal 4-day chrysanthemum show at the University of Illinois this year, but visitors may see the mums in bloom anytime during the rest of November during normal office hours.

This announcement came today from F. F. Weinard, University floriculturist. He explains that more early and late varieties are being produced this year than last, and that extends the blossoming period over about a month instead of a week or less.

The mums will be in bloom for about the next three weeks, and visitors may see them anytime from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

LJN:lw -30-

Record Year in Prospect for Farmers in 1951

URBANA--Farm economists in the federal agriculture department expect a record year in several ways for farmers next year.

They believe farmers' cash receipts from marketings, total gross income, and total expenses in 1951 will probably equal or exceed previous highs set in 1948.

Gross income for 1950 will be only slightly below 1949, and a substantial increase is expected in 1951. And during the next year net income is likely to regain most of its losses during 1949 and 1950.

L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, reports that Illinois stood third high in the nation in cash income from farm marketings from January through August this year. Illinois farmers sold just over $1 billion worth of farm products. Only Iowa and California--in that order--topped Illinois. Texas was the only other state to top the $1 billion mark. In fifth place was Minnesota with just over $700 million worth of farm products sold from January to August.

LJN:lw -30-
11-8-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1950

9-Point Program Given to Reduce Calf Losses

URBANA--C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairy specialist, today recommended a 9-point program to reduce calf losses.

It should be worth real money to follow his tips, because a good grade 2-year-old heifer just fresh, with prospects of making 350 pounds of butterfat when mature, is now worth from $250 to $300.

Rhode recommends feeding plenty of high-quality hay to dry cows before their calves are born. Clean and disinfect maternity stalls after each calf is born, and scatter plenty of clean, dry bedding in the stalls. Also, clip and clean the cow's udder.

As soon as the calf is born, disinfect the navel with iodine, and then be sure it gets enough colostrum milk. After 1-3 days, remove the calf from the cow and teach it to drink from an ordinary pail or a nipple pail.

One special precaution at this stage: Feed only small amounts of milk during the first few days, and follow a regular feeding schedule. Daily feedings of milk should total not more than 1 pound of milk for every 10 pounds of body weight, and preferably less.

Finally, during the first 8-10 weeks, feed enough milk to insure good growth. You'll need about 400 pounds--maybe less.

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Deep Litter Saves Work, Keeps Hens Healthier

URBANA--You'll save yourself lots of hard work and keep your hens healthier this winter by using built-up litter on your chicken house floor.

Poultry specialist Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture says built-up litter saves labor because you have to clean out your hen house only once a year.

And it keeps the birds healthier because the resulting dryness helps to control disease. Built-up litter provides a floor covering of finely broken-up material that acts as insulation and prevents moisture from condensing on the floor.

However, Ridlen cautions you to keep built-up litter dry. If it gets wet in any way, remove the damp litter at once and replace it with dry. Better rake the litter once a week to prevent matting and to help the manure filter down. And scatter a little grain over the litter so the hens' scratching will help keep it broken up.

To make deep litter, start with a thoroughly cleaned hen house and spread a 2-3 inch layer of ground corncobs, wood shavings or other material. Then, instead of changing litter regularly, just add an inch or two until it is 6-9 inches deep. As long as you have no disease in your flock, you can use the same litter for a year or longer.

LJN:lw -30-

A farm management agency says now is the time to get rid of rats. Doane's says at present prices it costs roughly $4 a year to keep one rat. That's about double the cost before 1940. Are you rich enough to feed perhaps several hundred rats at that cost of $4 per head? Your farm adviser can help you set up a rat-killing campaign.

LJN:lw 11-8-50 -30-

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1950

Pay-As-We-Go, Credit Controls Recommended to Control Inflation

URBANA--We must adopt a pay-as-we-go program for national defense, and mostly this means higher taxes. Second, both business and individuals must not spend more than their incomes, and this means restrictions on installment buying and other credit controls.

L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, said today he thinks these two ideas are sound. They should limit buying power and thus control inflation. He adds: "We hope that the people, the Congress and the President will adopt and support them."

Simerl explains that the pay-as-we-go and credit control ideas to control inflation were suggested by Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President' Council of Economic Advisers, at the recent national agricultural outlook conference in Washington, D. C. Here are Keyserling's other points as Simerl remembers them:

The present world struggle is not like that during World War II. Then we were in a vicious but relatively short struggle. We had to concentrate on building a big military force quickly.

-MORE-

Now we are in a grim but probably a long contest. It may last five years, or maybe even 20 years or more. To win it, we must have strong military forces.

But more important, we need a highly productive industrial system--to support our military forces, to provide an always rising standard of living for ourselves and to set an attractive example for people in other countries. To meet these needs, we must increase our production by 30 to 70 percent in five years.

Government spending for military needs will rise to a rate of $30 billion a year by next July 1. After that it will go much higher. This spending will give us tremendous buying power, but it will not give us anything to buy. Demand for goods will tend to increase faster than supplies, and that's inflation.

Unless something is done to offset this extra buying power, prices will rise fast.

Rapid inflation and price increases would disorganize our economic system and prevent all-out production. We must prevent serious inflation.

But direct price controls do not prevent inflation. They only delay it. More important, price ceilings, rationing, priorities and similar regulations would prevent the rapid growth of our economy that we want and must have. Modern industrial systems grow fastest and become most efficient under flexible prices and private competition.

Hence the suggestions to pay as we go and to control credit, and thereby hold back inflation and keep our industrial system strong.

LJN:lw
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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1950

UI Sears Roebuck Scholarship Winners Announced

URBANA--Twenty-six freshmen and sophomores in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have been named winners of Sears Roebuck scholarships by associate dean R. R. Hudelson. Fifteen of the awards are for $200, the rest for $100.

For the first time four $200 scholarships were awarded to freshmen girls majoring in home economics.

Each year the Sears-Roebuck Foundation offers several scholarships to freshmen entering the College of Agriculture. Most winners receive $200 for the freshman year, with the possibility of an extension through the sophomore and junior years for the most outstanding students.

Awards are based on high school scholarship and on leadership characteristics shown in precollege activities.

Freshmen winning $200 scholarship awards are Norma Jean Lurtz, 306 E. Washington St., O'Fallon; Marianne Fisher, Fithian; Marie A. Hans, Worden; Betty J. Vance, R. R. 1, Paris; Charles Fort, Armington; Lawrence W. Gregory, Jr., R. R. 1, Watseka: John E. Hutchings, R. R. 2, Morris; Jewel A. Jenne, R. R. 2, Carlyle:

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Alexander A. Manz, No. 4 Saffer Court, Urbana; Louis P. Pioletti, Sesser; James Mahon, St. Peters; LeRoy D. Sauder, Tremont; Norman D. Shreffler, R. R. 2, Kankakee; and Lloyd S. Woodworth, R. R. 4, Rankin.

Six freshmen received scholarships worth $100 which were given them in addition to their county tuition scholarship awards. They are Robert W. Adams, R. R. 1, Allendale; Gerald M. Aubertin, R. R. 2, St. Anne; Charles E. Hankins, R. R. 2, Galatia; Charles E. Lewis, Hersman; Roy E. Pierce, Jr., R. R. 2, Champaign; and William E. Weingarz, Jr., R. R. 4, Lincoln.

Sophomores receiving awards of $100 each for outstanding work during their freshman year are Richard W. Kemp, Wenona; Peter A. Peterson, R. R. 1, Elburn; Richard W. Rieger, 4717 N. Rockwell, Chicago; Cletus E. Schertz, Benson; and Francis E. Walker, Mazon.

A special $200 sophomore award is provided by the Sears' Foundation for the outstanding sophomore who received a Sears' scholarship as a freshman. This year's winner is Norman Ray Madison, Mazon, Illinois.

SN:lw -30-

Tractor Cab May Cause Balky Starting: Can Be Corrected

URBANA--Maybe the cab on your tractor which you built to keep you warm is causing you trouble by making the motor hard to start on cold mornings.

A. R. Ayers, University of Illinois farm machinery man, says the heat from the tractor engine warms the gasoline and thus drives off the more volatile parts of the fuel. Loss of this light material during the day is probably the cause of balkiness in your tractor the next morning.

To avoid this trouble, let the manifold cool after you stop the motor. Then fill the gasoline tank and run the engine for about five minutes. This brings fresh gasoline into the carburetor and makes starting easier the next morning.

LJN:lw 11-10-50 -30-

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1950

Morrow Plot Corn Yields 19 Bushels

Urbana -- A corn yield of 19 bushels an acre this year is reported from the continuous corn plot on the world-famous Morrow plots at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

L. B. Miller, soils man at the college who reports the results, says that the corn on the untreated plot was mostly nubbins. The other plot in corn this year has been regularly treated with manure, lime and phosphate. It grew a good 51 bushels an acre.

These two plots have grown corn continuously since 1876, when they were first set out. The other four plots are in a corn-oats and a corn-oats-clover rotation. They grew oats this year.

College soils men are proud of that 19 bushels an acre yield. They say that it clearly shows the value of good rotations and soil treatment.

Miller emphasizes the use of manure in helping to boost the yield from 19 to 51 bushels an acre on the same land. The same weight of manure is applied to the plot every year as the weight of corn and stalks removed.

For the past four years the untreated continuous corn plot has grown from 13 to 27 bushels an acre, while the treated part has yielded from 38 to 75 bushels an acre.

RAJ:mm
11/13/50

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1950

Protect Strawberries With Mulch Blanket

Urbana -- Strawberries will bear more and better fruit next summer if you will protect your bed this winter with a blanket of mulch.

A. S. Colby, small fruits specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that strawberries do all right until the temperature gets down below 18 degrees above zero. Any temperature lower than that will seriously damage the fruit buds.

Colby points out that these buds have already started this fall in the plant crowns. They need protection from winter's ice and cold.

Best thing to use for mulch is clean wheat straw free from grain and weed seeds. If you can't get straw and have only a small patch, you can use dead stalks or other dry material from your flower bed or vegetable garden. Then you can put some leaves on top of that. Don't put on leaves alone, Colby warns, because they tend to mat down and may smother the plants.

How thick should the mulch be? Colby says that depends on how cold it is likely to get where you are located. In northern Illinois, for example, mulch should be at least three inches thick when it is first applied. Less is needed farther south.

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RAJ:mm
11/13/50

The Signed Pitcher, November 13, 1980

Water Conservation Will Reach Crisis

Dryville -- Citizenwatches will take more and better first aid
water if you will crying over the pile water with a bloomed of
ulcer.

A. J. Jolly, chief Tower superintendent at the Citizens Cooking
& Agriculture, says that conservation is all right until the tempest
type gets down racing to become stone cold. The temperature tower
then will probably change the fruit bowl.

Jolly points out that there have already started this
fall in the river towns. That has resulted from water's ice and
cold.

Easy rules to use for which is plan when water freezes from
some and water heats. If you don't get stuck you live only a small
while, you can use dead stalks or clover hay material from your flower
and or vegetable garden. Then you can put some leaves on top of that
. Put on leaves a row, water again, because they need to get down
to the bottom the plants.

The rule should the point but. Jolly says that happens by
and it is likely in the plants for the looked. A. Jordan Gill
, for example, said should be at least more leaves than
is first spring. Last is second farmer said.

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Sheep Division Open House -- Sunday, November 19, 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. Sheep Barns, College of Agriculture's South Farm. Public invited.

Show includes --

U. of I. flock groomed for International

Fall-born lambs (interesting to children)

U. of I. sheep specialists will be on hand to answer questions.

DeWitt County -- East-Central Illinois Land Council Meeting -- Tuesday, November 21. Farm Bureau Building, Clinton, Illinois. Soil Conservation District Directors and Conservationists from East-Central Section.

Springfield -- 4-H Leader's Recognition Day -- Tuesday, November 21. To honor all local volunteer 4-H club leaders in Illinois.

10:00 a.m.	Tour of Pillsbury Mills
1:30 p.m.	Tours of State Historical Building and Lincoln's Home and Tomb
6:00 p.m.	Banquet in Abraham Lincoln Hotel

Chicago -- American Society of Animal Production Meeting -- Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25.

Professional meet of Animal Husbandrymen from U. S. and Canada -- Sherman Hotel.

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1950

Don't Need Deep Insemination in Cows

URBANA--You won't increase the chances of conception by breeding a cow deep in her reproductive tract.

N. L. VanDemark and A. N. Moeller, dairy scientists at the Illinois College of Agriculture, have found that the easiest method of artificial insemination, at the cervix, has just as good a chance for conception as deeper insemination.

They were exploring the belief that sperm had a better chance to reach the point of fertilization deep within a cow's reproductive tract if it had to travel only a short distance.

By using an improved method of measuring sperm movements inside the cow, VanDemark and Moeller found that it reached the point of fertilization from the cervix in as little as 2 1/2 minutes. Formerly this movement was believed to take as long as 4 to 5 hours.

Evidently, sperm moves much faster within a cow than it does under a microscope, but they don't know why. The fastest speed under the microscope had been figured at about 4 feet an hour.

In line with this finding, artificial breeding technicians in Illinois now are using cervix insemination.

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RAJ:ss
11-13-50

Fur Farm Radio News

[illegible]

FOR RELEASE MONDAY EVENING [illegible]

Dead Fish Inconclusive in Iowa

DENVER--Do really laboratory fish produce of contagion by breeding a cow dung in her reproductive tract.

Dr. L. Vorbeck and A. H. Hewitt, state veterinarians at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it may not be medical method of artificial insemination, at the risks, and just as good a reason for commercial or dangerous insemination.

They will explaining the belief that sperm had a better chance to live. The value of fertilization deep stroke a cows reproductive tract if it had to travel only a short distance.

By using an improved method of conducting light stroke inside the cow, veterinarians and Hewitt found that it reduced the risk of fertilization from the ability by as little as a 1/2 minutes. [illegible] pile (bull) semen was believed to take as long as 4 to 5 hours.

Seldomity, sperm moving faster giving a cow than it may enter a microscope, but that doesn't know why. The latest semen [illegible] the microscope had been figured as sense a fact as [illegible].

In line with this finding, artificial breeding [illegible] in Illinois now use only single insemination.

[illegible]
[illegible]

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1950

15 Rations Being Creep-Fed to Nursing Pigs

URBANA--Fifteen different rations are being creep-fed to pigs in a University of Illinois test to learn which rations the pigs like best.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head, says much work has been done previously on nutritive value of different feeds, but few palatability tests have been made. Graduate students R. J. Meade and R. O. Nesheim are in charge of the test.

They're using shelled corn, rolled oats, dried molasses, oat groats, dry skim milk, soybean oil meal, meat scraps, and supplements in their work. From these feeds, 15 different rations are mixed to see which the suckling pigs like best when self-fed free choice in one large creep pen. All pigs will get the same mineral mixture of ground limestone, steamed bone meal, and iodized salt.

Results of this and other tests will be reported next April at the annual Swine Growers' day at the College of Agriculture.

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LJN:ss
11-13-50

Plenty of Feed for 1950-51 Season.

URBANA--Plenty of feed grains, other concentrates and forages will be available for the 1950-51 feeding season.

This encouraging report for Illinois livestockmen comes from the Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers association.

S. W. Terrill, University of Illinois member of the committee, reports that grains and concentrates available for feed in the current year, 1950-51, amount to 138 million tons. That is eight million tons more than the 127 million tons actually fed during the 1949-50 season.

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RAJ:ss

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1930

Illinois Seeks Corn-Oil to Nourish Life

URBANA--Sixteen different rations are being compared at the University of Illinois test to learn which rations the pigs like best.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head, says much work has been done previously on nutritive ratios of different foods, but the palatability tests have been made. Graduate students R. J. Mason and R. D. Tawbels are in charge of the tests.

Shorts using modified corn, rolled oats, dried buttermilk, dried whey, fish silk, soybean oil meal, meat scraps, and alfalfa meal is their ears. From these foods, 16 different rations are mixed in one which the working pigs like best when self-fed from chutes in the large grain pen. All pigs will get the same minerals, alfalfa meal, tankage, skimmed milk, and iodized salt.

Results of this and other tests will be incorporated into the annual Swine Growers' Day at the College of Agriculture.

-30-

Urbana
11 13-30

Crops of Feed for Corn-Oil Cattle

URBANA--Plenty of feed grains, other concentrates and roughage will be available for the 1930-31 feeding season.

This encouraging report for Illinois livestock comes from the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

S. W. Terrill, University of Illinois member of the committee, reports that stocks and commercial availability for feed in the current year, 1930-31, amount to 162 million tons. That is slight more than some more than the 147 million tons actually fed during the year 1929-30.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1950

Three Tips to Help Tractors Start Easier

URBANA--Your tractor should start easier these cold mornings if you follow three suggestions given today by a University of Illinois farm machinery specialist.

Dick Ayers recommends first keeping the engine clean. Dirt collects around the spark plugs, magneto, and distributor cap. Then it gets damp and shorts the electrical system. So a clean engine helps to keep your tractor easy to start.

The specialist also says to be sure you use winterized fuel. Some manufacturers add volatile materials during the winter, and these light materials make for easier starting.

Finally, says Ayers, keep your fuel tank full as much of the time as possible this winter. This keeps moisture from condensing on the inside of the tank and promotes easier starting.

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LJN:lw
11-15-50

Report Lists 10 Leading Dairy Counties

URBANA--McHenry county with 3,800 cows on test in 1949 led all other Illinois counties by a wide margin in number of cows in dairy herd improvement association herds.

The University of Illinois report, issued today, shows Kane county second with 2,500 cows, followed by Stephenson, Boone and Lake counties with about 2,000, 1,950 and 1,800 cows respectively.

Next came Jo Daviess county with 1,600 and Cook county with 1,500. And in 8th, 9th, and 10th places were DeKalb, Winnebago and Ogle counties, each with about 1,100 to 1,200 cows on DHIA test.

McHenry county also led all others in number of DHIAs, with five.

LJN:lw -30-

Take Care of Feed Sacks; They're Worth Good Money

URBANA--With feed sacks worth around 25 cents each, and with tight burlap and cotton supplies, it will pay you well to handle feed sacks carefully.

John Munson, who handles feed supplies for the College of Agriculture beef cattle herd, says the college has just bought 500 reclaimed sacks for 20 cents each.

To make sacks last longest, hang them on a wire pipe hung by wires from a ceiling rafter. That will keep them away from rats and mice and out of your way. Small savings like this mount up.

LJN:lw -30-
11-15-50

Report Lists 10 Leading Dairy Counties

[illegible]—Nineteen counties with 1,000 cows or more in dairy in Illinois counties by a wide margin in number of cows in dairy herd improvement association records.

The University of Illinois report, issued today, shows Cook county ranked with 7,000 cows, followed by Stephenson, Ogle and Lake counties with about 2,000, 1,900 and 1,800 cows respectively.

Next came St. Clair's county with 1,800 and Boone county with 1,700. Lee in 6th, Peoria and Jo Daviess from Peoria. Kane and Lake are tied in 10th place with 1,600 cows in DHI test.

McHenry county also has all counties in number of herds. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Use of Feed Grains Left to Farm Decision

[illegible]—Farmers among annual [illegible] and [illegible] corn, oats and barley grains [illegible], it will be up to each farmer to decide [illegible] carefully.

Jim Bowden, vice president [illegible] in charge of the division of agricultural [illegible] said. Most [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

To make sure that [illegible] [illegible] on a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from a [illegible] [illegible]. That will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1950

Farm Vehicle Headlight, Taillight Should Be Seen 500 Feet Away

URBANA--A bright headlight and taillight are two precautions to help you avoid accidents when driving farm machinery on the highway at dusk or after dark this fall and winter. Safe driving helps too.

H. W. Hannah, farm legal authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture, explained today that the law excuses farm vehicles and implements from just about all rules applying to other vehicles.

But one law does apply. In effect, it says all farm vehicles and tractors must have at least one white headlight and one red taillight, both visible from at least 500 feet away. And if a farmer unnecessarily blocks traffic or creates a dangerous condition on the highway, he may be liable to other persons.

Hannah urges everyone to keep the headlight and taillight on all farm vehicles in tiptop shape, not just because the law requires them, but for your own safety.

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LJN:lw
11-15-50

Farm
Radio News

FOR INCLUSION MONDAY, [illegible] 20, 1950

[illegible] Veterinary Medicine, Utilizing Equipment to Save Cow Lives

Omaha--A veterinary specialist and utilizing the two-wheelers
[illegible] to help you avoid utilizing when driving farm equipment on the
[illegible] at dusk or other times when this is not wisdom. Safe driving
[illegible] use too.

R. W. Dauner, farm local authorities in the Illinois College
of Agriculture, explained today that the law requires rear vehicles
[illegible] equipments from just about all farm equipment to avoid violations.

But one is does look. In effect, it more all farm im-
plies and implements must have at least one white headlight and one
red taillight, both visible from at least 500 feet away. And it's
[illegible] consequently being learned is important equipment
[illegible] the economy, as may be right to other [illegible].

Author Dauner suggests to keep the headlight and taillight
[illegible] farm vehicles in fairly shape and just remember the law re-
[illegible] there but for your own safety.

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[illegible]

Much Less Erosion by Disking in Cornstalks in Fall

URBANA--You can cut down soil erosion by a surprising amount by disking down cornstalks in the fall.

This report came today from C. A. Van Doren, federal soil conservationist, and L. E. Gard, University of Illinois soil conservationist stationed at Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

The two men say that at Urbana on fields where cornstalks were removed, soil losses were about 16 times larger than on land where the stalks were broken down.

With a stover mulch, soil loss was only 205 pounds an acre compared with 3,225 pounds of soil washed off of the no-mulch plot. Water losses were 14 and 82 percent respectively. These combined losses resulted from a rain of 1 3/4 inches lasting one hour.

Residues from soybeans, small grains and clover seed should be left on the land whenever possible. And cornstalks or other residues should never be burned.

LJN:lw -30-

Remote Control Switch Recommended

URBANA--A remote control switch and 300-watt bulb can easily make outdoor yard work much more enjoyable after dark this winter.

Frank Andrew, University of Illinois farm electrical specialist, says this type of switch may cost about $25. But it will pay for itself in time and current saved, because with a remote control switch you can turn the yard light off and on from several places. And this will help you avoid burning a 300-watt bulb continuously.

LJN:lw -30-
11-15-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1950

University Reports 20-Year Study of Farm Prices

URBANA- Farmers were generally better off and in a stronger financial position in 1948 than in 1929 despite extreme year-to-year changes in farm prices and incomes during that 20 years.

That's the report today from G. L. Jordan, University of Illinois agricultural economist. He has just finished a study of Illinois farm prices and incomes from 1929 to 1948. It's available free by asking for Bulletin 542.

Jordan found that prices of individual farm products rose and fell with personal incomes in the United States. Using 1910-14 average prices as a base, they varied from a low of 63 percent of this in 1932 to a high of 311 percent in 1948.

In actual cash, cash farm income stood at $593 million in 1929, dropped to a low of only $256 million in 1932, and then in 1948 jumped to an all-time high of almost $2 billion--$1,877,000,000 to be exact.

The year-to-year changes in prices received by farmers were caused very largely by changes in demand except in 1934 and 1936, when drouths cut down the quantity of crops marketed.

Jordan--20 Years of Farm Prices--add 1

The prices farmers paid for feed, machinery, taxes and so on varied up and down with prices they received, but the variation was not so great.

Jordan says that during the 20 years soybeans increased greatly in importance as a source of farm income. Corn kept its leadership as a source of gross farm income, while hogs were the chief source of cash income. Hogs brought in a larger share of total income during and following World War II than the 20-year average income from them.

During the 20-year period, income from livestock and livestock products averaged 64 percent of total farm income, while crop returns averaged 36 percent. There was little variation from these figures.

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LJN:pm
11-17-50

Soil Treatment First Step in Controlling Erosion

URBANA--Soil treatment to build up fertility is the first step in controlling erosion on your farm.

C. A. Van Doren, with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and L. E. Gard, with the Illinois College of Agriculture, report today that one plot treated with manure, lime and phosphate lost only 9 inches of soil during 17 years (1918-34), while a similar plot with no soil treatment lost 20 inches during the same period--more than twice as much.

Both plots were located at the College of Agriculture soil experiment field near Elizabethtown, Hardin county. They were both on a 10 percent slope, which is fairly steep.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1950

900 Teachers Learn to Teach Conservation Better

URBANA--Almost 900 teachers went to school this summer to learn how to do a better job of teaching conservation to their pupils.

E. D. Walker, soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports today that 825 grade school teachers and 67 high school teachers and superintendents attended the 26 courses given this past summer throughout the state.

Most of the courses were two weeks long, the morning being taken up with lectures and discussion and the afternoon with field trips. The courses were given by the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, and various Illinois colleges.

This teacher training program was begun in 1946, says Walker, and 4,000 persons have attended in the past five years.

LJN:lw -30-

Here's Handy Way to Keep Barn Breeding Records Clean

URBANA--Here's a handy tip for dairymen from John Reel, dairy herd improvement association tester in Kane county.

He says that several of his members have an easy way to keep barn breeding records clean. They just tack an old plastic tablecloth or like material over them. That easy step keeps off all dust and dirt.

LJN:lw -30-
11-17-50

Three More New Mums Introduced

URBANA--Three more new varieties of greenhouse chrysanthemums have been turned over to commercial florists by flower specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture. They're the latest of 76 student-produced mums to be released.

F. F. Weinard and John Culbert, University floriculturists, said today the new mums had been named Gold Cup, Camille and Starburst.

Gold Cup is a 2 1/2-inch pompon that blooms in mid-November, Camille is a 3-inch flesh pink single that blooms about December 10, and Starburst is a 3 1/2-inch creamy white, star-shaped blossom that also blooms about December 10.

These new mums will be available next spring to commercial florists only. Weinard and Culbert emphasize the fact that they are greenhouse types and are not suitable for outdoor gardens.

Seventy-three new mum varieties have already been released to florists since about 1910. All have been produced by students as part of their laboratory assignments in a floriculture course. They produce thousands of new types each year, but only the best few are saved for thorough testing, which lasts about six years.

Some 240 new mums are now under careful observation to see whether they are all-round improvements over present varieties. Five of them have been named for possible introduction in 1952 but are still undergoing testing until that time.

LJN:lw
11-17-50

New Fuels Use Just Introduced

URBANA--Farmers have the variety of greenhouse chrysanthemums now have been turned over to commercial florists by Plants specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture. They're the latest of student-developed mums to be released.

Bob Wolfard and John Wolkers, University floriculturists, said today the new mums have been named Gold Ch., Dorothy Ann Stevens.

Gold Ch. is a 7 1/2-inch button that blooms in mid-December. Dorothy is a 2-inch flat white single that blooms about December 10. Stevens is a 1 1/2-inch orange white, star-shaped bloom that blooms about December 10.

These new mums will be available over-the-counter commercial florists only. Wolfard and Wolkers emphasize the fact that they are production types and are not suitable for outdoor gardens.

Growing-mums are now available from private rooting florists since about 1950. All have been produced by selection of their laboratory seedlings in a greenhouse room. They produce thousands of new types each year, but only the best few are used for commercial testing, which takes about six years.

Some 250 new mums are now undergoing commercial testing to see whether they are all-around improvements over present varieties. Florists have been asked for possible introduction in 1957 but are still undergoing testing until then.

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Wolfard
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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1950

365 Pigs Eat 5 Creep Rations in Illinois Tests

URBANA--Five different creep rations are being fed to 365 suckling pigs from 43 sows at the University of Illinois in tests to learn which ration will produce heavier weaning weights.

Two lots are getting their creep ration while on alfalfa pasture. One ration is oat groats and pig supplement, while the other is a dry synthetic milk ration.

The other three lots are on bromegrass pasture. One of these creep rations is standard pig starter and another is oat groats and supplement. while the remaining lot is on a high-efficiency ration in pellets and as meal.

All 43 sows are self-fed a common ration.

R. J. Meade and R. O. Nesheim, animal science graduate students, are conducting the tests. They started the pigs in each lot on their particular ration when they averaged 15 days of age. They weighed the pigs then and will weigh them again at 56 days of age.

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$188 Net Profit An Acre From Christmas Greens

URBANA--A net profit of $188 an acre was reported today from selling the prunings from pine trees as Christmas greens.

R. W. Lorenz, University of Illinois forester, says average gross income per acre was $423, while expenses averaged $235. These were the results from a pruning study in an 8-year-old red pine planting at Sinnissippi forest, Ogle county, last year.

There were about 1,200 trees to the acre, averaging 9 1/2 feet high. Branches from the bottom three feet were pruned, and they yielded just over 7 tons of greens an acre. They were tied into 15-pound bundles and retailed direct to customers at the forest for 50 cents a bundle. The boughs are used as wreaths and as similar decorations.

Lorenz says Christmas greens from prunings are only one source of income. Your evergreens can also give you Christmas trees to sell as a cash crop and lumber besides.

Pine plantations often produce Christmas trees 5 years after planting, Christmas greens at 8-10 years from the trees you saved, and lumber some years later.

You'll produce the best quality lumber by pruning. And the higher price you get for select lumber from pruned trees, compared with No. 2 or No. 3 lumber from unpruned trees, will more than pay for the cost of pruning. That leaves the income from Christmas greens as pure profit.

The Illinois forester says it took about 6 man-days last year to prune one acre. The job is done soon after Thanksgiving.

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1950

Extra Feed Made Into Grass Silage; Three Advantages

URBANA--Surplus Ladino clover and grass has been made into 225 tons of grass silage at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station this year.

R. F. Fuelleman, University of Illinois forage crops specialist, says this move has three advantages: Grass silage saves feed that would otherwise be lost after frost hits. It's also easier to make grass silage than to make hay during the hot summer. And there is small loss of the protein-rich leaves when the plants are put up as silage compared with considerable loss when they are handled as hay.

Wood molasses was used as a preservative in the silage as a possible outlet for more waste wood products. The molasses was furnished by the U. S. Forest Service from a Tennessee laboratory.

Dixon Springs men also are trying to get away from large acreages of corn. A livestock program based on pasture and silage has cut operating costs and made the entire setup more efficient. It also helps to maintain and build up soil productivity.

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New Artificial Breeding Method Should Save Thousands of Dollars

URBANA--Illinois dairymen should save thousands of dollars every year from the new practice of shallow insemination, which cuts down calf losses through unnoticed abortions.

N. L. VanDemark, University of Illinois dairy scientist, said today that about 100,000 cows are bred artificially in Illinois each year. But about 3,500 of them--maybe more--return for service after they're settled. We don't know exactly why.

In these cases deep insemination can cause a cow to lose her calf which is developing normally. And that's just what VanDemark found in tests just completed.

Seven cull cows were served by shallow insemination from three to five months after they were first bred. When slaughtered about a month later, all cows were carrying a normal calf.

However, eight other cull cows were served deep in their reproductive tract from two to five months after the first breeding. One cow aborted in nine days; and when the other eight were slaughtered sometime later, each calf was found dead.

VanDemark says all technicians in the two artificial breeding co-ops in Illinois are now using shallow insemination midway in the cervix as standard practice. The method is probably being adopted in other states too.

It is used on all repeats where there is any chance that the cow may be settled already, and often on the first service.

Earlier tests have shown that sperm can reach the point of fertilization deep within the cow in as little as 2 1/2 minutes with cervical insemination. Field tests with 6,600 cows have shown just as good results with shallow as with deep insemination.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1950

It's Profitable to Winter-Over Ewe Lambs for Breeding Stock

URBANA--Contrary to old ideas, corn-belt sheep raisers can save money on commercial breeding stock by wintering-over ewe lambs.

U. S. Garrigus, head of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, makes that claim today. It is based on results of an experiment in the spring of 1949.

These results showed that the initial cost of the lamb plus all costs for feed, labor and equipment for wintering-over totaled only $23.35, while the estimated market value of the ewe then was $30.

This challenges the old idea that the farm flock owner could not afford to winter-through ewe lambs because western ranchers could do it cheaper. Instead, it shows that wintering of ewe lambs provides good young ewes at reasonable cost. And here's why.

The shortage of yearling ewes makes it hard to buy good breeding stock. Moreover, a considerable amount of feed would be lost if sheep being wintered-over did not clean it up. And by marketing this roughage through livestock, you're contributing to good land use.

Garrigus says if you have western feeder lambs about ready to go on fattening rations, you might consider saving out the best ewes for commercial breeding next fall. You can do it profitably. Those you save should be compact, reasonably low set, of fairly good quality. and good enough to breed for commercial stock.

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Radio News

Illinois Girl Represents Nation's 4-H'ers in Washington, D. C.

URBANA--DiAnne Mathre, 19, home economics sophomore in the Illinois College of Agriculture, will be one of three persons representing the nation's 2,000,000 4-H'ers at the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, D. C., December 3-8.

The DeKalb county girl was chosen for her new honor by the Extension Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DiAnne is one of Illinois' most outstanding 4-H club members. She was one of four Illinois delegates chosen to attend the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C., last June, where she gave the opening talk. This past summer she also appeared on the Fred Waring television show in New York City to present him with a citation for his service to 4-H clubs.

Last March, during National 4-H Club Week, she was toastmistress for the National 4-H Club Breakfast for Washington dignitaries. And in November 1949 she won the Thomas E. Wilson National 4-H Citizenship award for girls in nation-wide competition.

DiAnne will serve as secretary of the advisory council on youth participation. This group includes about 80 representatives of YMCA, YWCA, FFA, FHA, 4-H, CYO, and similar groups. Special purpose of the youth advisory council is to bring out youth's viewpoint on its own problems. There are eight other councils in the full conference.

White House conferences, called every 10 years by the President, have led in the past to child labor laws, the children's charter and the setting up of the children's bureau.

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11/22/50

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950

Market Hogs at 220 Pounds or Heavier?

URBANA--Some help in deciding whether to sell your hogs at 220 pounds or fatten them to heavier weights came today from a livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

W J. Wills says that earlier this fall hogs from 180 to 270 pounds were selling at about the same price, because there were few heavy weights. But now there is a differential of over 50 cents per hundredweight in favor of those under 220 pounds. This premium for lightweights should keep getting larger for the next couple of months as the share of heavier hogs on the market increases.

If you have 220 pigs now, Wills suggests figuring their value now and also estimating their value as 250-pounders when you can have them ready for market. Then see whether the difference will more than pay for the feed needed to produce these extra pounds.

For example, we'll say 220-pound hogs are worth $18 per hundred and you think 250-pounders when ready for sale will bring $17.50. Your decision then is whether you think you can produce 30 more pounds of pork for $4.15. That's the difference between the total value of one hog at each weight. Wills adds that if feeding ratios are to continue favorable, we'll have to market hogs in orderly fashion at 240 pounds or lighter.

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LJN:jo
11/22/50

Radio News

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950

Market Hogs at 25¢ Pound or Less!

DES MOINES--Some hogs in Iowa weighing 50 to 60 pounds or heavier sold for 25¢ a pound or less today from a livestock marketing specialist in the Extension Service of Iowa State College.

W. J. Vizzi says that selling this fall hogs from 180 to 200 pounds were selling in Chicago the week before, because there were too many weights. But now there is a difference of over 50 cents per hundredweight in favor of those under 200 pounds. This premium for lightweights should keep packing houses for the best hogs or barrows by the whole of December and on the market throughout.

If you have 200 pigs for, Vizzi suggests figuring that price now and also evaluating their value as 250-pounders when you can have them ready for market. Then see whether the difference will more than pay for the feed needed to produce those extra pounds.

For example, well-fed 200-pound hogs are worth 20¢ per pound and the other 250-pounders when ready for sale will bring 19¢. Does deducting that 1¢ difference give that pig enough of more pounds of pork from 45 to. That is the difference between the total value of the hog at each weight. Vizzi says that if feeding rations are to be kept inexpensive, we'll have to market hogs in comfortable weights rather than heavy or lightweight.

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How Should Painting, Papering Costs Be Shared?

URBANA--What is the usual arrangement for painting and papering a tenant's farm home? asks a Champaign county landlord.

Here's the answer of J B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. It's based on a farm lease survey in 1946 in east-central Illinois.

Briefly, it shows this: On both papering and inside decorating, like painting, more than three out of four landlords furnished the paper or paint or furnished both materials and labor. Between 150 and 200 landlords replied to those two questions in the survey.

However, Cunningham says he thinks that tenants are now taking care of more of these costs than in 1946.

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Next Grain Management Scoool December 3-4

URBANA--A practical program has been arranged for the 23rd grain elevator management school to be held at the St. Nicholas hotel in Decatur on December 3-4.

The defense program and grain prices, answers to questions about handling CCC grains, futures trading and speculation in soybeans, and income tax regulations for grain dealers are some of the program highlights.

L. F. Stice, College of Agriculture extension economist, says anyone interested in handling grain is welcome. There is no registration fee. The conference is sponsored by the Country Grain and Feed Institute and the Illinois Board for Vocational Education.

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LJN:jo
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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1950

Check List Given for Larger Hog Profits

URBANA--If your hog profits are low, better check up on four points--number of pigs weaned per litter, death loss after weaning, selling price and feed required per 100 pounds of gain.

Three University of Illinois farm management men said today that these four factors accounted largely for a difference of almost $1,800 in total returns from swine on two groups of farms.

Records from 126 farms for 1949 showed that they earned $7,403 total income from hogs and spent $4,319 on all feed. Another group of 128 farms earned $5,637 and had feed costs of $4,825.

That's $1,766 larger total earnings for the first group. And these high-earning hog farms had both higher total income from swine and lower total feed costs.

A. G. Mueller. F. J. Reiss and J. B. Cunningham say the 126 high-earning farms averaged $171 returns per $100 worth of feed fed to hogs. The 128 low-earners averaged only $117. That's a big difference--$54. Here's why.

The high-earners farrowed larger litters, had lower death losses after weaning, sold for higher prices and needed less feed.

-MORE-

Hog Return Check List - add 1

Here are the figures for the two groups of farms--low-earners with $100 to $130 returns per $100 worth of feed fed, and high-earners with $160 to $190. In each case the low-earning farms come first.

Number of litters farrowed--30 and 28.

Number of pigs weaned--167 and 191.

Pigs weaned per litter--5.6 and 6.8.

Weight of pigs that died after weaning--1,016 pounds and 650 pounds. This represented 2.6 percent and 1.5 percent respectively of total pork produced.

Average selling price per hundredweight--$17.88 and $18.64.

Feed required per 100 pounds of gain--514 and 393 pounds.

Feed cost per 100 pounds produced--$12.52 and $9.77.

The things, then, that make for larger hog profits are large litters, low death losses, high selling price and low feed cost.

LJN:lw -30-

Higher Taxes Needed, Not Excess Profits Tax

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist declared today that he'd rather pay higher taxes than have an excess profits tax to pay the $60 billion needed to run our country for 1951.

L. H. Simerl says an excess profits tax is designed to get most of the larger profits we make over the average amount made in some base period. But, for example, if Congress writes a tax law to take 80 percent of all that a farmer makes over $3,000, that would promote rather than prevent inflation.

This farmer would not have any incentive to produce more after he'd earned $3,000. Or, if his crops were good and his sales high, he'd have very little incentive to keep his costs low.

Simerl says an excess profits tax promotes spending all along the line. That's why it sounds so much better than it works in preventing inflation.

LJN:lw -30-

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1950

Four Pointers for Wage-Plus-Bonus Agreements for Hired Men

URBANA--If you're thinking of putting your hired man on a wage-plus-bonus plan, here are four points to keep in mind.

J. B. Cunningham, farm management man in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says an incentive plan succeeds best if the hired man receives the going wage plus a bonus.

Second, the incentive payment should be based on gross production or income rather than on net farm income. It might be 2 to 4 cents for every bushel of grain produced, 8 to 12 percent of each dairy check, 3 to 7 percent of gross hog returns and so on.

Cunningham also suggests that on dairy farms the hired man receive his bonus payments during the year as milk checks come in. On grain farms, where payment comes at the end of the year, the hired man should get his proportionate share of the bonus if he has to quit before the end of the year for no reason of his own.

Finally, the wage-plus-bonus agreement should be in writing. You can either write your own, or get a farm manager, attorney or some other person to do the job for you.

LJN:lw
11-24-50

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Treat Pastures and Graze Them Moderately

URBANA--Treat your pasture land right, and it will pay you well in increased productivity and reduced soil loss.

This means treating the soil with limestone and fertilizers to increase its fertility, and it also means grazing the pastures moderately. Severe grazing can undo much of the good you've accomplished by treating the soil.

So say C. A. Van Doren, project supervisor of SCS, and L. E. Gard, researcher at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tests at Dixon Springs show the value of both treatment and moderate grazing. The two men say that only about half as much water ran off treated pasture that was moderately grazed as ran off treated pasture that was severely grazed.

Untreated plots, regardless of how severely grazed, lost over twice as much of the rainfall as the treated, moderately grazed plots. Good soil treatment and moderate grazing pay off in increased yields of forage, the tests show.

Water losses ran from 7.3 inches on severely grazed, untreated pasture plots down to 3.6 inches on moderately grazed, treated plots. Water loss on severely grazed, treated land was 6.8 inches, nearly as much as on untreated land.

Desirable forage ranged from 929 pounds per acre produced on the severely grazed, untreated plots up to 3,448 pounds per acre produced on the moderately grazed, treated plots. This difference was reflected in an increase in sheep gains from 29 to 185 pounds per acre on the same plots.

LJN:lw
11-24-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1950

If Sons Are Ready, Start Them Now on Father-Son Agreement

URBANA--If your sons are ready to start farming for themselves under a father-son agreement, don't delay them.

That's one suggestion from J. B. Cunningham, farm leasing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a Woodford county father and his two sons, aged 22 and 20 years, who wrote for advice.

Dad owns 80 acres where he lives--it's still mortgaged--and rents 160 acres more. He owns all the equipment to farm this 240 acres and also owns 15 purebred Holstein cows and 10 heifers. And he's earning $275 a month on another job.

The two sons own a little livestock and about $600 worth of equipment.

Cunningham suggests that Dad rent his 80 acres to the boys under a crop-share lease and turn the other two rented 80's over to them also. The rentals from Dad's 80 acres, plus his salary from a full-time job off the farm, should pay off the mortgage and give him a good living. In this plan Dad would sell his livestock and equipment to his sons, with or without interest.

Whatever the plan they choose, Cunningham urged the family to think it through completely, but not to delay the boys in getting started for themselves.

LJN:lw
11-27-50

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Two New Dairy Production Records Set in Illinois in 1949

URBANA--Two all-time high dairy production records were set during 1949 by dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois, says the annual DHIA report issued today by the University of Illinois.

L. R. Fryman, College of Agriculture dairyman, points out that the average production per cow in DHIA herds reached a new high of 363 pounds of butterfat from 9,378 pounds of milk. There were 39,684 cows on test in the 79 DHIAs in Illinois last year.

The 363-pound average for 1949 compares with an average of 282 pounds of butterfat per cow for DHIA cows in 1925.

Another "first" in DHIA work in Illinois is the fact that in six associations the cows averaged more than 400 pounds of butterfat.

Kankakee #2 DHIA took top honors in the state this year with a 434-pound average. Hancock and Tazewell #2 tied for second place with 416 pounds, while Cook #1, Kankakee #1 and McHenry #1 each reached over 400 pounds.

During 1949, 1,578 DHIA members completed a testing year. More than half of them--910 herd owners--had an average of 350 pounds or more of butterfat, and 444 dairymen averaged 400 pounds per cow or more. The average cow in Illinois gives only about 225 pounds a year.

Fryman says it's the high producers that make the profits. To earn $5,000 over feed costs at 1949 prices, you'd have to milk 50 cows each giving only 200 pounds of fat a year. But you'd need to milk only 27 cows--about half as many--giving 300 pounds of fat.

LJN:lw
11-27-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1950

Farm Woodlot Fires Cost $110,000 in Illinois for 1949

URBANA--Illinois farmers lost an estimated $110,000 in 1949 from needless farm woodland fires--591 of them which burned over 17,900 acres.

Gordon Cunningham, extension forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that 93 percent of these fires were caused by men and women. Almost half the fires--46 percent--were started by careless smokers, and another 39 percent by debris burners.

The $110,000 loss was recorded on the 2 1/4 million acres of Illinois forest land, except federal forest, which has some organized fire protection.

Cunningham suggests these steps to help prevent forest fires:

Cultivate a strip along the sides of woodlands when they are next to a highway or railroad. Post signs asking people to be careful with fires. Post "No Trespassing" signs if there's great danger of fire. And don't burn trash on dry or windy days. Have proper equipment, including plenty of water, on hand to fight fires. Also, see that all fires you start, including campfires, are completely out before you leave. Above all, do not smoke in the woods when it's dry.

LJN:lw

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63 Purebred Ewes to Be Sold December 9

URBANA--Sixty-three head of purebred sheep will be sold at the 12th annual bred ewe sale of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association.

U. S. Garrigus, association secretary and sales manager, said today that consignments this year are the best yet. The sale will be held at the Stock Pavilion on the University of Illinois campus on Saturday, December 9, starting at 1 p.m. There are 19 consigners,and seven breeds will be represented--Oxford, Cheviot, Southdown, Shropshire, Suffolk, Hampshire, and Rambouillet.

Last year's sale price averaged $73, with a top of $111.50.

The annual sale is held mainly to stimulate interest in and promote the sheep industry in Illinois. All Illinois 4-H and FFA buyers will be given a 10 percent discount. The consigners guarantee the animals to be bred.

You can get a sale catalog by writing to the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association, 110 Livestock Pavilion, Urbana.

LJN:lw
11-27-50

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List of Consigners

Bureau county	Tom Durham & Son	Walnut
Champaign county	University of Illinois	Urbana
Coles county	John C. Allison	Charleston
Coles county	R. T. Dubes & Son	Humboldt
Douglas county	John Albin	Newman
Grundy county	Nelson Bros.	Morris
Grundy county	Robert W. Schaefer	Morris
Henderson county	William Pence	Lomax
Henderson county	J. D. Rogers	Lomax
Iroquois county	C C. Allen & Son	Thawville
Lake county	Charles Dooley	Grayslake
Lake county	William Duncan	Wadsworth
LaSalle county	S. R. Jackson & Son	Seneca
LaSalle county	Stasell Bros.	Ransom
McDonough county	Keith McMillan	Prairie City
McLean county	Pratt Bros.	Cropsey
Piatt county	Everett E. Glasgow	Monticello
St. Clair county	Slvin L. Helms	Belleville
Warren county	Rex L. Harney	Smithshire

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1950

Defense Program and Grain Prices to Be Discussed

URBANA--The defense program and grain prices is the first topic for the 23rd Grain Elevator Management school which opens Monday, December 4, for a 2-day session in St. Nicholas hotel, Decatur.

L. J. Norton, University of Illinois grain marketing specialist, will speak on that topic at 9:15 a.m. Monday.

Other subjects are futures trading and speculation in soybeans, farm storage of grain, problems in handling CCC grain, controlling insects in stored grain, income tax regulations for grain dealers, and some experiences of a grain dealer in marketing grain.

On the lighter side, a visit of A. E. Staley plant and a movie on dealing with people are scheduled. There is no registration fee, and anyone interested in grain marketing is welcome.

LJN:lw -30-

URBANA--Farm owners and tenants and their families who actually live on a farm may hunt and fish on their own farms without first getting a license. But H. W. Hannah, farm legal authority in the Illinois College of Agriculture, warns that they must still comply with the other laws of the fish and game code. A landowner living off the farm or children living elsewhere must still have a license to hunt, fish or trap game on the home place.

LJN:lw -30-
11-29-50

Bred Ewe Sale Draws Inquiries From Coast to Coast

URBANA--The bred ewe sale of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association is drawing nation-wide attention.

U. S. Garrigus, association secretary and sale manager, said today that letters inquiring about the sale had come from California, Connecticut, South Carolina, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. Mail bids are expected from the distant states.

Sixty-three ewes, guaranteed to be bred, will be auctioned in the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion starting at 1 p.m. Saturday, December 9.

Over-all quality of animals looks to be the best ever, and there are several really outstanding ewes offered. They represent many of the best bloodlines and are bred to leading sires.

LJN:lw -30-

Dairy Feed Outlook Given for 1951

URBANA--Feed supplies for dairy cattle will be large next year, but feeding rates are not expected to change much from this year.

That's the report today from S. W. Terrill, University of Illinois animal scientist, who served on the 26-member feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers association.

The committee's report says dairy cow numbers leveled off in 1950 at an estimated 22,800,000 with no substantial increase likely for 1951.

There's an increase in number of heifers being raised for replacements. But with good beef prices, more cows are expected to be culled than in 1950. The committee believes that more favorable milk-feed price ratios in some fluid milk markets will result in slightly higher milk production per cow in 1950.

LJN:lw -30-
11-29-50

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1950

Better Sell Beans Few at a Time This Year

URBANA--It may be a smart move to sell your soybeans a few at a time in several sales this year instead of selling all at once at a certain date or price.

This recommendation came today from T. A. Hieronymus, agricultural economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says this is probably a year when we need orderly marketing of beans to keep prices strongest until next October.

Bean prices have shown an unusual rise since mid-October harvest season. They jumped about 60 cents a bushel in 6 weeks and have worked up and down since. Soybean prices have now reached a trading level. Farmers are holding their beans in large quantities and firmly this year.

But Hieronymus warns that it looks dangerous this year to hold all your beans for the normal saasonal peak prices next spring. If everyone holds for the highest price and sells in a bunch, those top-heavy supplies could force bean prices down disastrously. Here are three reasons why the usual spring price rise next year is less likely than usual:

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First, huge supplies. We harvested the largest soybean crop in history this fall, and total supplies on October 1 were 278 million bushels compared with 225 million a year ago. A sizeable carry-over is entirely possible when next year's harvest begins.

Second, an abnormal price jump already. With a 60-cent rise in only 6 weeks, prices may already be approaching their peak. The economist thinks the period of highest prices may come earlier than usual for the 1950 crop.

Third, high prices for soybean oil. At 16 cents a pound, oil seems high enough in comparison with world market prices. To avoid further pile-up of oil supplies, we must export about 1,400,000,000 pounds of edible fats, including soybean oil, during 1949-50.

On the other hand, one factor supporting bean prices is the low price for soybean meal at present. You can buy meal in Decatur for the same price per pound as corn in Chicago. In all likelihood, meal prices will go up. If so, soybean prices will increase also.

All in all, Hieronymus recommends selling your beans in several sales. He thinks it will pay to let a few go whenever buying pressure develops on the market.

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LJN:lw
11-29-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1950

Maybe Landlord Might Share Labor, Fuel Costs

URBANA--The landlord can well consider paying his tenant 40 to 70 cents per hundred pounds of meat produced and thus share the tenant's extra labor and power costs on a highly intensified livestock-share farm, even though the tenant usually pays for labor and often for tractor fuel.

That essentially was the answer by J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a recent letter from a central Illinois farm manager. It concerned a choice farm of over 500 acres with 1,000 to 1,500 hogs and 200 to 400 feeder cattle.

Suppose the landlord shared labor and fuel costs by paying 60 cents per hundredweight of meat produced. If the tenant produces 250,000 pounds of beef and pork, the landlord would contribute $1,500. Under this system the landlord contributes indirectly as the farm business is intensified.

Of course, says Cunningham, the important thing is to keep the lease fair as a whole. Many things help decide the landlord's contribution on a 50-50 livestock share farm. Since the tenant works directly with hired labor and is responsible for quality of work, the landlord may prefer to compensate the tenant rather than pay directly for labor.

LJN:lw
12-1-50

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Choose Right Christmas Tree, Take Care of It for Most Pleasure

URBANA--You can get much more pleasure from your Christmas tree this season by choosing the right tree and then following a few simple rules in caring for it.

G. E. Massie, University of Illinois forestry specialist, says you can avoid spending half your time sweeping up needles. And you can keep the tree fresh and attractive for several days after Christmas.

First, pick an attractive evergreen--one that's well-shaped, with stiff, strong limbs. Choose a variety that will keep its needles for about two weeks--like Douglas fir, pines, or juniper. However, most Douglas firsare shipped in from the northwest and are often dried out when they reach Illinois, and you don't want a dried-out tree.

But even an attractive tree may look like the last rose of summer shortly after you buy it. That's where good care comes in.

Make a slanting cut at the bottom of the trunk, and place the tree in fresh, cold water. It drinks water continually, so replenish the supply daily. And don't bring the tree into the house until it has been watered and has stood in a cold place overnight.

Douglas fir, the spruces and juniper are the most common trees sold in Illinois. Balsam fir is good, but scarce.

Douglas fir has a pleasing aroma and good color, and holds its needles well unless it's dried out too much. Spruces are excellent in color, but don't hold their needles well. Juniper needles keep for a fairly long time. Pines hold their needles, and their color is fair to good, but they sometimes have a brownish cast.

LJN:lw
12-1-50

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1950

Wide Differences Found in Dairy Farm Earnings

URBANA--Why was there almost a 4-to-1 difference in returns above feed per milk cow on two groups of Illinois dairy farms in 1949?

A. G. Mueller, F. J. Reiss and J. B. Cunningham, farm management men in the Illinois College of Agriculture, report today that 63 dairy farms averaged $211 returns over feed costs per cow, while 52 others averaged only $55 per cow.

They point out that production of the higher earning group averaged 8,900 pounds of milk per cow, 332 pounds of butterfat and 135,000 total pounds of milk during the year.

In contrast, the other group averaged only 7,300 pounds of milk per cow, 272 pounds of fat and 94,000 total pounds of milk.

Besides having larger production, the higher earning farms also had lower feed costs and sold their milk for a slightly higher price. Feed costs were $2,753 and $2,834 for high- and low-earning groups, and selling price per hundredweight was $3.44 and $3.01 respectively.

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LJN:lw
12-1-50

Farm Radio News

For Release Wednesday, December 6, 19

Milk Difference Found in Dairy Farm Profits

Dairy farmers who were there answers a fairly different in seasonal milk from per milk cow on the income of dairyman during first 10 months of 1960, Prentiss, N. J. Dairy for 1960 B. Donald Kane, Jr. director, and Dr. Ed Lilly, Rutgers College of Agriculture, report today the 21 dairy farms average $[illegible] returns over feed costs per cow, with 21 farms average $[illegible] per cow.

This point out that production of the eighty dairy averaged 8,000 pounds of milk per cow, 300 pounds of butterfat and 15,000 total pounds of milk during the year.

In contrast, the other group averaged only 7,500 pounds of milk per cow, 275 pounds of fat and 9,[illegible] total pounds of milk.

Farmers making larger contributions the higher earning farms also had lower feed costs and milk their milk for a slightly higher price. Feed costs were $[illegible] and $[illegible] for high- and low-producing groups, and selling price per hundredweight was $[illegible] and $[illegible] respectively.

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[illegible]
[illegible]

University Holstein Makes 508-Pound Fat Record

URBANA--A 508-pound butterfat record from 14,932 pounds of milk has just been made by a University of Illinois purebred Holstein.

Illini Illaflood Girl made this record on twice-a-day milking and was three years, nine months of age when she began her 359-day production test in official herd improvement registry.

The average cow in Illinois gives only about 225 pounds of butterfat each year.

That 14,932 pounds of milk is enough to give four quarts a day for a year to four families and three quarts a day for a year to a fifth family and still have 92 quarts left over.

LJN:lw
12-1-50

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Southern-Grown Certified Buffalo and Ranger Seed OK for Illinois

URBANA--Some Illinois farmers have worried about planting Buffalo and Ranger alfalfa seed grown in southern states, for fear it wouldn't produce a good stand in our cold northern climate.

But J. C. Hackleman, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today there is no objection to southern-grown seed of these two varieties so long as it is certified. Other southern-grown certified varieties are not suited to Illinois.

That word "Certified" on Buffalo and Ranger alfalfa means that seed growers have obtained new, hardy foundation seed stock from northern sources every second generation. This step prevents southern-grown seed from losing its winterhardiness.

Hackleman emphasizes the fact that Buffalo and Ranger are both resistant to bacterial wilt. If you're seeding a meadow or putting alfalfa into pasture to stay down more than two years, you can't afford to seed any variety but Buffalo and Ranger.

LJN:lw
12-1-50

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farm
Radio News
IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1950

7 Tips on Earning More Poultry Profits

URBANA--Seven pointers to improve egg marketing so poultrymen can make more profit came today from a specialist in egg marketing at the University of Illinois.

E. E. Broadbent recommends ordering your chicks now for delivery in January, February or early March. It takes six to seven months for chicks to reach a good rate of production. Chicks started in late winter will lay more eggs from September through December, when prices are highest.

Also they usually grow faster than late-hatched chicks and are troubled less by diseases and parasites. Moreover, most of the brooding work is over before field work begins, and the males are ready for market before the bulk of the farm-raised fryers.

Broadbent's next three tips are to buy good chicks because the ability to lay lots of high-quality eggs is partly inherited, follow a strict sanitation program and feed your chicks well.

He also urges you to get rid of the boarders--they hardly pay for what they eat. And produce high-quality products. Finally, keep a flock large enough to pay you to stay in the poultry business.

LJN:lw
12-4-50

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Hormone Treatment of Ewes Still Impractical

URBANA--Despite recent favorable reports, hormone treatment of ewes to produce two lamb crops a year is impractical at present for commercial sheep raisers.

A. V. Nalbandov, animal scientist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports today that in a recent college test only a 50 percent lamb crop was obtained. Out of 10 ewes treated with the hormone, only 6 came in heat and were bred. Only 3 lambed, producing 5 living lambs.

The hormone costs only about 25 cents a head, but the specialist thinks it would be pretty expensive for a veterinarian to administer it. It would also be hard for the herdsman to know exactly when each ewe came in heat.

U. S. Garrigus, head of sheep work at the college, mentions other difficulties. If treatment is perfected at reasonable cost, how will it affect the ewe? Will the hormone shorten her normal life?

However, Nalbandov says the hormone is fine for experimental work and might possibly be used to advantage in purebred flocks.

Normally sheep can be bred only once a year--sometime between August and early winter. The hormone is supposed to stimulate the ewe into an artificial heat period. But for some unknown reason some of the treated ewes do not respond. Maybe some glands are out of balance, and the college is testing this possibility now.

College animal scientists are also watching about 100 ewes throughout the year to find any "out-of-season" breeders. It is hoped that from them a strain of sheep can be developed that can be bred continuously--not just once a year.

GWW:lw
12-4-50

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1950

$27.50 Fertilizer Investment Returns $325

URBANA--How would you like to spend a mere $27.50 for lime, rock phosphate and potash and get back $325 in larger corn yields?

Well, that's just what has happened at the University of Illinois Blackburn soil experiment field near Carlinville in Macoupin county during the past 5 years (1946-50).

A. L. Lang, College of Agriculture soils man, said today that only about $5.50 was spent per acre per year on complete soil treatment. But this investment returned from $40 to $100 each year.

At the Blackburn field one of the plots receives no soil treatment, while another gets full treatment, including lime, rock phosphate, potash and legumes plowed down for green manure.

The following figures are given in this order: corn yield with no treatment, with full treatment, and value of increase in yield at December 1 prices on the farm.

1946--70 bushels, 103 bushels, worth $40.
1947--41 bushels, 79 bushels, worth $100.
1948--40 bushels, 105 bushels, worth $79.
1949--66 bushels, 100 bushels, worth $40.
1950--59 bushels, 103 bushels, worth an estimated $66.
Total--276 bushels, 490 bushels, worth $325.

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Blackburn Field $325 - add 1

The soil on the Blackburn field is about halfway between the best and poorest in the state. It is a moderately dark silt loam with slowly draining subsoil, and is highly responsive to good soil care.

Lang says if your soilsare anything like this, chances are good that you can boost your corn yields--perhaps considerably--by following the Illinois system of permanent soil fertility. That system produced the $325 gain at Blackburn. Complete soil treatment and good rotations are basic parts of the program.

The scientist declares that the Blackburn results are no flash in the pan. In fact, the differences between treated and untreated plots have been growing larger in recent years than when the field was first started in 1911.

Both plots at Blackburn are in an 8-year rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat, 2 years of legume-grass hay, corn, beans and wheat with a legume catch crop. No manure is applied.

The $5.50 yearly cost of soil treatment per acre includes $2.75 for 100 pounds of potash, 75 cents for one-fourth ton of lime and $2 for one-tenth ton of rock phosphate.

LJN:lw -30-

Top-Quality Ewes at Sale December 9

URBANA--You'll find top-quality bred ewes at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association sale tomorrow, December 9, in the Stock Pavilion at the University of Illinois.

U. S. Garrigus, association secretary and sale manager, says John Albin, sheep raiser near Newman, Douglas county, bought a bred Shropshire ewe for $45 at the sale a year ago and sold her ram lamb the next summer for $50.

The sale starts at 1 p.m.

LJN:lw -30-

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1950

Fruit Growers Meet December 12-13-14 at Springfield

URBANA--A practical program covering production problems, marketing, spraying and small fruits is planned for the annual joint meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural society and Illinois Fruit council.

Dwight Powell, society president and University of Illinois horticulturist, said today the meeting would be held December 12-13-14 in the Junior Home Economics building at the State Fair grounds in Springfield.

Pruning, new fertilizing methods, new developments in growing strawberries, raising grapes in southern and western Illinois and a panel by growers on what's in the future for the Illinois fruit industry are topics on Tuesday's program, December 12.

Wednesday's session is devoted to marketing and merchandising, especially of apples. Jim Cummins, Dix. Jefferson county, will explain the 1951 work plans for the Illinois Fruit council.

On Thursday two talks will be given on the new concentrate spraying method, plus four other reports on insect and pest control. The 1950 winners in the 95 percent clean apple club also will be announced.

LJN:lw
12-6-50

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Beef Cattle Outlook for 1951

URBANA--Prices of feeder cattle will remain high in 1951, and supplies will continue tight. But there will be plenty of feed.

So says S. W. Terrill, University of Illinois member on the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers association.

High prices and lots of feed are expected to make for (1) greater demand for younger feeder cattle which will be fed longer and (2) greater demand for the lower grades of cattle.

The report says beef cattle numbers as a whole will keep on increasing in 1951. Cows will be kept to slightly older ages, and more replacement heifers will also be added to herds. Greatest expansion in beef production is foreseen in southern and southeastern states.

LJN:lw -30-

Vegetable Growers to Meet December 19-20

URBANA--The Illinois State Vegetable Growers' association will hold its 20th annual meeting on December 19-20 at the Broadview hotel in East St. Louis. The women's auxiliary will meet at the same time. Hosts are St. Clair, Madison and Monroe counties.

Guest speaker for the annual banquet is Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer.

Chemical control of weeds, corn borer outlook for 1951, control of sweet corn diseases, cereal crop insects, and organic matter as the life of soils are some of the topics on the program. Also included is a vegetable marketing clinic. Seven men from the Illinois College of Agriculture will give reports at the meeting.

LJN:lw -30-
12-6-50

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1950

Dairy Farm Leases Can Be Adjusted in Cost or Income Items

URBANA--How can the lease on a dairy farm be adjusted to take care of the tenant's higher labor costs?

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says in reply to this question from a Boone county dairyman that the two main places to adjust a lease are in the cost items and income items. Most adjustments on livestock-share leases, which can also be used on dairy farms, are made on cost items.

If costs are adjusted, the landlord may furnish a superior set of buildings, a silo unloader or barn cleaner to save labor, or a variable payment of, say, $1.50 a month for each cow milked to offset extra costs.

However, Cunningham adds the returns may be shared 40-60 or 45-55 if both parties agree that such a division is fair.

LJN:lw
12-6-50

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Some folks dream of becoming something. Others stay awake and are something.

A farmer is old when he can pass an apple orchard and not make a remark about the time he ate green apples.

Cattle Feeders Can Make Money on Negative Margins

URBANA--Harry Russell, University of Illinois livestockman, says you can make money feeding cattle on negative margins, but profits are larger with positive margins.

Margins are negative when the selling price as fat cattle is less than the purchase price as feeder cattle.

In the 1948-49 season, 34 droves of long-fed good to choice yearling cattle had an average negative price margin of $1.45 per hundredweight. Yet returns per $100 of feed averaged $122. Those figures come from the 11th annual Feeder Cattle report which uses Farm Bureau Farm Management Service records.

However, these are 1948-49 results when corn supplies were large. Average price of corn fed to these cattle was $1.21 a bushel.

In the 1946-47 and 1947-48 seasons, there were positive price margins of $11.50 and $12.50 respectively. During those two seasons, returns per $100 of feed were $181 and $183 on long-fed yearlings.

LJN:lw -30-

Tip Given to Save More Cream in Cold Weather

URBANA--Here's a tip from a farm management firm on how to save a little more cream when separating milk in cold weather:

If the milk and separator are both cold, the first butterfat that goes through will stick to the disks and sides of the separator bowl. So Doane's Agricultural Service recommends warming your milk separator first by pouring hot water through it. Then notice how much sooner cream starts running out of the cream spout. Of course, don't let any of that hot water get into the cream!

LJN:lw -30-
12-6-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1950

Mitchell Receives Morrison Award

URBANA--Dr. H. H. Mitchell, for 41 years an animal nutritionist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recently received the $1,000 Morrison award for 1950.

The honor, one of the highest tributes in the field of agriculture, is awarded annually by the American Society of Animal Production to the man making the greatest contributions to the knowledge of livestock feeding.

Dr. Mitchell was named 1950 winner for his outstanding contributions to the knowledge of protein, its nutritive value in livestock feeds, and the requirements of various animals for protein.

The scientist is widely recognized for these achievements and is nationally known for his biological value method of evaluating the proteins of feeds.

Dr. Mitchell is entirely an Illinois product. Born in Evanston, he received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1909, his master's degree in 1913, and his doctor's degree in 1915. He joined the agricultural experiment station staff in 1909 and was named head of animal nutrition work in 1925.

Dr. Mitchell received a Borden award in 1945, is author of 241 scientific reports and co-author of three books, and belongs to 10 honorary and professional societies.

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12-8-50

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Legumes, Not Fertilizers Alone, Bring Permanent Soil Fertility

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils authority declared today that legume-grass mixtures, and not mineral fertilizers alone, hold the key to permanent soil fertility.

A. L. Lang insists that you cannot maintain large yields on highly fertile soils with mineral fertilizers alone. And you cannot make soils of low fertility highly productive by using mineral fertilizers alone.

Instead Lang urges the wise use of legume-grass mixtures in a well-planned rotation. This method can maintain, and in many cases greatly improve, the productive capacity of soils. A normal rotation should include legume-grass crops on all land at least one year out of four.

The specialist reports these average results for the past four years at 20 soil experiment fields of the College of Agriculture scattered over the state:

Manure has increased legume growth 76 percent; manure and lime have raised yields 170 percent; and manure, lime and rock phosphate have boosted legume crops 206 percent.

Manure has accounted for 76 percent of the increase from all three, lime for 94 percent, and phosphate for 36 percent.

"Almost any farmer in Illinois could put on these plant foods according to needs shown by soil tests," declares Lang.

These results, continues Lang, show that when legumes appear often enough in the rotation--normally every fourth year--and when the soil is properly fertilized for the legume, there is little need to fertilize other crops in the rotation. Legumes plowed down for green manure add much nitrogen to the soil.

LJN:lw
12-8-50

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1950

Good Idea to Wash Each Cow's Udder With Separate Rag Before Milking

URBANA--It's sound dairy practice to wash each cow's udder with a separate rag soaked in warm chlorine water just before milking.

J. G. Cash, University of Illinois dairyman, says this practice stimulates a cow to let down her milk faster. This in turn helps to avoid udder injury from the milking machine which could lead to mastitis. A second benefit is that you produce cleaner milk.

Ambrose Stephens, DeKalb county DHIA tester, gives this report from Arden Baie, DeKalb county dairyman. Baie says his cows are more quiet and gentle during milking since he started cleaning and massaging their udders with warm water at about 120-degree temperature. He also thinks his heifers get used to being milked easier after their first calving than they used to.

Richard Fink, Logan county DHIA tester, says one of his members has been using paper towels and hot chlorine water. He has had very little trouble with mastitis since starting this practice. When dried out, the towels can easily be burned.

LJN:lw
12-8-50

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Look at More Than Prices When Marketing Livestock

URBANA--There's lots more to selling your livestock than just comparing prices at different markets.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today named three other important factors: weight of animals, shrink, and method of sorting.

The marketing authority says when picking a market compare prices for the weight and grade of cattle, hogs, or sheep you have to sell, not merely the top or average prices. And just because a market offers the best price for one grade of livestock, it may not necessarily have the best price for some other grade.

Weight is another factor, and it's just as important as price. One of the most obvious and important points is accuracy of the scales and weighmaster. Who tests the scales?

Related to weight is shrink. A large part of shrink comes early in the haul. A price off the truck at one market may be just the same as the price after feed and water at another market.

Still another factor to consider is method of sorting. Suppose you have 20 steers averaging 1,000 pounds and they'll bring $30 per hundredweight. On another market, 15 head weighing 900 pounds would bring $32 and five weighing 1,300 pounds would sell for $28. Would you rather sell straight or cut out the five big ones? The second choice--cutting out--would bring you $140 more.

All told, says Wills, marketing is not an automatic process. Individual farmers do have some control over their returns.

LJN:lw
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farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1950

Three Rations Given for Wintering Steers

URBANA--You can put normal winter gains of about 1 1/4 pounds per head per day on steers by feeding any one of three rations suggested today by a University of Illinois livestock specialist.

Dick Carlisle says one ration is a full feed of corn silage, 1 pound of soybean oil meal, and 2-3 pounds of legume hay.

Another is a full feed of legume-grass silage, 3-4 pounds of grain and 2-3 pounds of legume hay.

Or you could give them a full feed of good-quality legume hay and 3-4 pounds of grain.

The specialist says you can choose any of these rations to fit your own particular feed situation. And they'll fit into your feeding program next spring whether you feed grain on pasture or not.

If you're planning to pasture your steers on grass alone next spring, Carlisle says an even more efficient ration now would be to full-feed good-quality legume hay, but no grain. Your steers would gain about 9/10ths of a pound per day on this fourth ration.

They'll be thinner than if fed on the first three rations, but they'll be in condition to make faster gains on pasture alone. Carlisle suggests using only leafy legume hay for steers to be grazed 90 days or more without grain next spring.

LJN:lw
12-11-50

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Third Sprayers' School to Be Held January 18-19-20

URBANA--The third Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School will be held January 18-20, 1951, in the Illini Union building on the campus at the University of Illinois.

The tentative program was announced today by H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

He says among the subjects to be covered are soybean defoliation, winter brush control, insect and weed identification, insect and weed control recommendations, formulation and action of insecticides and other topics of practical use to sprayers.

About 350 custom spray operators, farmers and others attended the two previous schools in 1949 and 1950. An overwhelming number of them asked for another school in 1951.

LJN:lw -30-

Larger Poultry Profits if Hens Lay Best at Right Time

URBANA--It pays off in larger poultry profits to have your pullets laying well during October, November and December when egg prices are seasonally highest.

A University of Illinois study reported today shows that 99 flocks with 55 percent production during those months earned $202 per $100 worth of feed they ate. Another group with only 43 percent production averaged only $122 returns. That's $80 less.

Poultryman Sam Ridlen says it's time right now to order your chicks for delivery before March 15. That will allow six or seven months for them to get into heavy production so they'll be laying well during the last three months of next year when egg prices are highest.

LJN:lw -30-
12-11-50

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

East St. Louis -- Illinois State Vegetable Growers' Association Meeting--Tuesday and Wednesday, December 19 and 20. Broadview Hotel. Hosts, St. Clair—Madison—Monroe Vegetable Growers' Association.

Program topics

Vegetable Outlook for 1951, Controlling Weeds With Chemicals, Control of Sweet Corn Diseases, Military Draft, European Corn Borer and Corn Ear Worm in 1951, Application of Chemicals in Weed Control, Heat Units to Help Plan Sweet Corn Plantings, Organic Matter, Vegetable Crops Work at the University of Illinois, and two reports on horseradish. All by University of Illinois personnel. Banquet--Tuesday, December 19, at 6:30 p.m. Paul C. Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, will speak on National Agricultural Policies, Their Immediate and Long-Time Effect on the American Farmer.

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1950

22 Coatings Being Tested to Protect Silo Walls From Acid Damage

URBANA--Twenty-two different coatings are being tested at the Illinois College of Agriculture to see how well they protect silo walls from damage by silage acids.

Keith Hinchcliff, agricultural engineer, and Jim Corbin, assistant in animal science, have applied the materials to panels two feet wide by eight feet high on the inside of two silos in normal use on the college farm.

They've also covered new concrete staves with the materials and buried them inside the silos near ground level where pressure and acids do the most damage.

Both the silo walls and separate staves will be examined next spring when they're uncovered as the silage is fed out. It is hoped to continue the test for several years to allow sufficient time to judge how each material performs. Included in the tests are coatings with oil, asphalt, plastic, rubber and cement bases.

Hinchcliff and Corbin say some silo wall coatings now on the market are good, but others last only about one year. Many farmers have asked how to stop the etching action of silage acids. This work is aimed at getting the best possible answer to that question.

LJN:lw
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Radio News

Illinois Juniors Do Well at International

URBANA--Illinois teen-age livestock feeders did all right at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Illinois youngsters took one-third--37 out of 107--of all placings of 10th or better in the junior cattle show. There were 259 animals which survived the first cutting from the entry list of 737.

Illinois juniors also took first place for the best group of 10 steers from one state. These showmen--and showwomen--were Delbert Rahe, Chapin; Sue Greathouse, Hindsboro: Jim Mills, Monmouth; Juanita Nelson, Cambridge; Kenneth Reeser, Randolph; Russell Zier, Milledgeville; Judith Ann Castle, Morton; Jamie Pierce, Creston; Harold Hart, Malta; and Dodd Gilliland, Mount Morris.

In the swine division, Illinois juniors took prizes on five head of the 19 shown. Rolland Anderson, Leland, showed the reserve champion barrow of the junior swine show.

In the sheep show, they placed four of six pens shown.

Best individual performances by Illinois juniors were the junior grand champion steer, shown by Delbert Rahe, and the reserve champion steer, shown by John Morris, Chadwick. Rahe's steer previously had topped the Angus breed, and Morris' entry had been judged best Shorthorn. Both boys finished third in their breed class in the open division.

Reserve champion Angus steer in the junior show was the summer yearling shown by Carlyle Greathouse, Hindsboro.

LJN:lw
12-11-50

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Illinois Juniors Do Well In Int-Competition

Urbana--Illinois Farmers Strawberry Growers did all right in the annual International Conference competition in Chicago.

Illinois newspapers each week [illegible] of all obtained of 1st or 2nd-in the juniors varsity class. These were [illegible] which provided the other juniors from the entry list in the [illegible]

Illinois Juniors also took first place for the best [illegible] to assure from one state. These [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Indiana Sale, Oregon Jon Dominique, Alexandria Jim Mills, Kenneth Jewell Salem, Christopher Hardy Tenn, Washington Burnell [illegible] Hillsboro; Jodie Jon Gaylo, Norton Jack Frank, Cannon [illegible] Salem, and Dale Gillilland, Mount Byron.

In the [illegible] Illinois Juniors took prizes on [illegible] of the 10 shown. Richard Johnson, Salem, showed the [illegible] champion [illegible] of the junior [illegible].

In the [illegible] Illinois Juniors were [illegible] junior [illegible] by Illinois Juniors were [illegible] [illegible], and the [illegible] [illegible], shown by John Kerrick [illegible]. Dale's [illegible] [illegible] already has [illegible] the [illegible] Tenn, and Harris. [illegible] [illegible] best [illegible]. Both [illegible] Fairbanks [illegible] to Jack [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Harvey [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1950

Lots of Pasture and Roughage Cut Cost of Gains on Steers

URBANA--Two feeding systems using lots of roughage and pasture both made good profits in tests at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, says one system was to winter calves on silage and hay, graze them the entire season, and finish them with full feed in drylot for 120 days.

Cost of all feed expect pasture was only $13.35 per hundredweight of gain, necessary selling price was $15.92, actual selling price was $27.75 in October 1947, and returns per acre of pasture were a healthy $80.21.

The other lot was fed for two winters on silage and hay, grazed two summers, and full-fed 90 days on grass at the end of the second summer.

For this second lot, cost of all feed but pasture was only $13.03 per hundredweight of gain, necessary selling price was $15.23, actual selling price was $30 in November 1948, and returns per acre of pasture were a neat $62.44.

Carlisle urges all livestock feeders to look into possibilities of cutting cost of gains by using pasture and roughage to the utmost. They're probably better than you think.

LJN:lw
12-13-50

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Tractors Run Better Now on Winter Oil

URBANA--If you haven't done so already, change to a winter oil in your tractor crankcase and transmission. The tractor will start and run lots better if you do.

Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you'll have to change your crankcase oil more often in winter. "Sweating" inside the engine gets more water in the oil. And water mixed with fuel soot and crankcase dirt combine to make sludge that fouls up your oil.

Watch the valves to be sure they're being lubricated. If they aren't, check your oil pressure system. It's best to have a clean oil filter.

In the transmission, heavy summer oil will channel and will not lubricate. It is a "power robber." You can dilute summer lube oil to winter use by adding 10 to 15 percent by volume of kerosene. But you'll have to drain that mixture out next spring.

LJN:lw -30-

Cow Gives 146 More Pounds Butterfat Through Better Feed and Care

URBANA--Clarence Barshinger, DeKalb county dairyman, has shown that it pays to be kind and take good care of dairy cows.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says that Barshinger bought a cow from another dairy herd improvement association member. Her best record in the first herd was 8,200 pounds of milk containing 290 pounds of butterfat.

But with better feed and care, she gave over 12,000 pounds of milk and 436 pounds of butterfat in the present herd.

LJN:lw -30-
12-13-50

Positions from Petroleum Products Institute

Omaha--If your farmer's done so already, change to a winter oil in your tractor crankcase and transmission. The tractor will start and run more better if you do.

Then again, farm machinery specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture, need you'll have to change your crankcase oil more often. It stands "breaking" inside the engine gets more water in our oil. Gas water mixes with fuel also and contaminate oil. Also to make sure that fuels is your oil.

When the valves to be sure they're being lubricated. If they aren't, check your oil pressure system. It's best to have a clean oil filter.

In the transmission, daily check oil will [illegible] the oil rear lubricant. It is a "power robber." You can drive [illegible] into out to waste use of engine oil so if possible be [illegible] of lubricant. Use your oil type to insure good service and [illegible] utility.

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Corn Gluten Feed Is Dry Fuel, Illinois Farmers Bulletin Says

Nutritive-value equivalent, Dwight Sonntag reports. But corn gluten feed is dry to be fuel and does good work in a dairy herd.

Dr. G. Brown, Director of Illinois Experiment, says that concentrated feeds a one from corn gluten feed of Tuscarawas Manufacturing Company is one of the [illegible] feeds in the United States for dairy cows. For best results in the light meal fed to dry pounds of milk containing 300 pounds of butterfat.

Dry with molasses feed and corn, the same corn-fed, [illegible] 7 milk and the pounds of butterfat in the present diet.

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1950

Best to Keep One-Fourth Cropland in Legumes

URBANA--Just about any way you look at it, you'll gain by keeping at least 25 percent of your cropland in legume-grass mixtures, if you can market some of these roughages through livestock.

F. J. Reiss, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can expect the largest net farm earnings, the highest rate of return on investment, higher crop yields, almost the same total grain production on fewer acres, and more total digestible nutrients per acre.

These facts showed up from a study of 67 farms in 14 counties west of the Chicago dairy area for the seven years 1943-49. All farms were on fertile soil that rated from 2.0 to 2.4 in productivity, with 1 as best and 10 as poorest soil.

But 31 of the 67 farms kept less than 20 percent of their cropland in standover legumes, 26 farms kept 20 to 30 percent, and 10 farms kept over 30 percent in legumes. What were the results of making such different use of similar quality land?

First of all, corn yields were 12 bushels larger and oat yields 13 bushels larger on high-legume than on low-legume farms.

-MORE-

Another benefit--these higher yields resulted in almost the same total grain production on 15 percent fewer acres. It took 87 percent of the cropland to produce 2,513 pounds total grain on the less-than-20 percent legume farms. But it took only 74 percent of the cropland to raise 2,504 pounds total grain on the 20-to-30 percent farms--because of higher yields.

A third benefit--the extra legume acres in the 20-to-30 percent group not only helped boost grain yields, but also produced 407 more pounds of hay and pasture per tillable acre.

Fourth benefit was that total digestible nutrients from grain, hay and pasture combined are progressively higher with larger legume acreage. On the basis of 1 1/2 pounds of hay and pasture to equal 1 pound of grain in TDN, total production of TDN would be 2,828, 31,101, and 3,388 pounds respectively for the three groups.

And fifth, when we compare costs and net returns, rate earned on total investment and net returns were highest on the 20-to-30 percent legume farms--21 percent return, or $66.85 per tillable acre.

Going beyond 30 percent in legumes on better corn-belt soils in these 14 counties apparently cut net earnings pretty fast. Rate of return on this group dropped to 15 percent, or $48 an acre.

Reiss also studied 44 farms in the same 14 counties, located on less fertile soils. He found the same five advantages were true for keeping about one-fourth of your land in legume-grass mixtures. As you'd expect, it apparently remained almost as profitable to keep land in legume-grass crops well beyond the 30 percent level on these poorer soils.

LJN:lw
12-13-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1950

New Circular Helps Solve Tough Farm Problem

URBANA--A reimbursement agreement to help solve the problem of financing improvements on rented farms was offered today by a farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

J. B. Cunningham says this is one of the toughest farm problems in Illinois. About 60 percent of the state's farm land is operated by tenants, and this rate is among the highest in the country.

Frequently on rented farms it's hard to provide needed improvements that are beyond what the landlord can reasonably be expected to furnish. The tenant may be willing to provide most of the labor and funds for the improvements, but he wants to know that he will be repaid if he moves before he has gained back his share of the cost.

Circular 673, just issued and written by Cunningham, meets this problem by providing a blank reimbursement agreement and telling how to use it. You can use it for limestone, rock phosphate, fertilizers, soil conservation work, minor buildings, home remodeling, a deep well and special equipment.

-MORE-

Reimbursement Agreement - add 1

The circular also explains how to figure depreciation on these items and gives suggestions for making satisfactory agreements. Cunningham says use of reimbursement agreements is increasing.

Cunningham believes use of the agreement can help greatly to promote better farm living and better landlord-tenant relationships.

Illinois has the largest single block of land in the United States with more than 60 percent tenancy. It includes 35 adjoining counties in northern and central Illinois. The area stretches across the entire state from Indiana to Iowa. And 10 counties in this group have 70 percent or more of the farmland operated by tenants.

Circular 673 and its blank reimbursement agreement should be of considerable interest to landlords, tenants, farm managers and others in the large group who depend on this rented farmland for their income. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser.

LJN:lw -30-

Suggestions Given on Marketing Hogs

URBANA--Here's a suggestion on marketing hogs now to get the largest returns from them.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says if you have 175-180 pound hogs now, you probably should keep them until about a week after New Year's. But if you have 225-pound hogs now, it's probably best to sell them before Christmas.

Wills points out that feed costs are higher to fatten hogs over 225 pounds than up to that weight. And he also expects the market discount on heavy hogs to widen to around $1 after January 1. So by feeding heavier than about 225 pounds you're actually losing two ways--by higher feed costs and higher market discounts.

LJN:lw -30-
12-15-50

farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1950

Cheese Isn't the Only Mouse Bait

URBANA--If you're bothered with mice at home, there are many baits to use besides cheese--in fact, about 13 of them.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cooperating with the Illinois College of Agriculture, says bacon, peanut butter, raisins, gumdrops and other sweet foods are usually more effective than cheese. Cotton, which mice often use to feather their nests, also works well. So do ordinary unbaited traps.

Besides foods, chemicals make good mouse poisons too. Generally speaking, the good mouse-killing chemicals are compound 1080, zinc phosphide, thallium sulfate, strychnine and arsenic. The new poison, warfarin, has shown excellent promise, although it may take 30 days or more to gain control of mice, compared with about half that time for rats.

Among the poisons used as tracking dusts, DDT seems to be one of the best. Dusting a 50 percent DDT powder into mouse holes, on runways and in other protected areas usually gives excellent control.

LJN:lw
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Check Ignition System First if Tractor Starts Hard in Winter

URBANA--A dirty ignition system is one of the chief reasons why tractors start hard in cold weather. So if you're having that trouble, better check the ignition first.

Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says to be sure the spark plugs are clean and to clean out all dirt around the engine. Check to see that all wires are well insulated. And clean and adjust the magneto points. To work efficiently, the magneto impulse should give a loud click.

For smooth winter tractor operation, Ayers also recommends keeping the battery well charged and the cells filled with distilled water. After adding water, run the tractor to bring up the charge.

Use winter-grade gasoline too. And keep the tank full as much of the time as possible to prevent moisture from condensing on the inside of the tank.

And, of course, change to winter oil in crankcase and transmission.

LJN:lw -30-

University Holsteins Average 417 Pounds Butterfat

URBANA--An average record of 417 pounds of butterfat from 11,383 pounds of milk has just been completed by the Holstein herd at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The 43 registered cows made the average 417-pound record on twice-a-day milking. The testing for the year ending September 1, 1950, was carried on under official Herd Improvement Registry.

The 417-pound record is a 55-pound increase over the herd average of 362 pounds of butterfat for the preceding year.

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farm
Radio News
'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1950

University Takes Grand Champion Fleece, Other Prizes

URBANA--The grand champion wool fleece at the recent International Livestock show came from the University of Illinois Rambouillet flock sire.

W. J. Hampton, sheep foreman, says it was chosen grand champion over 134 purebred and commercial entries from 13 breeds.

University of Illinois championships also included first-prize Shropshire ram fleece, champion Rambouillet ewe, and blue-ribbon Suffolk wether.

Other wool winnings were second and third Shropshire ewe fleece and third place Rambouillet ewe fleece. In the commercial class, Illinois took second and sixth place fleeces in the three-eighths blood class.

The University also showed the second-place pen of Suffolk and the fourth-place pen of three Southdown ewes. Illinois' Shropshire ram lamb entry stood second in his class to a ram that was later judged champion Shropshire of the show.

In the lamb carcass contest, Illinois placed sixth and ninth out of 51 entries.

LJN:lw
12-18-50

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No Egg Price Supports Good Thing in Long Run

URBANA--The removal of egg price supports on January 1 may hurt some producers temporarily and force inefficient ones out of business. But it should be a good thing for Illinois poultrymen in the long run.

That's the view given today by E. E. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Broadbent believes that as seasonal production increases, average price per dozen should drop considerably. It will remain seasonally low until about July 1951, but will still be higher than in 1950. By next fall, however, prices should be higher than they were this fall--if the government stays out of the market.

A price squeeze will hurt poultrymen in the immediate future. Feed prices are expected to go up about 15 percent next year while egg prices remain seasonally low--at least until July. These conditions may force out inefficient producers. But Broadbent thinks those interested in a long-time prosperous industry should welcome the news of no price supports.

The specialist doubts that removal of support will greatly affect southern Illinois farm prices for eggs. For over three months last spring many poultrymen there were receiving 20-22 cents a dozen instead of the 25-cent support price. In northeastern Illinois producers usually received over 25 cents a dozen.

The egg price support program was bad for the poultry industry because it provided an artifical stimulus to the demand for eggs, disrupted normal egg storage programs and encouraged production beyond effective market demand.

LJN:lw
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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1950

Ration Given for Self-Feeding Bred Sows

URBANA--A simple, inexpensive ration for self-feeding bred sows during the winter was suggested today by a livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Harry Russell says that more and more Illinois farmers are following the practice because it saves labor.

The ration includes 30 pounds of ground corn, 30 pounds of ground oats, 30 pounds of ground alfalfa hay or meal, 4 pounds of soybean oil meal, 4 pounds of tankage and 2 pounds of simple mineral mixture. Cost will figure about $3.14 per hundred pounds.

This ration furnishes all the nutrients which bred sows need and also contains enough bulk to keep them from getting too fat.

When self-feeding this mixture, you may have to adjust it somewhat according to the sow's condition. If she's too fat, put in less corn and add more alfalfa or oats. If she's not gaining fast enough, cut down the amount of oats and add more corn.

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LJN:lw
12-18-50

First Illinois REA Telephone Loan Goes to Jefferson County

URBANA--The first loan made in Illinois by the Rural Electrification administration telephone lending program has gone to the Woodlawn Telephone company, Woodlawn, Jefferson county.

A federal agriculture department announcement says the loan, for $46,000, will be used to build 43 miles of new lines, rebuild 8 miles and modernize and expand plant facilities.

This new system will bring dial telephone service to 327 rural subscribers on 86 miles of line and will be able to serve everyone in its operating area who want telephones. Formerly, the company served 241 subscribers and gave inadequate service on about 48 miles of telephone line.

LJN:lw
12-18-50

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Spray Equipment Exhibit Is Feature at Training School

URBANA--A big display of spray equipment is scheduled on the program of the third Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School to be held January 18-20 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in charge of the exhibit, says about 40 companies have been invited to show their sprayers, nozzles, booms and other equipment.

The display will be held Friday evening, January 19, and Saturday morning, January 20, in the Livestock Pavilion on the campus.

A practical program to interest both ground and airplane sprayers is being planned. There will be a $1 registration fee.

LJN:lw
12-18-50

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1950

Keep Cows Stuffed With Good Legume Hay for More Milk, Less Cost

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today advised keeping your cows literally stuffed with good legume hay to step up milk production and cut feed costs.

C. S. Rhode says 25 pounds of high-quality alfalfa hay will furnish all the protein a cow needs to produce 30 pounds of 4 percent milk. It will also furnish all the needed calcium and is the best source of carotene and vitamin D during the winter months.

L. R. Fryman, extension dairyman, adds that alfalfa hay will provide both one pound of protein and 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients at lower cost than soybean oil meal, oats, or corn and cob meal.

One pound of protein in alfalfa hay costs only 8 cents, but it costs 11 cents in soybean oil meal, 22 cents in oats and 25 cents in corn and cob meal.

Alfalfa will furnish 100 pounds of TDN for $2.50, but it costs $5.56 in soybean oil meal, $3.76 in oats and $3.13 in corn and cob meal.

LJN:lw
12-19-50

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Use Electric Tank Heater to Give Livestock Lots of Warm Water

URBANA--Livestock like lots of warm, fresh water during these cold winter days, and they do better if they have it.

Frank Andrew, farm electrical specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today recommended an electric heater to keep the water warm in your outdoor concrete or galvanized iron tank. And he gave some tips for saving on heating costs.

Andrew recommends covering most of the open top of the tank with a wooden lid. Leave only an opening large enough for one or two animals to drink at once. When plenty of water is available all the time, a place large enough for one animal to drink has worked well to water as many as 60 to 70 head of full-grown animals.

Another way to save heating costs is to pack straw, shavings, sawdust, manure or other insulation around the sides of the tank. With good insulation, you can save up to one-half the cost of heating.

LJN:lw -30-

Three-Point Savings Program Recommended

URBANA--Farmers can invest their savings wisely by following a three-point program, says a University of Illinois authority.

Agricultural economist L. H. Simerl recommends (1) insurance against loss of earning power, (2) liquid savings for emergencies and (3) a hedge against extended inflation.

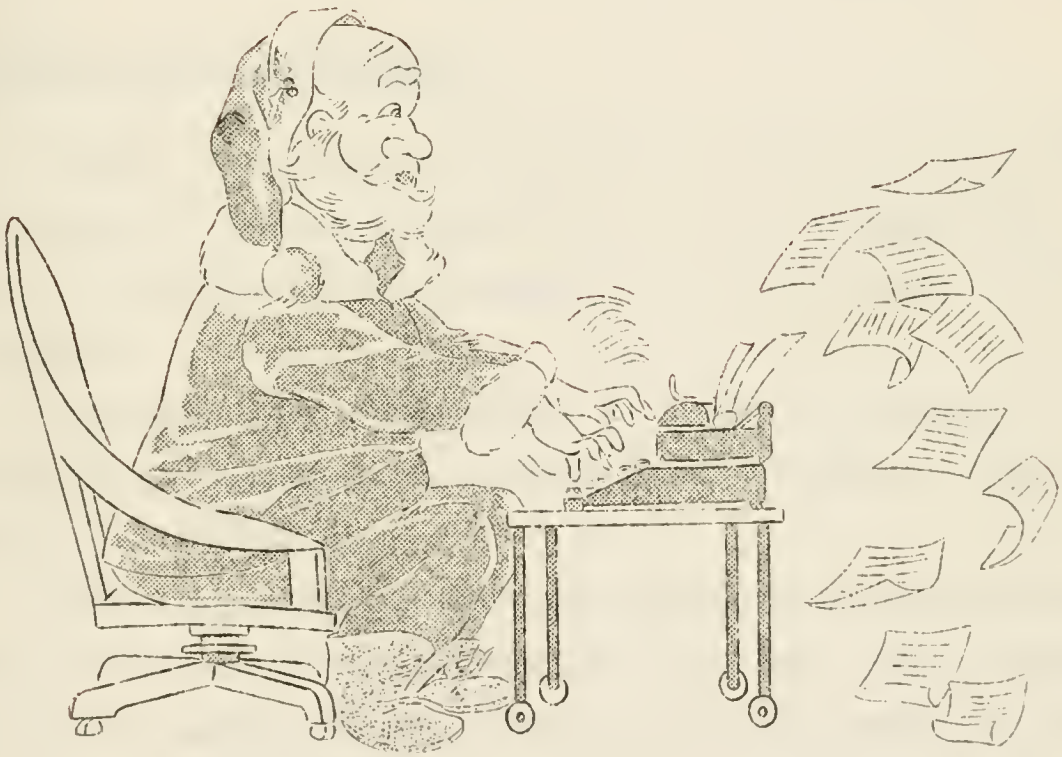
He recommends life insurance to protect earning power, government bonds rather than cash for liquid reserves to meet emergencies, and investments in good livestock, farmland, labor-saving equipment or plant foods to build up soil fertility as ways to hedge against extended inflation.

LJN:lw -30-
12-19-50

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1950



Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1950

What to Expect in Price Ceilings

URBANA--The lowest possible price ceilings for farm products are either (1) parity prices--that is, U. S. average farm prices--or (2) average prices from May 24 to June 24, 1950, whichever is higher.

This word came today from L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, in helping Illinois farmers to know what to expect in price ceilings.

Simerl says that for most farm products the parity price is higher than actual prices for May 24 to June 24. Price ceilings will be based on major markets but will be set high enough to give farmers at least the minimum.

Here's a run-down on probable price ceilings on major Illinois crops:

For corn, the lowest possible price ceiling would be parity. For November that was $1.66 a bushel, U. S. average. The Illinois price ceiling will probably be a few cents higher than national average.

-MORE-

Price Ceilings - add 1

For soybeans, the May 24—June 24 prices were above parity, so they would be the lowest possible ceiling levels. The official June 15 U. S. average farm price will probably be used. It was $2.80 a bushel. The Illinois average was $2.84.

For livestock and meats, price rollbacks in the near future seem unlikely.

For hogs, price ceilings must be at least at parity. In November that was $19.80 per hundredweight. Lowest possible price ceilings may be avoided in order to encourage larger production.

For cattle, lowest possible price ceilings are May 24—June 24 levels--from about $28 to $31.50 for steers, depending on grade. Price ceilings will not be set so as to encourage a high degree of finish.

For milk, the lowest price ceiling possible is parity, which was $4.55 last month over the country. The actual average price received by farmers was $4.35 for the U. S. and $3.80 for Illinois.

For chickens and eggs, ceilings cannot be set below parity. November parity for chickens was 30 cents and for eggs 53 cents.

LJN:lw -30-

Clean Mechanical Dishwashers Is Conference Topic

URBANA--Cleanliness in mechanical dishwashers is the opening topic for the conference of dairy and food technologists and sanitarians set for January 9-10 at the University of Illinois.

P. H. Tracy, University dairy technologist, said today the problem would be discussed Tuesday evening, January 9. The next day at luncheon, problems of food acceptance will be discussed.

Other topics on the program include sanitary aspects of bulk milk dispensers, dairy waste disposal, coliform bacteria in milk and stopping brucellosis in dairy herds.

The conference is sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and the Illinois Department of Public Health. It is the third in a series of seven dairy technology conferences staged this school year by the University.

LJN:lw 12-22-50 -30-

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1950

Here's How to Stop Lice and Ringworm in Dairy Animals

URBANA--Lice and ringworm can cut down milk production of your dairy cows and make young stock grow poorly, especially during the winter.

But a University of Illinois dairyman today reported several cures for both troubles.

C. S. Rhode says you can get rid of lice by dusting the infested animals with a mixture of derris powder and sulfur. The mixture should contain 1/2 to 1 percent pure rotenone, 1/10th of 1 percent lindane powder, or 1/2 to 1 percent methoxychlor.

Ringworm, a fungus-caused skin disease, usually occurs in young cattle. You should wash the small, crusty areas with soap and water, and then apply sulfur salve or tincture of iodine every other day for several days.

To prevent ringworm from spreading, keep the infected animals separate and thoroughly clean, and disinfect their quarters with a solution of lye dissolved in boiling hot water.

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LJN:lw
12-22-50

Radio News

For immediate delivery, February 1, 1950

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Atomic Blue and Atomic Red are two new milk products of Pennsylvania dairy farms and have gone from county, especially during the winter.

Bill's Institute of Children's Diseases (Ohio) approved for use for bulk consumption.

U. S. Steel is a new company, rid of the by-product the internal atomic risk a mixture of barrie powder and sulfur. The mixture should be mixed 3:2 in 1 pound, pure substance of 1 percent iodine powder, or 1:2 in 1 pound substance.

Flugerton, a Pennsylvania milk distributor, should obtain its milk. The atomic water the milk. Among areas will very low water, and then atomic water pairs in discovery of iodine every day for several days.

In Pennsylvania from Lancaster, West the Lancaster and milk products are currently down, and Harrisburg, this quarter with a rotation of the Susquehanna is nothing for again.

Lutz/ls

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1950

Ewes Need Good Diet and Exercise

Urbana--Give your ewes proper nutrition and exercise now to prevent them from getting ketosis at lambing time.

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that ketosis, also called pregnancy disease, is mainly a problem of nutrition. A ewe that does not get enough carbohydrates in her feed uses too much of her body fat and may develop the disease.

Ketosis usually occurs during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy, says Dr. Woods. It's most likely to strike ewes carrying more than one lamb.

One thing to do is feed the ewes plenty of good legume hay and one-fourth pound of grain daily, beginning the eighth to sixth week before lambing. During the last few weeks, increase the grain gradually to one pound a day.

Dr. Woods adds that ewes need a moderate amount of exercise to keep in good health. One way to get them to exercise is to feed them some distance from the shed.

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RAJ:mm
12/22/50

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1950

Spring Tree Stocks Getting Low in State Nurseries

Urbana--Better order your trees right away if you are planning to do any reforesting next spring.

This suggestion comes from L. B. Culver, extension forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture, who says that stocks of available trees are getting low at the two state nurseries in Mason and Union counties.

Even though 10 species of evergreens were available early this year, only shortleaf pine--best for southern Illinois--and white and red pine--suitable for central and northern Illinois--are now available. Culver expects that supplies of these species will not last long.

It is best to order plantation stocks at least six to nine months before you want to use them, the forester says. Spring is the best time to plant. When present stocks are gone, the next earliest planting season for which state nurseries will have trees ready will be the spring of 1952.

Some hardwood species are now available, but they require better growing conditions and take longer to get to pole and sawlog size than the pine species. Osage orange or black locust, however, will produce fence posts in 15 to 20 years. Available hardwood species include ash, black locust, cottonwood, osage orange (hedge), red gum and sycamore. You can also get multiflora rose.

You can get price lists and order blanks, as well as Circular 567, "Forest Planting on Illinois Farms," from your county farm adviser or from the extension forester, Urbana.

RAJ:mm
12/22/50

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1950

Beef on Good Pasture Brings High Income

Urbana--Donald Mackay of Carroll county believes that beef grown on good pasture can bring more income than the same land growing 90-100 bushel corn at today's prices.

Mackay has 36 acres of alfalfa-brome pasture that have shown him a profit advantage in raising beef over planting the same area to corn.

In the years that the pasture has been grazed, Mackay has found that it produced from 500 to 700 pounds of beef an acre. He admits that profit from beef requires good animals, good management and other favorable factors.

Six years ago this pasture was worn-out land lacking all the essential soil nutrients, he says. He started a renovation program with three tons of limestone the year before seeding. Then the next year he applied 250 pounds of superphosphate as he drilled 10 pounds of alfalfa, eight pounds of brome and a bushel and a half of oats an acre.

One year later he put on 800 pounds of rock phosphate an acre, and the year after that he put on 200 pounds of potash an acre. He believes an application of nitrogen would have helped the first two years after seeding.

Before renovation, this pasture had been able to carry only an average of half a cow an acre through four months. Since renovation, it has carried one and one-half to two beef cows an acre from May to November.

RAJ:mm
12/22/50

Beef Is Good Jerkies Drink Liquor

Urbana--Donald Mackey of Detroit could believe that beef
cream in good packing can bring more income. He's more last crusade
20-lb. basket corn at today's prices.

Mackey has 37 acres of sandy-loam pasture that have some
him a profit advantage in selling beef cows grazing the same area to
cows.

In the years last the packers has been proven. Mackey has
found that it produced from 50 to 70 pounds of beef an acre. So
advise cost profit from beef requires good soil, good management
and other favorable factors.

Air tests are this packing are very--not just saving all the
essential and nutrients, he says. He started a modification program
with three tons of limestone the year before seeding. Then he may
year he applied 400 pounds of superphosphate as the initial if pounds
of nitrate, also pounds of brome and a bushel and a half of alfalfa an
acre.

One year later he put on 600 pounds of more phosphate an
acre, and the year after that he put on 300 pounds of potash an acre.
He believes an application of nitrogen would have helped the first
years after seeding.

Before renovation, this pasture had been used to graze
an average of half a cow an acre throughout four months. Since renovation
it has carried one and one-half to two beef cows an acre from May to
November.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1950

Stop Rabbit Damage to Young Trees

URBANA--Protect young trees from rabbit damage with wire guards, other coverings or chemicals in the winter when other food is scarce.

Wire mesh guards are one of the most practical protections to use, says the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. They're more expensive than burlap, tar paper or other wrappings, but their maintenance costs are low after the initial purchase. You have to remove other wrappings in late spring to prevent scald injury and insect damage.

As for chemicals, they're generally somewhat cheaper, although not always effective. Rabbit Repellant 96a was found best in tests by the Fish and Wildlife Service. It contains copper carbonate, powdered sulfate and dry lime sulfur.

You can get it for $3.50 a gallon from Rodent Control Fund, Experiment Station Annex, Purdue University, West LaFayette, Indiana. One gallon will cover about 600 1-year-old trees, 400 trees 2-3 years old, or 150 trees 5-8 years old. You can apply it as a spray, but putting it on with a brush is generally more practical.

A Michigan State College scientist has found a mixture of 7 pounds of rosin in one gallon of ethyl alcohol as good as Repellant 96a. And there is some indication that other commercial repellants may be of some value in rabbit control.

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RAJ:pm

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1951

Dairymen Should Be Careful Observers

URBANA--An ounce of prevention can be one of the most valuable cures a dairyman can have for some of his problems.

C. S. Rhode, professor of dairy science at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that means that a good herdsman and a successful dairyman are careful observers who are constantly on the alert to detect any abnormal condition which may mean trouble ahead.

If you will pay careful attention to the feet of dairy cows and heifers, you will often be able to avoid more serious trouble later on. Rhode recalls one young and valuable cow which had been neglected until her feet had grown so long it was painful for her to walk. She became so lame that she had to be sold.

A cow that lies down more often than usual, shifts her weight when she is standing, and shows some lameness may be coming down with foot rot. If you find and treat foot rot early, you can avoid crippling and serious losses in production.

A good calf raiser is always a good observer, Rhode says. He is quick to notice any abnormal condition. Early treatment and changes in feeding and management, for example, will often prevent serious loss from pneumonia and calf scours.

Carefully watching your herd can also improve breeding efficiency. By carefully watching for the signs of heat, you can have your cows bred at the right time.

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Farm Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEEKLY, SUNDAYS, 1951

Antenna Tuner Is Useful Convenience

DETROIT--In cases of transmission lack be the use of the best antenna, radio owner a distance can best the some of his problems.

D. S. Fiske, professor of radio science at the Illinois Institute of Agriculture, says that seems that a good harmonic and a measurable distance are control characters who are noticeably on the alert to detect any accident condition which may cause trouble among.

If you will by detailed attention to the key, of their use and matter, you will stand to able to avoid more problems trouble later on. Study results can prove and reliability can which had been neglected until her fact had proven to come in use without the bar to said. The harmed so long that she had to be said.

A one case like from more after that usual, write her. Ground when sure it standing, and place some transmit set to tuning down with last not. If you find and least loop not back, you may still relighted not particle today to production.

Local will meter is signs a real harmonic field. Only. It is quite to notice and accurate condition. Since transmit and change to tuning are equipment. Ion example, will other power antenna lack from transmit not will among.

Carefully antenna place been set also improve benefited the right. By carefully building for the signs of tuner, you can have your case best at the right time.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1951

Get Rid of Undesirable Pasture Trees

URBANA--Is some of your pasture land suffering from an invasion of hawthorn, honey locust, or some other undesirable trees?

If it is you can get rid of them by using some of the anti-weed sprays, says L. B. Culver, extension forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture. This might be the first step in a pasture improvement program for your farm.

Sprouts of hawthorn, sassafras, persimmon, elm, honey locust and other trees that volunteer in your pastures or other cleared land can be controlled when they are young with the ester sprays of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.

Culver says the best way to kill out trees that are more than four to six feet high is first to cut them down. Do this cutting job in late fall or winter when other farm tasks are slack. Then early the next summer spray the new sprout growth with foliage sprays. One spray application should do the job, but some resistant trees may take two or more. Ash, maple and oak, not ordinarily found as pasture weeds, are hard to kill.

Or, you can put ammonium sulfamate crystals on the freshly-cut stumps. This is a poison that will kill the stump and prevent the sprouts from developing. One good reason for cutting down the trees before you kill them, Culver says, is that green wood is a lot easier to cut down than the dead wood after the trees have been killed, and if the trees are of larger size it is also safer.

For getting rid of undesirable species of shrubs and low brush that may plague some of your land, Culver recommends that you spray with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Get full details on a pasture improvement program from your county farm adviser.

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RAJ:pm
12-28-50